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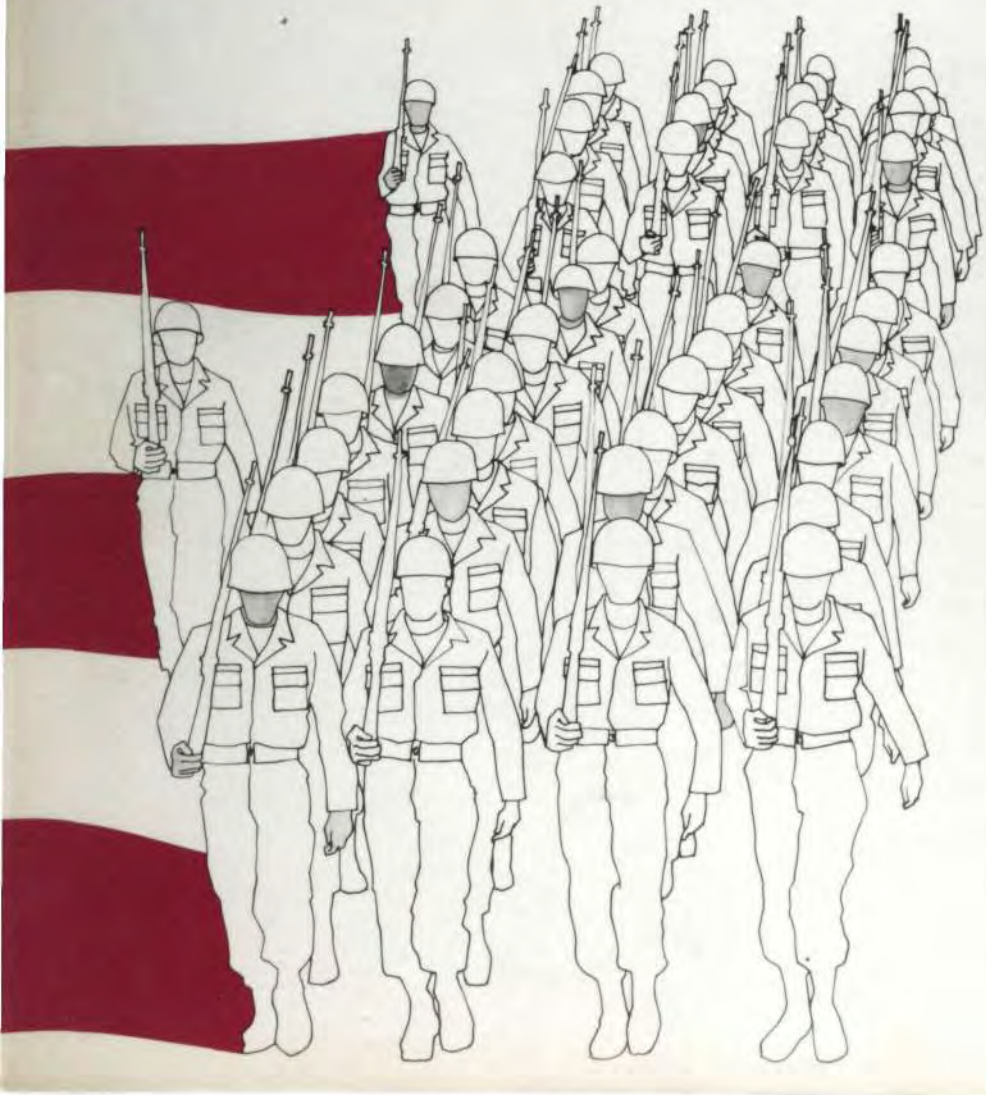
annual report

chief, national guard bureau

fiscal year 1968



annual report

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fiscal year 1968

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National Guard Bureau

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National Guard Bureau

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Assistant Chief for Army National Guard
National Guard Bureau

TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE:

This 62nd Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, covers Fiscal Year 1968. It is respectfully submitted as an official record of Guard operations during this important 12-month period.

Your attention is invited to the sections on the partial mobilization of the Army and Air Guard, the deployment of Air Guard units overseas, the assistance given civil authorities in the control of civil disorders, and to the reorganization of the Army Guard.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C. 30 JUNE 1968

The Executive Order placing 9,178 Air Guardsmen, in three tactical wings, with 11 tactical groups and specialized support elements, on active duty as of 26 January 1968, represents the 11th time in our history that the Guard has been mobilized. This was followed on 11 April 1968 by an Executive Order mobilizing 13,633 Army Guardsmen, together with two additional tactical fighter groups and one aeromedical evacuation group from the Air Guard. We are proud of the response made by the individual Guardsmen to these orders, and we are proud of their state of training readiness on reporting for active duty. The mobilization has proven the effectiveness of the Air Guard Combat Beef, and the Army Guard Selected Reserve Force concepts of adequate resources plus training time to produce readiness.

The combat operations of the mobilized Air Guard units that have been deployed to Vietnam further bear out the Combat Beef concept. The units deployed to Korea are also a credit to Combat Beef training. We are confident that the Army Guard units, when deployed, will perform no less creditably.

The account in this report of civil disorder operations covers the lessons presented in Newark and Detroit in the summer of 1967, and the Guard's success in applying these lessons in the disorders of last Spring. We believe that the Guard demonstrated once more its reliability as the military arm of the governors of the respective States for maintaining law and order, and for protecting the lives and property of the citizens.

The Army Guard section of this report tells of the major reorganization that, starting on 1 December 1967, was completed as of 1 June 1968. We believe this ranks among the most significant organizational changes ever made in the Army Guard structure in that each unit is assigned a war plans mission, and is assured of the resources with which to train for this mission. The cooperation of the governors of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the government of the District of Columbia in reaching agreements on the troop structure made the reorganization possible.

In the final analysis, all achievements of the year rest upon the support received from the Departments of Defense, Army, and Air Force, and the governors. This we gratefully acknowledge.

In addition to the operations that I have mentioned, there are others recounted in the following pages that I believe merit the pride that we have in the contribution that the Guardsman makes to the security of our nation, its communities, and its individual citizens.

WINSTON P. WILSON
Major General
Chief, National Guard Bureau

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past in review

Army National Guard		Air National Guard
$241,000,000	Operation & Maintenance	$272,570,000
345,000,000	Personnel	87,600,000
3,000,000	Facilities	9,500,000
$589,000,000	TOTAL	$369,670,000

Congress appropriated $958,670,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in Fiscal Year 1968, and additional money was appropriated directly for the National Guard by the States. Substantial support was also provided by State, county and municipal governments in various types of indirect support. This included 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 1968, the Army National Guard was in possession of Federal equipment and vehicles valued in excess of $1.6 billion. ARNG units called to active duty during the Fiscal Year, carried into the active service equipment and vehicles with a dollar value in excess of $50 million which, of course, reduced the ARNG inventory by a like amount.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Personnel (as of 30 June 1968)

389,182 Officers & Enlisted Men
35,476 New Enlistees
23,431 Full Time Technicians

Organization

3,034 Units—a local force, available on the spot for emergency duty, dispersed to withstand nuclear attack.

Major Units—(minus SRF units)
- 4 Infantry Divisions
- 2 Armored Divisions
- 3 Armored Cavalry Regiments
- 15 Separate Brigades

Selected Reserve Force
- 2 Infantry Divisions
- 3 Separate Infantry Brigades
- 1 Armored Cavalry Regiment

Training

The proficiency of the Army National Guard continued to increase in all phases of training. Of the total ARNG strength 94 percent is considered basically trained.

Facilities

2,786 Armories
852 Maintenance Shops*
60 Warehouse Complexes**
61 Shop Hangers*
68 Airfields*

Additional Data

32 OMS Sub-Shops*
4 Unit Shops
1 AAMS Sub-Shop
3 TARS

* Maintenance and Service, LOG
** No warehouses were added in FY 1968 (although award was made for a warehouse in Missouri), and no warehouses were taken out of use.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Personnel (as of 30 June 1968)

75,261 Officers and Airmen
9,560 New Enlistments
14,691 Full Time Technicians

Organization

756 Units
- 21 Wings, 76 Groups, 78 Flying Squadrons Organized as Fighter Interceptor, Tactical Fighter, Tactical Reconnaissance, Air Refueling, Military Airlift, and Air Commando Units.
- 581 Non-flying Units
- 140 Communications-Electronics and Weather Units including 5 Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons (fixed) and 17 Ground Electronics Engineering Installations Agency (GEEIA) Squadrons.
- 98 Miscellaneous units including one Weather Squadron with 32 flights, 12 Air Force Bands, one Air Base Squadron, and 52 Air State Headquarters.

Training

Schools—3,167 officers and airmen completed technical school training, and an additional 367 completed professional training; 125 pilots and 59 navigators completed flight training, and 320 pilots completed advanced flying training. Basic military training was completed by 9,154.

Facilities

91 Flying Bases
52 Non-Flying Installations

CHRONOLOGY OF NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZATION—FY 1968

25 Jan—DOD alerted 9,178 Air Guardsmen to report for active duty by midnight 26 January 1968. This was pursuant to a Presidential Executive Order mobilizing two tactical fighter wings, eight tactical fighter groups, one tactical reconnaissance wing and three tactical reconnaissance groups with necessary support elements.

11 Apr—DOD alerted 12,922 Army and 1,333 Air Guardsmen to report for active duty on May 13. Two additional tactical fighter groups and one aeromedical evacuation airlift group were included. This was pursuant to a second Presidential order.

3 May—The 120th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Colorado, arrived at Phan Rang AB, South Vietnam.

13 May—All Army and Air National Guard units alerted on April 11 reported for active duty.

17 May—The 174th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Iowa, arrived at Phu Cat AB, South Vietnam.

7 Jun—The 188th Tactical Fighter Squadron, New Mexico, arrived at Tuy Hoa AB, South Vietnam.

15 Jun—The 136th Tactical Fighter Squadron, New York, arrived at Tuy Hoa AB, South Vietnam.

2

mobilization

The National Guard's 11th mobilization in its more than 300 years of service to America took place during the latter part of Fiscal Year 1968, in response to the capture of the US Navy ship **Pueblo** by North Korea, and to the stepped up aggression against South Vietnam, with the increasing demands on the active services.

The President's mobilization order was issued on January 25 to 11 Air Guard tactical units, totaling 9,178 officers and men.

The Air Guardsmen were given 36 hours to report to their units. The mobilization was over 99 percent complete. Rejections on physical grounds were minimal—only 0.71 percent of the 9,178 persons activated were disqualified. By June 15, four of the squadrons had been deployed to Southeast Asia and were flying combat missions. Other Air Guard units were preparing for overseas deployment.

The second Executive order on April 11 alerted 12,922 Army Guardsmen to report for active duty on May 13. An additional 1,333 Air Guardsmen were mobilized in the same order.

The Department of Army cited the need for the mobilizations in these words: "Guard and Reserve Component units are being ordered to active duty to fulfill the role for which they were created and maintained. Under existing circumstances the burden of worldwide deployments has simply become too heavy to be met within the manpower resources of the current active Army. More men and units are needed. These added requirements cannot be satisfactorily met solely by increasing draft calls. In short, a selective ordering to active duty of National Guard and Army Reserve forces is required to improve the readiness posture of the United States."

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The 26 January mobilization bore out all that the Air Guard had claimed as to its readiness posture. On that date, eight F-100 units and three RF-101 units entered active duty. In these units were 1,076 officers (447 pilots) and 8,102 airmen, for a total of 9,178. The eight F-100 units were combat ready at the time of activation and could have been deployed to Southeast Asia in a matter of a few days. The three RF-101 units were in C-4 status when activated due mainly to equipment shortages. Within a month after activation, these three units were combat ready and could have been deployed.

Four months after the mobilization, four Air National Guard tactical fighter squadrons—the 120th from Denver, Colorado, the 174th from Sioux City, Iowa, the 188th from Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the 136th from Niagara Falls, New York—were deployed to South Vietnam.

The integration into the active Air Force structure in Vietnam was fast and harmonious. Each Guard unit made an impressive entry into operational missions, and each quickly formed solid ties with its Air Force counterpart, rapidly becoming a significant part of the wing structure.

The Guard squadrons deployed at a strength of about 350 each. Upon arrival, each retained some 150 in its tactical fighter mission, and the other men were absorbed within the wing and base structure. Each unit had many of its personnel in top command positions such as commander of base hospital, chief of engine shop, and wing flying safety officer.

The 120th Squadron at Phan Rang, under the 35th Tactical Fighter Wing, arrived during the concluding days of the second Viet Cong 1968 offensive and entered immediately into combat. The 120th completed its 1000th combat mission on June 22, just 44 days after its arrival in South Vietnam. The 174th Squadron from Iowa arrived two weeks after the 120th and completed its 1000th mission on its 48th day in South Vietnam. The 174th was in combat on its third day in the theater. The 188th from New Mexico and the 136th from New York, the last units deployed in Fiscal Year 1968, were launched on equally impressive records by June 30.

By the end of the Fiscal Year, all four Guard squadrons in South Vietnam had convinced everyone—particularly the Viet Cong—that they were highly qualified professionals with a zest and enthusiasm equal to any in Vietnam.

The second call-up was announced on April 11 with a reporting date of May 13. Two F-86 units and one Aeromedical Airlift Group were mobilized. This mobilization included 224 officers (113 pilots), and 1,109 airmen, for a total of 1,333.

Two of the F-100 units activated in January (113th Tactical Fighter Group, District of Columbia, and 177th Tactical Fighter Group, Atlantic City, New Jersey) were transferred to Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina, to form an F-100 training unit for Southeast Asia. Two other F-100 units, also mobilized in January (166th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Columbus, Ohio; and 127th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Wichita, Kansas), were deployed to Korea during the first part of July 1968.

The two F-86H units (174th Tactical Fighter Group, Syracuse, New York, and 175th Tactical Fighter Group, Baltimore, Maryland) were transferred to Cannon AFB, New Mexico, to provide a Forward Air Controller and Air Liaison Officer transition training wing.

The three RF-101 units (165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Louisville, Kentucky; 192d Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Reno, Nevada; and 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Little Rock, Arkansas) were scheduled to perform 179-day temporary duty tours in Japan. The 154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron was scheduled for deployment to Itazuke, Japan, in early FY 1969. It will be replaced by one of the two remaining squadrons, which in turn will be replaced by the last of the three squadrons.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Army National Guard units from 17 States were alerted on 11 April 1968 for orders to active duty on 13 May 1968. Of the assigned strength of these units aggregating 12,922 on the day of alert, 12,234 representing 94.7 percent, entered active duty with their units. Enlisted personnel whose enlistments expired on or before 12 December 1968 were eligible for exemption from active duty. The alerted units lost 477 personnel whose enlistments expired between 10 April and 12 December 1968. However, 41 percent of those eligible to be discharged because of ETS extended their enlistment to remain with their units. Three officers and 106 enlisted men were granted exemptions because of extreme personal or community hardship. In addition, three officers and 159 enlisted men were found to be medically unfit for entry on active duty; 27 officers and 44 men were lost for miscellaneous reasons such as enlistment in other services, delay of reporting date for a professional complement, ROPA eliminations and conviction by civil court. Transfers within units and commissioning of enlisted men add 22 officers and 77 men to make a total of 918 losses. Gains of 230, including the 22 officers and 77 men transferring within units and volunteers brought the total actually mobilized to 12,234.

The major elements mobilized were: 29th Infantry Brigade (Separate), Hawaii (with the brigade aviation company from California) and the 69th Infantry Brigade (Separate), Kansas (with one mechanized Infantry battalion from Iowa, and the 1st Squadron, 18th Armored Cavalry, from California).

In addition to these major units, 22 combat support and 9 service support units were ordered to active duty.

The period between the alert and the reporting date was used for updating 201 Personnel Files and, in general, getting all in readiness for transfer to active Army status.

The Department of the Army announced that some Army National Guard units would deploy to Southeast Asia.

At the mobilization stations, the former Guardsmen underwent extensive training to prepare for eventual assignment to the combat zone should they be deployed there.

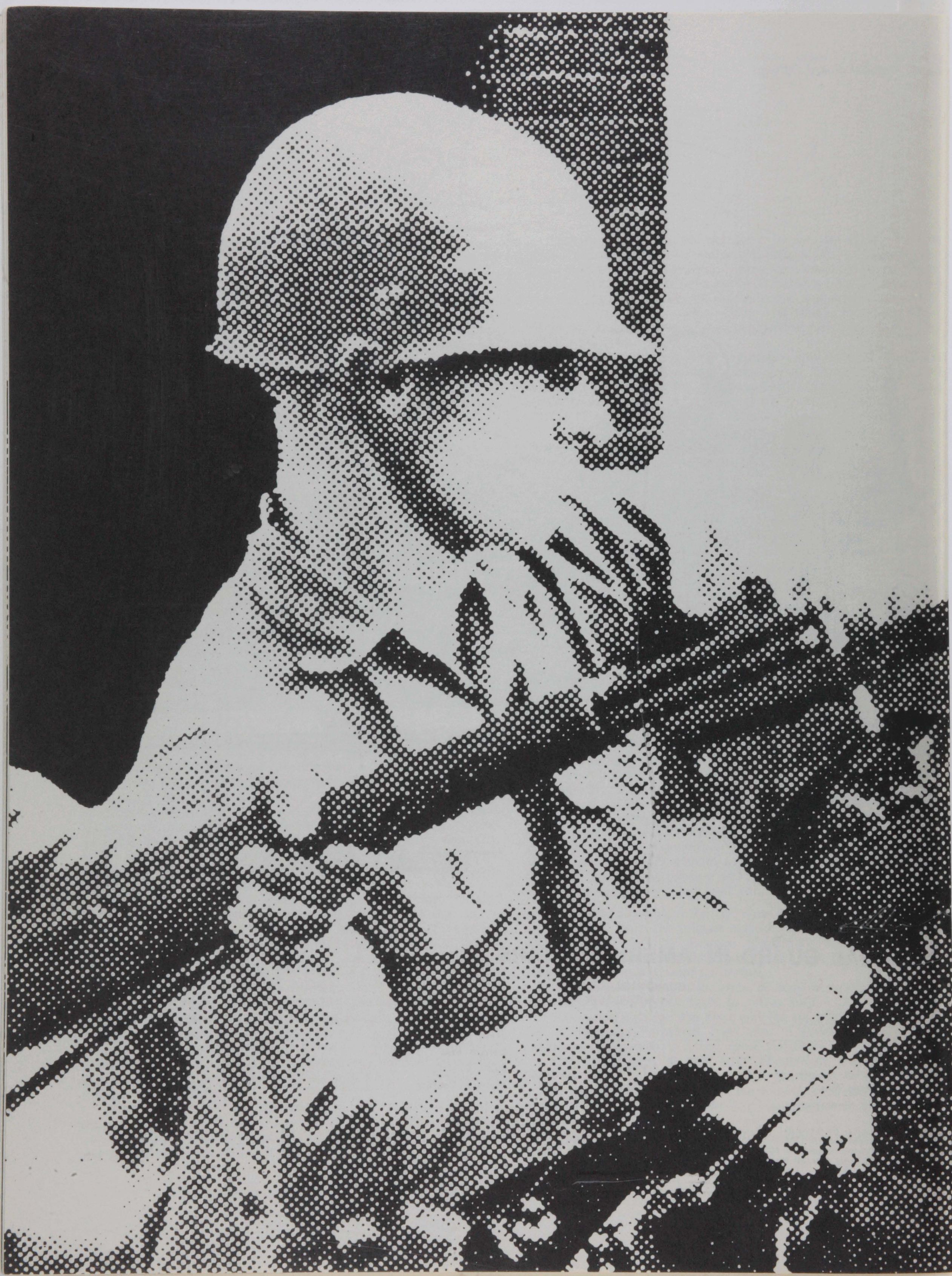
Typical of the high spirit, one unit requested that it be deployed, intact, to Southeast Asia.

NATIONAL GUARD IN AMERICAN WARS

WAR or CONFLICT	GUARDSMEN (Militia) on ACTIVE DUTY
Revolutionary War	231,771
War of 1812	116,000
Mexican War	73,297
Civil War	1,933,779*
Spanish-American War	216,225
Mexican Border Campaign	170,000

WAR or CONFLICT	GUARDSMEN (Militia) on ACTIVE DUTY
World War I	433,478
World War II	297,654
Korean War	183,600**
Berlin Crisis	65,460**
Vietnam Conflict	22,745**

* Figure for Union forces only. All Confederate forces were volunteer militia (National Guard); estimates on the number who served in the Confederate Army range from 600,000 to 1,500,000.
** Includes both Army and Air National Guard.



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guard participation in civil disturbances

The Office of Military Support of Civil Defense began Fiscal Year 1968 little realizing the changes and additional responsibilities which would occur during the next several months. Before the end of July, the Detroit civil disturbance exploded on the nation requiring 10,399 active duty Guardsmen and 5,547 active Army personnel to return the city to normal operation. Immediately following the Detroit incident, the President established the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, and the Department of the Army established within the Army Staff a Task Group to study in depth the after action reports of the Detroit and Newark riots. One of the many recommendations resulted in the Department of Army becoming the primary agency for responsibility for civil disturbance matters. In order to carry out its responsibilities, the Department of Army established the Domestic Emergency Branch in the Army Operations Center (AOC).

Accordingly, the National Guard Bureau, (NGB), Office of Military Support of Civil Defense was changed to the Office of Military Support to Civil Authorities (NG-MSCA) to support the States for civil defense, civil disturbances, natural disasters and major disasters and major disaster emergencies. This resulted in the assignment of an active Army officer and an Air National Guard officer to coordinate Department of Army policy relative to National Guard and civil authority requirements.

In August 1967, the NGB implemented a priority program to accomplish by 1 October 1967, the 32 hour Control of Civil Disturbance Training outlined in Army Subject Schedule 19-6(T), dated 7 August 1967. Approximately 403,000 Army National Guard (ARNG) and 26,000 Air National Guard (ANG) received the 32 hours of training.

Directives published during the year to enhance the National Guard's capability in quelling civil disturbances are:

1. Training Circular 19-3, "Control of Civil Disturbances," 15 January 1968, distributed to ARNG units.
2. Revised Field Manual 19-15, "Civil Disturbances and Disasters," 31 March 1968, distributed, superseding TC 19-3.

3. NGB letter, subject: "Evaluation of Army Preparedness in Civil Disturbances," dated 1 March 1968 in which Continental Army Command (CONARC) issued guidance for eight hours of additional riot control training for certain units and four hours for other units. This guidance constituted a change in ARNG training priorities for all Continental United States (CONUS) ARNG combat and combat support units and established policy for command post exercises and field training exercises.

4. NGB letter, subject: "Control of Civil Disturbances," 6 February 1968, informed the States that CONUS Armies were scheduling inspections of certain units to evaluate capabilities of controlling civil disturbances.

5. NGB message, subject: "Civil Disturbance Senior Officer Orientation Course," 16 January 1968, informed the States that selected officers could attend a special Civil Disturbance Orientation Course. As of 30 June 1968, 440 National Guard Senior Officers had completed this course.

6. NGB message, subject: "Leadership Training for ARNG Junior Officers," 5 March 1968, established civil disturbance training for junior officers. By 31 May 1968, 9,000 National Guard junior officers had completed this course.

7. NGB letter, subject: "Planning and Training for Civil Disturbance Operations," 13 February 1968. The Department of Army Civil Disturbance Plan was forwarded to all States, encouraging joint planning and training; noting the Kerner Commission's recommendation on Duty Officers and Alert Forces; requesting copies of State level civil disturbance plans, and stating that CONUS Armies were preparing planning packets for likely trouble cities.

8. NGB letter, subject: "Requests for Assistance from Civil Authorities and the National Guard in connection with Civil Disorders and Disturbances," 2 April 1968, informed the States of special equipment available for loan to the Guard, and how the States could obtain this equipment. Department of Army message, 29 March 1968, supplied detailed guidance on providing assistance to civil authorities.

9. A series of letters on allocation and distribution of various riot control items was published and distributed to the States.

10. NGB revised NGR 40 to permit Army advisors to accompany their units in civil disturbance operations when directed by the CONUS Commander and with the concurrence of the Governor.

11. Change 1, dated 15 February 1968, to NGR 15-1/ANGR 23-01 assigned State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment

responsibility for planning for civil disturbance emergencies.

12. The Chief of Staff, Army established a policy whereby Logistics Liaison Teams may be made available upon request to assist and advise State adjutants general in State status, in logistical matters during civil disturbances. These teams can further request Customer Assistance Teams from the Army Material Command.

13. AR 27-1, 19 January 1968 included provisions for the Department of Army to provide legal aid to National Guardsmen in suits resulting from performance of duties while in Federal status.

14. Department of Army published and distributed DA Pamphlet 130-3, "Your Rights, Privileges and Responsibilities When Called to Active Federal Service," to each Army and Air National Guardsman.

15. NGB letter, subject: "Rights and Privileges of Individual Guardsmen and PX Services and Entertainment," 8 November 1967, gave references to regulations on services directly relating to morale, appearance and espirt de corps in an individual's performance of duty.

In order to determine the effectiveness of State civil disturbance planning, the Chief of Staff, Army, directed the Chief, National Guard Bureau to review the Civil Disturbance Plans of the 40 States having potential civil disturbance cities. Thirty-eight State Civil Disturbance Plans were reviewed between 1 February 1968 and 1 May 1968, and found workable and adequate.

The adequacy of the priority training and advance planning programs was substantiated by the exemplary manner in which the civil disturbance crises associated with the assassination of Reverend Martin Luther King were handled.

Civil disturbance events following the assassination indicated the need to intensify civil disturbance planning in order to be even better prepared to handle multiple, concurrent emergencies of civil disorder. The Secretary of Defense approved the formation of a steering group to monitor progress in dealing with this matter. The Department of Army, as the Executive Agency of Department of Defense for civil disturbance matters, was tasked with the responsibility of establishing a Directorate for Civil Disturbance Planning and Operations (DCDPO). The Directorate was established and functioning by 22 April 1968 with the command center to be operational by 1 July 1968. Permanent NGB representation in the Directorate is provided by an officer from the Office of Military Support to Civil Authorities.

The Department of the Army placed more emphasis on the National Guard's training for internal disturbances during the past year than ever before. The concern and importance was such that General Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, discussed this matter with all State adjutants general in Washington, D.C. on 26 January 1968.

The status of the National Guard in preparing for possible civil disturbances was extensive. Briefly outlined herein is the planning and training that has been and is being accomplished, as well as equipment that is available and will be available within the near future, and an analysis of the National Guard's preparedness and problems which could hinder or impair the Guard's efficiency in meeting civil disturbances wherever they occur.

PLANNING

State Military Domestic Emergency Plan

Each State has developed a State Civil Disturbance Plan. These plans provide the basis for the development of all unit plans in the State, and they contain procedures for requesting National Guard assistance by civil authorities, policies, and instructions on employment of weapons and chemicals in civil disturbances as agreed to in conferences with State authorities. Copies of the State plan have been distributed to units in the State with instructions that it be used for continuous reference to increase each individual's capability for precise and automatic response in time of emergencies.

Organization for Employment

To expedite command and control of National Guard units, the States have been geographically sub-divided into sectors. These sectors, for the most part, coincide with State police districts. Usually each sector has a brigade or battalion-size headquarters designated as the sector command headquarters with the mission of coordinating and developing plans in conjunction with civil authorities and the State police for their respective area. Should more than one battalion-size force be required, a brigade-size task force command, which is assigned several battalions, would be employed.

Alert Procedures

Rapid response to requests for assistance when it is initially required is a strong deterrent to further growth of a disturbance. All units have developed an alert system which will provide rapid response to any call-up of the Guard. A Staff Duty Office is maintained in each State during non-duty hours.

Alert Schedule

Past experience has indicated that civil disturbances occur frequently during the summer months when units are attending their fifteen-day annual field training (AFT). Because of this, States have scheduled their units' annual field training in increments. This will leave an adequate force available within the State for possible employment at any one time during the summer. Selected units are placed on a stand-by alert which permits a prompt response for a civil disturbance emergency. In addition to rotating alert units, plans provide for prompt and efficient return of troops from AFT. Recently authority was granted to assemble National Guard units and conduct training on short notice when intelligence reports indicate a high probability that National Guard units will be committed to a civil disturbance mission. This permits more flexibility and faster response.

Coordination and Liaison

States have devoted much time and effort in the coordination of plans with civil agencies. Mayors, chief of law enforcement departments and State police have been contacted and conferences held in order that all concerned would know the procedures to be employed in requesting assistance, chain of command, control, and areas of responsibility in the event of employment.

TRAINING

All units of the Army National Guard have been and are presently undergoing civil disturbance training in accordance with Department of Army directives. Refresher training will be conducted as necessary to maintain a high degree of proficiency. Civil disturbance training is programmed into four categories, and one or more are being accomplished concurrently.

Individual and Unit Training

During the period 1 August through 1 October 1967, all personnel of the Army National Guard were required to complete 32 hours of individual and unit training in civil disturbance. All personnel of the Army National Guard successfully completed this training prior to 1 October 1967. Refresher training, a minimum of four hours for those units near low priority cities and eight hours for those near high priority cities, was completed prior to 1 May 1968. Units were authorized to use up to 44 hours of AFT for refresher civil disturbance training. Refresher civil disturbance training was authorized to be accomplished by the ANG units within their existing 48 programmed training assemblies.

Special Schools

Senior Officer Civil Disturbance School, Fort Gordon, Georgia. Selected Senior Officers responsible for development and the supervision of civil disturbance planning are being sent to Fort Gordon, Georgia, to participate in a five-day civil disturbance school conducted by the U.S. Army Military Police School. This course orients students on the lessons learned from previous riots and presents the latest concepts and methods for prevention and/or control of riots. Civilian State and local law enforcement officers are also authorized to attend this course.

Leadership Training for ARNG Junior Officers, Fort Benning, Georgia. A selected individual from each State was sent to Fort Benning, Georgia, to attend a U.S. Army special training program designed to distribute and outline pertinent literature for a training program to be used in the States to qualify junior officers to competently handle civil disturbance situations.

The representative sent to Fort Benning, Georgia, upon his return, organized and supervised a four-day school for second and first lieutenants. The objectives of the school were to prepare Army National Guard lieutenants for leadership responsibilities associated with actions to help quell a civil disturbance, and complement training previously received and instill into the lieutenants confidence in their ability to lead a platoon for a civil disturbance control mission.

Command Post Exercises. All major unit commanders and their staffs are encouraged to conduct command post exercises. These exercises are conducted simulating cities where a potential civil disturbance might occur. The purposes of these exercises are: to train commanding officers and staffs in assistance of civil authorities in civil disturbance procedures, to evaluate the adequacy and validity of State and city civil disturbance plans and procedures, and to revise existing plans and procedures as necessary.

U.S. Army Inspections and Visits. CONUS Army Headquarters staff officers periodically visit States to coordinate civil disturbance planning for anticipated active Army support required.

EQUIPMENT

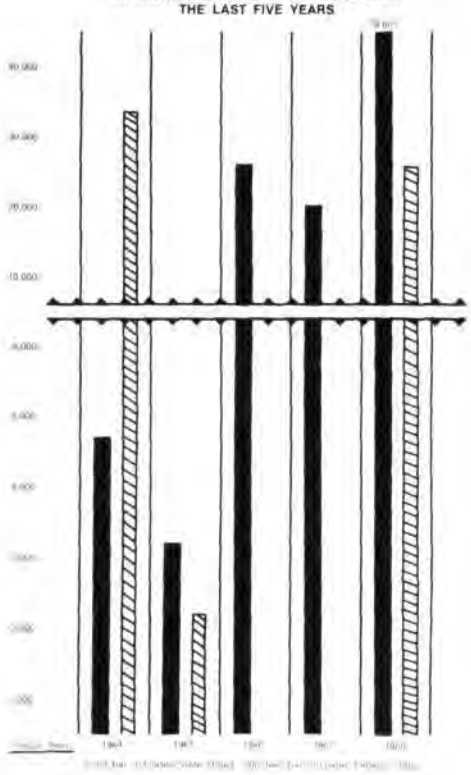
With the addition of specialized items of equipment to the TD of State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment for use throughout the State, and allocation of special items of equipment in excess of normal TOE authorizations, the National Guard is now well equipped to perform civil disturbance missions.

Many States have stockpiled and prepositioned such items as chemical dispersers, munitions, radios, shotguns, and transportation for use throughout the State. The Department of Army, to alleviate shortages of authorized equipment, has prepositioned for loan to the National Guard upon request from the State during a civil disturbance, emergency radios, searchlights, bullhorns, protective masks, and riot control agent dispersers and their ancillary equipment.

Munitions

Small arms ammunition of adequate quantities are on hand in the States for civil disturbances. Tables of Allowance have been revised to provide increased quantities of chemical munitions for National Guard units. In addition, chemical munitions have been prepositioned by Department of Army for rapid delivery during civil disturbances. Of particular significance was the distribution of chemical projectiles for the new M-79 grenade launcher.

UTILIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN STATE AND FEDERAL STATUS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS



PREPAREDNESS

After a careful review, an analysis of the National Guard's preparedness for employment in a civil disturbance mission in Fiscal Year 1968 indicated that:

Training in tactics and procedures by personnel was at an all time high and required only periodic refresher training to maintain the present level of training.

Command post exercises revealed that local civil authorities were interested and cooperative and were planning for civil disturbances; however, in many instances, they were indoctrinated in handling isolated incidents and were not prepared for large scale disorders. The low-keyed planning exhibited by many cities in the past has improved considerably since military-civilian command post exercises have been initiated.

Sufficient equipment is currently available, or can be made available, within a reasonable period of time. Distribution of equipment, such as vehicles and radios, posed some problems and has demanded continuous contingency planning for lateral shifting of essential items between units.

The National Guard of all States is capable of restoring and controlling law and order during a civil disturbance occurring within each State; and, if the need occurs, the contingency planning provides for employment of forces in two or more cities simultaneously. It was not anticipated that a requirement for Federal troops would arise unless a large scale civil disturbance should occur in two or three cities within a State at a time. Should the need arise for the Governor to request the President for Federal assistance, the procedures have been simplified for the transition of the National Guard personnel to active Federal service, and the employment with U.S. Army troops can be accomplished without delay or undue confusion.

A problem area which could influence or deter the National Guard from performing a civil disturbance mission is as follows:

The ever present possibility of Federal mobilization of selected and/or all units of a State could seriously affect the capability of the National Guard of a particular State to assist local authorities in restoring law and order. If a State were to lose a battalion or larger force, the reaction capability would change not only because of the number of troops lost, but also because valuable equipment would accompany the troops to their mobilization stations.

During FY 1968, the National Guard was called to State active duty and was either committed or held in an alert status for possible commitment for civil disturbances 77 times in 29 States and the District of Columbia. A listing of the utilization of the National Guard during FY 1968 is shown in Appendix N.

During the violence that took place in April following the assassination of Negro leader, Dr. Martin Luther King, the Governors of two States, Illinois and Maryland, and the Mayor of the District of Columbia, requested and received Federal troop support to quell civil disturbances in Chicago, Baltimore, and the District of Columbia. The National Guard of these States and the District of Columbia were called to Federal service.

The following chart shows the National Guard in State and Federal status during the past five years. A large number of Guardsmen called to Federal service in FY 1964 occurred when the entire Mississippi and Alabama Guard was called for the integration of schools in those States. The Civil Rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, resulted in the Federal use of the majority of Guardsmen during FY 1965. The Watts race riot in Los Angeles, California, brought the call up of 13,393 National Guard personnel which made up the major portion of Guardsmen on State status for FY 1966. In FY 1967, civil disturbance in several areas of the country—Chicago (4,300), and Cicero (2,850), Illinois; Cleveland (2,000), Ohio; and San Francisco (3,118), California—resulted in the use of National Guardsmen in State status.

During FY 1968, 104,665 National Guardsmen were employed to quell civil disturbances throughout the United States with 25,064 of these Guardsmen being further called to active Federal service for Detroit, Washington, D. C., Chicago, and Baltimore.

4

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 authors of the Constitution recognized the importance of the concept by empowering the Congress to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." National military policy subsequently enacted into law has served to enhance the availability and improve the readiness of the National Guard as a Federal reserve force. The general policy stated in current law (Section 102, Title 32, United States Code) is quoted:

> **In accordance with the traditional military policy of the United States, it is essential that the strength and organization of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States be maintained and assured at all times. Whenever Congress determines that more units and organizations are needed for the national security than are in the regular components of the ground and air forces, the Army National Guard of the United States, or such parts of them as are needed, together with such units of other reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered to active Federal duty and retained as long as so needed.**

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

ORGANIZATION

The Army National Guard

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

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.

Two Army National Guard infantry divisions, three Army National Guard separate infantry brigades, and one Army National Guard armored cavalry regiment of the Selected Reserve Force today constitute a major part of the Strategic Army Force available for deployment.

Four additional infantry divisions, two armored divisions, and 15 separate brigades are available as follow-on support for the Selected Reserve Force.

The Air National Guard

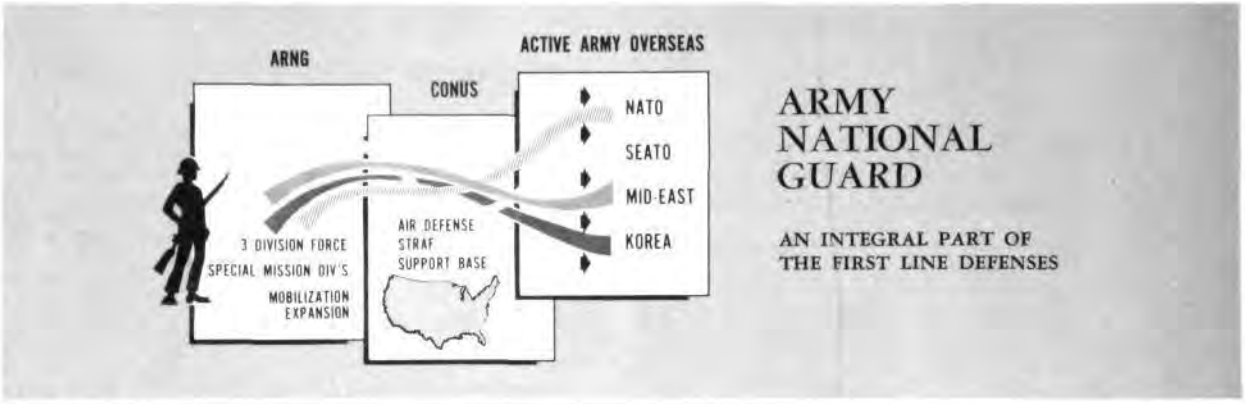
The Air National Guard supports US Air Force missions as shown on the chart above.

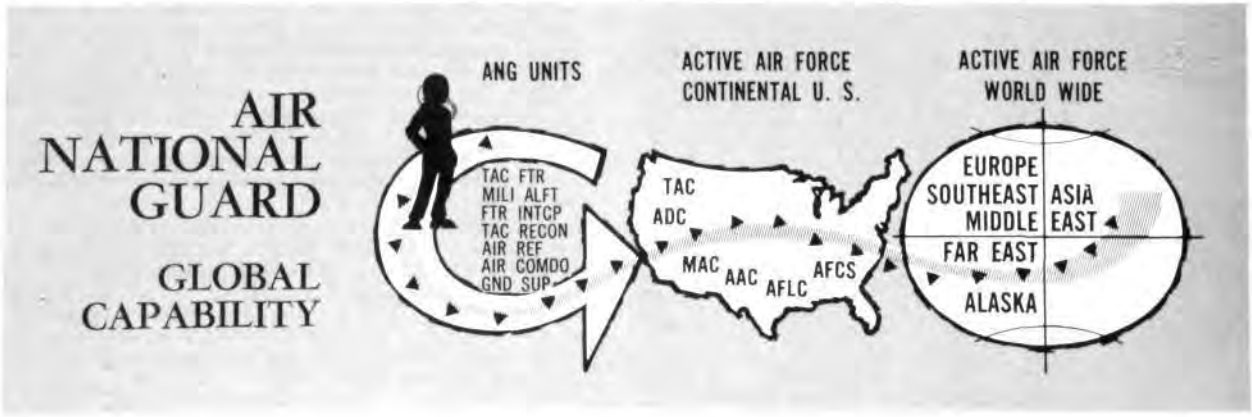
Air Force worldwide commitments such as those to NATO and the free nations of Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and the Far East are shown at the right.

The gaining commands to which Air National Guard units are assigned upon mobilization are also shown. These include the Tactical Air Command (TAC), Aerospace 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 Force (PACAF) and one Air Guard communications unit is committed to the Air University at Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

In this Fiscal Year, many Air Guard units served without mobilization, as integral functioning parts of active Air Force commands. Airlift units flew 2,469 missions worldwide, including 268 in support of Southeast Asia, as a functional part of the Military Airlift Command. All ANG fighter-interceptor squadrons assigned to the Aerospace 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 Installation Agency (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; 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 to Civil Authorities; 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.

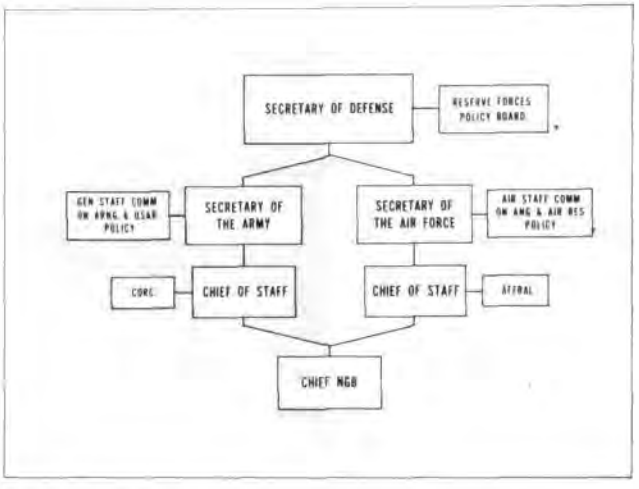
The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors, for a term of four years and is eligible to succeed himself. The grade authorized for this position is major 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 1968.

The National Guard Bureau personnel strength on 30 June 1968 was:

	Authorized	Assigned
Military		
Army	37	37
Air Force	66	62
Total	**103**	**99**
Civilian		
Army	130	122*
Air Force	135	123
Total	**265**	**245**

* Excludes 16 part-time.



LEGISLATION

Legislation Enacted

Public Law 90-110. Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1968.

Public Law 90-130. Authorized the enlistment of women in the National Guard.

Public Law 90-168. Authorized per diem for National Guardsmen and Reservists attending service schools.

Public Law 90-180. Military construction appropriations for Fiscal Year 1968.

Public Law 90-207. Military pay increase.

Legislation Pending

H.R. 2628, 90th Congress. This bill would authorize additional retirement credit for members of the National Guard and Reserve attending more than 45 drills or periods of equivalent instruction.

S. 3865, 90th Congress. "National Guard Technician Act of 1968" would provide Federal Civil Service Retirement and other fringe benefits for National Guard technicians.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The major operations of the Office of Public Affairs in Fiscal Year 1968 were in connection with civil disorders, recruitment of Negroes, and in the partial mobilization of the Army and the Air Guard.

The size and seriousness of the civil disorders that developed in Newark and in Detroit in July and August resulted in extensive planning for the public information operation in future incidents. This was conducted as part of the overall staff planning, concurrently with the troop training for civil disorder control.

In April, a model plan for handling public information in civil disorders was prepared by the public affairs officer and distributed to the States. Additionally, the public affairs officer, or his representative, accompanied the Chief, National Guard Bureau, or the Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau, on staff visits to the States for consultation with the adjutants general and their staffs on civil disorder control planning. The public affairs officer also emphasized the need for a Public Information Team, headed by a senior officer, and composed of qualified personnel from both the Army and Air National Guard, to be prepared to go into operation on any outbreak of civil disorder or other emergency.

A pilot program on Negro recruitment, authorized for the State of New Jersey, was supported by the Bureau public affairs officer. This support consisted of radio announcements, and newspaper advertisements in Negro media, and posters and pamphlets distributed in the Negro communities. The advertising emphasized that there were openings for Negroes in the New Jersey Guard.

On Negro recruiting, generally, the question arose as to the number of potential recruits in the Negro community, and as to the aspects of Guard service that appealed to them. To answer these essential questions, a survey of the attitudes and opinions of Negro youth of military age was conducted by an opinion analysis firm, commissioned through the Public Affairs Office. The results, showing potential recruitment areas in the Negro community, were made available to the Department of Defense, the Armed Services, and the public. This was the first such survey ever made on this subject.

As the year ended, the Public Affairs Office had underway the filming of a new documentary of Army and Air Guard Operations in FY 1968 as a follow-on to "The Men . . . and the Minute" of FY 1966, and "When the Chips Are Down," of FY 1967. The new film was to include operation of the Army and Air Guard units in Vietnam.

As in the past, the appropriation of $450,000 to support the public affairs program was contracted to a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of materials to enhance the image of the Guard, to secure the support of families and employers of Guardsmen in meeting the training demands on their time, and to promote re-enlistment.

A new recorded radio program, "Guard Scene," presenting top contemporary artists with the Guard message, was produced. This program was well received with approximately 450 stations requesting it each month. Artists included: The Beatles, Glen Campbell, Petula Clark, Dionne Warwick, Nancy Sinatra, The Association, and The Fifth Dimension.

"Guard Session," the weekly 15-minute music interview radio show distributed to stations for public service programming continued to be sent on a monthly basis to approximately 2,400 stations. Top names in show business were again on the program hosted by Skitch Henderson. Guests included Ed Ames, Tony Bennett, Al Hirt, Steve Lawrence and Eydie Gorme, Vikki Carr, Ella Fitzgerald and Si Zentner.

The third in a series of National Guard radio programs, "Lombardoland, USA," was continued for the 17th consecutive year for stations affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Two special recordings of Christmas songs were produced for "Guard Session" and "Guard Scene." Featured this year on "Guard Session" were Ella Fitzgerald, Anita Bryant, Eydie Gorme, the Norman Luboff Choir and the Percy Faith Orchestra. "Guard Scene" artists included Brenda Lee, Johnny Mathis, The Platters, Frank Sinatra, The Supremes, and the Beach Boys.

The television spot "Pledge of Allegiance," produced in FY 1967, won two national awards in FY 1968: one from the American Heritage Foundation and one from the Freedoms Foundation. Four new television spots were produced in FY 1968 with William Holden, Bob Crane, Cliff Robertson, and Phyllis Diller presenting the Guard message as a public service.

The use of National Guard public service material by radio and television media was again endorsed by the National Advertising Council. The action to secure this endorsement was initiated by the National Guard Bureau and covered 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.

The Public Affairs Office exhibit, showing the scope of Army and Air National Guard operations, was displayed on nine occasions to audiences totaling over 100,000.

The third annual photography contest was co-sponsored by the National Guard Bureau and the National Guard Association. Winners were announced at the Association convention in Washington.

The "Ballad of the National Guard" (the Guard Creed set to music) was presented on the Lawrence Welk TV show during Armed Forces week.

The Office of Public Affairs again prepared news releases, fact sheets, 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.

FISCAL YEAR 1968

Printed Materials

NEW JERSEY TEST PROGRAM	Individual Breakout	Total Copies
Pamphlets		35,500
"Ask" (Army)	25,000	
"Ask" (Air)	10,500	
Counter Cards		5,000
"Ask"		
Outdoor Posters		175
"Ask"		
NATIONAL PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS		
Textbook Covers		1,000,000
"Pledge of Allegiance"		
Book Markers		2,275,000
"Pledge of Allegiance"		
Magazine Advertisements (Estimated Circulation)		4,410,000
Scholastic Magazines and Boy's Life		
"Put Yourself in the Driver's Seat"		
Public Service Advertisements in Magazines (Estimated Circulation)		14,000,000
McCalls	8,500,000	
Good Housekeeping	5,500,000	
"Waiting"		
Advertisements in *Popular Aviation* (Estimated Circulation)		300,000
"Leaving Active Service"		
Annual Report		3,500
Pocket Size Annual Report		45,000
Posters		5,000
Aircraft Identification Poster		
Opinion Survey		1,500
"A Study of Military Attitudes Among Negro Males—16 to 25 Years of Age Nationally and in Camden, New Jersey"		
Volume I	500	
Volume II	500	
Volume III	500	
Prints		26,000
Heritage Paintings	6,000	
"I Am The Guard" Creed	20,000	
National Guard *Newsletter*	(Monthly)	10,000

HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

Historical 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 the Air National Guard, and the promulgation of information relating to policy in the fields of insignia and historical material.

TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAM

The purpose of the trophies and awards program is to instill a spirit of wholesome rivalry among individuals, units, and organizations of the Army 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
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 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 Departments of the Army and the Air Force pertaining to the Army and Air National Guard. Also, certain procedural matters are published in National Guard Pamphlets and Air National Guard Pamphlets. These may be separate or joint publications depending upon the applicability of the contents to both the Army and Air National Guard. Further, certain Army and Air Force regulations govern the Army and Air National Guard when specifically made applicable by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

During Fiscal Year 1968, a number of existing regulations were revised or amended. In addition, new regulations and pamphlets were developed and published. A detailed resume is contained in Appendix F.

PUBLICATIONS REVIEW BOARD

The Army National Guard Fiscal Year 1968 program for Department of Defense and Department of the Army publications and blank forms was initially established at $987,000. Adjustments during the year resulted in a final program of $961,000.

Actual obligations for this Fiscal Year total $906,534, as compared to $962,215 obligated during FY 1967. This reduction in obligations was attributed to the continuing efforts for achieving efficient distribution of publications and blank forms, the elimination of stockpiling and misuse of publications and blank forms, the maximum use of resources at all levels of command, and the decrease in active Army publications applicable to the ARNG.

The placement of all battalion and separate company/battery size units on pinpoint distribution continued to be one of the primary objectives. Only the lack of funds available to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, precluded the placement of all units on pinpoint distribution during this Fiscal Year. The designation of new SRF units in the reorganization of the Army National Guard did, however, bring the total number of pinpoint accounts up to 753, as compared to 502 in FY 1967.

Although the reorganization of the National Guard and Reserve resulted in a reduction in the number of Army National Guard units, publication and blank form requirements should increase during FY 1969. All Army National Guard units are now members of the Immediate Reserve which requires the units to procure and stock applicable publications and blank forms as prescribed in AR 135-300, and requires the units to achieve a high readiness posture causing an increase in training and maintenance literature requirements.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

During the summer months of 1967, the Army and Air National Guard provided outstanding support of the youth programs sponsored by the President's Council on Youth Opportunity. Reports from the several States indicated the support of various youth programs in some 37 States involved upwards of 70,000 youths. The support provided was varied and included the use of armories for youth dances, craft classes and displays, and athletic events. State owned camps and Air National Guard bases were also utilized to provide day encampments, swimming and organized athletics, open house tours and demonstrations, military parades, and equipment demonstrations.

A number of States initiated programs to provide year 'round support by permitting use of National Guard armories, where no conflict existed with military training, by sponsored youth groups for organized athletic and recreational activities. The National Guard Bureau endorses the goals of the President's Council on Youth Opportunity and strongly encourages State National Guard participation in the activities.

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 performed by National Guardsmen. Some examples of these missions are described below:

Wyoming Guardsmen worked for three days to rescue victims of a Spring blizzard. The April 2 storm, which followed days of 80-degree weather, paralyzed Wyoming with up to 12 inches of snow and eight-foot drifts. Helicopter and light aircraft conducted an around-the-clock hunt; ground crews dug out hundreds of stranded motorists and ranchers.

More than 500 volunteer Idaho Guardsmen and 200 pieces of Guard equipment were used to battle major forest fires in Northern Idaho. The Guardsmen operated mess facilities for feeding the

6,000 fire fighters, provided refueling units, aid stations, mechanics, cargo trucks, an aircraft control tower, and several communications vehicles.

For three days, 160 Indiana National Guardsmen aided Richmond authorities after an explosion and resulting fire. The Guardsmen cordoned off the damaged area and helped search for survivors, helped clear debris, control traffic, and protect business from possible looters. The explosion left 39 dead and many injured; damage estimates were reported in excess of $50 million.

Texas Guardsmen provided a radio network between State officials and 1,200 Guardsmen during the storms and floods following Hurricane "Beulah." Guardsmen rendered aid in evacuation, rescue, security, and transportation operations. The Air Guard, which called 145 men to active duty, air lifted 324 doctors, nurses, and civil officials, transported emergency supplies, and made hay drops to stranded cattle.

For the second time in three years, the Alaska Air Guard was mobilized after heavy flooding in widespread areas of Alaska. The Air Guardsmen set up an air evacuation center which was manned 24 hours a day. More than 300 Army Guardsmen served around-the-clock for more than a week helping evacuate victims, dropping and trucking needed supplies into disaster areas and giving medical care.

A total of 50,000 pounds of food, clothing, and medical supplies were air lifted into Venezuela after an earthquake. Puerto Rico Guardsmen from the 156th Tactical Fighter Group flew four mercy missions for the Venezuelan earthquake victims.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND CIVIL RIGHTS

The Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights continued to place emphasis on Compliance Field Reviews as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. As of 30 June 1968, On-Site Compliance Field Reviews had been completed in 39 States, including Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, and the District of Columbia. The remaining States were scheduled for a review the first half of Fiscal Year 1969.

Compliance with NGR 24/ANGR 30-12 was a subject of inspection by the Inspectors General of the Army and Air Force during the Annual General Inspections of the National Guard. These inspection reports were forwarded to the National Guard Bureau for review and provided an effective surveillance and monitoring system of Guard units. No incidents of discrimination were reported by Inspectors General during the year.

The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, in a letter to the President dated 10 August 1967, cited the need for an immediate increase in the participation of Negroes in the Army National Guard. The State of New Jersey, on its own initiative, requested the authorization of a 500-space overstrength for the purpose of enlisting Negroes in the New Jersey National Guard. A total of 865 spaces, a five percent overage, were authorized as overstrength, with the Air Guard being allocated 128 spaces and the Army Guard an allocation of 737 spaces. To support this recruiting effort, the National Guard Bureau assisted the State of New Jersey in a publicity campaign oriented to the Negro youth. A separate waiting list was established for Negro personnel to be enlisted against the authorized overstrength. Individuals had to meet the prescribed minimum enlistment criteria. The Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights monitored and supervised the program. Weekly progress reports were submitted. The special program terminated on 30 June 1968 with the Army National Guard enlisting 639 against their quota of 737 for 86.7 percent. The Air National Guard enlisted 128 against their quota of 128 for 100 percent.

As a result of the Williams Board Study concerning the participation of Negroes in the Reserve Components, in December, the Chief of the Office of Reserve Components requested representation from the National Guard Bureau on a Task Group charged with the responsibility of developing a national program for increasing Negro participation in the Reserve Components. A member of the Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights was assigned this duty, and in March 1968, a plan developed within the guidelines recommended by the Williams Board was forwarded to the Secretary of Defense. No further action had been taken by the Department of Defense as of 30 June 1968.

In May 1968, the Air National Guard developed and forwarded to the Department of Defense a national plan for increasing Negro participation in the Air Guard. This plan was patterned along the same lines as the plan submitted by the Army Guard using the Williams Board Study recommendations as guidance.

During the year, the Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights represented the Chief, National Guard Bureau, at each of the five Army Area Conferences and took an active part in each of the programs. In addition, the office took part in the Air Guard Commander's Conference in Atlanta, Georgia.

The Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights responded to 25 allegations of discriminatory practices in which the National Guard was involved. Investigations were made on each allegation and recommendations were made in response to each allegation and forwarded to the Chief, National Guard Bureau for disposition. Investigation showed that no violation of the law had occurred.

In addition, the office developed comprehensive data concerning minority group participation in the National Guard. This information was constantly upgraded and made readily available to other agencies within the Department of Defense.

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Civil Defense

The office of Civil Defense again requested National Guard assistance to universities conducting emergency operations simulation exercises by providing and operating communications equipment. There were 174 exercises scheduled in 47 States. Reports on this assistance furnished by the States were highly complimentary about the willing cooperation, and demonstrated skill and proficiency of the personnel. This assistance has been requested for the coming year.

Continental Air Command, through their Headquarters Air Force Reserve Regions assigned Air Force Ready Reserve liaison officers to all CONUS National Guard State headquarters. All comments indicated these officers were of the highest caliber, and were a tremendous asset to the State headquarters. Navy and Coast Guard Ready Reserve officers were assigned in the same status in some States.

National Guard Bureau letter dated 6 September 1967 provided each State with a copy of Department of Army letter, subject: "Use of Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool Personnel in Support of Civil Defense Program." Specifically, the letter called to the States' attention authorization for the formation of Reserve Training Units for State headquarters.

States have taken advantage of the additional FY 1968 funds to continue purchasing single side band radios. The purchase of these radios will continue through FY 1969.

A National Civil Defense exercise (CDEX-67) was conducted during the period 24 October - 1 November 1967, and, with few exceptions, every State participated. The Disaster Preparedness program conducted by units of the Air National Guard was similar in nature to the National Civil Defense exercise.

DATA SYSTEMS

During Fiscal Year 1968, approval was obtained by the Department of the Army to replace punched card machinery in eight States. Installation is expected to take place early in FY 1970 after programs are written for the new equipment.

Systems design and procedures were completed on a new personnel system. Upon conclusion of a test now being conducted by the State of Florida, the system may be implemented.

Thirty technician spaces were allocated to the National Guard Computer Center (NGCC) to determine computer workload requirements of the NGB, the States, and ANG bases. Upon completion of this work, a system of regional computers and communication networks will be devised to replace the present National Guard data processing system.

The NGCC's card computer was changed by the addition of four magnetic tape drives, and the size of the internal memory was doubled. Approval was received to add four more tape drives and to again double the internal memory storage.

5

army national guard

The Army National Guard continued to maintain its high degree of mobilization readiness throughout Fiscal Year 1968, and the Selected Reserve Force (SRF) remained the most ready Reserve Component force in history.

Reorganization of the Army National Guard and Reserve had been imminent for some time, and during FY 1968, the Congress, Department of Defense, Department of Army, and the State Governors agreed upon a new force structure for the Army National Guard. On 1 December 1967, the reorganization of the Army National Guard began and was completed 1 June 1968. The reorganized ARNG force consists of eight Combat Divisions; 18 Combat Brigades; one Support Brigade; and 233 Maneuver Battalions and miscellaneous Combat Support Units. With the exception of minor delays resulting from partial mobilization in April, the reorganization progressed smoothly and as scheduled.

The new ARNG Selected Reserve Force, composed of 89,000 Guardsmen in 622 company and detachment size units, assumed mission responsibilities on 1 May 1968. These units, located in 49 States and 798 communities, comprise the bulk of combat elements in a balanced three Division Force Equivalent. Accelerated training began in December 1967; the objective was to be ready for mobilization within seven days after being alerted, and to enter active duty at 93 percent strength.

Maximum effort was placed upon obtaining excellent support in every area so that Guardsmen and ARNG units could continue to maintain a high degree of mobilization readiness at all times. The following pages reflect the Army National Guard accomplishment.

COMPTROLLER

The Congress appropriated $589,000,000 for the Army National Guard in Fiscal Year 1968. The funds were included in three appropriations covering military personnel, operation and maintenance costs (including technician pay), and the construction of armory and non-armory facilities.

Appropriations

Appropriations	Appropriated	Funded Appropriation Reimbursement	Total Available
ARNG Personnel	$345,000,000	$900,000	$345,900,000
ARNG Operation and Maintenance	$241,000,000	—0—	$241,000,000
ARNG Military Construction	$ 3,000,000	—0—	$ 3,000,000*
Totals	**$589,000,000**	**$900,000**	**$589,900,000**

*(See Summary Statement, ARNG Military Construction)

Funding

The FY 1968 National Guard Personnel, Army (NGP, A) appropriation (Title I, P.L. 90-96) by Congress was $345 million to support a beginning strength of 418,500 and an end strength of 400,000 Guardsmen, and to provide for an input of 56,200 recruits into the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63) training. Initial apportionment reflected reduced enlistment requirements to achieve and maintain the programmed end strength of 400,000 which resulted in a reduction of REP Input to 25,900. This reduction permitted Department of Defense (DOD) to withhold $32.5 million from the appropriation for placement into the DOD Emergency Fund reducing the initial NGP, A funding program to $312.5 million plus $900,000 being provided for reimbursements. In order to provide for the military pay increase (P.L. 90-207), a supplemental appropriation for $10.127 million was requested. The Congress directed (P.L. 90-392) DOD to release $10.127 million from the funds withheld in the DOD Emergency Fund (pursuant to P.L. 90-218). Total NGP, A funding available in FY 1968 amounted to $323,527,000.

The Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (O&M, ARNG) appropriation (Title II, P.L. 90-96) for FY 1968, totaled $241 million. In addition, estimated reimbursements amounted to $3.2 million. DOD initially withheld $3.1 million from this appropriation because of the ARNG technician strength freeze at 23,800 employees (from 24,220). The amount withheld by DOD was decreased to $1.3 million so that the ARNG could absorb the required increased Wage Board costs of $1.8 million.

To provide for the civilian pay increase (P.L. 90-206), a supplemental appropriation of $3.128 million was requested; in lieu of a supplemental appropriation, the Congress directed (P.L. 90-392) that $1.828 million be derived by transfer from the amount reserved under National Guard Personnel, Army pursuant to P.L. 90-218 and release of $1.3 million O&M, ARNG funds, also, withheld pursuant to P.L. 90-218. The gross funding available for O&M, ARNG FY 1968 was $246,028,000.

The Military Construction, Army National Guard (MC, ARNG) appropriations are "No Year" funds. The Congress appropriated (P.L. 90-180) $3.0 million for MC, ARNG in FY 1968. In addition, prior year funds totaling $19.1 million were available to support this program, making a total availability in FY 1968 MC, ARNG funding of $22.1 million. The ARNG was released from the military construction freeze during the third quarter FY 1968.

MC, ARNG Funding Summary

Funding Available from FY 1967	$19,153,255
FY 1968 Appropriation (P.L. 90-180)	3,000,000
Total Funding Available FY 1968	$22,153,255
Total Obligations FY 1968	$ 5,723,423
Funds Remaining Available for 1969	$16,429,832

Obligations

NGP, A	$309,789,000*
O&M, ARNG	$244,708,949**
MC, ARNG	$ 5,723,423

* Includes funded reimbursements of $1,048,000.
** Includes automatic reimbursements of $3,034,000.

Finance Services

Part Eight of the Department of Defense Military Pay and Allowances Entitlement Manual (DODPM) which prescribes entitlement policy for pay and allowances for members of the Reserve Components was published during Fiscal Year 1968, effective 1 January 1968. Revised NGR 58 was processed and published to implement such policies effective 1 January 1968. The revised NGR 58 prescribed the administrative procedures relative to Federal pay and allowances and travel authorized members of the Army National Guard, continuation of pay and allowances for injury or disease, and procedures for the preparation and disposition of payrolls, vouchers and claims.

NGR 58 required that incapacitation payrolls covering continuation of active duty pay and allowances to Army National Guard members for injury or disease incurred in line of duty would be submitted to the National Guard Bureau for review and approval when the prescribed medical certificate was not signed by a uniformed service medical officer. A total of 273 such payrolls were reviewed and processed during FY 1968.

Accounting and Reporting

A continuing review and analysis of fiscal accounting and reporting procedures was conducted during FY 1968. As a result, various procedures for improving the method of accounting and reporting under the Army National Guard decentralized accounting system were developed and published for distribution to all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. A total of 45 serially numbered letters of technical Finance and Accounting Instructions were issued to the fiscal stations who report financial data monthly to the National Guard Bureau. A complete revision of the fiscal accounting and reporting regulations was also accomplished by the publication of NGB Pamphlet 50-1 on 20 March 1968.

A uniform system of preparing monthly financial reports under mechanized procedures by the 52 reporting activities of the Army National Guard was fully implemented during FY 1968. The system

was designed and developed to provide the National Guard Bureau with a uniform and accurate report of financial data needed for the proper management of resources. Copies of the consolidated financial transactions for all States by fiscal account were being furnished by machine listing.

Audit and Reports of Survey

The United States Army Audit Agency completed and submitted seven audit reports pertaining to Army National Guard activities in the various States during FY 1968. These audit reports included the status and conditions of Federal funds and property accounts maintained by the United States Property and Fiscal Officers in the States. The findings and recommendations were reported in detail to State authorities, the National Guard Bureau, and the Department of the Army. These audit reports and the replies of corrective action taken by the States were reviewed and analyzed by the National Guard Bureau. They were also used as a basis for establishing or improving staff management and internal control procedures.

In addition to seven completed audits, the United States Army Audit Agency initiated plans for conducting an audit of elements of the United States Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM) including ARNG Air Defense units. A review of the readiness posture of ARADCOM units was the overall objective stated. The findings and recommendations of this audit were to be coordinated with the National Guard Bureau during the early part of FY 1969.

Management Improvement

The Army National Guard adopted new standardized logistic procedures for automatic data processing effective 1 October 1967. The standardization of these procedures provided the States a more efficient subsystem of producing the necessary supply accounting and reporting data. The new methods made it easier to develop and defend the logistic budget and enabled the National Guard Bureau to more readily determine an equitable allotment of resources.

Equipment was upgraded and standardized in United States Property and Fiscal Offices. Improved accounting machines and faster sorters were furnished where equipment was justified.

At several Army National Guard data processing installations, punched-card equipment was being replaced by card computers. Standardized systems and procedures were being developed for use when the computers were installed.

National Guard Computer Center was being converted to full tape procedures.

A plan was developed for a series of regional computer centers for both the Army and the Air National Guard.

A proposed personnel system to institute nationwide record keeping and reporting compatible to active Army requirements was approved in principle and tested in model States.

Revisions were made to formats pertaining to the quarterly review of State financial plans. This was done prior to conversion to a mechanized subsystem.

National Guard Bureau personnel received training on scientific cost analysis, cost-benefit study methodology, civilian personnel management, and advanced comptrollership.

A manpower-management survey of the National Guard Computer Center was finished, and recommendations for additional civilian space were submitted. Authority to procure 15 Army National Guard technicians was obtained.

Although efforts to reduce reporting workload were successful, some new requirements were established in view of the need for detailed operational and logistic data. As of 30 June 1968, the number of controlled recurring reports required by the National Guard Bureau from the States had increased to 29, of which 16 were annual submissions. The number required from active Army sources, of which the National Guard Bureau is the proponent, decreased to one.

PERSONNEL

Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the active Army National Guard on 30 June 1968 was 389,182, a net decrease of 28,892 when compared with the 418,074 strength at the end of Fiscal Year 1967. The total number of officers and warrant officers was 31,938, and the number of enlisted personnel was 357,244. The average strength for the year was 411,419. A table showing year-end and average strengths from 1949-1968 is shown in Appendix G.

The strength of the Army National Guard at the beginning of FY 1968 was 418,074, but the fiscal budget guidance provided only for a strength of 400,000.

In November it became apparent that the strength was not being reduced sufficiently to be supported for the remainder of the Fiscal Year. Therefore, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau suspended the enlistment of non-prior service personnel in all States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

This control of procurement was more desirable than forced elimination of trained personnel. Procurement of personnel was limited to enlistment of prior service personnel in units below Priority Aggregate Strength (PAS). Although it was hoped that enlistment of non-prior service personnel could be resumed during February 1968, it was not possible except for special purposes such as the newly organized separate Airborne brigade, Selected Reserve Force and Air Defense units.

In June 1967, the Secretary of Defense announced his approval of an Army plan for realigning the Army National Guard to significantly improve the early deployment capability and combat readiness of the United States Army Reserve Components. By 1 December 1967, the reorganization began. With exception of minor delays resulting from announcement of partial mobilization in April, the reorganization progressed smoothly as scheduled. By the end of April 1968, the strength had reduced to 404,915. In early May, 12,234 were mobilized reducing the May assigned strength to 390,480. At the end of FY 1968, the strength was 389,182.

There were 1,616 Guardsmen in the Inactive Army National Guard who were attached to units for administrative and accounting purposes and who would be available in the event of mobilization.

Officer Personnel

ARNG officers and warrant officers assigned strengths as of 30 June 1967 and 30 June 1968 are compared below:

	Assigned Strength 30 June 1967	Assigned Strength 30 June 1968
Commissioned Officers	29,278	27,572
Warrant Officers	4,602	4,366
Total	**33,880**	**31,938**

The continuing freeze on the appointment of draft-liable physicians reduced the procurement of Medical Corps officers drastically during FY 1968.

The 1967-68 reorganization had a significant impact on officer and warrant officer strength of the ARNG when the number of authorized spaces was reduced by 10,750. As a result, 4,963 officers and warrant officers were initially left as overstrength without appropriate authorized spaces. Vigorous action by the State adjutants general reduced this figure to 3,303 by the close of FY 1968. This decrease in strength is reflected in the above figures. In addition, the reorganization eliminated the authorized spaces for approximately 2,600 graduates of the 1968 State Officer Candidate School (OCS) classes. Department of the Army, however, authorized additional spaces in State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments for all such graduates, thus permitting their appointment and fulfillment of the commitment made to them when they entered OCS. These surplus lieutenants must be absorbed within three years of date of reorganization. Following is a comparison of the major sources of second lieutenants during Fiscal Years 1967 and 1968:

SOURCE	FY 1967	FY 1968
Officer Candidate School	2,128	3,202
Regular	(21)	(5)
Special	(452)	(375)
State	(1,655)	(2,822)
ROTC (USAR) Graduates	4	0
Former Officers and others	310	349
All other sources	34	7
Total	**2,476**	**3,358**

Personnel Actions

Officer and warrant officer personnel actions, summarized below, show a decrease in Federal recognition actions and an increase in reassignments and separations in FY 1968 as compared to FY 1967. These are directly related to the magnitude of the 1967-1968 reorganization of the Army National Guard. Appointments and promotions are included in the Federal recognition line, and the reassignment line includes changes of branch for officers and changes in military occupational specialty for warrant officers. Each of these officer personnel actions was published in National Guard Bureau special orders in FY 1968:

	FY 1967	FY 1968
Federal recognition	10,259	8,463
Reassignment	19,622	36,413
Separations	4,621	5,602

Reserve Officer Personnel Act (Promotion Consideration)

The following table shows the results of the Fiscal Years 1967 and 1968 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.

	FY 1967			FY 1968		
GRADE	No. Considered	No. Selected	Percent Selected	No. Considered	No. Selected	Percent Selected
1Lt to CPT	1,005	618	62%	756	467	62%
CPT to MAJ	1,008	587	57%	1,335	529	40%
MAJ to LTC	352	236	67%	388	251	65%
LTC to COL	509	134	26%	716	107	15%

Efficiency Reports

The efficiency reporting program was strengthened by the initiation of a new reporting form, the revision of National Guard Regulation 21, and the continuing emphasis on the importance of efficiency reporting by the State adjutants general.

Enlisted Personnel

During FY 1968, there was a total procurement of 35,476 enlisted personnel, and a total of 62,426 enlisted personnel losses, including those inducted into the active military service of the United States.

Enlisted Personnel Procurement FY 1968

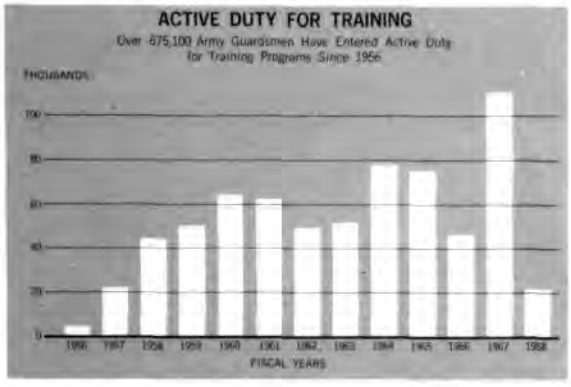
Enlisted in FY 1968 to take ACDUTRA in 1968	19,858
Enlisted in FY 1968 to take ACDUTRA in 1969	3,868
Veterans	1,222
Obligors	1,375
Transferred from Inactive National Guard	724
Enlisted from Other Reserve Components	6,444
Re-enlistments	1,985
Total Gains	**35,476**
Total Losses	**62,426**

Reserve Enlistment Program

In Fiscal Year 1968, 23,726 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 varied from a minimum of four months to that period required for Military Occupation Specialty (MOS) qualification. In FY 1968, the average period required for MOS qualification was approximately five months.

Active Duty for Training

At the beginning of Fiscal Year 1968, 5,605 enlistees who had enlisted in FY 1967 were awaiting training spaces in active Army training centers. The 19,858 enlisted in FY 1968 planned to enter training within the same year, but due to action by the active Army to suspend input into training bases during April and May, and to limit the input in June, together with school deferments and injuries, 8,239 individuals were awaiting entry to ACDUTRA (Active Duty for Training) as of 30 June 1968. During FY 1968, 20,788 Army Guardsmen entered the active duty for training program. Since the beginning of this program in 1956, 733,315 Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered for the program; 675,191 have actually entered training, and 639,901 have completed ACDUTRA and returned to their units. On 30 June 1968, 4,214 Army National Guard enlisted men were participating in the ACDUTRA program in Army Training Centers, Service Schools, and other facilities throughout the United States. The following chart depicts this program since its inception in 1956:



Military Occupational Specialty Tests

The Army National Guard continued Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) testing during FY 1968. During this period, the Army National Guard achieved its highest passing rate in the November 1967 cycle since the program was initiated. The chart on p. 33 shows the results of the August and November 1967 and the February 1968 cycles.

Officer and Enlisted Personnel

Line of Duty Determinations

This function, delegated to the Chief, National Guard Bureau on 1 November 1964, charged the Bureau with responsibility for line of duty determinations for Army National Guard personnel not on active duty. Revised line of duty investigation and reporting procedures reduced processing time to the point where the activity is operating on a current basis. Following are statistics concerning completed actions for FY 1968:

TYPE OF ACTION	NUMBER
Formal Investigation (other than death cases)	1,133
In Line of Duty	1,009
Not in Line of Duty—Not Misconduct	113
Not in Line of Duty—Misconduct	11
Death Cases (no determinations made)	43
Informal Investigations	3,256
In Line of Duty	3,207
Not in Line of Duty—Not Misconduct	49
Total	**4,432**

Personnel Reporting

During Fiscal Year 1968, the Army Personnel Division initiated a revision to the personnel reporting system. Information requirements placed on the Bureau during the past year resulted in many manual reports being levied on the States. The planned revised

Army National Guard Flight Activities

Reorganization

Fiscal Year 1968 encompassed the most extensive reorganization in the Army National Guard's history.

On 2 June 1967, in Indianapolis, a reorganization plan was presented to the State adjutants general which was approved by the Department of Defense and had the tacit approval of the House Armed Services Committee, when presented in late May. Characteristics of this plan included the placement of all combat and combat support units in the Army National Guard, and the loss of 15 low-priority combat divisions which had been categorized as Reinforcing Reserve.

On 26 June 1967, the Senate Armed Services Committee commenced hearings on HR 2 during which exception was taken to the reduction of US Army Reserve (USAR) strength from 260,000 to 240,000, and to the placement of all combat and combat support units in the Army National Guard.

From the Senate Armed Services Committee hearings, the Secretary of the Army developed what became known as the Three Brigade Plan, and provided the Army National Guard eight divisions, 18 combat brigades, and a paid drill strength of 400,000. The ARNG combat and combat support elements were reduced by 45 battalions which were transferred to the USAR. From the USAR structure, four service support type brigade headquarters, six engineer construction battalions, 28 COSTAR (combat support of the Army) battalion equivalents, and a number of miscellaneous service support headquarters and units were acquired. The manning level was increased to 93 percent of full structure strength from the 90 percent level of 2 June to compensate for about 13,000 spaces lost in the unit exchange.

In addition, Force Planning changes reduced the number of maneuver battalions in the infantry and mechanized divisions, and changed the mix of maneuver battalions in these divisions and in the brigades. It also permitted the addition of four armor group headquarters to the Army National Guard Troop Basis.

The Three Brigade Plan was presented to the State adjutants general on 10 August 1967. The following charts compare the then existing ARNG structure and the 2 June and 10 August proposals.

Strength and Unit Comparison

	EXISTING	2 JUNE	10 AUGUST	NET
Full Structure Strength	594,000	443,000	430,000	—164,000
Authorized Strength	418,500	400,000	400,000	— 18,500
Units	4,001	2,924	2,883	— 1,118

Major Units Gains and Losses

TYPE	EXISTING	PROPOSED 2 JUN 67	PROPOSED 10 AUG 67
DIVISION LEVEL			
Armored	6	2	2
Infantry	17	5	5
Infantry (Mechanized)	0	1	1
Total	**23**	**8**	**8**
COMMAND HQ (Divisional)	5	0	0
BRIGADE LEVEL			
Airborne (Sep)	0	1	1
Armored (Sep)	2	1	1
Infantry (Sep)	7	14	14
Infantry (Mech) (Sep)	1	2	2
Engineer HHC (Cbt)	0	2	2
Artillery Corps HHB	5	2	2
Artillery AD HHB	3	2	2
Military Police	0	0	2
Quartermaster Comd	1	0	0
Support HHC	0	0	1
Transportation Comd	0	0	1
Total	**19**	**24**	**28**
GROUP HQ	194	93	115
BATTALIONS	734	469	435
BATTALION HHD	51	44	81

Reorganization, in accordance with the 10 August proposal, was scheduled to begin on 1 October 1967, but was delayed until 1 December 1967 after it became apparent that additional modification was essential to permit sustaining the ARNG statutory strength floor of 400,000. It was determined that a three percent managerial overstrength (to 412,000) would be necessary for this purpose. The three percent overstrength was converted to units in order to provide units to meet State requirements. The three percent increment has become known as the State Requirement Add On, and included 24 Emergency Operation Headquarters, eight group and 30 battalion headquarter units, 41 military police companies, eight light truck companies, and other miscellaneous units, plus augmentations designed to increase the operating efficiency and effectiveness of augmented units.

Selected Reserve Force

The new Army National Guard Selected Reserve Force composed of 89,000 Guardsmen in 622 company and detachment size units assumed mission responsibility on 1 May 1968. These units, located in 49 States and 798 communities, comprise the bulk of combat elements in a balanced three Division Force Equivalent. The units began accelerated training as early as December 1967, with the objective to be ready to mobilize within seven days after alert and to enter active duty at 93 percent strength.

Major Army National Guard elements of the new SRF are:

2 Infantry Divisions
- 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts
- 42d Infantry Division, New York

3 Infantry Brigades
- 39th Infantry Brigade, Arkansas
- 40th Infantry Brigade, California
- 256th Infantry Brigade, Louisiana

1 Armored Cavalry Regiment
116th Armored Cavalry Regiment, Idaho

In addition, the Army National Guard furnishes 34 separate battalions, 10 headquarters units, three evacuation hospitals, and 107 company/detachment size units to the Selected Reserve Force.

Training Objectives

The training objectives for the Army National Guard are established by Headquarters, United States Continental Army Command (USCONARC), and are set forth in Annex AA to CONARC Reg. 350-1 dated 7 September 1967. In general terms, the objectives established by USCONARC are to attain and maintain the proficiency of all units and individuals in the accomplishment of assigned Federal and State missions.

Training for the Selected Reserve Force was amended in Fiscal Year 1968 by CONARC Letter of Instruction dated 15 January 1968. This letter provided guidance for the continuity of training of SRF I until relieved of its mission by SRF II on 1 May 1968 and provided guidance for the training of the newly designated SRF II.

Combat Training

The continuation of the Selected Reserve Force (SRF) 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 FY 1968.

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

The mandatory four-hour training assembly concept was received with a high degree of enthusiasm especially by the tactical units. Almost all units employed multiple-unit training assemblies (MUTAs) in conjunction with weekend training sites.

The continuity and progression of training at home stations was hampered by the increasing frequency of civil disturbance operations. All units received 32 hours of unit instruction on riot control operations and staffs received an additional 16 hours in the Fall of 1967. USCONARC Letter dated 8 February authorized a deviation from normal training schedules to allow more refresher training in riot control operations particularly in those States having a higher potential for civil disturbances.

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 (ATT) were required to conduct a retest during the past training year. Of the 51 units that failed the first ATT, 47 were successfully retested during Reserve Duty Training (RDT), and the other 4 units were scheduled for a future date.

Training of the SRF was hindered by some shortages of equipment such as a new family of 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 which placed 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 67	FY 68
Officers and Warrant Officers	97.8	98.0
Enlisted Men	95.7	97.3

Annual Field Training

During Fiscal Year 1968, Annual Field Training (AFT) of 15 days was conducted for all units, with 356,662 Army National Guardsmen attending. This figure represents 98.1 percent for ARNG assigned personnel, including constructive attendance.

Active Army evaluators from the responsible CONUS (Continental United States) Armies were governed by ANX AG CON Reg. 350-1 dated 9 February 1968. The provisions of this new annex eliminated the previous standardized USCONARC ratings. The principal evaluation effort was devoted to tactical, technical, and maintenance training activities rather than administrative activities. The primary function of the evaluators was to assist Guard commanders in identifying strengths and weaknesses with the units. Later, these reports will serve as a basis for establishing future training requirements.

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. USCONARC continued to implement the practice of leaving the troop participation phase to the discretion of the Army commanders.

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, 76.7 percent of the units inspected received excellent or superior ratings in FY 1968.

Annual General Armory Inspections

Ratings	FY 64	FY 65	FY 66	FY 67	FY 68
Satisfactory and above	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.5
Unsatisfactory	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5

Schools Program

The Army National Guard Schools Program is designed to qualify personnel in the military assignment and, in the case of officers, to satisfy the military educational qualifications for promotion. School trained graduates are used extensively to train other unit personnel in the latest tactics, techniques, and doctrine.

During the year, 7,951 officers and enlisted men attended courses of instruction conducted in Army Service Schools. Most service school courses were available to Guardsmen, the primary exception being initial Army Aviation Flight Training Courses.

In FY 1968, the Commanding General USCONARC established one-week courses for the training of commanders and staffs at brigade level. About 1,000 officers participated in these new courses.

The newly established Mobilization Advanced and Basic Courses were conducted during this year. These courses had a mandatory preliminary phase of extension courses. As a result, courses were off to a slow start; the momentum picked up, and about 200 attended the resident phase of these courses during the year.

A special training program of civil disturbance planning and operations was developed. This was a 16-hour program. All States were authorized to conduct local unit schools for the training of commanders and staffs at battalion and higher levels. Additionally,

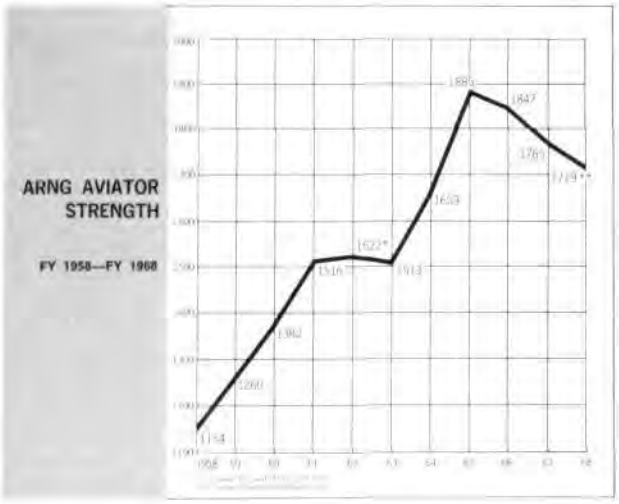
the Department of Army established a one-week Civil Disturbance Orientation Course at the Military Police School which was attended jointly by National Guard, active Army, and USAR officers and State and local law enforcement officers. About 400 senior commanders and planners attended this course during the year. A third program of civil disturbance training was developed during the year. A mandatory program of 32 hours of leadership training relative to civil disturbance was developed. About 9,000 lieutenants took this leadership training course.

The State Officer Candidate School Program enrolled about 6,000 during the Summer of 1967. In view of the reorganization of the ARNG during the year, about 2,600 of the graduates had no TOE vacancy in which to be placed. Special authority was received from Department of Army to commission these graduates as excess to State Headquarters with attachment to TOE (Table of Organization and Equipment) units for appropriate branch training.

This year evidenced a record enrollment of Army National Guardsmen in the Army Extension Course Program. More than 67,000 Guardsmen were actively engaged in these home study courses.

Army Aviation

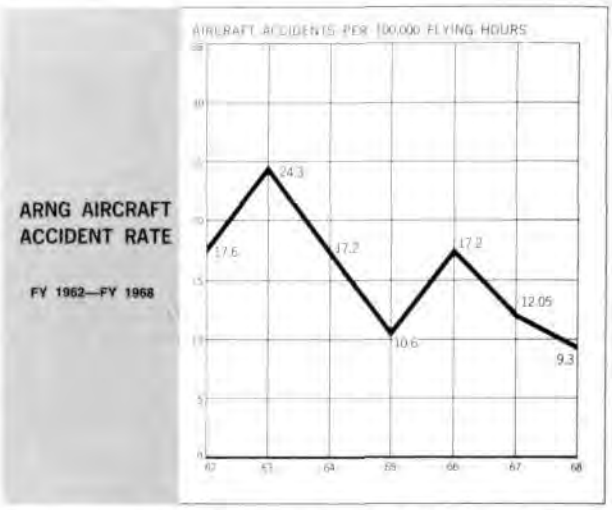
During Fiscal Year 1968, the number of ARNG aviators on flying status decreased from 1,765 to 1,719.* The lack of Army National Guard quotas for primary aviator training continued to restrict the ARNG's ability to replace attrition losses. The following chart shows aviator strengths for the past decade:



* Includes 60 ARNG aviators mobilized 13 May 1968. There were 1,659 aviators on the ARNG rolls 30 June 1968.

The actual accomplishment of 188,843 aircraft flying hours was 17,317 below the Fiscal Year Program.

The aircraft accident rate per 100,000 hours flown was reduced to 9.3 percent. This was the lowest accident rate achieved by the ARNG over the past ten years. The following chart shows the aircraft accident rate for the past seven years:



The introduction of utility and medium cargo helicopters in the ARNG inventory has generated a requirement for enlisted crew chiefs and flight engineers. At the close of FY 1968, there were 101 enlisted men on crewmember flying status and 154 on non-crewmember flying status.

Air Defense Program

During Fiscal Year 1968, the Army National Guard Air Defense Program continued at the same level of participation established in 1964 with one Group Headquarters, 17 Battalion Headquarters, and 54 fire units participating. The fire units in CONUS (Continental United States) represented 43 percent of the Nike-Hercules commitment of the US Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM), and the six fire units in Hawaii provided the only Nike-Hercules air defense for the State.

Operational proficiency of ARNG Nike-Hercules units continued to show a marked improvement. Statistically, FY 1968 was by far the most successful year for the ARNG on-site units. Results of Technical Proficiency Inspections showed an improvement of 8.9 percentage points. In Command Maintenance Management Inspections, the percentage of satisfactory ratings increased 5.9 percentage points. The average score for Short Notice Annual Practice, a comprehensive short notice test consisting of system preparation, missile assembly, pre-fire and firing tests conducted at McGregor Range, New Mexico, was 90.04 percent. Included in this average, were ratings achieved by the six fire units in Hawaii, which were flown to McGregor Range from Hawaii by Air National Guard airlift; and, for the first time tested using ARADCOM criteria, which included only 48-hour notice.

Outstanding achievements of the year included winning both ARADCOM Commander's Trophies for Nike-Hercules units. Battery B, 1st Missile Battalion, 137th Artillery, Ohio ARNG, won the outstanding Nike-Hercules Battery in ARADCOM Trophy, and Battery A, 3d Missile Battalion, 128th Artillery, Missouri ARNG was runner-up. Battery B, 3d Missile Battalion, 128th Artillery, Missouri ARNG and Battery C, 2d Missile Battalion, 176th Artillery, Pennsylvania ARNG, shared the outstanding Nike-Hercules Firing Battery in SNAP Trophy by achieving perfect scores. In addition to these perfect performances, three other ARNG units received a mean percentile score of 99 or higher in SNAP. For the first time in CONUS Nike-Hercules history, ARNG units received perfect scores on two major inspections. Battery B, 3d Missile Battalion, 128th Artillery, Missouri ARNG, received a perfect score on a Command Maintenance Management Inspection, and Battery B, 1st Battalion, 137th Artillery, Ohio ARNG, received a zero point loss and superior crew performance ratings in both the fire control and launcher area

during an operational readiness evaluation. ARNG units also received nine of the 17 "E" Awards for Excellence in Combat Proficiency presented to Air Defense units.

Army Advisors

Status of Advisors on June 30, 1968

	AR 611-50 RCTB Requirement	Auth Str ARNG Advisor Groups	Present for Duty on 30 June 1967	Present for Duty on 30 June 1968	Present for Duty % of Advisor Gp Auth Str
Infantry	263	263	134	133	51
Armor	98	98	48	37	38
Field Artillery	166	166	140	142	86
Air Defense	30	30	10	11	37
Engineer	96	95	36	43	45
Signal	60	58	9	14	24
Quartermaster	28	28	1	2	7
Transportation	43	42	2	6	14
Medical	30	30	3	0	0
Military Police	43	43	5	5	12
Ordnance	59	59	26	23	40
Adjutant General	36	36	0	16	44
Totals	**952**	**948**	**415**	**432**	**46**

On 30 June 1968, there were 432 officers on duty with the 52 United States Army Advisor Groups. This represented a gain of 17 advisors during the Fiscal Year. The authorized officer strength of all ARNG advisor groups is 948. The 432 officers on duty represented 46 percent of this figure.

The shortage of advisors, affecting all branches of service, has been caused by the critical requirement for additional officers in Vietnam and the CONUS Army and training base build-up. Since January 1968, an increase in the flow of nominations has occurred to the extent that the number of advisor group officers on duty in December 1968 should approximate 474, or 50 percent of the number authorized.

LOGISTICS

Five major factors influenced Army National Guard logistics during Fiscal Year 1968:

a. Reorganization of ARNG force structure and associated redistribution of the equipment inventory to meet new requirements.

b. Establishment of Selected Reserve Force (SRF) II and concurrent retention of SRF I through the last half FY 1968.

c. Mobilization of selected ARNG units and related support actions prior to unit movement to mobilization station.

d. Equipping and training of Army National Guard units for civil disturbance operations.

e. Increased emphasis on unit equipment maintenance and coordinated efforts toward development of an Army program for improving readiness of ARNG equipment.

Selected Reserve Force (Logistic Support)

Reorganization of the ARNG included establishment of SRF II and generated a priority requirement for distribution of additional equipment assets to those units concerned. This initial SRF support task was in addition to continuance of SRF I support through the last half of FY 1968. Materiel readiness status of this overall SRF equipment inventory was gradually raised through distribution of new items and increased emphasis on maintenance effectiveness. Although no additional funds were made available for SRF II, priorities were established within the annual funding program to meet priority needs. In this connection, emphasis was placed on procurement of organizational equipment and repair parts for all SRF units.

Firepower

Receipt of 487 M48A1 Tank, Combat from the depot rebuild program and 8,853 Launcher, Grenade M79 from new production substantially improved the ARNG equipment inventory. 53,600 M1 Rifles were received and distributed to fill unit shortages or in exchange for Carbines. 5,744 Launcher, Grenade M79 and 27 Gun, SP, M107 were allocated to ARNG for distribution during the next Fiscal Year.

Mobility

ARNG received 5,081 Truck, Utility, ¼ Ton, M151; 154 Carrier, Command Post, M577; 3,028 Trailer, Cargo ¼ Ton, M416; 150 Truck, Dump 5 Ton; 50 Recovery Vehicles, M578; and 411 Semitrailer (all types) during the year. This input of new or reconditioned equipment significantly improved the ARNG mobility posture, predominantly in the SRF units. With emphasis on materiel readiness and a shortage of funds for repair parts, ARNG ceased to accept excess active Army vehicles in an "as is" condition unless the vehicle was free of mechanical deficiency.

Allocations for 4,108 Trailer, Cargo, 1½ Ton M105A2; 511 Trucks, Dump 5 Ton; 2,000 Trailer, Cargo ¾ Ton M101A1; 1,200 Truck, Cargo, 1¼ Ton M715; 700 Truck, Ambulance 1¼ Ton, M725; 380 Semitrailer, Tank Fuel; 356 Carrier, Cargo M548; 112 Semitrailer, Van, 12 Ton M129 and 44 Recovery Vehicles M578 were made for distribution to ARNG during Fiscal Year 1969. In addition, 3,000 Truck, Utility ¼ Ton M151 previously allocated were scheduled for distribution next Fiscal Year.

Communications

The shortages of modern communications equipment, compounded by extended communications requirements associated with civil disturbance operations, resulted in a major ARNG problem dictating priority action. Accordingly, ARNG was authorized to requisition certain types of old family radios in sufficient quantities to fill TOE (Table of Organization and Equipment) shortages. These substitute radios were being provided from Army rebuild stocks. Shipment was in progress at the end of FY 1968 to fill SRF unit requirements. Additional distribution to non-SRF units was scheduled as equipment became available.

Tactical Support

The receipt of 40 Crane Shovels; 106 Industrial Tractors; 32 Scrapers, Towed 18 Cu Yd and 187 Generators Sets 1.5 KW substantially improved the ARNG inventory. The cranes were released from Army stocks to replace a similar number withdrawn from the National Guard in FY 1967.

Organizational Clothing and Equipment

Funds for organizational clothing and equipment during Fiscal Year 1968 were used to procure replacement items and allow for a modest program to fill existing shortages with priority given to SRF units. There continued to be a shortage of winter clothing items. Authorization to outfit ARNG band personnel in the blue uniform was published. Due to lead time required for obtaining materials and making uniforms, the actual procurement will be made in FY 1969.

Maintenance

Support maintenance backlog during the first half of FY 1968 exceeded the same period in FY 1967. During the second half, there was a leveling off and then a reduction resulting in a 5.6 percent decrease in backlog over the previous Fiscal Year. Decrease

may be attributed to the general reorganization of the ARNG and the attendant equipment transfers within the ARNG during reorganization. Limited funding continues to place great emphasis on close control of the repair parts supply system to insure availability of essential items. Materiel readiness reporting through the Army Equipment Records System (TAERS) improved, and the error rate dropped to a point where a number of States achieved a zero error rate. Indications were that the efficiency of maintenance operations was greatly improved through close analysis of this report and the reduction of the "not operationally ready" for maintenance time. During the last quarter of FY 1968, the Department of the Army instituted a reconditioning program to improve the reliability of the Army National Guard 5 Ton vehicle fleet. Included in this program were 550 5 Ton Cargo Tractor and Dump Trucks. It was anticipated that similar programs for depot level overhaul of ARNG equipment would be instituted in FY 1969.

Army Aviation Maintenance

The operational aircraft availability rate in the Army National Guard remained generally high despite a serious shortage of repair parts and general support maintenance during the first part of the Fiscal Year. The continued high rate of availability during the period was attributed to the exceptional qualifications of the aviation maintenance technicians and supervisory personnel associated with the Army National Guard aviation program. These personnel, assigned to Army National Guard aviation and aviation maintenance units, represented a highly skilled cadre who could respond immediately to day-to-day or mobilization requirements.

Additional UH-19, CH-37, and U-6 aircraft were gained during the year; however, these gains did not balance 0-1 aircraft losses to Army requirements. There was a net decrease of 30 aircraft leaving a total of 371 fixed wing and 428 rotary wing aircraft in the inventory at the end of FY 1968.

The flying hour program decreased 17,317 hours below FY 1968 program. The decrease in hours flown was caused by mobilization of some aviation units, the ensuing loss of aviators to those units, the shortages of repair parts, and higher echelon support maintenance during the first part of the year.

With few exceptions, all Army National Guard aircraft were included in the Army Spectrometric Oil Analysis Program (ASOAP). Those aircraft not currently in the program were awaiting oil sampling kits necessary for use in the program. Although a relatively recent innovation, startling results in the form of reduced accident rates and conservation of life were realized from ASOAP. Basically, ASOAP provided through laboratory analysis, the metallic or silicon content of oil samples provided by the user. The elements found in the sample were compared with the composition of the component from which the sample was taken. The amount of the element was then compared with what was expected for normal wear. This evaluation determined incipient failure. The user was immediately notified of the results and normally given advice for continued operations under restricted condition until further testing could be accomplished.

Cross Service Agreements

The Department of Defense continued placing emphasis on cross service agreements between and within the military services as a means to insure a more efficient and less costly method of providing supply and maintenance support. The ARNG has, since development of cross service policy and procedure, provided maintenance support to the United States Army Reserve (USAR) and active Army. In a few cases, maintenance support was being provided to the Navy and Marines. In some cases, agreements were initiated to provide POL (Petroleum, Oils and Lubricant) to active Army and USAR activities. In addition to savings generated, more efficient use of facilities, and the reduction of maintenance lead time, these cross service agreements provided closer working relationships between the active Army, USAR, and the ARNG resulting in adherence to the one Army concept.

Autovon

At the end of Fiscal Year 1968, 115 AUTOVON (Automatic Voice Network) circuits were in use at various selected activities of the Army National Guard. Eighty-three additional AUTOVON circuits were in use at selected activities of the Army National Guard and another 83 AUTOVON circuits were justified and programmed for installation during the second and third quarters of Fiscal Year 1969.

Automatic Data Processing Logistics Procedures

Work continued toward development of an automatic data processing mechanized application for standardization of stock accounting, stockage control, demand data accumulation equipment status reporting, and essential records control to provide a complete audit trail. Action was initiated to develop a logistics asset management report to meet current and projected requirements for budget data and management information. Additional projected applications were commercial vehicle reporting and accumulation of certain maintenance information.

INSTALLATIONS

Military Construction Program

The National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (PL 81-783) provided for Federal support of Army National Guard facilities construction. Since FY 1952, with the exception of FY 1967, funds have been appropriated yearly for purchase, lease, construction, expansion, rehabilitation and conversion of existing facilities. Under this legislation, the States were required to furnish suitable construction sites at no cost to the Federal Government. Funding for approved armory construction was 75 percent Federal and 25 percent State, with 100 percent Federal support for approved non-armory construction.

In December 1964, all programmed construction was suspended pending reorganization of the Reserve Components. Requests were processed for non-armory construction which was not directly related to troop stationing. During the first half of FY 1968, some urgently required armory projects were authorized on case-by-case basis. This permitted resumption of construction on a moderate basis pending development and approval of firm stationing plans.

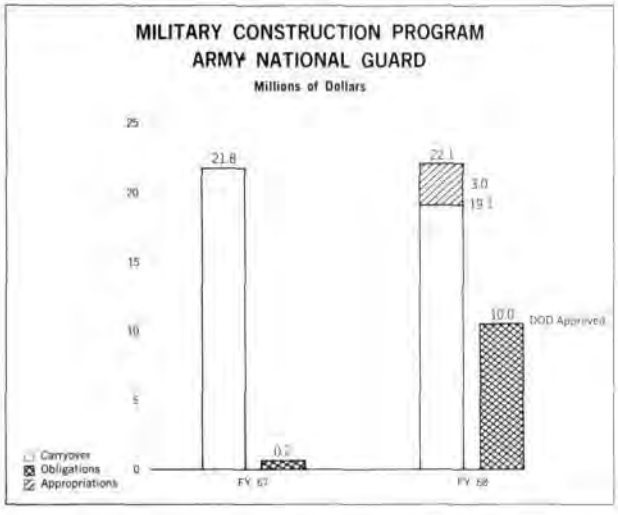
In October 1967, the Secretary of Defense suspended the advertising for bids and award of contracts for construction. This suspension was modified in November to authorize contract awards on projects for which bids had already been received. This modification also removed restrictions on minor construction.

In February 1968, the Secretary of Defense removed virtually all restrictions on bidding for approved ARNG projects. It was anticipated that normal programming would be resumed for FY 1969.

The approved Budget Plan for FY 1968 provided for construction of 18 armory projects and 14 non-armory projects for a total of $9.0 million. Department of Army determined National Guard as "primary user" of the facilities at Camp Drum, New York; Fort Chaffee, Arkansas; and Camp Roberts, California, and the National Guard Bureau was assigned the responsibility for programming and funding of construction at these installations. Authorization of $2.3 million was made for construction at Camp Drum in FY 1968.

Funding

In FY 1968, carryover funds from prior years for the Military Construction Program for Army National Guard amounted to $19.1 million with an estimated obligational objective of $10 million set by Department of Defense. A token $3 million appropriation was made by the Congress for FY 1968 (PL 90-180), bringing the total available funds to $22.1 million.



Obligations

The total obligations for FY 1968 were $5,723,423 as itemized below:

Armory	$ 946,380
Non-Armory	4,053,850
Advance Planning and Design (A&E)	126,483
Minor Construction	210,541
*Obligations by other agencies	386,169
Total Obligations	**$5,723,423**

* USCONARC ($6,244) and Office, Chief of Engineers ($379,925).

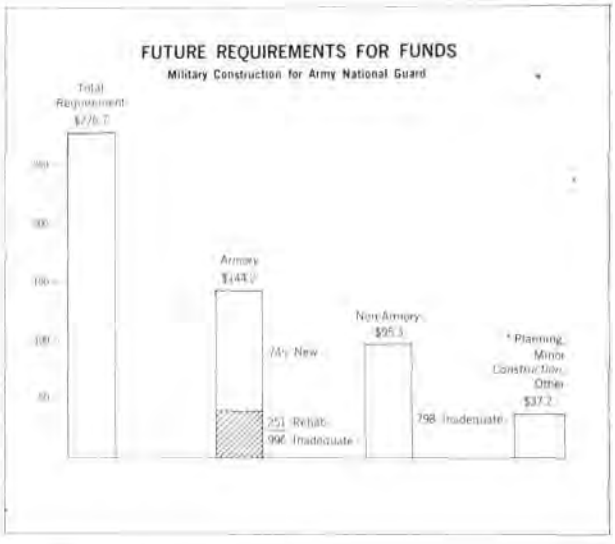
Future Requirements

An analysis of future construction requirements was made, based on the reorganized Army National Guard. Only minor changes were indicated. Of the 2,786 armory facilities in use, 1,790 were considered adequate, and 996 (745 new; 251 rehabilitated) inadequate. The Federal funding required to rehabilitate or replace the 996 inadequate armory facilities was estimated to be approximately $144.2 million.

In addition, there was an unfulfilled requirement for non-armory construction of 798 projects at an estimated cost of $95.3 million. This non-armory program would consist primarily of providing administrative, maintenance and warehouse facilities for support of Army National Guard and facilities for summer training sites.

Added to the major armory and non-armory requirements, there is a $37.2 million unfulfilled requirement for planning minor construction and other necessary construction.

Both armory and non-armory construction programs required expansion because of virtual suspension of construction for those years pending reorganization; also, the increased emphasis on mobilization readiness and deterioration of World War II facilities utilized extensively by Army National Guard and Reserve forces for weekend and annual field training required expansion.



Real Property

The National Guard Bureau rendered 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 1968, the Army National Guard made use of 240 Federally owned facilities and 201 privately owned facilities under Federal lease. This included 17 Army Advisor Offices, 65 Target Range Sites, 18 Aircraft Facilities, 16 Organizational Maintenance Shops, 7 United States Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO) Offices, and 78 Training Area Sites.

Repairs and Utilities

Federal funds in the amount of $2,540,457 were provided under 61 separate service contracts with the States to operate, maintain, and repair the non-armory facilities of the Army National Guard.

These funds provided for facilities operating costs including utilities, and for 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 $1,488,493 were provided 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 $91,498 were provided to support 36 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 were designed to provide the essential requirements for support of Army National Guard units during periods of annual field training. The following cantonment type facilities were authorized: mess halls and kitchens, bath-latrines, company administration and supply buildings, battalion headquarters, brigade headquarters, battalion supply and ration breakdown buildings, dispensaries, enlisted man barracks and officer barracks.

A total of $4,653,444 in Federal funds was obligated to support the opening, operating, and closing costs of annual field training sites. Of this amount, $2,513,000 was obligated for Federally controlled sites, and $2,140,444 for State controlled training sites.

Weekend Training Sites

These facilities were designed to provide minimum essential requirements for support of Army National Guard units during periods of weekend training. Construction was 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 135 separate weekend training sites, and Federal funds in the amount of $1,202,538 were provided in support of this activity. In addition to this amount, $195,191 was provided to accomplish 170 minor construction projects at weekend training sites.

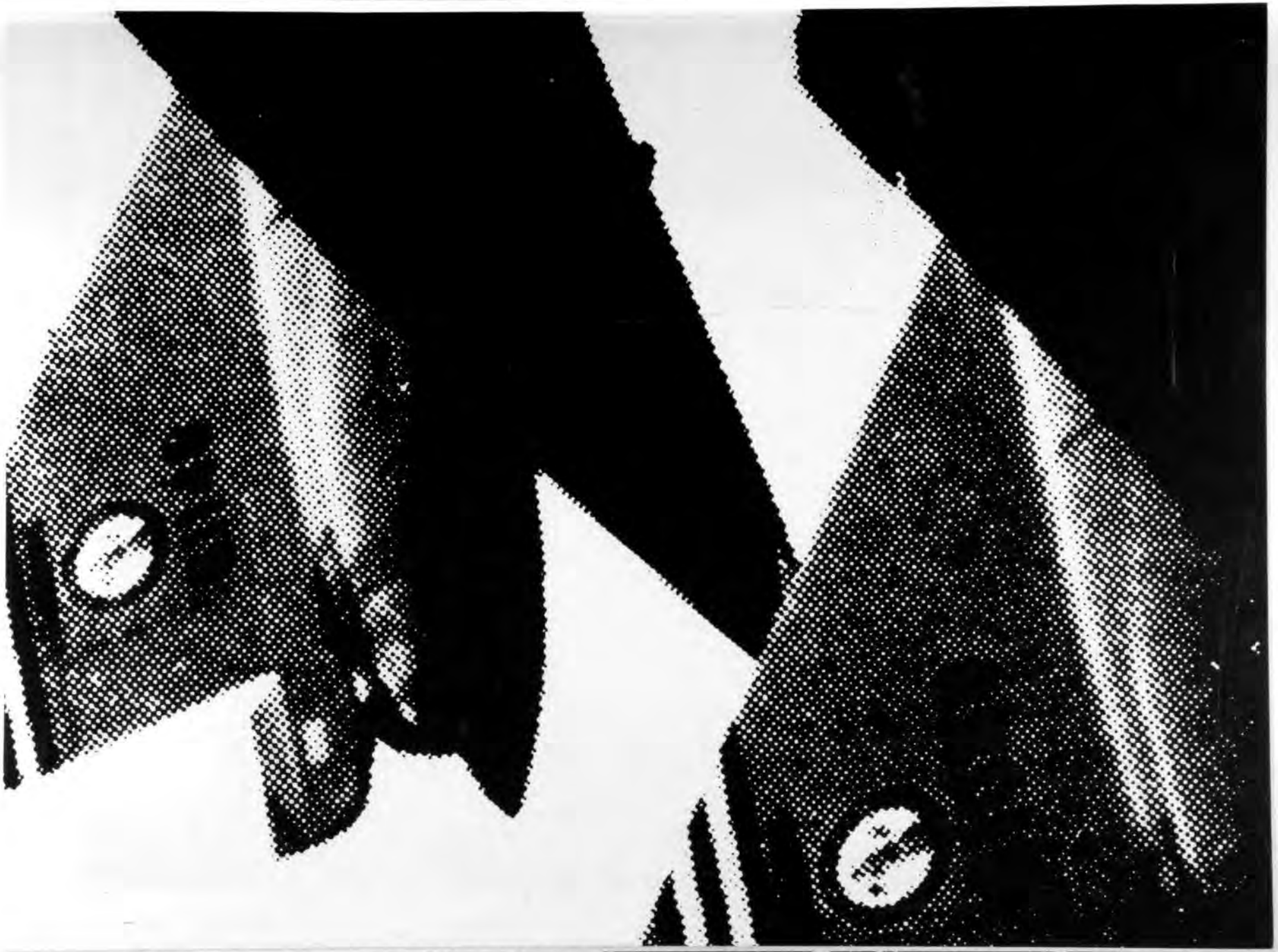
A listing of Federal and State sites utilized for field training follows:

FEDERALLY OPERATED INSTALLATIONS

Fort McClellan, Alabama
Maxwell AFB, Alabama
Pier Lima, Mobile, Alabama
Anniston Army Depot, Alabama
Fort Greely, Alaska
Army Patrol Route, Alaska
Wainwright Maneuver Area, Alaska
Fort Richardson, Alaska
Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Yuma Proving Grounds, Arizona
Tucson, Arizona
Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
Sacramento Army Depot, California
Sharpe Army Depot, California
Fort Irwin, California
Fort Ord, California
Defense Missile Sites, California
Fort McArthur, California
Hunter Liggett Mil Res, California
Travis AFB, California
29 Palms USMC Station, California
Fort Carson, Colorado
Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Colorado
Connecticut Defense Missile Sites
Fort McNair, District of Columbia
Atlanta Army Depot, Georgia
Fort Benning, Georgia
Fort Gordon, Georgia
Fort Stewart, Georgia
Honolulu Defense Missile Sites, Hawaii
Fort Ruger, Hawaii
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii
Savanna Ordnance Depot, Illinois
Illinois Defense Missile Sites
Granite City Army Depot, Illinois
Fort Riley, Kansas
Schilling Tech Inst, Kansas
Fort Campbell, Kentucky
Fort Knox, Kentucky
England AFB, Louisiana
Fort Meade, Maryland
Maryland Defense Missile Sites
Pikesville Mil Res, Maryland
Fort Holabird, Maryland
Camp Edwards, Massachusetts
Fort Devens, Massachusetts
Massachusetts Defense Missile Sites
Michigan Defense Missile Sites
Battle Creek, Michigan
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
Missouri Defense Missile Sites
Jefferson Barracks
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
IGMR, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Defense Missile Sites
New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania
Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Pennsylvania
Rodriquez Army Hospital, Puerto Rico
Rhode Island Defense Missile Sites
McEntire ANG Base, South Carolina
McGhee-Tyson Field, Tennessee
Fort Bliss, Texas
Fort Hood, Texas
Red River Army Depot, Texas
Texas Defense Missile Sites
Brooke Army Hospital, Texas
Tooele Army Depot, Utah
Fort Douglas, Utah
Underhill Range, Vermont
Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia
Camp Pickett, Virginia
Fort Belvoir, Virginia
Fort Eustis, Virginia
Fort Lee, Virginia
Virginia Defense Missile Sites
Washington Defense Missile Sites
Yakima Firing Range, Washington
Midway Site, Washington
Fort Lewis, Washington
Army Bridge Site, Prince, West Virginia
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
Wisconsin Defense Missile Sites

STATE OPERATED INSTALLATIONS

Fort Sumpter-Smith ANG Base, Alabama
Camp Carroll, Alaska
Phoenix, Arizona
Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas
Camp San Luis Obispo, California
Camp Roberts, California
NG Armory, Sacramento, California
Camp Dempsey, Connecticut
Trumbull Airport, Connecticut
Greater Wilmington Airport, Delaware
State Armory, Delaware
State Rifle Range, New Castle, Delaware
Bethany Beach, Delaware
Camp Blanding, Florida
Gowen Field, Idaho
Camp Farragut, Idaho
Camp Lincoln, Illinois
Camp Atterbury, Indiana
Camp Dodge, Iowa
Camp Frankfort, Kentucky
Camp Beauregard, Louisiana
Camp Villere, Louisiana
Camp Keyes, Maine
Gunpowder Target Range, Maryland
Camp Curtis Guild, Massachusetts
Camp Grayling, Michigan
Fort Custer, Michigan
Camp Ripley, Minnesota
Camp Shelby, Mississippi
Camp Clark, Missouri
Springfield Armory, Missouri
Fort Wm. H. Harrison, Montana
Deer Lodge, Montana
Camp Ashland, Nebraska
Camp King, New Hampshire
Sea Girt, New Jersey
Sante Fe, New Mexico
Camp Roswell, New Mexico
Camp Smith, New York
Camp Grafton, North Dakota
Camp Perry, Ohio
Lincoln Park Armory, Oklahoma
Camp Gruber, Oklahoma
Camp Rilea, Oregon
Camp Withycombe, Oregon
Salinas Training Area, Puerto Rico
Camp Tortuguero, Puerto Rico
Camp Varnum, Rhode Island
Camp Rapid, South Dakota
Camp Mabry, Texas
Camp W. G. Williams, Utah
Camp Johnson, Vermont
SMR Virginia Beach, Virginia
Camp Murray, Washington
Indian Island, Washington
Camp Dawson, West Virginia
Camp Williams, Wisconsin
Camp Guernsey, Wyoming



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air national guard

"Momentous 1968—the greatest in the history of the Guard," were the words of Major General Winston P. Wilson, which were more than adequately justified by the performance of the Air National Guard during Fiscal Year 1968.

The mobilization of the Air National Guard units in January and May 1968 was the most effective ever accomplished. The reporting for active duty, especially the January activation which gave only 36 hours to report to duty stations, was fast and complete. The extremely low number of medical disqualifications (0.73 percent) of personnel mobilized proved the excellent condition of the men.

The Air National Guard's contribution in support of USAF surpassed anything in the past. Aerospace Defense Command units continued to effectively and consistently accomplish air defense missions with a 24-hour runway alert program. Creek Party completed its first year of continuous service of direct support of active Air Force requirements which is the first Guard or Reserve exercise which has had continuous oversea duty without mobilization. Exercise Deep Furrow II successfully accomplished a 12 aircraft deployment nonstop to Turkey and back to the East Coast of the United States.

Military Airlift Command units continued to augment the active establishment in support of Southeast Asia and other areas of the world. Air National Guard medical missions transported patients and passengers logging more than three million patient miles to service installations in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Caribbean areas.

The achievements of the GEEIA squadrons participating in the live-scheme concept of productive augmentation on USAF installations and throughout the world were many.

The Air National Guard NCO Academy began operation on 24 June 1968. The Academy is further evidence that the Guard is striving for professionalism in its future leaders.

Fiscal Year 1968 Air National Guard accomplishments were impressive and significant enough to substantiate the title of "Ready Now Force."

COMPTROLLER

Budget

Included in the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1968 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—$272,570,000; National Guard Personnel, AF—$87,600,000; and Military Construction, ANG—$9,500,000. These amounts, in addition to approximately $26,135,000 anticipated reimbursements, provided a total availability of $396,805,000. The following figures represent the initial appropriation plus reimbursements as compared to the total availability.

Appropriation Title	Appropriated*	Adjusted Availability
Operation and Maintenance	$298,570,000	$271,670,000**
National Guard Personnel	87,735,000	84,510,000**
Military Construction	9,500,000	24,632,000***
Total	**$395,805,000**	**$380,812,000**

* Includes anticipated reimbursements.
** Includes all adjustments through the fourth quarter for O & M and Military Personnel.
*** Includes no-year carryover for unobligated balances.

It will be noted from the above schedule that the availability is less than the initial appropriations and is explained as follows:

The total decrease in Operations and Maintenance was $26,900,000. The elimination of the airlift augmentation program caused a $20,300,000 decrease in reimbursement for support of the Military Airlift Command. The loss of certain ANG units during the year, due to mobilization, generated a savings of $7,900,000. Of this amount, $6,600,000 was transferred to Operations and Maintenance, Air Force, for support of these units; the difference of $1,300,000 was retained by the ANG and was applied against the cost of Air technician pay increases.

The decrease in National Guard Personnel, Air Force Appropriation, represents the savings of $4,000,000 due to the activation of certain ANG units during FY 1968, less $800,000 of a $2,800,000 military pay increase that could not be absorbed from available resources.

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

Reporting responsibility for appropriated funds was transferred from the Data Processing Center in St. Louis to the National Guard Computer Center in Washington, D. C. Programs and procedures for computer processing of trial balance reports are being tested, and this responsibility will be transferred to the Computer Center in FY 1969.

Computer edits and reconciliations of appropriated fund reports have been implemented and proven effective. Revised procedures are being developed to permit ANG bases to reduce their workload by using total final report procedures for appropriated fund reports.

The Air Reserve Forces Centralized Computer Pay System was implemented on 1 January 1968 with accounting and finance responsibility being assigned to the Air Force Accounting and Finance Center in Denver. Various meetings, reviews and conferences were held after that date to evaluate and refine the system.

As experience was gained with the first ANG units to be mobilized in the past year, it became apparent that comptroller procedures in AFM 45-2 (Administrative Procedures for Mobilization of the Air Reserve Forces) were not current. Accordingly, a draft of revised instructions was prepared and submitted to HQ USAF for revision of that manual. In the meantime, revised procedures have been used in connection with subsequent mobilization of ANG units. These new instructions should be published as a change to AFM 45-2 in FY 1969.

Special issues of the National Guard Bulletin were published throughout FY 1968 and will be continued in the future. A new system of numbering A&F letters to the States and units was devised to provide a means of ensuring that all such letters were received by base comptrollers. Plans were also made to provide for a series of area comptroller conferences during FY 1969.

Management Analysis and Statistical Services

Effective 1 March 1968 the new JCS Force Status Report (FORSTAT) was implemented Air Force wide. Eventually all combat and combat support units in the Regular and Reserve components will be covered. Currently, all Air National Guard flying units submit data monthly to Headquarters USAF through the Air National Guard Data Processing Center and have done so, on schedule, since March 1968. Programs were in planning stages to incorporate data from Tactical Air Control Groups and Mobile Communications Groups. In addition, it was anticipated that with the inherent flexibility of the FORSTAT reporting format supplementary information would be gradually incorporated and other previously required reports eliminated.

PERSONNEL

Military Strength

On 30 June 1968, the strength of the Air National Guard was 75,261. This constituted 99.7 percent of the spaces allocated by the Department of Defense.

The 75,522 paid drill spaces authorized as of June 1968 were 84 percent of the Unit Military Drill (UMD) of 89,281.

On 26 January 1968, eight F-100 units and three RF-101 units were mobilized. There were 1,076 officers (447 pilots) and 8,102 airmen for a total of 9,178 personnel mobilized.

On 13 May 1968, two F-86 units and one Aeromed Airlift Group were mobilized. This mobilization included 224 officers (113 pilots), 1,109 airmen for a total of 1,333.

The drill paid limitations imposed by DOD has precluded many ANG units from improving combat ready status from a personnel standpoint.

FY 1968

Air National Guard Strength (Federally Recognized)

	FY 1963	FY 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
Total	74,325	73,217	76,410	79,883	83,758	75,261
Officers	9,650	9,843	10,268	10,220	10,566	9,292
Airmen	64,675	63,374	66,142	69,663	73,192	65,969

Officer Personnel

Officer Average Age by Grade
30 June 1968

Total Officers

Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	W/O	Average
49	48	46	40	33	28	25	46	35

Total Pilots

	Gen.	Col.	L/C	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	Average
Aircrew Jet	48	46	43	37	32	27	25	34
Aircrew Non-Jet	48	46	45	40	33	28	25	37
Operational Support	49	49	46	40	33	—	—	43
Administrative Support	44	47	46	42	33	—	—	44

Officer Longevity
30 June 1968

Average Years of Service by Grade

Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	W/O	Average
27.7	27.2	25.0	19.3	12.2	7.2	3.8	24.0	14.7

Average Years of Service of Officers on Flying Status by Grade

Gen.	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	Average
27.4	26.9	24.7	18.5	11.6	6.0	3.5	14.6

Grade Distribution of Pilots by Type
30 June 1968

	Gen.	Col.	L/C	Maj.	Capt.	1st. Lt.	2d Lt.	Total
Aircrew Jet	22	50	177	390	622	178	102	1,541
Aircrew Non-Jet	21	47	239	491	652	91	64	1,605

	Gen.	Col.	L/C	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2d Lt.	Total
Operational Support	10	16	39	31	18	—	—	114
Administrative Support	1	14	33	16	9	—	—	73

Rated Officers

	Programmed	Assigned
Pilots	3,447	3,333
Navigators and Radar-Intercept Officers	932	781
Flight Surgeons, Air Evacuation Medical Officers	194	157
Flight Nurses	418	228

Officer Promotion Actions

Unit vacancy promotions effected in FY 1968 to the grades indicated:

Brigadier General to Major General	4	(3 tenure of office)
Colonel to Brigadier General	13	(6 tenure of office)
Lt. Colonel to Colonel	36	
Major to Lt. Colonel	*250	
Captain to Major	*340	
First Lieutenant to Captain	*350	
Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant	198	

Mandatory promotions effected in FY 1968 to the grades indicated:

	Considered	Selected	Passed Over 1st	Passed Over 2d
Major to Lt. Colonel	160	157	2	1
Captain to Major	509	473	35	1
First Lieutenant to Captain	164	163	1	0
Warrant Officers	24	18	0	6

* Special quota made available by temporary relief in grade strength, authorized by Section 5, Public Law 90-168, 1 December 1967.

Officer Flying Status
1 July 1967 through 30 June 1968

Revalidations (75)

Aeronautical Rating Boards (30)

Cases Pending	8
Cases Completed—Rated Pilot and Placed on Flying Status	12
Turndown or Declines	10

Flying Evaluation Boards (29)

Cases Pending	12
Cases Approved	10
Turndown or Declines	7

Airman Personnel

Airman Average Age by Grade
30 June 1968

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Average
43	41	38	34	29	25	23	20	19	26

Airman Longevity
30 June 1968

Average Years of Service by Grade

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Average
22.2	20.1	18.0	14.4	8.7	4.2	2.7	1.0	0.3	6.3

Airmen on Flying Status (Average Years)

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Average
23.0	20.8	17.3	13.8	9.9	4.7	2.5	1.0	0.2	10.9

Effective with the publication of the new AFR 39-36, Airman Grades, Titles, and Terms of Address, 19 October 1967, the title and terms of address for airmen in pay grades E-2, E-3, and E-4, were changed as follows:

Pay Grade	Former Grade Title	New Grade Title	Abbreviation	Term of Address
E-4	Airman First Class	Sergeant	Sgt	Sergeant
E-3	Airman Second Class	Airman First Class	A1C	Airman (Same)
E-2	Airman Third Class	Airman	Amn	Airman (Same)

AFR 39-36 was further revised to designate pay grade E-4 as an NCO grade.

WAF Personnel

Public Law 90-130, 8 November 1967, amended provisions of the statutes to authorize the enlistment and appointment of women in the Air National Guard (WAF-ANG). Lead time was required to arrange for appropriate training and establish procurement and utilization criteria. A letter was disseminated to all State adjutants general announcing these criteria and authorizing enlistment and appointment of WAF-ANG 1 July 1968.

Revitalization of the Officer Corps

In recognition of the impact that the mandatory loss of the WW II officer group will have on the Air National Guard officer corps, the Bureau continued efforts to establish a procedure that would assure progression of younger officers into positions of leadership. Following Bureau instruction, the adjutants general of the several States established "Revitalization Boards" charged with the task of annually reviewing the performance record of all officers with over 20 years of service. The board was to make recommendations to the adjutant general concerning the continued retention in an active status of those officers having positive indications of continued physical capability and interest in the Guard program essential to dynamic leadership.

Retirement

Following is a status report on the retirement project conducted by NG-AFPMR to comply with Public Law 89-652. The report, prepared by the Directorate of Personnel Systems, Air Reserve Personnel Center, reflected 2,067 eligibles:

1,843—Records computed, certified and forwarded to ARPC-2 for audit and notification to the individual of his eligibility as required by P.L. 89-652.
93—Officers on active duty due to recent mobilization (These officers will not be processed until released from active duty).
68—Officers' records being held pending official verification of service claimed by the reservist which is not shown on master personnel records.
45—Shown on the roster, but did not qualify under applicable regulations.
14—Transferred to Retired Reserve.
4—Retired with 20 years active duty, but were Air National Guard members.

In addition to above, 106 officers were processed from previous reports and removed from the current roster by reason of having transferred to the Retired Reserve.

Records for ANG airmen have been forwarded by the State adjutants general directly to ARPC for verification of 20 years satisfactory service for retirement.

Personnel Data Systems

Although the active force implemented modifications to both the officer and airman systems, no changes have been made to the Air Reserve Forces personnel data systems (ARF-PDC) during the past year. Decisions were pending at HQ USAF level as to size of ARF-PDC data base and general objectives of the system. These matters were not decided in sufficient time to permit changes to Reserve Forces system during this year, due to necessary lead-time for reprogramming. This delay resulted in incompatibility between Reserve and active force systems which cause serious problems, especially in the airman system, when the various units were mobilized in January and May.

Problems in the January mobilization were most serious since no provision existed for accession of personnel into the active force system on no-notice mobilization. NGB had advised USAF Military Personnel Center (MPC) of this deficiency. Crash conversion programs were developed by TAC, and card formats were converted by that headquarters to the active force configuration to permit accession of mobilized personnel into the active force.

Modification of ARF-PDS to bring it in line with the active force system was being developed and was scheduled for January 1969 implementation. The accession system has been improved greatly and will permit immediate flow of all data maintained from the ARPC computer to MPC and major air commands when units are mobilized rather than the skeleton Uniform Officer Record/Uniform Airman Record (UOR UAR) provided in the current system. This will satisfy the requirement of the air staff and major commands concerned by providing sufficient data to manage the new accessions immediately.

Efforts continued throughout the year to reduce error rates and improve validity of data in file. Error rates have leveled out at about seven percent in the officer system and two percent in the airman system. Increased useability of management reports indicated efforts to improve validity of data had been successful.

The computerized Air Reserve Pay and Allowance System (ARPAS) became operational on a live-test basis in January 1968. Transactions were submitted by consolidated base personnel offices (CBPOs) to Air Force Accounting and Finance Center (AFAFC) where computer processing and issuance of checks were accomplished. PDS data common to the pay system was submitted only to ARPC, where it was edited, processed to file, and extracted to AFAFC for use in the pay system. Some problems have occurred in the system due to the PDS update frequency and scheduled submission of pay transactions. Satisfactory solution to this problem was not likely until such time as all input locations acquired capability for electrical transmission of data.

Flow of interface data to PDS from the Flight Management Data System began early in 1968. Some problems existed in validity of flying hour data received which should be resolved in the near future.

The ANG Morning Report was discontinued as of the end of FY 1968. Henceforth, the personnel data system will be the source of official ANG strength as it has been for the active force for several years.

Air Technician Program

Air technician strength dropped from 16,483 on 30 June 1967 to 14,691 employed on 30 June 1968. There were 16,746 on board in January when units were alerted for mobilization. By June, approximately 2,021 air technicians were in active Federal service. The majority of these personnel had previous service in Korea and during the Berlin Mobilization in 1961. Their experience and high degree of skill were of much value in keeping administrative problems associated with mobilization to a minimum.

Air technician manning was increased for some units converting to heavy transport aircraft. New missions were introduced to the program, including conversion of one unit to aeromedical airlift and one to that of tactical electronic warfare.

Army-Air Force wage board increases were authorized throughout the year, and on 1 April 1968, technicians began to receive their wage board increases on the same date as Federal employees rather than on a quarterly basis.

An air technician manpower management review was conducted for Administrative Services, Personnel, and Air Operations. This was vitally needed in view of recent changes in these areas, such as computerized centralized military pay and the mechanization of aircrew flight records.

The National Guard Bureau continued its efforts to gain retirement legislation for all National Guard technicians. Work was closely coordinated between the Bureau and the Senate Armed Services Committee to provide needed statistics and other data pertinent to the program.

Education and Training

The individual training program in the Air National Guard, comprised of four major categories—flight, technical, professional, and recruit—was designed to produce an end product of affording the ANG commander maximum assistance in achieving an adequate skill level manned unit. The Fiscal Year 1968 ANG Financial Plan approved the following training program.

Training Category	Student Entries	M/Ds	Cost (million)
Flight	902	140,847	3,975,333
Skill and Professional	1,546	96,545	2,545,047
Recruit	10,327	1,141,098	8,492,934
Total	**12,775**	**1,378,490**	**15,013,314**

During Fiscal Year 1968, 13,850 individuals went on active duty for training, using 1,607,291 mandays for a total expenditure of $14,756,797 appropriated funds. Detailed program accomplishment by training category follows:

Flight Training

A total of 168 individuals entered undergraduate pilot training with 125 completing the training. Of the 65 individuals who entered navigator training, 59 were 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 323 students entered this program.

Technical Training

Technical training was composed of officer/airman formal school courses and special training through mobile training detachments (MDTs) and factory courses.

	Entries
Officer Formal ATC Courses	1,263
Airman Formal ATC Courses	1,661
Officer Special Training	121
Airman Special Training	291

Professional Training

	Entries
Squadron Officer School	17
Command and Staff College	27
Air War College	24
NCO Academies	330

Recruit Training

The ANG was authorized to enlist non-prior service individuals to fill critical Air Force Specialty Codes (AFSCs) when recruitment of prior service individuals could not be accomplished. All of these enlistees were required to enter basic military training, and approximately 70 percent continue in technical training. The remaining 30 percent return to the parent ANG unit for on-the-job training.

	Entries	Completion	In Training 30 June 1968
BMT & OJT	2,997	2,759	1,015
BMT & Tech.	6,563	6,395	2,433
Total	**9,560**	**9,154**	**3,448**

On-the-Job Training Program

During 1968, emphasis continued to be placed on providing individual progression and capability of ANG operations through the ANG on-the-job training (OJT) program. This resulted in increased skill manning throughout the ANG. Following are the results of the OJT effort for 1968:

Airmen entered into OJT	32,818	
Airmen enrolled in Career Development Courses	24,702	
SKT Passing Rate, 3-level		86.8%
SKT Passing Rate, 5-level		65.3%
SKT Passing Rate, 7-level		58.1%
SKT Passing Rate overall (3, 5, and 7 levels)		71.4%
Airmen upgraded to next higher skill level	19,087	
Percent airmen in OJT upgraded to next higher skill level		36.7%
Skill Level Manning		69.0%

Forty-six units in 28 States received the "On-the-Job Training Unit Achievement Certificate" for an outstanding on-the-job training program for 1968, based on the following criteria:

Unit exceeded the ANG average for percentage of skill level manning,

Unit exceeded the ANG Average Specialty Knowledge Test (SKT) passing rate, and

Unit was below the ANG average for percentage overtime in OJT.

ANG NCO Academy

On 24 June 1968, the Air National Guard began operation of its NCO Academy on a full-time basis. This culminated three years of extensive NGB Air Staff action under the personal direction of Brigadier General I. G. Brown.

The NCO Academy will conduct three special two-week courses during June and July and hold five five-week courses during the remainder of the Fiscal Year. Student input will be 100 NCOs per the special two-week courses and 60 students in each of the five-week sessions.

Enforcement of Participation Requirements

Under the provisions of 10 USC 673a, implemented by Executive Order No. 11366, dated August 4, 1967, ANG members who fail to satisfactorily participate and have not fulfilled their statutory service obligations are subject to involuntary order to active duty until their total active duty and active duty for training equals 24 months. This provision is utilized for those airmen whose unsatisfactory participation is due to failure to attend scheduled training. A total of 63 ANG airmen were processed for involuntary active duty under this authority.

Airmen who are unsatisfactory participants due to failure to progress in skill qualification within the time limits allowed are subject to order to a 45-day involuntary active duty tour for intensified training. A total of 125 ANG airmen were processed for 45-day involuntary active duty tours for unsatisfactory training performance.

Air National Guard Management Information System

On 14 July 1967, the Chief, National Guard Bureau, detailed selected members of the National Guard Bureau to a Data Automation Task Group charged with executing the details of instituting a management information system for the Army and the Air National Guard. The chief of the Air National Guard Task Group was

from the Personnel Division and had representatives from Supply, Manpower and Comptroller. Additional personnel with the skills of systems design and computer program writing were provided by USAF.

The Task Group developed a program change request for justification of the necessary funds to purchase the computer hardware and started detailed designing systems in the functional areas of Accounting, Personnel and Manpower. No attempt was made to design a system in Supply or Maintenance as the USAF had an operating Supply system and was designing a system for Maintenance.

On 14 December 1967, the Secretary of the Air Force requested an extensive study on the possibility of satelliting the ANG bases on nearby USAF bases as an alternate authorizing a separate computer system for the Air National Guard. This study required analysis in depth of the proposed ANG system, which was under development and comparison with the USAF systems, which were also being formulated at that time. The task required execution by skilled data systems analysts who were available only from Air Force resources.

By 1 April 1968, the USAF-supplied analysts had been withdrawn for overseas commitments or more pressing duties while the Bureau functional area consultants had been reduced to two by retirements.

The decision was made to return the personnel to their permanent duty and continue the project through Bureau personnel on a part-time basis.

Awards and Decorations

NG-AFPMR has processed the following number of requests for individual awards in the past year:

16—AF Commendation Medal
2—Good Conduct Medal
2—Missileman Badge

(Authority has been given TAGs to publish orders confirming the award of the Missileman Badge to ANG members who are certified eligible by the gaining command, under the provisions of AFR 35-5.)

Recommendations for the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award were processed for the following units:

115th Tactical Control Flight, Alabama
132d Fighter Group, Iowa
140th Tactical Fighter Group, Colorado
144th Fighter Group, California
146th Military Airlift Group, California

MEDICAL SERVICE

The Air National Guard Medical Service was organized to provide medical personnel and units trained and equipped to operate medical facilities in support of Air National Guard operational requirements including aeromedical evacuation.

The medical service was composed of 100 units as of 30 June 1968.

8 Tactical Hospitals
44 USAF Dispensaries
26 Tactical Dispensaries with Air Transportable Hospitals
4 Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons
18 Aeromedical Evacuation Flights

The medical disqualifications of Air National Guard personnel mobilized in the FY 1968 were the lowest of any mobilizations in the past; in fact, only 77 persons out of 10,511 activated, 0.73 percent, were found to be medically not qualified. This low medical rejection rate was an indication that the medical staff was doing a commendable job. Medical examinations were being performed by most of the ANG dispensaries and hospitals. Personnel were assessed and certified as available for worldwide assignment, temporarily disqualified, or permanently disqualified. In the latter case, action was taken to discharge the member.

On 1 August 1965, at the request of MAC and with the approval of HQ, USAF, the Air National Guard performed its first routine live mission in support of the MAC domestic Aeromedical Evacuation System. Originally, ANG C-121 aircraft transported patients between hospitals, in support of the active Air Force, over three separate routes within the Continental U.S. (CONUS). In mid-September 1965, participation was expanded to include an offshore mission to Alaska. C-97 aircraft were used on this route. In October 1966, two of the CONUS missions were dropped, and three offshore missions were added: Newfoundland, Puerto Rico and Panama, and Cuba and Bermuda. These offshore missions originate every two weeks at Travis AFB, California, for the Alaskan Mission, and McGuire AFB, New Jersey, for the East Coast offshore missions. The one remaining CONUS mission originates at Scott AFB, Illinois, and proceeds to McGuire AFB, New Jersey; Andrews AFB, Maryland; Maxwell AFB, Alabama; and Kelly AFB, Texas, and returns to Scott AFB, Illinois. This is a weekly mission. This live mission is a major milestone in the Air National Guard's progress toward assisting the active establishment in its daily operations.

ANG Aeromedical Evacuation nurses and technicians have the opportunity of a lifetime to train in an actual situation. Additionally, they have the privilege to select dates for their training that are most convenient for them.

Aeromedical Evacuation Activities
1 July 1967 - 30 June 1968

Trips Flown		102
Off Shore		102
Missions		386
Off Shore		386
Flying Hours (Including position & deposition)		2360:45
Patient Time Flown		1894:20
Total Patients		3,308
Litter	970	
Walking	1,958	
Accompanied	380	
Off Shore		3,308
Passengers (Off Shore)		6,117
Miles Flown		571,167
Patient Miles Flown		3,369,848
Trip Days		406
Man Days Utilized		3,654
Officer	1,624	
Airman	2,030	

Since commencement of this live Aeromedical Evacuation Mission on 1 August 1965, an impressive set of statistics has been accumulated as follows:

Aeromedical Evacuation Activities
1 August 1965 - 30 June 1968

Trips Flown		364
Off Shore		289
Missions		1,456
Off Shore		1,102
Flying Hours (Including position & deposition)		8626:15
Patient Time Flown		6931:55
Total Patients		14,220
Litter	4,018	
Walking	8,362	
Accompanied	1,840	
Off Shore	8,184	
Passenger		15,752
Off Shore	14,241	
Miles Flown		2,065,861
Patient Miles Flown		15,613,354
Trip Days		2,912
Man Days Utilized		13,421
Officer	6,069	
Airman	7,352	

The active "live patient" mission has continued through the present date with an adverse patient incident rate of zero.

On 30 June 1968, ANG medical units were manned as follows:

	Authorized	Assigned	Percent
Medical Corps	285	243	85.26
Dental Corps	159	96	60.37
Medical Service Corps	246	114	46.34
Veterinary Corps	72	7	9.72
Nurse Corps	676	351	51.92
Total	**1,438**	**811**	

There was a continuing shortage of Medical Service Corps personnel in administrative and medical supply specialties. To some degree, the well-trained medical administrative NCO (AFSC 90670) has alleviated the administrative problem.

The Basic Orientation Course conducted at Sheppard AFB, Texas, was attended by 50 ANG physicians, nurses and dentists. There were eight physicians designated as Flight Medical Officers upon completion of the Aerospace Medicine Course at Brooks AFB, Texas. In addition, seven physicians completed two phases of this course during FY 1968. This was a nine-week course and could be attended in three increments. Also, a five-day course on "Operational Aeromedical Problems" was attended by 11 ANG physicians. The Flight Nurse Course at Brooks was attended by 77 nurses. Twelve medical career development courses were in various stages of development.

The Office of the Air Surgeon has been conducting an office workshop for assigned Medical Air Technicians which lasted 10 to 15 days. The scope of training included the updating of medical standards, medical material programming, screening of medical records and unit manning document programming of medical personnel.

Additional items of equipment have been authorized and funds provided to procure additional items or replace worn out equipment.

An overall evaluation of the Fiscal Year 1968 ANG medical programs indicated:

1. Medical Units understood their support mission and were equipped to handle it.
2. Medical need existed for the ANG to support the active establishment in the air evacuation of patients.
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 were combat ready, with few exceptions, due to the close screening of medical examinations by medical officers, flight surgeons, and civilian medical technicians, and continuing immunization programs.

Physical health and the capability for proper medical support were the highest in the history of the Air National Guard in spite of continuing shortages in medical personnel.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Organization

On 30 June 1968, the Air National Guard had 756 federally recognized units. Flying units were organized into 21 wings, 76 groups, and 78 squadrons. The number of non-flying units was 581. There were 89,281 military manpower spaces allocated to major commands to support the Air National Guard force structure. These figures do not include the three wings, 13 groups and 10,511 manpower spaces which were mobilized.

Air National Guard
Military Manpower Authorizations as of June 30, 1968

Combat Flying Organizations (347)

	Wings	Groups	Squad-rons	Support Units	Total
ADC (FI)	5	22	22	88	137
TAC (TF)	5	13	13	58	89
TAC (TR)	2	9	9	39	59
TAC (Air Refuel)	2	5	5	20	32
TAC (Air Comd)	—	4	4	16	24
TAC (Tac Elec Wfr)	—	1	1	4	6
Sub Total	**14**	**54**	**54**	**225**	**347**

Non-Tactical Flying Organizations (171)

	Wings	Groups	Squad-rons	Support Units	Total
MAC (MILALFT)	7	22	23	118	170
Alaskan Air Command (Air transport (Medium))	—	—	1	—	1
Sub Total	**7**	**22**	**24**	**118**	**171**
Total	**21**	**76**	**78**	**343**	**518**

Communications Units (140)

4 Hq Mobile Communications Groups
16 Mobile Communications Squadrons (CONT)
4 Mobile Communications Squadrons (AFCCP)
5 Mobile Communications Squadrons (BB)
6 Mobile Communications Flights
9 Flight Facility Flights
5 Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons (Fix)
1 Communications Squadron (Spec)
17 GEEIA Squadrons
2 Tactical Control Groups
2 Director Air Support Squadrons
4 Tactical Control Squadrons
8 Tactical Control Flights
57 Communications Flights (Spt)

Miscellaneous Units (98)

1 Air Base Squadron (Spec)
12 Air Force Bands
1 Weather Squadron
8 Weather Flights (Support Army)
24 Weather Flights
52 State Headquarters (Air)

Organization Actions

The 202d Weather Flight (SA) was activated 29 July 1967, at Logan International Airport, Boston, Massachusetts.

The 172d Aerial Port Flight was activated 15 July 1967, at Allen C. Thompson Field, Jackson, Mississippi.

The following Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons/Flights were inactivated 1 August 1967, at locations indicated below:

115th Aeromed Evac Flt, Van Nuys, California
195th Aeromed Evac Flt, Van Nuys, California
133d Aeromed Evac Sq, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota
106th Aeromed Evac Sq, New York NAS, Brooklyn, New York
185th Aeromed Evac Flt, Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
171st Aeromed Evac Sq, Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania
128th Aeromed Evac Flt, Dobbins AFB, Marietta, Georgia
105th Aeromed Evac Flt, Nashville Metropolitan Airport, Nashville, Tennessee

The following units were inactivated 16 September 1967, at Olmsted AFB, Middletown, Pennsylvania:

Hq, 168th Military Airlift Group
140th Military Airlift Squadron
168th Supply Squadron
168th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
168th Support Squadron
168th USAF Dispensary
140th Aeromed Evacuation Flight

The following units were activated 17 September 1967, at Olmsted AFB, Middletown, Pennsylvania:

Hq 193d Tactical Electronic Warfare Group
193d Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron
193d Supply Squadron
193d Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
193d Combat Support Squadron
193d Tactical Dispensary

The 168th Communications Flight (Support) was inactivated 14 October 1967, at Olmsted AFB, Middletown, Pennsylvania.

The 193d Communications Flight (Support) was activated 15 October 1967, at Olmsted AFB, Middletown, Pennsylvania.

The following units were activated 13 October 1967, at Hickam AFB, Oahu, Hawaii:

201st Mobile Communications Flight
201st Flight Facility Flight
202d Mobile Communications Flight
202d Flight Facility Flight

Effective 19 February 1968, the following units located at Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, were redesignated as follows:

FROM: 171st Military Airlift Group
TO: 171st Aeromed Airlift Group
FROM: 147th Military Airlift Squadron
TO: 147th Aeromed Airlift Squadron

The following units were inactivated 15 March 1968:

221st Radio Relay Squadron, Garland, Texas
222d Radio Relay Squadron, Costa Mesa, California
223d Radio Relay Squadron, Hot Springs, Arkansas
224th Radio Relay Squadron, St. Simons Island, Georgia
225th Radio Relay Squadron, Gadsden, Alabama
244th Radio Relay Squadron, Portland, Oregon
261st Radio Relay Squadron, Van Nuys, California
265th Radio Relay Squadron, Portland, Maine

The following units were activated 16 March 1968:

221st Mobile Communications Squadron (Contingency), Garland, Texas
222d Mobile Communications Squadron (Contingency), Costa Mesa, California
223d Mobile Communications Squadron (Contingency), Hot Springs, Arkansas
224th Mobile Communications Squadron (Contingency), St. Simons Island, Georgia
225th Mobile Communications Squadron (Contingency), Gadsden, Alabama
244th Mobile Communications Squadron (Contingency), Portland, Oregon
261st Mobile Communications Squadron (Contingency), Van Nuys, California
265th Mobile Communications Squadron (Contingency), Portland, Maine

Six Aerial Port Flights were activated as indicated below:

118th Aerial Port Flight, Nashville, Tennessee, effective 1 July 1967
164th Aerial Port Flight, Memphis, Tennessee, effective 1 July 1967
165th Aerial Port Flight, Savannah, Georgia, effective 13 January 1968
137th Aerial Port Flight, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, effective 1 April 1968
138th Aerial Port Flight, Tulsa, Oklahoma, effective 1 April 1968
157th Aerial Port Flight, Pease AFB, New Hampshire, effective 6 April 1968

AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES AND ORGANIZATION - 30 JUNE 1968

Chief, National Guard Bureau

Aircraft Conversions for Fiscal Year 1968

Unit	Location	Former A/C	New A/C	Gaining Command
118th Military Airlift Group	Nashville, Tennessee	C-97	C-124	MAC
164th Military Airlift Group	Memphis, Tennessee	C-97	C-124	MAC
165th Military Airlift Group	Savannah, Georgia	C-97	C-124	MAC
137th Military Airlift Group	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	C-97	C-124	MAC
138th Military Airlift Group	Tulsa, Oklahoma	C-97	C-124	MAC
157th Military Airlift Group	Pease AFB, New Hampshire	C-97	C-124	MAC
*171st Aeromedical Airlift Group	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	C-121	C-121	MAC
**193d Tactical Electronics Warfare	Olmsted, Pennsylvania	C-121	EC-121	MAC to TAC

* The 171st Military Airlift Group converted to the 171st Aeromedical Airlift Group during the second quarter of FY 1968. The conversion in mission did not require aircraft change and the gaining command remained MAC.

** The 193d Tactical Electronic Warfare unit was converted to the new and challenging role during the first quarter of FY 1968. The conversion required modification of aircraft from C-121 to the EC-121 configuration and a change in gaining command from MAC to TAC.

Flying Hours

The Air National Guard flew a total of 463,108 flying hours during FY 1968. This total included 268,499 hours in jet aircraft, 169,960 hours in tactical non-jet aircraft, and 24,649 hours in support aircraft. Included in the total are 12,667 hours which were reimbursed by the Air Force for direct support of: MAC airlift 7,597 hours; Aeromedical Evacuation airlift 2,231 hours; Dart Tow in support of TAC 1,205 hours and C-121 training in support of ADC 1,634 hours.

A reduction of 69,000 hours from FY 1967 was the direct result of cancellation of all ANG SEA support missions (except for February 1968) bringing the FY 1968 program to 517,078 hours. This program was subsequently reduced to 486,347 hours resulting from petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL) price increases and consumption variances for 30,731 hours. A further reduction of 31,180 hours occurred with the January 1968 mobilization of eight F-100 and three F-101 units, and the May 1968 mobilization of one C-121 and two F-86 units which brought the adjusted FY 1968 flying hour program to 455,167.

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 1968, 42 such requests were answered entirely within Air National Guard resources.

Aerospace Defense Command Units

During the past year, Air National Guard/Aerospace Defense Command units continued their major role by supporting ADC, NORAD, and PACAF in the overall role of providing Aerospace Defense for the United States.

The performance of ADC units was commendable throughout the year. Numerous ADC exercises were flown day and night; an average of 5,700 hours per unit was flown, and various activities from training foreign pilots to flying formation flights on Armed Forces Day were accomplished. No ANG/ADC units were among units mobilized. The 22 ANG/ADC units, located throughout the 50 States, are now, and have been for several years, performing a full-time job for the Air Force. Again this year, these units continued to fill in for ADC and NORAD which enabled regular Air Force personnel and equipment to be deployed as needed around the world.

The ADC Fighter Group mission—to administer, equip, and train assigned personnel in accordance with programs established by the Aerospace Defense Command, and to provide combat-ready aircrews and aircraft for the NORAD alert commitment was carried out by all units during the past year.

Of the 49 Fighter Interceptor Squadrons which were available to the Commander of ADC, 21 squadrons were National Guard units. Two of the units still flew the venerable F-89. These 21 squadrons represented 43 percent of ADC's fighter force. An additional F-102 unit, located at Hickam AFB, Hawaii, made a total of 22 ANG all-weather interceptor units on alert 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The Air National Guard F-102s represented 55 percent of the USAF-102 fleet.

During FY 1968, ANG/ADC alert units flew 23,935 scrambles and made 53,934 successful intercepts while flying 134,499 hours. Of these hours, 42,132 hours were flown on alert.

Aircraft used by ANG/ADC units are: 40 F-89 J and 374 F/TF-102A.

Military Airlift Command Units

During the past year, the Air National Guard continued its enviable record in providing vital airlift support to the Military Airlift Command (MAC).

Since the Air National Guard began its Global Airlift Fleet in January 1960, the number of four engine transports has increased from an initial 162 C-97 STRATOCRUISERS to today's force of 102 C-97s, 26 C-121 SUPERCONSTELLATIONS, and 72 C-124 GLOBEMASTER aircraft. This fleet was organized into seven wings, 22 groups and 23 flying squadrons, with a total of 3,092 officers and 16,616 airmen assigned, representing 74 percent of the 4,186 officers authorized, and 91 percent of the 18,193 airmen authorized. In addition to the 24 Military Airlift Command Heavy Transport Squadrons in the ANG, there is also the 144th Air Transport Squadron, Medium, based at Kulis ANG Base, Anchorage, Alaska, which is equipped with eight C-123-J aircraft. Although part of the ANG Military Airlift Command Fleet, the 144th is assigned to the Alaskan Air Command.

The Air National Guard Airlift Fleet operated daily over all established world-wide MAC routes as well as normal training routes in the CONUS. These overwater missions which encountered all types of flying conditions, have and continue to serve, a dual purpose. In complying with the intended mission to develop, maintain, and provide trained operationally ready units and individuals, the ANG Airlift Fleet has contributed direct assistance to MAC and other governmental agencies. In this dual mission of training as well as fulfilling commitments, the ANG Airlift Fleet was efficiently utilizing allocated funds.

In FY 1968, the Air National Guard Airlift Fleet flew a total of 2,469 missions, of which 268 were in support of Southeast Asia as a functional part of MAC. During this period, 58,986,545 ton miles were flown, and 27,653 personnel were airlifted. The ANG Aeromedical Evacuation Flight missions were not only conducted in the CONUS, but also to Alaska, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Bermuda, Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Canal Zone. The following chart identifies ANG missions in support of MAC requirements:

Southeast Asia	
Missions	268
Hours	14,397
Tons Cargo	3,165.2
Passengers	3,234
Ton Miles	14,399,167

Other Overseo Areos	
Missions	1,815
Hours	50,882
Tons Cargo	14,723.2
Passengers	18,302
Ton Miles	44,587,378
Aeromedical Evacuation	
Missions	386
Hours	2,361
Patients	3,308
Other Passengers	6,117
Patient Miles	3,369,848
Total Miles	571,167
ANG Delay Rate	3.38
MAC Delay Rate	3.27
Crew Man Days	3,654

The C-124 conversion program continued at an accelerated pace with six units receiving aircraft this year. Those units in the conversion program for FY 1968 were the 165th Military Airlift Group, Savannah, Georgia, the 138th Military Airlift Group, Tulsa, Oklahoma, the 157th Military Airlift Group, Pease AFB, New Hampshire, and the 137th Military Airlift Group, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The 146th Military Airlift Group, Van Nuys, California, was scheduled to receive its first aircraft the 1st quarter, FY 1969. As of 30 June 1968, two C-124 units, the 116th, Dobbins AFB, Georgia, and the 145th, Charlotte, North Carolina, had achieved C-2 status, and four C-124 units, the 172d Military Airlift Group, Jackson, Mississippi, 118th Military Airlift Group, Nashville, Tennessee, 164th Military Airlift Group, Memphis, Tennessee, and the 165th Military Airlift Group, Dobbins AFB, Georgia, had achieved C-3 status.

With the increase in civil disturbance facing the Nation, the Air National Guard Airlift Fleet has assumed additional responsibilities to its normal commitments. During the April civil disturbance and riots, the ANG Airlift Fleet airlifted 5,882 personnel and 567,190 ton miles of supplies and equipment. Seventy aircraft flew 389 sorties during a five-day period. The deployment and redeployment of forces and material throughout the country has become an integral part of the ANG's varied role in their overall military and civil obligations.

The manner in which the ANG Airlift Fleet responded to the many and varied commitments indicated the dedication of all airlift personnel to the accomplishment of the tasks assigned and, also, to their high degree of skill and job qualification which enabled them to perform their tasks as professionals.

Tactical Air Command Units

The ANG Tactical Forces have continued to assist Tactical Air Command with continued support of JCS directed exercises. Most of these exercises are conducted outside the continental limits of the United States.

One exercise, **Deep Furrow II**, was a NATO exercise conducted in Turkey during September and October 1967. The 140th Tactical Fighter Group from Buckley Air National Guard Base, Denver, Colorado, supported the exercise with 12 F-100C aircraft. The aircraft were deployed nonstop to Europe and back to the East Coast of the United States through the use of SAC KC-135 tanker aircraft.

Gold Rush VI was a JCS directed exercise in Alaska supported by six F-100 aircraft from the 107th Tactical Fighter Group, Niagara Falls, New York. Refueling support during the deployment/employment/redeployment was furnished by the 126th Air Refueling Wing, O'Hare Field, Chicago, Illinois. During the employment phase of the exercise, the F-100s flew live firepower demonstrations and simulated close air support missions for the regular Army forces in Alaska.

Coral Sands II was an exercise conducted in Hawaii from 27 July through 3 August 1967. The exercise was supported by the ANG's 121st Tactical Fighter Group, Lockbourne AFB, Ohio, with ten F-100 aircraft that deployed nonstop from McClellan AFB, California, to Hickam AFB, Hawaii, utilizing ANG KC-97L tankers from the 136th Air Refueling Wing, Dallas, Texas, for refueling. The employment phase of the exercise required the 121st Tactical Fighter Group to fly live firepower and simulated close air support missions.

Exercise **Creek Party**, which required five ANG KC-97L tankers in Europe on a continuing basis providing refueling training for USAFE F-4s and F-100s, celebrated one year of operation 1 May 1968. The figures compiled through June 1968 were quite impressive. The tankers had flown 700 sorties and offloaded over two million gallons of jet fuel while providing the fighters with 8,500 hook-ups. Probably the most impressive figure was the extremely low number of aborts (7) which were attributed to the tanker forces.

Last summer, during the annual field training period, two Air National Guard exercises were generated—**Guard Strike I** and **Sentry Post I**. The exercises were designed with an overall objective to indoctrinate or train ANG units in all phases of the Tactical Air Control System. The primary objective of the exercises was to assist in the training of ACW Controllers assigned to the 152d and 157th Tactical Control Groups.

Exercise **Guard Strike II**, which combined the forces used in **Guard Strike I** and **Sentry Post I**, was completed. The exercise terminated in August and completed the 2d Phase of the 3-Phase plan. The 3d Phase, scheduled to take place next summer, will terminate the Guard Strike series of exercise. Each phase covered a larger scope than the previous stage and, of course, incorporated all the lessons learned in the previous plan. We were pleased with the participation of many active units from all branches of the service including headquarters TAC, ADC, and CAC.

The ANG Tactical Fighter and Reconnaissance units received many requests from TAC to perform firepower demonstrations, close air support missions, and photographic missions from various Army units. Because these missions are usually short notice missions, the Bureau, with the concurrence of the adjutants general, allows HQ TAC, and 9th and 12th Air Forces to frag the units directly. During the past year, ANG units flew over 1,000 of these missions.

With the installation of an air-to-air gun capability being installed in the F-4 aircraft, a requirement for F-4 air-to-air gunnery training was generated. The F-4 does not have the capability of towing the dart target, so once again, the Guard fighter units were called upon. Our F-84 and F-86 units flew over 1,000 dart tow sorties between January and June 1968. The sorties were flown at Homestead AFB, MacDill AFB, Eglin AFB, all located in Florida, and George AFB, California. Due to the high degree of success associated with the program, HQ USAF requested the program be continued.

The 193d Tactical Electronic Warfare Group was established by conversion of a former MAC-gained unit to a TAC oriented mission. The unit retained its C-121 aircraft which were in the process of modification by addition of equipment.

During the past Fiscal Year, TAC units were subjected to 11 Operational Readiness Inspections. This does not include inspections levied against the activated units shortly after activation.

Aircraft used by the ANG/TAC units include:

Type	Number	Type	Number
F-84F	250	RB-57A/C/E	30
RF-84F	136	KC-97L	55
F-100C/F	22	C-119C	16
F-104C/D	19	U-10D	24
F-105B	28	EC/C-121C	8
HU-16B	18		

AEROSPACE SAFETY

The Air National Guard completed Fiscal Year 1968 with a rate of 4.9 major accidents for each 100,000 hours flown, thereby lowering its major aircraft accident rate from 6.0 of the previous year. One factor which influenced this lower rate was the activation of units equipped with high risk aircraft such as the F-100, RF-101, and F-86. The ANG units continued to support Southeast Asia airlift requirements, performed a significant percentage of NORAD's alert commitment, and provided mission support for TAC. The ANG accident prevention program continued to place emphasis on high standards of supervision and performance, air discipline, and improvement in airfield facilities.

A new publication, the Air National Guard Safety Summary, was created to supplement existing Air Force and major command safety education media, and proved to be a signficant aid in the timely exchange of accident prevention information. Special emphasis was given to the training of personnel directly involved in the safety programs. A ground safety course specifically tailored for the ANG was developed by ATC and approximately 100 Guardsmen participated. In addition, an accident prevention course for key unit management was developed and will start in FY 1969. Sixty-nine units, including 38 jet/reconnaissance/interceptor units were accident free during this period.

Three units were awarded USAF safety plaques for Calendar Year 1967: the 108th Tactical Fighter Group, McGuire AFB, New Jersey and the 134th Air Refueling Group, Knoxville, Tennessee, for high standards of performance in Flying Safety, and the 163d Fighter Group, Ontario, California, for outstanding achievement in Missile Safety.

COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS AND WEATHER

Communications Units (AFCS)

Reorganization

A giant step was taken in March of 1968 when the Mobile Communications Groups (AFCS) were reorganized under new unit manning documents (UMD) which eliminated eight Radio Relay Squadrons and eight Tributary Team Squadrons and activated 16 Mobile Communications Squadrons (Contingency) to replace them. The new units had a capability in both radio relay and tributary team deployment. This gave the gaining command (AFCS) the flexibility of calling only one unit to active duty when both capabilities were needed in an emergency.

The former Comm Squadrons (Relay Center) were also reorganized to Mobile Comm Squadrons (Air Force Component Command Post) (AFCCP) with an improved manning document in the functions necessary to operate the AFCCP and the Mobile Transcom. The AFCCP team provided C&E equipment and maintenance personnel to allow the component commander to command and control his subordinate forces. The transcom team provided C&E equipment and maintenance personnel to give the component commander access to the Defense Communications System and to permit him to coordinate with lateral force commanders.

The UMDs for the Mobile Comm Groups were improved in many areas, but the most significant changes were the authorizations of two colonels (commander and deputy commander).

The Mobile Comm Squadrons (Bare Base) were increased in size as were the Mobile Comm Flights, and four new flights (two Base Comm and two Flight Facilities) were activated in Hawaii in October 1967. This gave PACAF a three Bare Base capability in Base Comm and Flight Facilities when added to the capability of the Mobile Comm Squadron (Bare Base) which was activated in March 1967.

All the reorganizations above were accomplished within the manpower resources authorized in the previous organizations.

Equipping

Efforts were continued during FY 1968 to re-equip the Mobile Comm Groups and subordinate units with the latest communications-electronics equipment. A contract was consummated in May 1968 by Air Force to procure 14 each AN/TRN-17 (dual channel Tacan) sets for our Mobile Comm Squadrons and Flight Facilities Flights. That contract was canceled by USAF in 1 July 1968 message because of exorbitant costs. An existing Air Force contract was being amended to include our requirement of 14 sets of AN/TRN-26 to perform the same function. Sets were to be ready for delivery in approximately 21 months. Another contract was near completion by USAF to purchase four AN/TTC-22 (tactical comm centrals) from FY 1968 funds and four additional from FY 1969 funds. These eight sets were being purchased to replace eight sets of old and much less efficient equipment loaned to USAF in 1965.

Also, during the 1968 review of the ANG Communications Forces Program, OSD approved approximately $7 million for the FY 1969 procurement of mobile communications centers, technical control vans, maintenance vans, supply vans and associated aerospace ground equipment and spares to partially equip the ANG Mobile Comm Squadrons (Bare Base) and their subordinate units.

Training

All Mobile Comm Groups, Mobile Comm Squadrons, and subordinate organizations were included in plans developed in FY 1968 for an all National Guard field exercise (Guard Strike II) which was scheduled to be executed in July and August 1968. This exercise was planned to demonstrate the capability of the ANG to field four complete Tactical Air Control Systems using the four Mobile Comm Groups, two Tactical Control Groups and the subordinate units of both. Units will be deployed under field conditions in the mid-western and eastern US and will be training in full cooperation with ANG flying units and Army National Guard units.

All AFCS-gained forces of the Air National Guard were training under the supervision of TAC Comm Area, Langley AFB, except for a number of Comm Flights (Support) not gained by Tactical Air Command.

The training program arranged with FAA in 1964 for training ANG Air Traffic Controllers in FAA towers under FAA supervision continued to be invaluable in terms of getting ANG personnel fully trained and facility rated.

No significant progress has been made in the improvement of the AN/GRC-129 single side band equipment which was made available to our units by the modification of the AN/GRC-26B high frequency equipment. OCAMA was trying to find a solution to the problem, and the NGB was working with them as closely as possible.

The 280th Comm Squadron (Special) has continued to train its personnel at Maxwell AFB on Air Force equipment, and unit personnel have achieved a skill level throughout that is outstanding.

Fixed ACW Squadrons (ADC-ANTDEFCOM-PACAF)

An era of ANG ACW operations in support of the North American Air Defense system came to an end on 14 May 1968. On that date the 130th ACW Squadron at Salt Lake City, Utah, and the 138th ACW Squadron at Greeley, Colorado, terminated their full-time support roles after almost 11 years of continuous operation. During that period, the units were accorded many honors in recognition of their service. Included in an impressive list of awards to each unit was the coveted Aerospace Defense Command "A" Award; in 1967 the 138th was the recipient of the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award.

The 140th ACW Squadron in Puerto Rico operated two radar sites. They supported the Antilles Defense Command (CINCLANT) with a daily 14-hour training operation. The main operating facility of the squadron's detachment at Ramey AFB has been enlarged to almost twice its former size, permitting a more expanded and efficient operation. During the period 5-15 May 1968, the 140th participated in a unique exercise with the Venezuelan Air Force (VAF). For this exercise the VAF deployed F-86 aircraft, pilots, and weapons controllers to Puerto Rico. There, the 140th provided intensive indoctrination training in air defense tactics and techniques. It was anticipated that this program would continue on a regular basis. At year's end, the search radar of the main site at Punta Salinas was being replaced with a higher performance set. The exchange was an ANG project, with ANG GEEIA forces dismantling the new radar at its former location; ANG airlift forces transporting it to Puerto Rico; and ANG GEEIA and PRANG forces programmed to perform the installation at Punta Salinas.

Full-time air defense operations of the Hawaii ANG's 150th and 169th ACW Squadrons in support of PACAF continued during FY 1968. These units, which provided the ground radar environment of the Hawaii Air Defense System, added a new role during the year. At the request of PACAF, the units initiated a program to provide requalification training for weapons controllers assigned to other PACAF elements.

Tactical Control Groups (TAC)

During FY 1968, the event of most significance for the 152d and 157th Tactical Control Groups was their respective participation in two all-Guard exercises, SENTRY POST I and GUARD STRIKE I. Each of these exercises was conceived and planned to provide a realistic environment for the annual field training of ANG command and control elements.

Exercise SENTRY POST I was held in the northeastern area of the US during the period 29 July-26 August 1967. An ANG Provisional Air Force, the EAST COAST TACTICAL AIR FORCE, was activated under the command of Brigadier General Michael C. Maione (NY ANG) to control the exercises. The 152d Tactical Control Group provided personnel and equipment to operate essential Tactical Air Control System (TACS) elements, including a control center, ground radar sites, and other facilities necessary for the control of tactical aircraft. Units of the 152d acclaimed SENTRY POST I as one of the most beneficial training exercises in their experience.

The 157th provided similar TACS elements for Exercise GUARD STRIKE I which was conducted in the north central US during the period 17 June-15 July 1967. For this exercise, the FIRST ANG TACTICAL AIR FORCE was organized under the command of Major General Charles DuBois (MO ANG). As in the case of SENTRY POST I, the exercise was an unqualified success. All objectives were met or exceeded. Training accomplishments of the 157th Tactical Control Group were of a scope never before realized in field training. This exercise participation, coupled with continuation of increased readiness (COMBAT BEEF) status, contributed to the high state of readiness attained by units of the 157th.

GEEIA Squadrons (AFLC/GEEIA)

The 17 ANG GEEIA Squadrons continued their training by augmenting the active Air Force GEEIA program and gaining the experience necessary for a successful mobilization mission in the Air Force Logistics Command. Realistic training was obtained at Air Force bases and ANG sites by installing and repairing fixed ground C&E equipment and systems during annual field training periods. Practical training was obtained during unit training assembly (UTA) periods by repairing Air Force C&E equipment which was then returned to depot stock for issue to active units.

During the past few years, the ANG GEEIA Squadrons have earned acceptance of their potential by working on hundreds of USAF programmed projects while in a training status. A typical example of the training accomplished this year was the complete dismantling of a high performance search radar system at Vandenberg AFB. This equipment was to be installed in Puerto Rico by ANG GEEIA units during the next Fiscal Year.

Weather Units (Air Weather Service (MAC))

A new Guard Weather Flight was organized at Boston, Massachusetts, to provide weather support services to the 26th Infantry Division.

Nine flights provided augmentation to Air Weather Service by performing their annual field training at active Air Force locations. Twenty-two flights provided complete weather support to ANG flying units during field training exercises and seven flights provided support to ARNG priority divisions at Army training locations.

Navigation Aids

The ANG operated and maintained Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) equipment at six ANG locations which provided navigational assistance and safety of flight operations in support of ANG missions and to civil aviation.

Base Communications

AUTOVON (Automatic Voice Network)—The installation of common user AUTOVON services to the ANG was better than 95 percent complete. Programming action has been initiated for special grade AUTOVON circuits to support FY 1969 and 1970 ANG requirements.

AUTODIN (Automatic Data Network)—Data communications for the ANG moved from the planning and programming stage into the testing phase. Three test sites were in operation with four additional test locations scheduled for installation early in FY 1969. The system was an interim measure using a modified transceiver type of operation capable of 12 cards per minute and introducing data into the AUTODIN via refile.

Crypto—Actual construction of cryptographic facilities at selected ANG ADC, MAC, and TAC gained bases began and will proceed through FY 1970. When facilities are completed, limited crypto accounts will be established.

Comm Flts (Support)—Base communications equipment formerly in T/A-660 has been transferred to T/A-416 and authorized to the Comm Flt (Spt).

Talking Bird—The ANG C-97E Talking Bird aircraft participated in Exercise Guard Strike I and flew five other missions in support of active USAF requirements.

AIR SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

Supply and Services

Aircraft within the ANG have been maintained with an average NORS (not operationally ready, supply) rate equal to and well below the acceptable standard of five percent established by Air Force. During the month of April, the three Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons which had been mobilized attained the lowest average NORS rate ever achieved for RF-101 aircraft. This reflects favorably upon the ANG since these units were supported by non-mobilized ANG supply accounts. NORS rates for the month of May averaged 1.9 percent, the lowest since June of 1966 when the overall average was only 1.7 percent. The age of our aircraft, Vietnam's demands on the logistical systems, and fund limitations which prevented procurement of some replacement items, seriously complicated the problems of support. Notable is the State of Hawaii, where the 154th Fighter Group maintained a zero NORS rate for their F-102s for more than two years.

Despite the lack of modern Automatic Data Processing Equipment (ADPE), the Air National Guard Supply System was able to implement the Air Force Recoverable Assembly Management System (AFRAMS) thereby insuring equitable and timely redistribution of recoverable assemblies and providing a sound basis for procurement and repair. This required a major modification of USAF ADP procedures to make them compatible with ANG PCAM accounting methods. This was accomplished without compromising the validity of ANG inputs to the total Air Force system.

Improvement was made in the control of base level inventories by the addition of a computing and multiplying device (CAM) to the ANG data processing machine package. This new device provided a rapid and accurate method of computing base stock levels with significant savings in manpower.

Request for implementation of the Monetary Clothing Allowance for the Air Reserve Forces was submitted to the Air Staff in June of FY 1967. Although the request received favorable consideration from the Air Staff, coordination could not be completed in time for FY 1968 implementation. Indications for the adoption of this program in FY 1969 were favorable.

A continuing aggressive equipment management program resulted in several improvements in the ANG equipment position. The review and updating of equipment allowance documents were accomplished jointly by the NGB, AFLC, and the respective gaining commands. ANG technicians participated in these reviews to assure that quantities and types of equipment authorized were adequate to support the missions. These reviews, conducted for both the flying and non-flying units, assured a continued level of equipment allowances and support for the ANG.

As a result of the recent reorganization and mission change of Mobile Communications units, a special review of equipment requirements was conducted. Equipment allowances were revised to support the new organization/mission, and the necessary redistribution of equipment was initiated.

To provide a mobile capability for ANG Photographic Reconnaissance Technical Squadrons, many changes to photo equipment authorizations were made. These changes resulted from a special study conducted by HQ TAC and the NGB. Approval of these authorizations was granted by AFLC during the worldwide review of photo equipment requirements conducted at Hill AFB, Utah, in May 1968.

During Fiscal Year 1968, a joint effort between the NGB and AFLC resulted in a considerable improvement in the receipt of critical munition loading equipment. The only item remaining in short supply of a limiting nature was the MJ-1 Bomb Lift. AFLC estimated that total ANG requirements for this item would be satisfied by 1 January 1969. Additionally, personal radio locator beacons which were short last year were received as programmed.

Vehicles

During FY 1968, 505 new vehicle allocations were provided the ANG. Many of these vehicles had been delivered, and the balance expected to be received by the end of the calendar year. Receipt of these allocations will allow the phase out of some of the older, expensive-to-repair vehicles. Overall, the ANG vehicle fleet was in good condition particularly as a result of the more than 3,000 vehicles which entered the inventory during the past two fiscal years. As FY 1968 ended, vehicular allowances for tactical control and mobile communications units were under study in an effort to align authorizations with changing missions.

Propulsion Systems

During FY 1968, more than 1,000 jet and reciprocating engines were cycled through overhaul facilities. The ANG J-33 engine repair facility at Key Field, Mississippi, continued to satisfactorily support engine requirements at 50 bases assigned T-33 aircraft. Soaring consumption of J57 engines in Vietnam continued to cause shortages in the ANG, but management of available engines prevented widespread grounding of the aircraft.

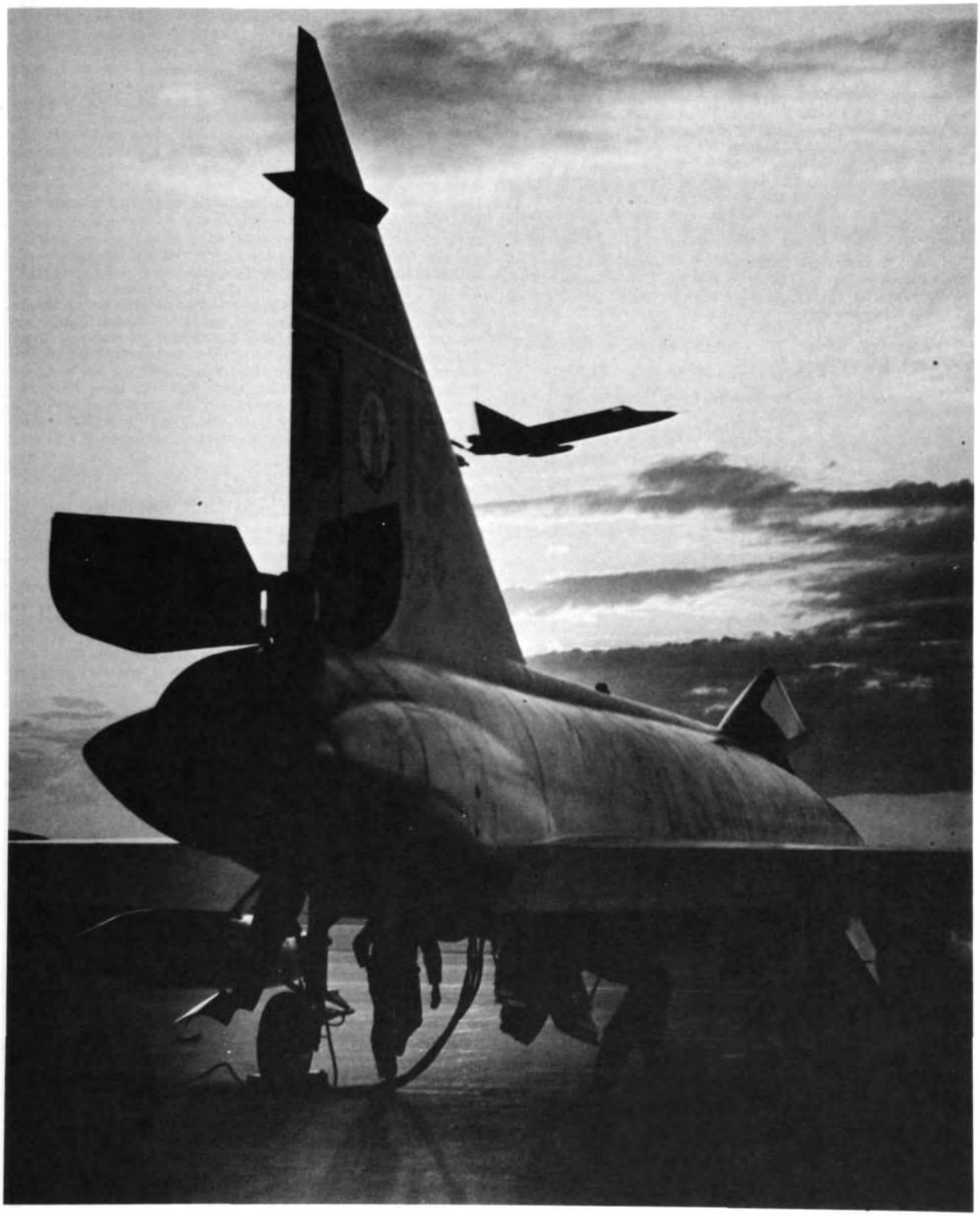
Maintenance Engineering

During FY 1968, depot level maintenance programs were accomplished on 19 C-124 aircraft, 5 C-121s, 91 F-102s, 13 F-105s, 19 KC-97s, 20 C-97s, 55 F-100s, and 14 C-54s. There aircraft were all processed through contractor facilities except the F-100s which were worked at an AFLC depot.

The on-base IRAN (Inspection and Repair As Necessary) by contractor field team (CFT) was continued this Fiscal Year on F/RF-84 and RB-57 aircraft. A total of 107 F-84Fs was completed. The work accomplished consisted of cockpit and nose section rewire and corrosion control and treatment. The F-84F developed some ailments, the most prominent being cracked down-lock ribs. Repair necessitated removing each rib (approximately 200 man-hours) and shipping it to the depot for rework. The Hawaii ANG completed IRAN on eight F-102 aircraft this Fiscal Year. The work was accomplished by contract field team at the Hawaii ANG facility. The reconfiguration of the F-101 aircraft from fighter to reconnaissance was completed during FY 1968.

During the year, ANG received the remainder of the F-104 aircraft to convert the Puerto Rico unit from F-86H aircraft. A modified depot level maintenance program, by CFT, was established for the F-104 aircraft, and eight were completed. The conversion of the Puerto Rico ANG to F-104 aircraft released F-86H aircraft for reassignment. These aircraft equipped with air-to-air missiles were reassigned to the 175th Tactical Fighter Group, Baltimore, Maryland. A project was established at the permanent field training site, Travis Field, Savannah, Georgia to remove the missile capability from some aircraft and install it on later model F-86s. Thus, the 175th Tactical Fighter Group retained some aircraft as well as receiving aircraft from Puerto Rico.

The facility at Meridian, Mississippi for limited IRAN on T-33 aircraft was closed after completing 10 aircraft. The basic work package consisted of inspection and replacement of all deteriorated wiring in the aft section, plenum chamber, dive brake area, wheel wells, cockpit and nose sections. In addition to this basic package,



corrosion inspection and treatment, painting of underside of the fuselage, all outstanding time compliance technical orders, and all flight safety items were accomplished. The work was accomplished by a civilian contractor field team under the watchful eyes of ANG assurance personnel.

During the year, 16 RF-84F and 16 F-84F aircraft, returned from overseas, were assigned to the ANG. These aircraft, shipped by surface transportation, were offloaded at a Gulf seaport and trucked to the 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Birmingham, Alabama. It was necessary to uncrate and recondition the aircraft before reassigning them to flying units. This work was being accomplished by contractor field personnel and the maintenance personnel of the 117th Tactical Reconnaissance Group. Five aircraft were reconditioned and reassigned; the remainder were to be completed in FY 1969.

During the year, ANG units started daily reporting to Air Force Logistics Command (AFM 65-110) of status and flying hours on aircraft. Previous to this, Guard units reported status every 10 days and flying hours monthly.

Aircraft Inventory

On 30 June 1968, the Air National Guard aircraft totaled 1,430 as compared to 1,811 on 30 June 1967. The major portion of the 381 decrease for the year came from the 328 aircraft mobilized with the 14 flying units.

Two Tennessee units, Nashville and Memphis, completed conversion to the C-124s, and three more C-97 units, 137th and 138th Military Airlift Groups located at Oklahoma City and Tulsa, respectively, and 157th Military Airlift Group at Pease AFB, New Hampshire, converted to C-124s making a total of nine units now assigned larger cargo capability aircraft.

Twenty-one F/TF-102A ANG aircraft were provided to a MAP project the last six months of the year.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Major Construction (P 321)

As in FY 1967, the FY 1968 Air National Guard Military Construction (MCP) was limited by increased requirements of the Southeast Asia situation, and ANG construction met only minimum requirements. Forty MCP projects in 23 States were approved. In addition, 13 projects in nine States were approved from prior year programs.

Funds authorized and appropriated for the FY 1968 MCP totaled $9.8 million. As of 30 June 1968, a total of $10.4 million had been obligated on major construction projects. This figure included funds obligated from both current and prior fiscal years.

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

In addition to the $9.8 million authorization for major construction, an additional $700,000 was made available to the ANG under continuing authorization for planning and minor construction. Funds in the amount of $600,000 were allocated for project planning, $869,000 was actually obligated for planning purpose and $107,000 for minor construction. Again, these figures represent obligations against both current and prior fiscal years.

Major Repair and Minor Construction (P 449)

Approximately 1,500 major repair and minor construction projects were submitted to NG-AFE by the States. Of these requests, a total of 625 projects were approved at a cost of $3.1 million. The obligation rate as of 30 June 1968 was 99.16 percent.

Real Estate

The total value of real estate administered by the ANG as of 30 June 1968 was $360 million. This included a total of 91 flying bases and 52 non-flying bases. As the map on page 51 indicates, there is at least one flying base located in each of the 50 States. Sixty-nine of these bases share facilities with civilian activities on State, municipal and county airports. Fourteen are located on active USAF bases and four on Naval Air Stations. On the four additional bases, the ANG acts as either sole occupant or host on USAF property. The 52 non-flying bases are located in 29 States. These bases normally receive their civil engineering support from the nearest ANG flying base.

Operation and Maintenance

The normal operation and maintenance of ANG facilities were provided by means of Operations and Maintenance agreements between the various States and the Federal government. These agreements provided support for utilities, communications, routine maintenance and repair of facilities, security, airport use fees, and direct and overhead labor costs associated with these functions. The cost incurred by these agreements was normally shared on a 75 percent Federal/25 percent State ratio. The FY 1968 total Federal funding obligation in support of these agreements was $9.9 million.

Utilization of Mobilized Unit Facilities

Upon mobilization, ANG units were visited by a combined TAC/NGB team to provide staff assistance and to negotiate Memoranda of Agreement between TAC and the States concerned in making the ANG facilities available to TAC while remaining under the control of the States. Facility support was continued under the terms of the existing Air Service Contract, except modification provided for 100 percent funding support by NGB. The above actions were taken in accordance with AFM 45-2 and TACM 45-1. Similar actions were taken with MAC in connection with the mobilization of the single MAC units.

ANG Assumption of Base Host Responsibilities

Effective 1 July 1968, the ANG units became host to the USAF at Dow AFB, Maine, Truax Field, Wisconsin, and Portland International Airport, Oregon. At the first two bases, ANG became host to ADC, and at Portland, CAC became the tenant. The ANG units will perform host functions to the USAF units at these installations, and host-tenant agreements were negotiated between the units with staff assistance from NGB personnel.

Installation of BAK-12 Arresting Barriers at Municipal Airports

During the past year, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) acceptance of BAK-12 barriers on municipal airports. Although most FAA Regional Offices approved plans and specifications for installation, FAA Washington would not accept the installation after completion of construction. After a series of conferences between ANG and FAA, agreement was made to construct a system at the new Jacksonville, Florida International Airport with all FAA Regional Directors, FAA Washington, USAF and ANG on site to make necessary changes to meet their requirements. This on-site inspection and design revision was a major step toward resolution of this problem. Although minor problems existed, satisfactory resolutions were in sight.

Reorganization of Air Force Regional Civil Engineer Offices

In July 1967, the Air Force Regional Civil Engineers (AFRCE) were reduced from five to four offices with the consolidation of the Ohio River Region into the Dallas Office, and the creation of a new office in HQ SAC to handle the four States of Wyoming, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. On 1 July 1968, further consolidation took place with the North Atlantic Regional Office at New York consolidating functions with the South Atlantic Regional Office at Atlanta, Georgia.

By Air Force Office of Civil Engineering (AFOCE) memorandum dated 14 June 1968, the AFRCE offices were further reorganized by revising the management of the Military Construction Program. This action was in the form of transferring the AFRCE responsibility for construction surveillance to the major commands. Design responsibility remained with the AFRCE. As recognized, this split responsibility for design and construction surveillance could have an ultimate serious impact on ANG construction.

Standard Definitives

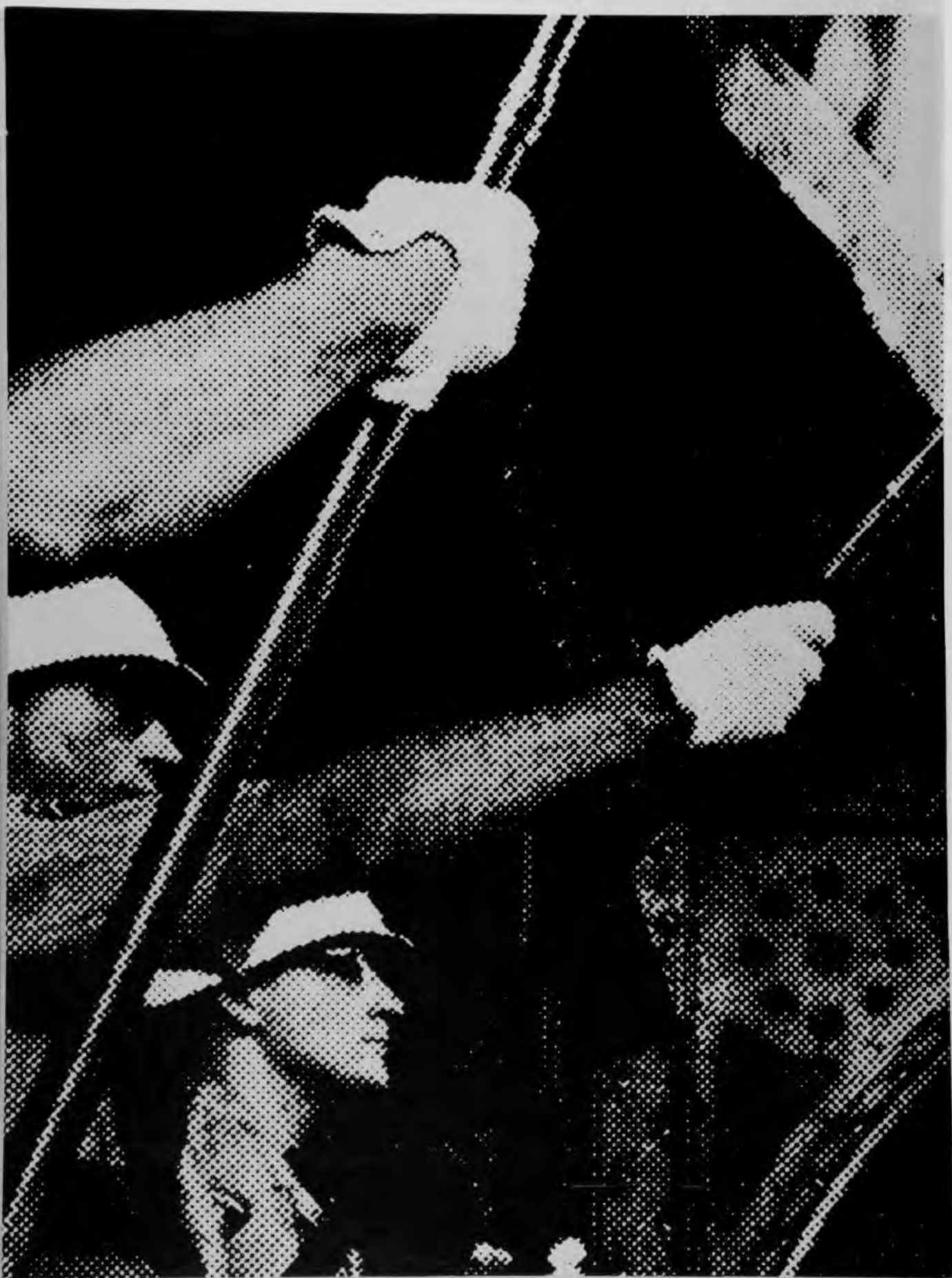
The Air Civil Engineering Division worked closely with the Continental Air Command to develop standardized definitive drawings which would meet the unique requirements of the Reserve Forces. An initial review of all definitives was completed by OSD. Final drawings were submitted to HQ USAF, ANG and CAC, and were submitted to OSD for final approval during August 1968. These definitives were being used as guides for ANG MCP projects.

Jacksonville International Airport, Florida

A contract was awarded for construction of the $4.8 million ANG installation at the new Jacksonville International Airport during September 1968. Construction was proceeding on schedule, and completion was expected during October 1968. As of 30 June 1968, progammed facilities appeared to be well within the authorized ceiling.

ANG NCO Academy

In October 1967, the decision was made to establish an ANG NCO Academy at McGhee-Tyson ANG Base, Knoxville, Tennessee. In order to accommodate the Academy staff and students, repair, maintenance, or alteration of several buildings was required. Twenty classrooms and six offices were provided in three existing buildings. These buildings were partitioned, painted and air conditioned. Six dormitories were repaired and painted; the mess hall was painted and air conditioned.



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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 McI. Carter	1917-1918
Brig. Gen. John W. Heavey (Acting)	1918-1919
Maj. Gen. Jessie McI. 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 1968

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. Charles L. Southward
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. Allan K. Carrell
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. Sylvester T. DelCorso
Oklahoma	Maj. Gen. LaVern E. Weber
Oregon	Maj. Gen. Donald N. Anderson
Pennsylvania	Brig. Gen. Richard Snyder (Actg)
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	Brig. Gen. John R. Carson

APPENDIX C

United States Property and Fiscal Officers

30 June 1968

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. George 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	Col. Earle C. Provensal
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	Lt. Col. Roger F. Truax
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 F. Hoxsie
South Carolina	Col. James C. Dozier
South Dakota	Major Edward P. Rowen
Tennessee	Lt. Col. Earl W. Hicks
Texas	Col. Carl F. Schupp
Utah	Col. Morgan G. Higham
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
30 June 1968

Wilson, Winston P., Major General, ANGUS Chief, National Guard Bureau
Greenlief, Francis S., Major General, ARNGUS, Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau
Boatwright, Charles C., Colonel, ARNGUS, Executive, NGB
Norris, William C., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Assistant Executive, NGB
Clowe, Mifflin B. Jr., Colonel, ARNGUS, IN, Chief, Office of Military Support to Civil Authorities
Crofoot, Warren R., Major, ARNGUS, AT, Deputy Public Affairs Officer, NGB
Elliott, James C., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Public Affairs Officer, NGB
Houtchens, Max H., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights
Jelinek, Joseph R., Colonel, ARNGUS, IN, Deputy Chief, Plans, Policy, and Programs
Tart, Robert W., Lt. Colonel, USA, IN, Office of Military Support to Civil Authorities
Timm, Waldo E., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Plans, Policy, and Programs

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

Ward, Leonard C., Brigadier General, ARNGUS, Assistant Chief, NGB, Army
Cowan, Robert D., Colonel, ARNGUS, AT, Deputy, Assistant Chief, NGB, Army
Spellman, John G., Major, USA, IN, Executive, Assistant Chief, NGB, Army
Bax, Giles A., Major, ARNGUS, AT, Air Defense Branch, Army Organization and Training Division
Berriman, Peter J., Lt. Colonel, ARNGUS, EN, Training Branch, Army Organization and Training Division
Brouse, Marion D., Colonel, USA, AT, Chief, Army Personnel Division
Chalmers, John R., Major, USAR, IN, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisors Branch, Army Organization and Training Division
Daniels, John R., Lt. Colonel, USA, MC, Army Surgeon
DeWitt, Richard P., Colonel, USA, AT, Chief, Air Defense Branch, Army Organization and Training Division
Finney, Joseph E., Lt. Colonel, ARNGUS, EN, Chief, Control Branch, Army Installations Division
Flather, Herbert H., Lt. Colonel, USA, IN, Chief, Training Branch, Army Organization and Training Division
Ford, Wilfred C., Lt. Colonel, USA, AR, Acting Chief, Army Comptroller Division
Frederick, Mishia, Lt. Colonel, USAR, AT, Supply Branch, Army Logistics Division
Gallegos, William J., Lt. Colonel, USAR, AT, Supply Branch, Army Logistics Division
Hamlin, Frederick J., Jr., Lt. Colonel, USA, EN, Deputy, Army Installations Division
Johnson, Carl C., Lt. Colonel, USA, AT, Chief, Aviation Branch, Army Organization and Training Division
Larsen, Kenneth G., Major, ARNGUS, EN, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisors Branch, Army Organization and Training Division
Lee, William F., Lt. Colonel, USAR, AG, Chief, Enlisted and Special Activities Branch, Army Personnel Division
Logan, Robert B., Colonel, ARNGUS, IN, Chief, Officers Branch, Army Personnel Division
Mellett, Earle C., Lt. Colonel, USA, EN, Chief, Army Installations Division
Mitchell, Willis F., Lt. Colonel, USA, AG, Enlisted and Special Activities Branch, Army Personnel Division
Oliver, Richard E., Lt. Colonel, ARNGUS, EN, Chief, Supply Branch, Army Logistics Division
Pillsbury, Hobart B., Colonel, USA, EN, Chief, Army Logistics Division
Salling, Robert W., Lt. Colonel, ARNGUS, SC, Chief, Technician Branch, Army Personnel Division
Santangelo, Francis A., Colonel, USA, IN, Chief, Army Organization and Training Division
Stanko, John J., Major, ARNGUS, AR, Aviation Branch, Army Organization and Training Division
Thompson, Glen D., Lt. Colonel, USA, AT, Chief, Organization Mobilization and Army Advisors Branch, Army Organization and Training Division
Wardlow, Robert L., Lt. Colonel, ARNGUS, QMC, Regulations and Reports Branch, Army Organization and Training Division
Wohlford, Robert V., Lt. Colonel, USAR, FI, Chief, Accounting and Finance Branch, Army Comptroller 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, Air
Allen, Merle F., Jr., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Air Operations and Training Division
Arnold, Franklin B., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division
Bradford, James W., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of Aerospace Safety
Brown, Robert D., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Butcher, Budd H., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Plans and Programs Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Cooper, DeWitt T., Jr., Major, ANGUS, Supply and Services Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division
Cooper, Nathan, Colonel, USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon
Corken, Jack C., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Air Comptroller Division
Cottingham, John J., Major, ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Cotton, James P., Major, USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Air Personnel Division
Crakel, Robert C., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Davis, Donald L., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Air Systems and Logistics Division
Davis, Frank O., Jr., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Air Communications—Electronics and Weather Division
Davis, Montie A., Jr., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Davis, Silas E., Jr., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Air Comptroller Division
Deneke, William L., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Air Civil Engineering Division
Easley, Frank, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Air Communications—Electronics and Weather Division
Eberle, Ralph P., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Air Communications—Electronics and Weather Division
Gagnon, Raymond C., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Air Civil Engineering Division
Gainer, Giles W., Major, USAF, Plans and Programs Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Gelet, Joseph A., Major, ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Graham, Wistar L., Colonel, USAF, Air Surgeon
Gray, James L., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Plans and Programs Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Hanning, Royal M., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Air Operations and Training Division
Hoade, Thomas F., Major, ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Hornung, Ernest L., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division

Joy, Austin F., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division
Keller, Amesa C., Major, ANGUS, Management Analysis and Statistical Services Branch, Air Comptroller Division
Lamb, Thomas J., Mayor, USAF, Manpower and Organization Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Lockyer, Jesse L., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Air Comptroller Division
Marking, Thomas E., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Military Personnel Branch, Air Personnel Division
McCarty, Benjamin F., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division
Meador, William E., Captain, USAF, Propulsion Systems and Vehicle Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division
Metcalf, Curtis N., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Current Operations and Training Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Miller, Glenn A., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Plans and Programs Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Murray, Leonard P., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Air Communications—Electronics and Weather Division
Patrone, Ferdinand L., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Budget Branch, Air Comptroller Division
Pickos, George M., Major, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division
Rambo, Joseph S., Jr., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Management Analysis and Statistical Services Branch, Air Comptroller Division
Renz, Robert E., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Military Personnel Branch, Air Personnel Division
Rew, Walter C., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Plans and Programs Branch, Air Operations and Training Division
Robertson, Wayne A., Captain, ANGUS, Air Technician Branch, Air Personnel Division
Sandlin, David W., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division
Shifflett, Milton N., Major, Military Personnel Branch, Air Personnel Division
Simpson, Richard J., Major, ANGUS, Personnel Training Branch, Air Personnel Division
Smith, Arthur C., Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Air Comptroller Division
Spuhler, George L., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Air Personnel Division
Steadman, Jesse D., Major, USAF, Air Civil Engineering Division
Stephens, Robert C., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division
Taylor, Eugene T., Major, USAF, Office of Aerospace Safety
Vallenari, Joseph L., Major, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division
Wheeler, Lewis E., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Propulsion Systems and Vehicle Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division
Wright, John E., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Air Civil Engineering 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 within each State with the winners receiving replicas for permanent retention. Names of winning units are also inscribed on a parchment folio in the National Guard Association Memorial. The complete list of winners is published annually in NGB Pamphlet 44-6.

United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy 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, 137th Artillery, Ohio ARNG won the trophy for Fiscal Year 1968. Battery A, 3d Missile Battalion, and 128th Artillery, Missouri ARNG was runner-up. 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 FY 1968, Battery B, 3d Missile Battalion, 128th Artillery, Missouri ARNG and Battery C, 2d Missile Battalion, 176th Artillery, Pennsylvania ARNG shared the outstanding Nike Hercules Firing Battery in SNAP Trophy by achieving perfect scores. 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 winner of this trophy for Fiscal Year 1967 was the 141st Fighter Group (AD), Washington Air National Guard.

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 1967 trophy was awarded to the 141st Fighter Group (AD), Washington Air National Guard.

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 141st Fighter Group (AD), Washington Air National Guard.

The National Guard Association Trophy. This trophy is awarded each year to air 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	141st Fighter Group (AD)	Spokane, Washington
MAC	166th Military Airlift Group	Wilmington, Delaware
TAC	140th Tactical Fighter Group	Denver, Colorado

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 in his permanent possession. New in 1967 was the authorization for the outstanding airman at the major command level to wear the new Outstanding Airman Ribbon. The 1967 winner was Chief Master Sergeant Thomas W. Anthony, 113th Tactical Fighter Wing, District of Columbia.

McCallister Trophy. This trophy, named after the late Colonel David F. McCallister, is a seven-foot long model of a C-97 Boeing "Stratocruiser" which is presented each year to the most outstanding of the 11 Air National Guard C-97 Military Airlift units. This rotational trophy is awarded annually on the basis of tactical, administrative, and logistical effectiveness. For the second year in a row, the 166th Military Airlift Group, Wilmington, Delaware, won this award.

APPENDIX F

Revisions, Changes and New Regulations Published During Fiscal Year 1968

Army National Guard

PUBLICATIONS

NGB Pamphlet 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.

ADMINISTRATION

NGR 7 (Administration—Suspected Criminal Conduct, Wrongdoing, or Mismanagement in the Army National Guard (Reports Control Symbol CSOCS-62)). This is a new regulation which was developed to establish procedures for reporting cases of suspected criminal conduct, wrongdoing, or mismanagement within the Army National Guard which may result in damaging public confidence in the Army. This regulation makes AR 1-55 applicable to the Army National Guard with certain modifications.

ARMY ADVISORS

NGR 40 (Army Advisors—Assignment to Duty with the Army National Guard) was changed to provide for Army Advisor personnel to accompany Army National Guard units when their units are ordered to State duty during civil disturbance operations. This change was made based on the recommendation of the DA Task Group, CSM 67-316, Army Preparedness in Civil Disturbance Matters (The Hennessey Board).

ARMY AVIATION

NGR 95-3 (Army Aviation—Utilization of Additional Flight Training Periods for Individual Aviators). This regulation was revised to provide for additional flying training periods for required crew members other than pilots because of the addition of utility and cargo helicopters to the Army National Guard aircraft inventory. The use of synthetic trainers in an additional training period was included to encourage instrument training programs and allow flexibility of scheduling during inclement weather seasons.

COMPTROLLER

NGB Pamphlet 50-1 (Financial Administration—Fiscal Accounting and Reporting—Army) has been revised to: (1) Provide procedures for obligating the estimated cost of medical care and to require specific action prior to close of each Fiscal Year; (2) Prescribe proper method for determining fund accounting classification

on obligation documents; (3) Stress the importance of exercising care in estimating obligations for technician payrolls, military payrolls and Reserve Enlistment Program clothing, and to clarify billing and collection procedures for reimbursable sales; (4) Prescribe improved procedures for maintaining accounting records and to provide additional instructions to insure that various transactions are properly accounted for under the decentralized accounting system applicable to Army National Guard fiscal stations; (5) Provide improved procedures and formats for the preparation of required accounting reports by Army National Guard fiscal stations for submission to the National Guard Bureau; (6) Authorize the State adjutants general to approve the exception of imprest fund cashiers being assigned duties such as buyers, supply or property officers in cases of necessity due to operational circumstances; and (7) Clarify the procedures for processing fund billings for stock fund materiel by Army National Guard fiscal stations.

NGR 58 (Financial Administration—Pay and Allowances, Army National Guard). Part Eight of the Department of Defense Military Pay and Allowances Entitlements Manual now prescribes the basic entitlements for pay and allowances for Reserve components personnel. Portions of this regulation relating to entitlements have been deleted. The revised NGR 58 prescribes the administrative procedures.

NGB Pamphlet 58-1 (Financial Administration—Military Pay Voucher System, Army National Guard) was updated in conformance with revised NGR 58.

NGR 80 (Nonappropriated Funds—Unit Funds) was revised to: (1) Prescribe the use of Council Records in accordance with AR 230-21; (2) Exempt Army National Guard units from filing vouchers by months when the volume of transactions is too small to warrant the establishment of monthly files; (3) Waive the preparation of monthly DA Form 1758 subsequent to the month in which the zero balance is initially reported when the account continues to have zero balance and there is no activity in the account; (4) Eliminate the necessity for an audit or inspection; and (5) Clarify audit procedures for unit funds as prescribed in AR 36-75.

DECEASED PERSONNEL

NGR 63 (Deceased Personnel—Care and Disposition of Remains). This regulation was revised to include: (1) Procedures for processing claims when active Army funds are cited in payment of burial claims; (2) An additional provision pertaining to accountability for items issued to clothe the remains; and (3) An appendix which lists items and services authorized for disposition of remains.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

NGR 25-1 (Enlisted Personnel—Enlistment and Reenlistment) was revised to: (1) Provide new enlistment procedures to include order of priority for enlistment; (2) Update reference to revised DD Form 4 (Enlistment Contract) and mental requirements for enlistment; (3) Provide for determining when an individual may be required to participate in additional active duty for training; (4) Delegates to the State adjutants general authority to grant waiver of conviction by civil court in all cases except felony convictions, using standards prescribed in AR 601-210; (5) Requires obligated personnel to enlist for a period sufficient to cover the remainder of their existing service obligation; (6) Clarify extension of enlistment beyond age 60 which will be authorized only in those cases to qualify an individual for retirement; and (7) Include reports requirements based on RCS DD-M(M) 769, RCS DDOM(M) 766 and RCS DD-M(M) 800.

NGR 25-2 (Enlisted Personnel — Administrative Procedures). Major change to revision of this regulation provides for retention in the Army National Guard of obligated personnel upon second and/or third consecutive failure in military occupational specialty test. Non-obligated personnel may be retained or discharged.

NGR 25-3 (Enlisted Personnel—Discharge and Separation) was revised to: (1) Require that requests for discharge of personnel with remaining Ready Reserve obligation, due to becoming ordained ministers, theological or divinity students, missionaries, or in national health, safety and interest, be forwarded to the Chief, National Guard Bureau for necessary action; (2) Require processing of individuals with a remaining Ready Reserve obligation due to change of residence; (3) Include requirement for administering personnel assigned to units inactivated, reorganized or relocated based on provisions of DA Circular 135-10; (4) Provide for appeals of denial or request for discharge for those individuals who have not served a total of 24 months active duty, including full-time training duty and annual field training; and (5) Provide for the assignment of individuals to the U.S. Army Reserve Control Group (Annual Training) in lieu of Ready Reserve Mobilization Reinforcement Pool.

NGR 24-4 (Enlisted Personnel—Personnel Records) was revised to include instructions for preparation of revised DD Form 4 (Enlistment Contract—Armed Forces of the United States), and further changed to provide guidance for distribution of 201 files in certain cases, based on DA Circular 135-10.

FEDERAL PROPERTY

NGR 75-2-2 (Federal Property, Supply and Accounting Procedures for the Office of the United States Property and Fiscal Officers) was revised to establish mechanized supply and accounting procedures for the U.S. Property and Fiscal Officers of the several States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and District of Columbia.

NGR 75-2-3 (Federal Property—Supply Procedures for TOE Units, Organizations and Non-TOE Activities). Changes to this regulation require that property books be established for each parent unit and separate parent unit organized under a TO/TOE or TD/TDA, it prescribes the use of DA Form 2765-1 for issue or turn-in of nonexpendable items when approved by the State adjutants general, and it provides a revised list of nonrecoverable items.

NBR 75-3 (Federal Property—Care and Safeguarding). This regulation was revised to require Army National Guard units to submit a more detailed report (DA Form 3056) in case of loss, theft and recovery of firearms and ammunition in accordance with AR 190-6. Instructions for completing this report are included in Appendices I and II of this regulation.

NGR 75-4 (Accounting for Lost, Damaged or Destroyed Property, Federal) was written to make the provisions of AR 735-11-1 and AR 735-11-2 applicable to the Army National Guard. Actions to be taken and procedures to be followed in cases of losses incident to training of U.S. Army Reserve or Active Army activities at State operated field training sites were added.

INSTALLATIONS

NGB Pamphlet 74-1 (Standing Operating Procedures for Installations and Facilities Program, Army National Guard) was changed to prescribe a new criteria for Army National Guard Aviation Maintenance Shops.

NGB Pamphlet 74-2 (Repairs and Utilities, Army National Guard Program) was updated in accordance with DOD Directives and new Army Regulations AR 130-400, AR 415-35, AR 420-10 and revision of the Armed Forces Procurement Regulations.

MEDICAL SERVICE

NGR 62 (Medical Service—Medical Care) was revised to add provisions for medical care for Reserve Enlistment Program 63 personnel who incurred an injury or disease in line of duty on their initial tour of active duty for training and have since returned to the National Guard. Such medical care should be authorized by the Army Area commander of the major command under whose jurisdiction the active duty for training was performed. Also included in this revision are changes in immunization requirements.

NGR 62-1 (Medical Service—Health Record). This is a new regulation which was developed to require the use of DD Form 722 (Health Record (Jacket)) for all members of the Army National Guard. These records will be maintained in the same manner as those for personnel of the active Army.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

NGR 20-2 (Military Personnel—Commissioned Officers—Federal Recognition) was changed to delete the requirements for appointment of Officer Candidate School graduates which are in conflict with the OCS entrance requirements outlined in NGR 46. Applicants who are qualified and who have successfully completed OCS will be eligible for appointment and Federal recognition so long as they meet the general eligibility criteria prescribed by this regulation.

NGR 21 (Military Personnel—Efficiency Reports—Officers and Warrant Officers) was revised to conform to new AR 623-105. Major changes provide: (1) A minimum rating period of 120 calendar days, rather than 60 calendar days. This change was necessary because, under the multiple unit training assembly-4 concept, many raters and a greater number of indorsers may not be able to observe the rated officer more than one or two times during a 60 day period; (2) For submission of an efficiency report when an officer departs for a service school of 60 or more days duration; (3) For division commanders to rate the assistant division and deputy army commanders and for the deputy army commander to indorse their efficiency reports; and (4) Additional provisions for appeals.

NGR 23-1/ANGR 35-02 (Military Personnel—Service Recognition). This is a new regulation which was developed to provide the criteria and procedures for an award of a certificate of service to members of the Army and Air National Guard upon their retirement or transfer from the National Guard.

NGR 29 (Military Personnel—Record of Emergency Data) was revised to include requirement for advising members quarterly of the importance of keeping their DA Form 41 current and specific guidance for disposition of the form in death cases.

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) Include a definite statement which prohibits storage of publications available for requisitioning from Adjutant General Publications Centers; and prescribes only the maintenance of stocks of blank form; (2) Provide specific guidance on libraries for the State adjutant general and staff, and TOE units; (3) Include policy for maintenance activity libraries; (4) Prescribe new requisitioning procedures which require submission of all requisitions (DA Form 17) through the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for editing and approval; (5) Require that forms and publications listed in AR 135-300 (Mobilization) be made available to all units of the State; and (6) Provide for submission of forms and copy of active duty orders direct to appropriate U.S. Army Adjutant General Publications Center.

NGR 2-4 (Military Publications—Orders). The order format (TC 140) was changed as follows: (1) Individual will proceed from HOME OF RECORD; (2) Travel by public carrier (land, sea or air) is authorized; (3) Lead line 89.0, travel data was added; and (4) Transportation officer will determine the number of meals necessary and furnish the required meal tickets, and "thru ticket" concept has been added.

ORGANIZATION

NGR 15-1/ANGR 23-01 (Organization—State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment Army National Guard Headquarters, State Air National Guard) was amended to include the responsibility for planning for State civil disturbance operations to the State military headquarters.

REPORTS

NGR 56/ANGR 355-01 (Reports—Emergency Employment of the National Guard—Domestic Emergencies). This is a new joint regulation which was developed for the purpose of prescribing procedures for submission of information pertaining to the emergency employment of Army and Air National Guard personnel by State authorities in civil disturbances and disaster relief operations.

NGR 57 (Reports—Morning Report—Army National Guard). This regulation was revised to provide for use of decision logic tables patterned after those prescribed in AR 355-60; to provide that a "no change" morning report for subsequent periods of a multiple unit training assembly be recorded on morning report prepared for period 1; and, provide that a "no change" morning report prepared during annual field training be reported on next prepared morning report.

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

NGR 71 (Supplies and Equipment—Reporting and Disposal of Excesses). This regulation was revised to prescribe new procedures for National Guard Bureau controlled items, and material condition codes in accordance with AR 755-1. Since all United States Property and Fiscal Officers have an automatic data processing capability, requirements for typing DD Form 1348m-3 were deleted. Provisions were added to circulate lists of all excess personnel property (except ammunition and NGB controlled items), classified in certain condition codes, in order to make maximum economical use within Army areas and adjoining States before reporting excess in accordance with AR 755-1.

NGR 76 (Maintenance of Supplies and Equipment—Responsibilities and Policies) was amended to make the provisions of AR 750-27 applicable to the Army National Guard.

NGR 76-1 (Maintenance of Supplies and Equipment—Command Maintenance Management Inspections (CMMI)). This is a new regulation which was developed to establish responsibilities and procedures for the conduct of command maintenance management inspections in the Army National Guard as outlined in AR 750-8 and DA Pamphlet 750-10.

NGR 77 (Marking and Packing of Supplies and Equipment—Color and Marking of Army Materiel). This regulation makes the provisions of AR 746-5 and Chapter 8, AR 58-1 applicable to the Army National Guard.

TECHNICIANS

NGR 51/ANGR 40-01 (Army and Air National Guard—Technicians). Two changes have been published to this regulation. The first change was made in the interest of retaining qualified and experienced technicians in the organization maintenance shops and permitting those technicians to accept promotions to which they are entitled. The non-comparability of positions has been a frequent subject of the Army Audit Agency or Inspector General reports. The second change was made to provide for an audit of EAM listings prior to submission of the reports to the National Guard Bureau.

NGB Pamphlet 51-1 (Technicians—Manning Criteria—Army National Guard) was amended to include manning revisions for the Hawaii AADCP Detachment, and to change references to Civil Defense to Civil Authorities due to the broadening of the scope of military support activities to cover support to all civil authorities rather than just civil defense authorities.

NGB Pamphlet 51-2 (Technicians—Job Descriptions for Personnel in the Army National Guard Technician Program) was revised to update descriptions of each of the 308 Army National Guard technician jobs authorized within the Army National Guard Technician Program, the job numbering system, and the military assignment and training standards. Material dealing with job classification procedures which is now covered in NGR 51/ANGR 40-01 was deleted. Three changes have been made since revision. These included: (1) The addition of new positions to battery headquarters; (2) Changing the basis for the grade of the Technician Personnel Officer from the number of technicians employed to the number authorized; (3) Aligning Army National Guard technician job numbers and MOS qualification requirements with changes to AR 611-201; and (4) A revision of the job description for positions on the Army National Guard Publications Review Board and positions in Military Support to Civil Authorities activities.

NGB Pamphlet 51-3/ANGP 40-03 (Technicians-Unemployment Compensation). This is a new pamphlet which was developed to

furnish guidance to the States and to National Guard technicians (Army and Air) on procedures to be followed to obtain unemployment compensation benefits as authorized by law.

TRAINING

NGR 45 (Training, Army National Guard) was revised to permit only members of the basic course, Senior Division, Reserve Officers Training Corps to receive constructive attendance for training assemblies and annual field training, and to add provisions for on-site missile units to conduct field training on a year around basis in accordance with NGB Pamphlet 45-3.

NGR 46 (Military Education—Army National Guard Officer Candidate Training) was revised to: (1) Authorize preparation of a certificate in lieu of a medical examination for applicants who apply for Army National Guard State OCS; (2) Change test score requirements from 74 on AFQT to 110 on the GT Test and 115 on the OCT Test; (3) Change active duty for training requirements for entry into OCS from minimum of six months to minimum of four months plus six months service in any of the Reserve components; (4) Authorize personnel of all Reserve components to participate in State OCS program as instructors or students, if approved by the State adjutant general and appropriate Reserve commander; and (5) Require State OCS commandant to submit two reports—one for AFT phase and one for weekend assembly phase.

NGB Pamphlet 45-3 (Field Training, On-Site Air Defense Units) was revised to include major changes as follows: (1) Reserve full time training duty days for Defense Combat Evaluation; (2) Include a policy for constructive attendance; (3) Correct requirements for NGB Form 39; (4) Eliminate paragraph pertaining to evaluation of year around field training; and (5) Authorize chaplains to attend ARADCOM Region chaplain conferences as part of the fifteen days of field training.

TROPHIES AND AWARDS

NGB Pamphlet 44-2 (Announcement of Winners—National Guard Association Trophy, The Pershing Trophy, National Guard (State) Trophy). This pamphlet announces the official winners for calendar year 1967 of the above mentioned trophies.

NGB Pamphlet 44-4 (Announcement of Winners—The Chief, National Guard Bureau's Trophies). This pamphlet announces the winners for the year ending 30 May 1967 of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Trophies (Indoor Rifle and Pistol Matches, Postal).

Air National Guard

CIVIL ENGINEERING

ANGR 85-1, Airfield Pavements, Lighting and Navigational Aids —Requirements at Non-Military Airfields (ANG), 31 January 1968. This new regulation was written in conjunction with Aerospace Safety Division to establish policy on requirements for lighting and Navaids on non-military airfields occupied by ANG.

ANGP 85-1, Custodial Services—Planning, Scheduling and Controlling, 20 December 1967. This is a new publication explaining methods of accomplishing janitorial and custodial services at ANG bases, and recommending standards for the accomplishment of these services. This publication was written to aid base personnel in the establishment of workable guidelines for the effective use of custodial help. No other publication of this type has ever been written for the ANG.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

ANGR 39-29, Change 1, 10 August 1967, reduced time in grade prerequisites for airman first class (E-3) from 8 months to 5 months and for sergeant (E-4) from 12 to 8 months. In addition, the change provided for promotion to staff sergeant (E-5) for airmen entered in an officer candidate or officer training school program, and included reduction authority for those members who were withdrawn from an officer training course.

FIRE FIGHTING AND RESCUE

ANGR 92-1, Fire Fighting and Rescue—Responsibilities, Agreements and General Operation of Fire and Crash Activities at ANG Bases, 27 October 1967. The December 21, 1966 regulation was rewritten to update basic policies, responsibilities, agreements and requirements in the event of fire, accidents, or other emergencies occurring within the established areas of ANG interest. The regulation sets forth sample agreements between Air Force, ANG and airfield authorities, where applicable.

FLYING

ANGR 60-03, Rated Air National Guard Personnel Flying UE Aircraft, 22 December 1967, indicated that aircrew members, other than assigned cockpit (line) pilots, are required to maintain a combat ready status in the UE aircraft.

ANGR 60-1, Flight Management, 9 February 1968, implements the provisions of AFM 60-1. AFM 60-1 explains requirements for qualifications, annual training, and evaluation of aircrews in primary and mission support flying. Waiver authority and rules for attachment of personnel for flying are also included.

ANGR 60-7, Crew Rest and Flight Duty Limitations, 26 January 1967, implements AFR 60-7; it lists the maximum allowable continuous period of duty that aircrews may perform.

FOOD SERVICE

ANGR 146-01, Change 1, 12 July 1967, Management of Air National Guard Subsistence Items, prescribes the procedures for the management of subsistence items procured for the ANG training mess.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

ANGR 91-25, Operations and Maintenance Agreements, 8 January 1968. The new regulation establishes four different types of agreements and gives the States the option as to which type they prefer. It applies to all operations and maintenance activities involving direct expenditure or reimbursement of Federal funds. The different agreements were designed to reduce the number of separate agreements between Federal and State governments, as well as clearly delineate various standards of payments and reimbursements to be employed. Regulation also requires each State to include O&M agreement requirements in the financial plan submitted to the Air Comptroller Division Budget Branch.

ORGANIZATION—GENERAL

ANGR 20-27, Change 1, 30 April 1968, Organization and designation of Air National Guard Units, involved the inclusion of sex along with race, color, religion or national origin as a prohibition in enlisting/appointing applicants in the ANG, and assignment/promotion or other actions effecting members of the ANG.

REAL ESTATE

ANGR 87-1, Real Property Management—Acquisition and Retention of Real Property, 7 May 1968. The September 23, 1955 regulation was rewritten in its entirety. The new regulation assigns responsibility and prescribes procedures to be followed on matters pertaining to real property acquired or to be acquired by the Federal government for use by the ANG. Regulation delineates responsibility of all parties, states method of acquisition and sets forth proper procedures to be used.

REAL PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY RECORDS

ANGP 93-1, Change A, 31 October 1967, ANG Real Property Accountability Records. This change was published to bring the pamphlet up to date, due to the changes in AFMs 177-101 and 300-4.

MAINTENANCE—ENGINEERING

ANGR 66-02, Operational and Maintenance Scheduling, 29 September 1967, establishes a requirement for coordinated planning and scheduling of aircraft through active participation by commanders and their materiel and operations staff.

ANGM 66-1, Maintenance Management, 10 January 1968, adapts Air Force Manual 66-1 to the ANG maintenance management procedures.

ANGM 66-12, Vehicle Management and Maintenance, 14 July 1967, provides standard procedures for ANG organizations that are responsible for the management and maintenance of Air Force vehicles.

MILITARY PERSONNEL

ANGR 35-01, Classification Policy, 26 September 1967, superseded ANGR 35-07, dated 27 May 1963. The regulation was revised to align with amendments to AFM 35-1. Also, the numbering of the regulation was changed to correspond with the numbering of AFM 35-1.

ANGM 35-7, Retirement, 30 October 1967, superseded ANGR 35-01, Retirement, 7 December 1960. This regulation was republished as a manual and was numbered to coincide with AFM 35-7. ANGM 35-7 provides instructions for the maintenance of all retirement records and also gives complete instructions on applying for transfer to the Retired Reserve.

OPERATIONS

ANGR 55-01, Transient Aircraft Facilities, 9 August 1968, established policy for operating transient aircraft facilities at ANG bases.

ANGR 55-38, Runway Supervisory Unit, 19 February 1968, established policy for operating Runway Supervisory Unit (Mobile Control) for TAC Fighter, ANG/TAC Reconnaissance and ADC units of the ANG. This revision states exceptions to mobile control unit manning policy and authorizes each flying organization to publish SOP covering its unit.

REPORTS CONTROL

ANGM 174-01, ANG Directory of Recurring Reports, 1 July 1967, provides a record of running reports approved by the National Guard Bureau for compliance by ANG activities.

STATISTICAL SERVICES

ANGM 171-12, ANG Flight Management Data Systems (FMDS), 1 November 1967, contains policies, procedures, and instructions to support implementation of mechanized ANG FMDS procedures. It prescribes the base level preparation and submission of all mechanized base flight management records and reports, in addition to all aircraft and equipment status reports which are applicable to the ANG.

SUPPLY

ANGR 67-09, Mobility Equipment Monitor System, 1 August 1967, establishes a system for monitoring mobility equipment change proposals submitted by ANG/TAC gained flying units.

ANGR 67-1, Use and Loan of Property Issued to the National Guard, 30 June 1967, prescribes policies and procedures governing the use and loan of military property issued to the National Guard by the United States.

ANGM 67-10, Equipment Management Manual for Commanders and Property Custodians, 9 November 1967, designed to acquaint commanders, directors, staff officers, supervisors, and property custodians with the NGB methodology for management of Air Force equipment.

ANGR 67-57, Uniform Clothing Allowance for ANG Airmen, 16 April 1968, establishes the initial uniform clothing allowance for ANG airmen effective 1 January 1968.

TRAINING

ANGR 50-01, Training, General, 17 May 1968, updates and reemphasizes the responsibilities and objectives of the training program of the Air National Guard.

ANGR 50-07, Additional Inactive Duty Flying Training Periods, 9 February 1968, establishes the criteria and procedures for conducting the 36 additional AFTPs authorized flying personnel of the ANG each fiscal year. This revision places a maximum limitation on the amount of AFTPs that may be authorized; authorizes the commanders to supplement this regulation to insure adequate control of the AFTP program; clarifies the requirements for members participating in AFTPs; and changes the pay period from quarterly to monthly. This publication was revised to conform to the changeover to the Air Reserve Forces centralized pay system which became effective 1 January 1968.

ANGR 53-02, Service Schools and Related Training, 10 August 1967, superseded ANGR 53-02, 28 February 1964. The revised publication was required to reflect various school administration changes which have occurred during the past year.

UTILITIES OPERATION AND SERVICES

ANGR 91-13, Installed Petroleum Storage, Distribution and Dispensing Facilities, 24 November 1967. The 15 August 1966 regulation was rewritten to update the policies and procedures governing the maintenance and repair of permanently installed petroleum storage, distribution and dispensing systems. The dating was necessitated by revision of AFM 85-16, as well as new guidelines on cleaning fuel tanks, changeover from one type of fuel to another, fuel storage and bacterial growth in fuel tanks.

APPENDIX G

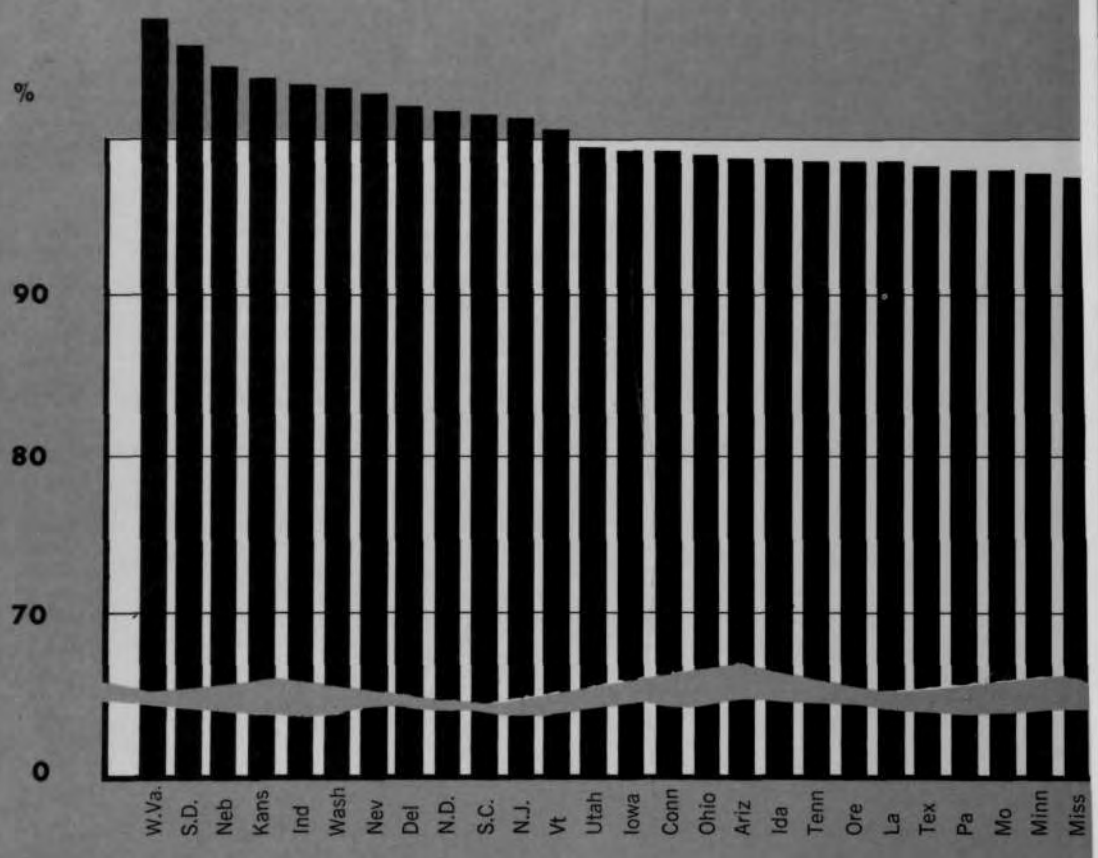
Army National Guard Strength
FY 1949 - FY 1968

	YEAR END			AVERAGE			NET CHANGE		
	Aggregate	Officer	Enlisted	Aggregate	Officer	Enlisted	Aggregate	Officer	Enlisted
FY 49	313,805	25,639	288,166	288,060	22,487	265,573	24,274	5,501	18,773
FY 50	326,395	30,716	295,679	332,762	27,855	304,907	12,590	5,077	7,513
FY 51	226,785	24,142	202,643	257,532	26,155	231,377	−99,610	−6,574	−93,036
FY 52	214,646	22,888	191,758	219,754	23,280	196,474	−12,139	−1,254	−10,885
FY 53	255,887	28,406	227,481	232,291	25,638	206,653	41,241	5,518	35,723
FY 54	318,776	33,033	285,743	282,962	30,566	252,396	62,889	4,627	58,262
FY 55	358,241	34,665	323,576	339,043	33,783	305,260	39,465	1,632	37,833
FY 56	404,403	34,899	369,504	380,242	34,550	345,692	46,162	234	45,928
FY 57	422,178	36,795	385,383	413,471	35,933	377,538	17,775	1,896	15,879
FY 58	394,329	37,942	356,387	409,521 [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 [4]	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 [4]	34,071	338,931	20,466 [4]	− 15	20,481
				372,823 [5]	34,054	338,769	20,832 [5]	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
FY 68	389,182 [6]	31,938	357,244	411,419	34,019	377,400	−28,892	−1,942	−26,950

[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.
[6] Excludes 12,234 mobilized in May 1968.

STATE STRENGTH STATUS

PERCENT AUTHORIZED*
30 JUNE 1968
ARNG



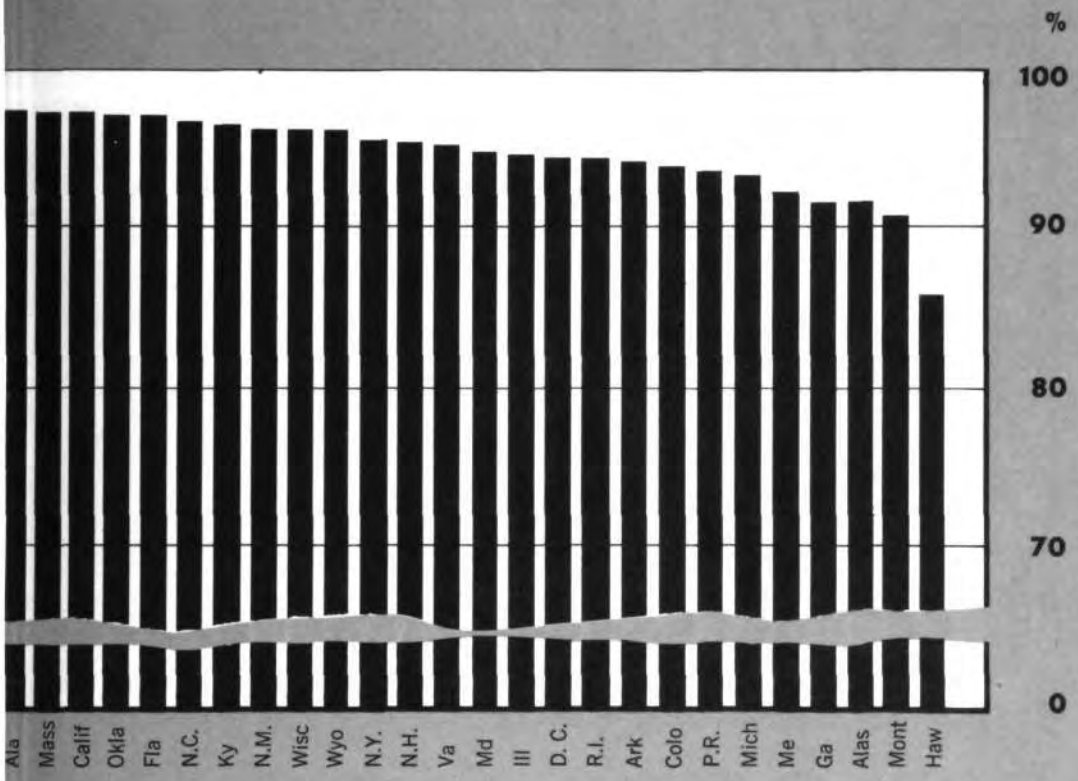
* 30 June 1968 strength is shown as a percentage above or below the authorized strength line. Twelve States exceed authorized strength by reason of reorganization.

UNDER AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

Ala	411	D. C.	93	Ky	169	Miss	248	Ohio	153	Tex	289
Alas	173	Fla	220	La	102	Mo	164	Okla	239	Utah	31
Ariz	34	Ga	760	Me	232	Mont	245	Ore	81	Va	369
Ark	451	Haw	142	Md	345	N.H.	80	Pa	337	Wisc	379
Calif	571	Ida	33	Mass	383	N.M.	125	P.R.	420	Wyo	62
Colo	178	Ill	602	Mich	741	N.Y.	1087	R.I.	174		
Conn	45	Iowa	52	Minn	219	N.C.	341	Tenn	135	Total	10,915

OVER AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

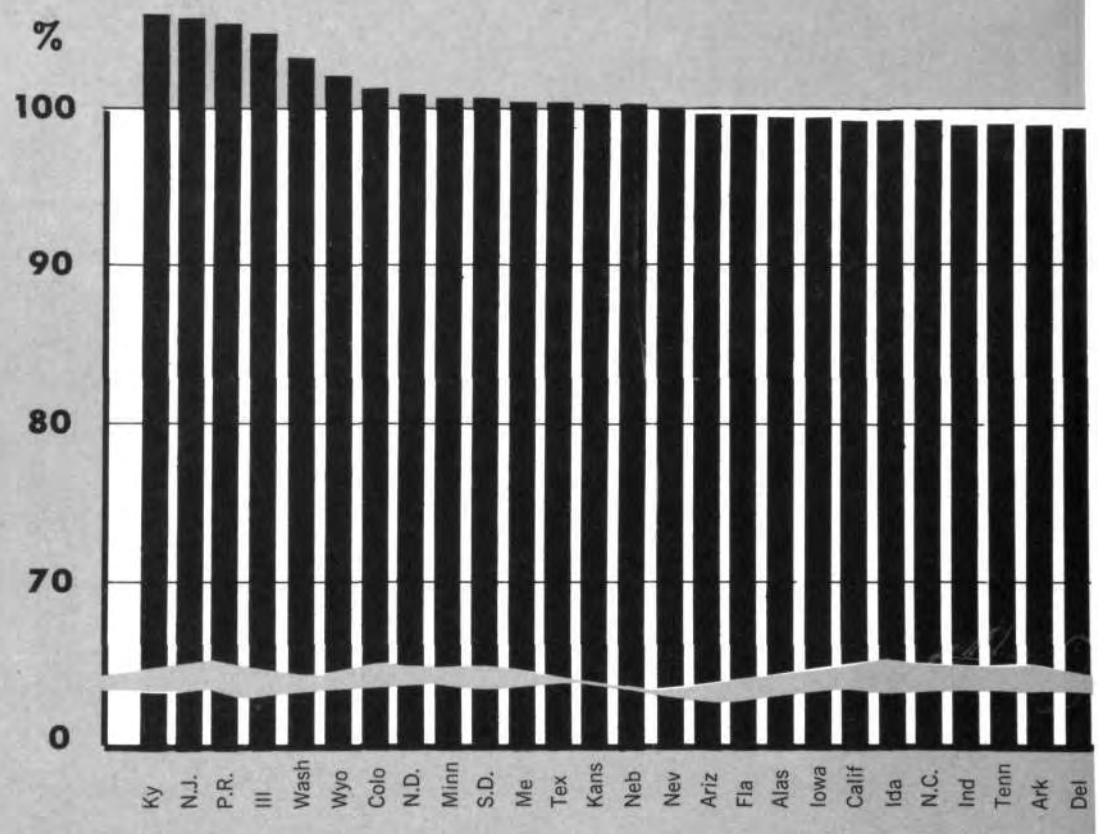
Del	64	S.C.	186
Ind	390	S.D.	227
Kans	168	Vt	11
Neb	210	Wash	221
Nev	37	W.Va.	254
N.J.	199		
N.D.	58	Total	2,025



STATE STRENGTH STATUS

PERCENT AUTHORIZED*
30 JUNE 1968

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

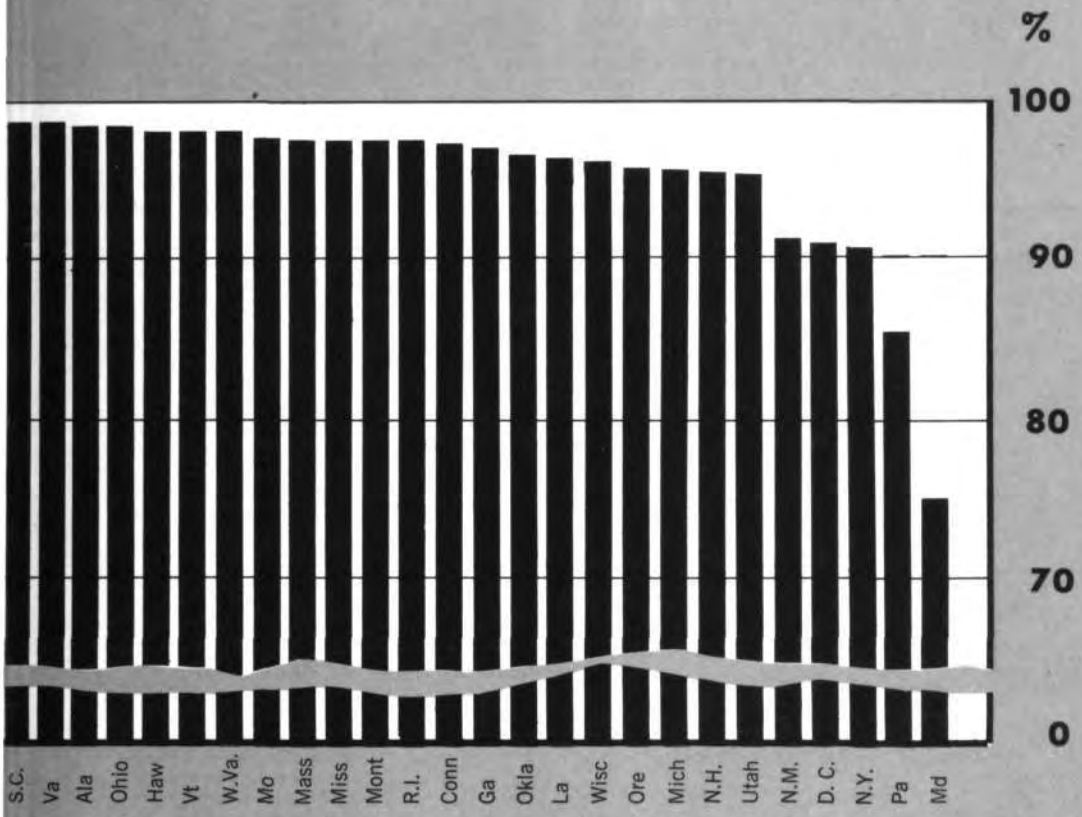
Ala	32	Del	11	Ind	13	Miss	39	N.C.	7
Alas	1	D. C.	25	Iowa	5	Mo	44	Ohio	46
Ariz	2	Fla	1	La	27	Mont	15	Okla	57
Ark	11	Ga	66	Md	324	N.H.	35	Ore	39
Calif	31	Haw	23	Mass	43	N.M.	2	Pa	540
Conn	20	Ida	5	Mich	75	N.Y.	379	R.I.	19
S.C.	11	Wis	50						
Tenn	29	Total	2,125						
Utah	54								
Vt	12								
Va	9								
W.Va.	23								

OVER AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

Colo	4	Neb	1	Wash	52
Ill	114	N.J.	106	Wyo	18
Kans	1	N.D.	8	Total	389
Ky	2	P.R.	57		
Me	3	S.D.	5		
Minn	11	Tex	7		

AT AUTHORIZED STRENGTH

Nev



APPENDIX J

Army National Guard Obligations, Fiscal Year 1968 (All Appropriations)

Army National Guard, 1968	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army (2182060)	Operation and Maintenance Army National Guard (2182065)	Operation and Maintenance, Army (2182020)	Military Construction Army National Guard (2182085)
Grand Total	560,852,275	309,799,367	244,708,949	620,535	5,723,423
State Obligations—Total	512,093,160	270,862,725	235,272,645	620,535	5,337,255
1. Alabama	17,293,973	11,008,066	6,237,637	23,748	24,522
2. Alaska	3,575,725	1,511,439	1,811,348	991	251,947
3. Arizona	3,943,926	2,078,997	1,589,190	7,346	268,393
4. Arkansas	8,914,040	5,290,567	3,522,131	9,283	92,059
5. California	30,495,636	15,162,859	15,317,819	14,958	
6. Colorado	3,952,231	2,017,015	1,604,231	2,155	328,830
7. Connecticut	8,635,257	4,070,121	4,562,585	2,551	
8. Delaware	3,816,975	2,064,476	1,746,803	5,696	
9. District of Columbia	2,188,963	1,151,967	1,036,996		
10. Florida	10,737,549	6,550,437	4,009,508	10,842	166,762
11. Georgia	11,274,577	5,932,079	5,292,560	4,356	45,582
12. Hawaii	9,067,316	2,226,323	6,829,388	2,224	9,381
13. Idaho	5,041,345	2,276,178	2,413,223	22,280	329,664
14. Illinois	15,416,371	7,887,911	7,506,639	21,821	
15. Indiana	11,500,903	6,173,272	5,164,923	8,176	154,532
16. Iowa	8,853,155	5,213,910	3,630,079	8,735	431
17. Kansas	7,977,716	4,594,700	3,375,957	7,059	
18. Kentucky	5,965,436	3,233,596	2,723,362	8,478	
19. Louisiana	9,068,477	5,403,455	3,629,079	9,358	26,585
20. Maine	4,218,997	2,459,587	1,754,511	5,082	−183
21. Maryland	10,193,030	4,640,764	5,548,504	3,762	
22. Massachusetts	16,276,599	9,191,675	7,066,230	12,228	6,466
23. Michigan	13,326,917	5,981,547	7,329,417	15,500	453
24. Minnesota	12,206,210	6,278,835	5,428,418	12,240	486,717
25. Mississippi	14,917,354	7,284,975	5,707,203	21,797	1,903,379
26. Missouri	11,662,323	5,792,640	5,803,088	58,341	8,254
27. Montana	3,559,709	1,714,612	1,773,265	14,552	57,280
28. Nebraska	5,564,054	3,193,611	2,360,097	9,158	1,188
29. Nevada	1,684,292	882,894	797,874	3,524	
30. New Hampshire	2,740,453	1,387,521	1,349,218	3,714	
31. New Jersey	18,472,067	9,365,889	9,090,253	15,925	
32. New Mexico	4,536,617	2,217,677	2,294,486	24,454	
33. New York	30,785,752	16,310,208	14,339,125	8,769	127,650
34. North Carolina	11,716,813	7,301,254	4,373,215	26,106	16,238
35. North Dakota	3,614,637	1,918,359	1,685,339	5,284	5,655
36. Ohio	20,063,586	10,942,354	8,778,188	28,456	314,588
37. Oklahoma	8,489,431	4,774,732	3,703,616	4,434	6,649
38. Oregon	6,776,722	3,712,161	3,042,554	22,007	
39. Pennsylvania	23,147,075	12,397,280	10,706,208	43,587	
40. Puerto Rico	7,723,798	4,779,617	2,840,638		103,543
41. Rhode Island	4,467,503	2,171,536	2,294,768	1,199	
42. South Carolina	10,597,774	6,612,351	3,956,961	14,300	14,162
43. South Dakota	5,429,975	3,011,972	2,168,353	22,288	227,362
44. Tennessee	10,431,292	5,959,693	4,466,821	4,778	
45. Texas	21,643,137	11,096,867	10,540,270	6,000	
46. Utah	5,705,304	3,264,077	2,439,108	2,119	
47. Vermont	4,103,390	2,470,138	1,628,663	4,215	374
48. Virginia	11,156,469	4,525,495	6,612,150	9,620	9,204
49. Washington	9,529,022	4,571,580	4,944,029	13,413	
50. West Virginia	4,351,757	2,451,745	1,892,122	7,890	
51. Wisconsin	12,742,011	7,199,629	5,249,859	18,866	273,657
52. Wyoming	2,539,519	1,152,082	1,304,636	6,870	75,931
Obligations By Other Than States—Total	48,759,115	38,936,642	9,436,304		386,169
Chief of Engineers	682,823		302,898		379,925
Chief of Finance and Accounting	28,476		28,476		
Chief, National Guard Bureau	40,351,886	38,751,898	1,599,988		
Chief of Staff	1,362,630		1,362,630		
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	1,108,891	30,227	1,078,664		
The Adjutant General	1,456,534		1,456,534		
The Surgeon General	9,596	9,596			
Army Materiel Command	97,393		97,393		
First Army	1,588,141		1,588,141		6,244
Third Army	389,171	71,205	317,966		
Fourth Army	660,758		660,758		
Fifth Army	498,317		498,317		
Sixth Army	466,459	73,716	392,743		
USARAL	29,577		29,577		
SOCOM	17,018		17,018		
USARHAW	5,201		5,201		

National Guard Personnel, Army (2182060)

Army National Guard, 1968	Total (2182060)
Grand Total	309,799,367
State Obligations—Total	270,862,725
1. Alabama	11,008,066
2. Alaska	1,511,439
3. Arizona	2,078,997
4. Arkansas	5,290,567
5. California	15,162,859
6. Colorado	2,017,015
7. Connecticut	4,070,121
8. Delaware	2,064,476
9. District of Columbia	1,151,967
10. Florida	6,550,437
11. Georgia	5,932,079
12. Hawaii	2,226,323
13. Idaho	2,276,178
14. Illinois	7,887,911
15. Indiana	6,173,272
16. Iowa	5,213,910
17. Kansas	4,594,700
18. Kentucky	3,233,596
19. Louisiana	5,403,455
20. Maine	2,459,587
21. Maryland	4,640,764
22. Massachusetts	9,191,675
23. Michigan	5,981,547
24. Minnesota	6,278,835
25. Mississippi	7,284,975
26. Missouri	5,792,640
27. Montana	1,714,612
28. Nebraska	3,193,611
29. Nevada	882,894
30. New Hampshire	1,387,521
31. New Jersey	9,365,889
32. New Mexico	2,217,677
33. New York	16,310,208
34. North Carolina	7,301,254
35. North Dakota	1,918,359
36. Ohio	10,942,354
37. Oklahoma	4,774,732
38. Oregon	3,712,161
39. Pennsylvania	12,397,280
40. Puerto Rico	4,779,617
41. Rhode Island	2,171,536
42. South Carolina	6,612,351
43. South Dakota	3,011,972
44. Tennessee	5,959,693
45. Texas	11,096,867
46. Utah	3,264,077
47. Vermont	2,470,138
48. Virginia	4,525,495
49. Washington	4,571,580
50. West Virginia	2,451,745
51. Wisconsin	7,199,629
52. Wyoming	1,152,082
Obligations by Other Than States—Total	38,936,642
Chief, National Guard Bureau	38,751,898
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	30,227
The Surgeon General	9,596
First Army	
Third Army	71,205
Fourth Army	
Fifth Army	
Sixth Army	73,716

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

Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (2182065)

Pay and Allowances, Active Duty Training * (3110-3140)	Pay and Allowances, Inactive Duty Training (3113-3114)	Administration and Support (3150)	Army National Guard, 1968	Total (2182065)	Training Operations (3710)	Air Defense (3720)	Logistic Support (3730)	Hq and Command Support (3740)
139,339,642	167,564,859	2,894,866	Grand Total	244,708,949	66,158,184	39,710,450	128,398,714	10,441,601
102,664,969	167,564,859	632,897	State Obligations—Total	235,272,645	65,141,213	39,710,450	123,856,572	6,564,410
4,450,700	6,521,624	35,742	1. Alabama	6,237,637	2,589,076		3,488,687	159,874
740,322	770,798	319	2. Alaska	1,811,348	414,333		1,295,238	101,777
876,156	1,199,764	3,077	3. Arizona	1,589,190	455,136		1 049,408	84,647
2,131,448	3,118,382	40,737	4. Arkansas	3,522,131	1,294,986		2,100,874	126,271
6,014,920	9,118,879	29,060	5. California	15,317,819	3,360,581	4,478,985	7,278,637	199,616
812,276	1,203,116	1,623	6. Colorado	1,604,231	431,356		1,074,301	98,573
1,496,522	2,563,742	9,857	7. Connecticut	4,562,585	962,333	1,417,843	2,059,147	123,263
811,091	1,253,385		8. Delaware	1,746,803	517,762		1,134,714	94,326
450,076	695,394	6,497	9. District of Columbia	1,036,996	223,920		711,431	101,645
3,205,539	3,316,109	28,789	10. Florida	4,009,508	1,455,403		2,403,412	150,693
2,646,770	3,262,488	22,821	11. Georgia	5,292,560	1,749,863		3,407,016	135,680
710,515	1,513,111	2,697	12. Hawaii	6,829,388	599,605	4,374,168	1,730,589	125,026
944,758	1,328,789	2,631	13. Idaho	2,413,223	620,111		1,700,998	92,113
3,310,739	4,562,791	14,381	14. Illinois	7,506,639	1,536,098	2,761,403	3,071,741	137,397
1,516,354	4,646,573	10,345	15. Indiana	5,164,923	1,767,927		3,243,143	153,853
1,921,314	3,282,596	9,999	16. Iowa	3,630,079	1,212,843		2,280,031	137,205
1,442,818	3,146,868	5,014	17. Kansas	3,375,957	1,120,937		2,118,801	136,219
1,057,325	2,174,992	1,279	18. Kentucky	2,723,362	813,533		1,811,655	98,174
2,254,723	3,140,165	8,566	19. Louisiana	3,629,079	1,127,200		2,383,744	118,135
1,320,076	1,129,387	10,124	20. Maine	1,754,511	467,012		1,191,994	95,504
1,888,484	2,729,632	22,648	21. Maryland	5,548,504	961,658	2,882,698	1,566,858	137,290
3,150,849	6,007,200	33,627	22. Massachusetts	7,066,230	2,200,610	1,544,087	3,175,750	145,783
1,969,112	3,993,071	19,363	23. Michigan	7,329,417	1,734,927	2,395,207	3,052,658	146,625
1,978,468	4,289,660	10,707	24. Minnesota	5,428,418	2,103,995		3,211,021	113,402
2,883,541	4,388,524	12,910	25. Mississippi	5,707,203	2,150,627		3,415,805	140,771
2,075,491	3,713,237	3,912	26. Missouri	5,803,088	1,447,883	1,537,457	2,608,826	208,923
702,673	1,000,362	11,577	27. Montana	1,773,265	427,390		1,247,812	98,063
1,240,441	1,942,077	11,093	28. Nebraska	2,360,097	628,761		1,636,727	94,610
475,263	407,183	448	29. Nevada	797,874	134,983		564,484	98,407
482,769	903,175	1,577	30. New Hampshire	1,349,218	344,217		899,064	105,937
3,329,031	6,020,605	16,253	31. New Jersey	9,090,253	2,121,106	2,284,712	4,518,225	166,210
862,407	1,348,897	6,373	32. New Mexico	2,294,486	554,742		1,637,473	102,271
6,318,867	9,956,704	34,638	33. New York	14,339,125	3,717,356	3,725,965	6,723,336	172,468
2,812,200	4,472,306	16,749	34. North Carolina	4,373,215	1,743,761		2,489,433	140,022
729,113	1,184,684	4,562	35. North Dakota	1,685,339	482,787		1,105,039	97,513
4,400,959	6,521,624	19,771	36. Ohio	8,778,188	2,343,602	2,223,791	4,056,782	154,012
1,145,477	3,614,374	14,881	37. Oklahoma	3,703,616	1,425,849		2,140,304	137,463
1,000,748	2,707,848	3,565	38. Oregon	3,042,554	1,009,698		1,929,320	103,536
4,795,556	7,583,986	17,739	39. Pennsylvania	10,706,208	2,697,014	3,507,457	4,337,128	164,610
1,981,739	2,789,955	7,923	40. Puerto Rico	2,840,638	1,109,458		1,596,737	134,442
823,036	1,342,195	6,305	41. Rhode Island	2,294,768	477,847	703,166	1,008,606	105,149
2,217,175	4,383,497	11,679	42. South Carolina	3,956,961	1,515,843		2,295,037	146,081
1,368,497	1,642,136	1,339	43. South Dakota	2,168,353	701,387		1,373,223	93,743
1,281,781	4,666,681	11,231	44. Tennessee	4,466,821	1,734,639		2,594,907	137,276
4,137,603	6,935,509	23,755	45. Texas	10,540,270	2,825,449	1,373,689	6,159,066	182,066
1,270,382	1,965,536	28,158	46. Utah	2,439,108	745,519		1,593,169	100,420
1,231,597	1,236,629	1,912	47. Vermont	1,628,663	454,024		1,077,029	97,610
1,429,839	3,081,518	14,138	48. Virginia	6,612,150	1,249,708	2,148,770	3,087,119	126,553
1,888,063	2,677,686	5,831	49. Washington	4,944,029	1,019,574	1,552,733	2,235,853	135,869
1,023,541	1,425,977	2,227	50. West Virginia	1,892,122	505,613		1,297,309	89,200
3,176,845	4,011,503	11,281	51. Wisconsin	5,249,859	1,485,203	798,319	2,831,237	135,101
478,980	671,935	1,167	52. Wyoming	1,304,636	365,968		855,674	82,993
36,674,673		2,261,969	Obligations by Other Than States—Total	9,436,304	1,016,971		4,542,142	3,877,191
36,489,929		2,261,969	Chief of Engineers	302,898			302,898	
30,227			Chief of Finance and Accounting	28,476			28,476	
9,596			Chief, National Guard Bureau	1,599,988			1,599,988	
			Chief of Staff	1,362,630				1,362,630
71,205			Finance & Accounts, USA	1,078,664	12,530		8,107	1,058,027
			The Adjutant General	1,456,534				1,456,534
			Army Materiel Command	97,393			97,393	
73,716			First Army	1,588,141	150,695		1,437,446	
			Third Army	317,966	283,169		34,798	
			Fourth Army	660,758	189,131		471,627	
			Fifth Army	498,317	236,180		262,137	
			Sixth Army	392,743	93,470		299,272	
			USARAL	29,577	29,577			
			SOCOM	17,018	17,018			
			USARHAW	5,201	5,201			

APPENDIX K

Military Construction, Air National Guard—Appropriation

Air National Guard—1968	Grand Total	5783830 Total	Advance Project Planning 310	ANG Construction 320	Minor Construction 340	5783840 Total
Grand Total	365,411,710	10,939,000	829,284	10,002,810	106,906	270,309,265
Apportioned to States—Total	187,921,379	3,311,169	99,387	3,104,876	106,906	171,529,588
1. Alabama	4,093,006	69,280		69,280		3,482,260
2. Alaska	1,629,216					1,551,447
3. Arizona	3,709,593					3,628,278
4. Arkansas	2,879,343	(500)		(500)		2,618,395
5. California	10,407,970	596,685		596,685		9,545,237
6. Colorado	4,268,580	38,941			38,941	4,205,993
7. Connecticut	2,579,673	124,911	(272)	124,000	1,183	2,232,277
8. Delaware	2,013,000					1,815,488
9. District of Columbia	2,496,773					2,381,481
10. Florida	3,098,160	1,082,659	99,659	983,000		1,989,027
11. Georgia	5,784,248					5,021,584
12. Hawaii	4,850,230					4,662,484
13. Idaho	2,106,103	28,285			28,285	1,971,911
14. Illinois	5,590,848					5,010,637
15. Indiana	3,788,214	85,100		85,100		3,300,919
16. Iowa	3,972,614	170,450		170,450		3,744,123
17. Kansas	2,861,273					2,481,737
18. Kentucky	1,434,716	207		207		1,384,498
19. Louisiana	2,302,918	48,358		48,358		2,169,149
20. Maine	1,949,722					1,904,118
21. Maryland	2,560,786					2,338,193
22. Massachusetts	4,491,102					4,054,954
23. Michigan	4,879,259	24,491		24,491		4,515,533
24. Minnesota	3,944,479					3,866,339
25. Mississippi	3,907,468	881		881		3,582,550
26. Missouri	5,611,860					4,923,438
27. Montana	2,139,636					1,992,201
28. Nebraska	1,693,966	20,863		20,863		1,629,967
29. Nevada	1,404,752	135,121		135,121		1,232,017
30. New Hampshire	1,586,004					1,549,632
31. New Jersey	5,627,591	1,990		1,990		5,072,398
32. New Mexico	1,402,393					1,344,704
33. New York	9,752,511	250		250		8,737,247
34. North Carolina	1,953,505					1,710,393
35. North Dakota	2,100,378					1,992,094
36. Ohio	8,955,974	33,244		33,244		7,943,457
37. Oklahoma	3,738,118	(571)		(571)		3,652,257
38. Oregon	2,466,152					2,291,902
39. Pennsylvania	7,598,715					6,637,151
40. Puerto Rico	2,784,270	38,497			38,497	2,708,216
41. Rhode Island	1,674,010					1,525,518
42. South Carolina	2,225,033					2,004,496
43. South Dakota	2,110,988					2,007,384
44. Tennessee	5,847,291					5,684,341
45. Texas	6,837,522	326,027		326,027		5,972,101
46. Utah	2,347,334	108,000		108,000		2,063,074
47. Vermont	2,094,375					2,025,068
48. Virginia	1,647,417					1,467,963
49. Washington	3,324,848					3,068,744
50. West Virginia	2,783,555					2,722,771
51. Wisconsin	4,793,177					4,703,925
52. Wyoming	1,820,710	378,000		378,000		1,408,517
Apportioned to Other Than States—Total	177,490,331	7,627,831	729,897	6,897,934		98,779,677
Hq Command	12,250	12,250	12,250			
National Guard Bureau	118,648,641					95,181,960
Directorate of Admin. Service	33,717					33,717
Lackland AFB, Texas	1,888,384					
Air Force Logistics Command	3,166,000					3,166,000
Bureau of Yards and Docks	3,077,847	3,077,847	147,397	2,930,450		
Office, Corps of Engineers	4,537,734	4,537,734	570,250	3,967,484		
Military Airlift Command	14,000					14,000
Aeronautical Chart & Information Center	384,000					384,000
AFAFC Denver	45,727,758					

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	5783850 Total	ANG Personnel 520	Grand Total	Air National Guard—1968
60,322,834	35,263,549	173,967,552	628,296	127,034	84,163,445	84,163,445	365,411,710	Grand Total
	586,159	170,315,133	628,296		13,080,622	13,080,622	187,921,379	Apportioned to States—Total
	36,249	3,435,500	10,511		541,466	541,466	4,093,006	1. Alabama
	6,640	1,543,287	1,520		77,769	77,769	1,629,216	2. Alaska
	13,296	3,604,847	10,135		81,315	81,315	3,709,593	3. Arizona
	4,962	2,602,300	11,133		261,448	261,448	2,879,343	4. Arkansas
	31,703	9,481,517	32,017		266,048	266,048	10,407,970	5. California
	563	4,202,015	3,415		23,646	23,646	4,268,580	6. Colorado
	15,724	2,211,852	4,701		222,485	222,485	2,579,673	7. Connecticut
	5,000	1,794,294	16,194		197,512	197,512	2,013,000	8. Delaware
	1,368	2,377,322	2,791		115,292	115,292	2,496,773	9. District of Columbia
	15,980	1,969,267	3,780		26,474	26,474	3,098,160	10. Florida
	66,986	4,922,146	32,452		762,664	762,664	5,784,248	11. Georgia
	23,973	4,630,111	8,400		187,746	187,746	4,850,230	12. Hawaii
	1,980	1,967,323	2,608		105,907	105,907	2,106,103	13. Idaho
	21,082	4,975,109	14,446		580,211	580,211	5,590,848	14. Illinois
	19,349	3,265,992	15,578		402,195	402,195	3,788,214	15. Indiana
	977	3,714,788	28,358		58,041	58,041	3,972,614	16. Iowa
	2,024	2,475,897	3,816		379,536	379,536	2,861,273	17. Kansas
	510	1,381,793	2,195		50,011	50,011	1,434,716	18. Kentucky
	14,993	2,151,601	2,555		85,411	85,411	2,302,918	19. Louisiana
		1,900,102	4,016		45,604	45,604	1,949,722	20. Maine
		2,334,048	4,145		222,593	222,593	2,560,786	21. Maryland
	16,724	4,027,519	10,711		436,148	436,148	4,491,102	22. Massachusetts
	8,464	4,451,813	55,256		339,235	339,235	4,879,259	23. Michigan
	16,808	3,841,241	8,290		78,140	78,140	3,944,479	24. Minnesota
	49,784	3,485,385	47,381		324,037	324,037	3,907,468	25. Mississippi
	396	4,899,779	23,263		688,422	688,422	5,611,860	26. Missouri
	16,190	1,974,385	1,626		147,435	147,435	2,139,636	27. Montana
	2,731	1,621,023	6,213		43,136	43,136	1,693,966	28. Nebraska
	1,048	1,229,896	1,073		37,614	37,614	1,404,752	29. Nevada
		1,546,360	3,272		36,372	36,372	1,586,004	30. New Hampshire
	1,275	5,057,679	13,444		553,203	553,203	5,627,591	31. New Jersey
	196	1,340,403	4,105		57,689	57,689	1,402,393	32. New Mexico
	1,932	8,715,521	19,794		1,015,014	1,015,014	9,752,511	33. New York
		1,706,098	4,295		243,112	243,112	1,953,505	34. North Carolina
	16,000	1,973,314	2,780		108,284	108,284	2,100,378	35. North Dakota
	30,336	7,885,517	27,574		979,273	979,273	8,955,974	36. Ohio
		3,628,813	23,444		86,432	86,432	3,738,118	37. Oklahoma
	2,312	2,264,207	25,383		174,250	174,250	2,466,152	38. Oregon
	13,489	6,605,735	17,927		961,564	961,564	7,598,715	39. Pennsylvania
	12,017	2,689,627	6,572		37,557	37,557	2,784,270	40. Puerto Rico
		1,508,414	17,104		148,492	148,492	1,674,010	41. Rhode Island
	16,000	1,984,896	3,600		220,537	220,537	2,225,033	42. South Carolina
	8,261	1,994,947	4,176		103,604	103,604	2,110,988	43. South Dakota
		5,656,284	28,057		162,950	162,950	5,847,291	44. Tennessee
	27,998	5,932,400	11,703		539,394	539,394	6,837,522	45. Texas
		2,057,682	5,392		176,260	176,260	2,347,334	46. Utah
	12,742	2,008,887	3,439		69,307	69,307	2,094,375	47. Vermont
	9,930	1,454,266	3,767		179,454	179,454	1,647,417	48. Virginia
	14,961	3,045,527	8,256		256,104	256,104	3,324,848	49. Washington
	5,968	2,705,100	11,703		60,784	60,784	2,783,555	50. West Virginia
	17,208	4,678,650	8,067		89,252	89,252	4,793,177	51. Wisconsin
		1,402,654	5,863		34,193	34,193	1,820,710	52. Wyoming
60,322,834	34,677,390	3,652,419		127,034	71,082,823	71,082,823	177,490,331	Apportioned to Other Than States—Total
							12,250	Hq Command
60,322,834	34,677,390	56,702		125,034	23,466,681	23,466,681	118,648,641	National Guard Bureau
		33,717					33,717	Directorate of Administrative Services
					1,888,384	1,888,384	1,888,384	Lackland AFB, Texas
		3,164,000		2,000			3,166,000	Air Force Logistics Command
							3,077,847	Bureau of Yards and Docks
							4,537,734	Office, Corps of Engineers
		14,000					14,000	Military Airlift Command
		384,000					384,000	Aeronautical Charts & Information Center
					45,727,758	45,727,758	45,727,758	AFAFC Denver

APPENDIX L

Mobilized Army National Guard Units

Total Mobilized Strength: 12,234

	MOBILIZED STRENGTH Officer	WO	Enlisted	DUTY STATION	HOME STATION
ALABAMA (32)*					
650th Medical Detachment, Dental	14	0	18	Ft. Campbell, Kentucky	Birmingham
CALIFORNIA (967)					
40th Aviation Company	17	9	86	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Long Beach
1st Squadron, 18th Armored Cavalry	47	6	802	Ft Lewis, Washington	Burbank
FLORIDA (86)					
35th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital	5	0	81	Ft Benning, Georgia	North Miami
HAWAII (2,978)					
HHC, 29th Infantry Brigade	28	1	159	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Honolulu
29th Aviation Company, General Support Platoon	5	4	17	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Honolulu
Troop E, 19th Cavalry	5	0	147	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Wahiawa
227th Engineer Company	5	1	172	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Honolulu
29th Support Battalion	42	7	589	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Honolulu
1st Battalion, 487th Artillery	34	4	402	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Honolulu
1st Battalion, 299th Infantry	33	2	628	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Wailuku
2d Battalion, 299th Infantry	33	2	658	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii	Hilo
IDAHO (815)					
116th Engineer Battalion	37	4	774	Ft Lewis, Washington	Idaho Falls
ILLINOIS (185)					
126th Composite Service Company	5	0	180	Ft Carson, Colorado	Quincy
INDIANA (207)					
Company D, 151st Infantry	10	1	196	Ft Benning, Georgia	Greenfield
IOWA (819)					
2d Battalion, 133d Infantry	38	2	779	Ft Carson, Colorado	Sioux City
KANSAS (3,589)					
HHC, 69th Infantry Brigade	33	2	183	Ft Carson, Colorado	Topeka
169th Aviation Company	16	14	84	Ft Carson, Colorado	Kansas City
Troop E, 114th Cavalry	10	0	164	Ft Carson, Colorado	McPherson
169th Engineer Company	7	1	195	Ft Carson, Colorado	Emporia
169th Support Battalion	57	14	606	Ft Carson, Colorado	Kansas City
2d Battalion, 130th Artillery	45	5	422	Ft Carson, Colorado	Hiawatha
1st Battalion, 137th Infantry	36	2	755	Ft Carson, Colorado	Wichita
2d Battalion, 137th Infantry	53	2	718	Ft Carson, Colorado	Kansas City
995th Composite Service Maintenance Company, Division, Direct Support	4	3	158	Ft Hood, Texas	Hays
KENTUCKY (545)					
2d Battalion, 138th Artillery	28	3	514	Ft. Hood, Texas	Louisville
MASSACHUSETTS (537)					
1st Battalion, 211th Artillery	23	3	511	Ft Benning, Georgia	New Bedford
MISSOURI (117)					
208th Engineer Company, Panel Brigade	2	1	114	Ft Benning, Georgia	Festus
NEW HAMPSHIRE (506)					
3d Battalion, 197th Artillery	26	3	477	Ft Bragg, North Carolina	Portsmouth
NEW JERSEY (162)					
141st Transportation Company	4	1	157	Ft McClellan, Alabama	Orange
RHODE ISLAND (386)					
107th Signal Company	7	4	249	Ft Devens, Massachusetts	East Greenwich
115th Military Police Company	5	0	121	West Point, New York	Pawtucket
TEXAS (124)					
113th Composite Service Light Maintenance Company	4	3	117	Ft Sill, Oklahoma	Gatesville
VERMONT (179)					
131st Engineer Company	7	1	171	Ft Belvoir, Virginia	Burlington

* State Totals

Army National Guard—Personnel

There were 12,922 personnel assigned to the 34 Army National Guard units at the time they were alerted for entry to active duty. The mobilized strength was 12,234—725 officers, 105 warrant officers, 11,404 enlisted men—representing 94.7 percent of the alerted personnel who entered active duty. The entry strength included 508 personnel who were granted temporary delays. The number of personnel assigned but not mobilized was 918; however, volunteers for active duty and miscellaneous gains (230) off-set the loss for a net loss of 688.

The losses are categorized in the following chart:

Reason	Officer	WO	Enlisted
Hardship	3	0	106
ETS prior to 12 Dec 68	0	0	477
Medical Disqualification	2	1	159
Accepted Commission	0	1	77
Other (Enlisted in Regular Service, Convicted by civil court, Transfer within alerted units, Death)	44	4	44
Total Loss	**49**	**6**	**863**

APPENDIX M

Mobilized Air National Guard Units

Total Mobilized Strength: 10,511

	MOBILIZED STRENGTH Officer	Airman	Pilot	AIRCRAFT	DUTY STATION	HOME STATION
ARKANSAS (761)*						
HQ, 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group	14	13	36			Little Rock AFB
154th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron	30	28		RF101A/C	Little Rock AFB, Arkansas	Little Rock AFB
189th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	4	209				Little Rock AFB
189th Combat Support Squadron	27	198				Little Rock AFB
189th Tactical Dispensary	4	11				Little Rock AFB
189th Supply Squadron	7	91				Little Rock AFB
189th Communications Flight (Spt)	2	23				Little Rock AFB
154th Weather Flight (Mbl/Fixed)	2	12				Little Rock AFB
123d Reconnaissance Technical Squadron	12	74				Adams Field, North Little Rock
COLORADO (920)						
HQ, 140th Tactical Fighter Wing	15	17	54			Buckley ANG Base, Denver
140th Tactical Fighter Group	16	19			Phan Rang AB, South Vietnam	Buckley ANG Base, Denver
120th Tactical Fighter Squadron	38	7		F100C		Buckley ANG Base, Denver
140th Supply Squadron	8	93				Buckley ANG Base, Denver
140th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	7	335				Buckley ANG Base, Denver
140th Combat Support Squadron	27	264				Buckley ANG Base, Denver
140th Tactical Hospital	10	26				Buckley ANG Base, Denver
140th Communications Flight (Spt)	2	24				Buckley ANG Base, Denver
120th Weather Flight (Mbl/Fixed)	2	10				Buckley ANG Base, Denver
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (940)						
HQ, 113th Tactical Fighter Wing	15	20	48			Andrews AFB
113th Tactical Fighter Group	12	22			Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina	Andrews AFB
121st Tactical Fighter Squadron	34	8		F100C		Andrews AFB
113th Supply Squadron	9	104				Andrews AFB
113th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	6	342				Andrews AFB
113th Combat Support Squadron	24	267				Andrews AFB
113th Tactical Hospital	6	29				Andrews AFB
113th Communications Flight (Spt)	2	24				Andrews AFB
121st Weather Flight (Mbl/Fixed)	4	12				Andrews AFB
IOWA (851)						
HQ, 185th Tactical Fighter Group	10	22	40			Sioux City MAP
174th Tactical Fighter Group	32	7		F100C	Phu Cat AB, South Vietnam	Sioux City MAP
185th Supply Squadron	4	95				Sioux City MAP
185th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	5	346				Sioux City MAP
185th Combat Support Squadron	26	252				Sioux City MAP
185th Tactical Dispensary	3	17				Sioux City MAP
185th Communications Flight (Spt)	1	31				Sioux City MAP
KANSAS (857)						
HQ, 184th Tactical Fighter Group	14	15	33			McConnell AFB, Wichita
127th Tactical Fighter Squadron	25	7		F100C	Kunsan, Korea	McConnell AFB, Witchia
184th Supply Squadron	6	96				McConnell AFB, Wichita
184th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	6	341				McConnell AFB, Wichita

* State Totals—59 individuals who were delayed for entry into active duty do not show on State totals

	MOBILIZED STRENGTH Officer	Airman	Pilot	AIRCRAFT	DUTY STATION	HOME STATION
184th Combat Support Squadron	27	249				McConnell AFB, Wichita
184th Tactical Dispensary	7	18				McConnell AFB, Wichita
184th Communications Flight (Spt)	1	28				McConnell AFB, Wichita
127th Weather Flight (Mbl/Fixed)	3	14				McConnell AFB, Wichita
KENTUCKY (748)						
HQ, 123d Tactical Reconnaissance Wing	16	19	35			Shewmaker ANG Base, Louisville
123d Tactical Reconnaissance Group	13	20			Richards-Gebaur AFB, Missouri	Shewmaker ANG Base, Louisville
165th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron	24	32		RF101A/C		Shewmaker ANG Base, Louisville
123d Supply Squadron	8	85				Shewmaker ANG Base, Louisville
123d Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	5	212				Shewmaker ANG Base, Louisville
123d Combat Support Squadron	26	208				Shewmaker ANG Base, Louisville
123d Tactical Hospital	9	25				Shewmaker ANG Base, Louisville
123d Communications Flight (Spt)	2	28				Shewmaker ANG Base, Louisville
165th Weather Flight (Mbl/Fixed)	2	14				Shewmaker ANG Base, Louisville
MARYLAND (287)						
HQ, 175th Tactical Fighter Group	12	12	38		Cannon AFB, New Mexico	Martin Airport, Baltimore
104th Tactical Fighter Squadron	33	4		F86H		Martin Airport, Baltimore
175th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	4	222				Martin Airport, Baltimore
NEVADA (636)						
HQ, 152d Tactical Reconnaissance Group	12	15	35			Reno MAP
192d Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron	28	35		RF101A/C	Richards-Gebaur AFB, Missouri	Reno MAP
152d Supply Squadron	6	77				Reno MAP
152d Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	6	211				Reno MAP
152d Combat Support Squadron	29	180				Reno MAP
152d Tactical Dispensary	1	12				Reno MAP
152d Communications Flight (Spt)	1	23				Reno MAP
NEW JERSEY (903)						
HQ, 177th Tactical Fighter Group	12	20	43			Atlantic City NAFEC
119th Tactical Fighter Squadron	35	7		F100C	Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina	Atlantic City NAFEC
177th Supply Squadron	9	101				Atlantic City NAFEC
177th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	7	333				Atlantic City NAFEC
177th Combat Support Squadron	29	275				Atlantic City NAFEC
177th Tactical Dispensary	6	17				Atlantic City NAFEC
177th Communications Flight (Spt)	2	32				Atlantic City NAFEC
119th Weather Flight	3	15				Atlantic City NAFEC
NEW MEXICO (837)						
HQ, 150th Tactical Fighter Group	14	17	43		Tuy Hoa AB, South Vietnam	Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque
188th Tactical Fighter Squadron	36	8		F100C		Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque
150th Supply Squadron	8	93				Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque
150th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	8	330				Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque
150th Combat Support Squadron	28	247				Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque
150th Tactical Dispensary	4	16				Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque
150th Communications Flight (Spt)	2	26				Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque

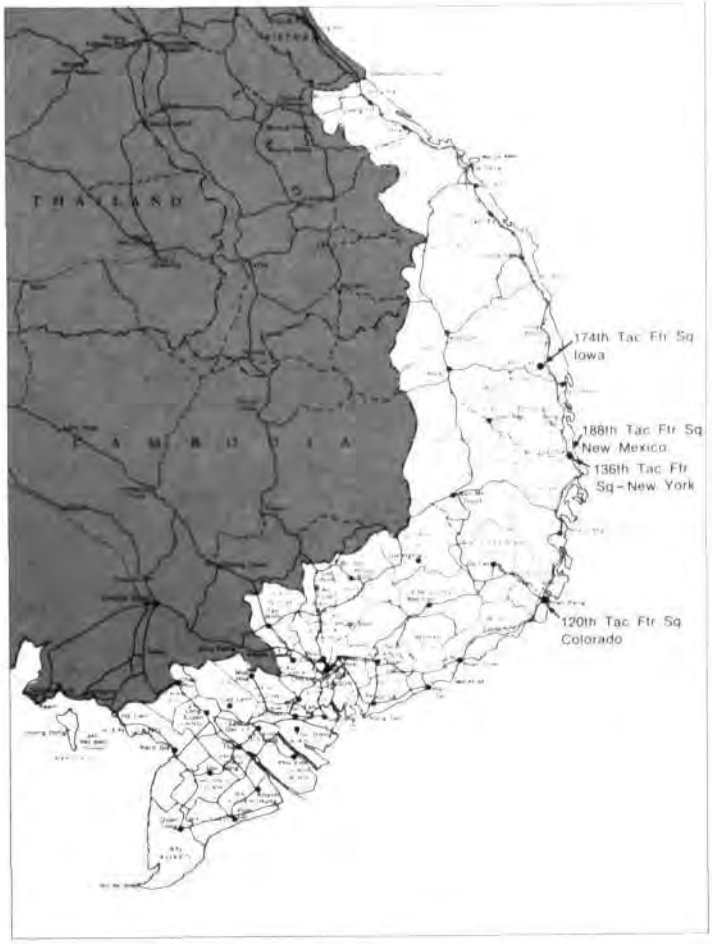
	MOBILIZED STRENGTH Officer	Airman	Pilot	AIRCRAFT	DUTY STATION	HOME STATION
NEW YORK (1,157)						
HQ, 107th Tactical Fighter Group	10	20	42		Tuy Hoa AB, South Vietnam	Niagara Falls MAP
136th Tactical Fighter Squadron	35	8		F100C		Niagara Falls MAP
107th Supply Squadron	4	97				Niagara Falls MAP
107th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	5	342				Niagara Falls MAP
107th Combat Support Squadron	21	249				Niagara Falls MAP
107th Tactical Dispensary	5	16				Niagara Falls MAP
107th Communications Flight (Spt)	1	29				Niagara Falls MAP
HQ, 174th Tactical Fighter Group	14	18	42		Cannon AFB, New Mexico	Hancock Airport, Syracuse
138th Tactical Fighter Squadron	36	8		F86H		Hancock Airport, Syracuse
174th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	7	232				Hancock Airport, Syracuse
OHIO (883)						
HQ, 121st Tactical Fighter Group	13	12	38			Lockbourne AFB, Columbus
166th Tactical Fighter Squadron	35	6		F100C	Kunsan AB, Korea	Lockbourne AFB, Columbus
121st Supply Squadron	6	103				Lockbourne AFB, Columbus
121st Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	6	348				Lockbourne AFB, Columbus
121st Combat Support Squadron	22	260				Lockbourne AFB, Columbus
121st Tactical Hospital	11	24				Lockbourne AFB, Columbus
121st Communications Flight (Spt)	2	35				Lockbourne AFB, Columbus
PENNSYLVANIA (672)						
HQ, 171st Aeromedical Airlift Group	13	22	29		Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis
147th Aeromedical Airlift Squadron	37	44				Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis
171st Supply Squadron	2	72				Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis
171st Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	5	156				Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis
171st Support Squadron	16	179				Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis
171st USAF Dispensary	8	19				Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis
147th Aeromedical Evacuation Flight	22	39		C121C/G		Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis
171st Communications Flight (Spt)	1	23				Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis
146th Weather Flight	3	11				Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis

Air National Guard—Personnel

The assigned strength of the 87 Air National Guard units which were called to active duty was 10,687. The mobilized strength of these units was 10,511, including 1,860 officers (560 pilots) and 9,211 airmen. This represented 98.4 percent of the on-board strength mobilized. The entry strength included 65 personnel who were granted temporary delays. The number of assigned personnel not mobilized totaled 176.

There were only three delays and 65 medical disqualifications in the January mobilization. Requests for the May mobilization for release or delay to enter active duty are shown in the chart below.

Reason	Officer	Airman
Hardship	0	4
ETS prior to 12 Nov 68	0	88
Medical Disqualification	1	11
Other	4	3
Total Loss	**5**	**106**



APPENDIX N

National Guard in Civil Disturbances

During Fiscal Year 1968

The Army and Air National Guard has a dual State-Federal status, but it is never on both State and Federal duty at the same time. When a Guard unit is ordered to active duty by its State Governor, it is under his command and is paid from State funds. When called to active duty by the President, it is on Federal active duty and is paid from Federal funds. The President's call to active duty supersedes that of a Governor.

DATE	PLACE	NATURE OF DISTURBANCE	CONTROL OF TROOPS	NUMBER OF TROOPS
Jul 1967	Durham, N. C.	Civil Disturbance	State	400
Jul 1967	Birmingham, Ala.	Civil Disturbance	State	400
Jul 1967	Cairo, Ill.	Civil Disturbance	State	150
Jul 1967	Cambridge, Md.	Civil Disturbance	State	1,200
Jul 1967	Newark, N. J.	Civil Disturbance	State	4,400
Jul 1967	Plainfield, N. J.	Civil Disturbance	State	400
Jul 1967	Minneapolis, Minn.	Civil Disturbance	State	650
Jul 1967	South Bend, Ind.	Civil Disturbance	State	300

DATE	PLACE	NATURE OF DISTURBANCE	CONTROL OF TROOPS	NUMBER OF TROOPS
2-4 Jul 1967	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Civil Disturbance	State	888
*23 Jul-2 Aug 1967	Detroit, Mich.	Civil Disturbance	Federal	10,253
31 Jul 1967	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Civil Disturbance	State	276
31 Jul-7 Aug 1967	Milwaukee, Wis.	Civil Disturbance	State	4,297
14 Aug 1967	Jackson, Miss.	Emergency Alert (March)	State	167
18-21 Aug 1967	Baton Rouge-Bogalusa, La.	Civil Rights March	State	1,735
17-28 Aug 1967	Des Moines, Iowa	Possible Civil Disturbance at State Fair	State	235
20-27 Aug 1967	Des Moines, Iowa	Possible Civil Disturbance	State	172
15-23 Oct 1967	Oakland, Calif.	Civil Disturbance	State	21
20-23 Oct 1967	Washington, D. C.	Civil Disturbance	MUTA	2,575
26-27 Oct 1967	Underhill Range, Vt.	Possible Civil Disturbance	State	23
28 Oct-1 Nov 1967	Grambling College, La.	Riot for Academic Excellence	State	646
1 Nov 1967	Birmingham, Ala.	Civil Disturbance	State	500
2 Nov 1967	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Civil Disturbance	State	500
7 Nov 1967	Gary, Ind.	Possible Civil Disturbance	State	3,283
8 Nov 1967	Kearney State College, Neb.	Civil Disturbance	State	Unknown
13 Nov 1967	Wilberforce, Ohio	Possible civil disturbance	State	944 (Includes ANG)
6 Feb-6 Mar 1968	Orangeburg, S. C.	Civil Disturbance	State	1,433
13-14 Mar 1968	Columbia, S. C.	Civil Disturbance	State	325
28-30 Mar 1968	West Memphis, Ark.	Civil Disturbance	State	202
28 Mar-14 Apr 1968	TENNESSEE	Civil Disturbance	State	9,716 Called
28 Mar-3 Apr 1968	Memphis	Civil Disturbance	State	3,431 Committed
4-14 Apr 1968	Memphis	Civil Disturbance	State	3,383 Committed
4-14 Apr 1968	Nashville	Civil Disturbance	State	2,902 Committed
5-9 Apr 1968	ALABAMA	Civil Disturbance	State	813 Called
6-8 Apr 1968	Tuskegee	Civil Disturbance	State	594 Committed
4-10 Apr 1968	ARKANSAS	Civil Disturbance	State	603 Called
6-10 Apr 1968	Pine Bluff	Civil Disturbance	State	390 Committed
5-9 Apr 1968	CALIFORNIA	Civil Disturbance	State	190 Called
12 Apr 1968	CALIFORNIA	Civil Disturbance	State	17 Called
5 Apr 1968	CONNECTICUT	Civil Disturbance	State	25 Called
9-17 Apr 1968	DELAWARE	Civil Disturbance	State	1,496 Called
9-17 Apr 1968	Wilmington	Civil Disturbance	State	800 Committed
* 5-16 Apr 1968	WASHINGTON, D. C.	Civil Disturbance	Federal	1,854 Called
4-10 Apr 1968	FLORIDA	Civil Disturbance	State	467 Called
5-7 Apr 1968	Tallahassee	Civil Disturbance	State	333 Committed
5-7 Apr 1968	Gainesville	Civil Disturbance	State	127 Committed
9-10 Apr 1968	GEORGIA	Civil Disturbance	State	2,675 Called (Includes ANG)
5-13 Apr 1968	ILLINOIS	Civil Disturbance	State	9,367 Called
5-11 Apr 1968	Chicago	Civil Disturbance	State	6,749 Committed
6 Apr 1968	Evergreen Park	Civil Disturbance	State	98 Committed
5-11 Apr 1968	Joliet	Civil Disturbance	State	297 Committed
* 7-11 Apr 1968	Chicago	Civil Disturbance	Federal	7,174 Committed
7-10 Apr 1968	IOWA	Civil Disturbance	State	450 Called
9-14 Apr 1968	KANSAS	Civil Disturbance	State	1,178 Called
9-14 Apr 1968	Kansas City	Civil Disturbance	State	185 Committed
6-14 Apr 1968	MARYLAND	Civil Disturbance	State	6,994 Called
6-14 Apr 1968	Baltimore	Civil Disturbance	State	5,960 Committed
6-14 Apr 1968	Cambridge	Civil Disturbance	State	178 Committed
* 7-12 Apr 1968	Baltimore	Civil Disturbance	Federal	5,783 Committed
5-11 Apr 1968	MICHIGAN	Civil Disturbance	State	10,506 Called (Includes ANG)
5-11 Apr 1968	Detroit	Civil Disturbance	State	2,584 Committed (Includes ANG)
4-10 Apr 1968	MISSISSIPPI	Civil Disturbance	State	1,620 Called
9-17 Apr 1968	MISSOURI	Civil Disturbance	State	3,126 Called
9-16 Apr 1968	Kansas City	Civil Disturbance	State	1,591 Committed
8-15 Apr 1968	NEW JERSEY	Civil Disturbance	State	548 Called

* Denotes NG in Federal Status

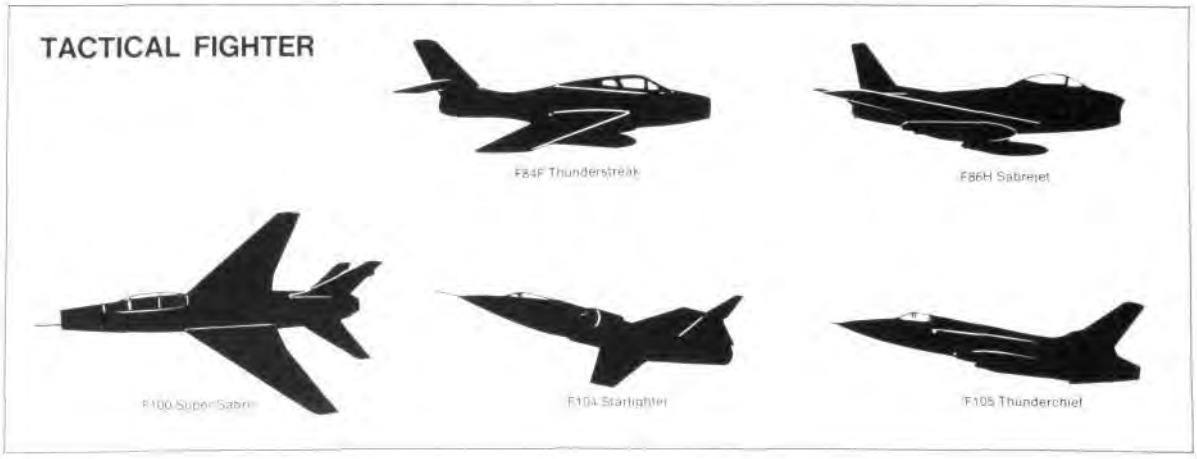
DATE	PLACE	NATURE OF DISTURBANCE	CONTROL OF TROOPS	NUMBER OF TROOPS
4-11 Apr 1968	NORTH CAROLINA	Civil Disturbance	State	8,757 Called
4-11 Apr 1968	Raleigh	Civil Disturbance	State	1,669 Committed
4-11 Apr 1968	Greensboro	Civil Disturbance	State	1,168 Committed
4-11 Apr 1968	Durham	Civil Disturbance	State	510 Committed
4-11 Apr 1968	Goldsboro	Civil Disturbance	State	126 Committed
4-11 Apr 1968	Wilmington	Civil Disturbance	State	1,156 Committed
4-11 Apr 1968	Wilson	Civil Disturbance	State	323 Committed
8-13 Apr 1968	OHIO	Civil Disturbance	State	2,395 Called
8-12 Apr 1968	Youngstown	Civil Disturbance	State	500 Committed
8-12 Apr 1968	Cincinnati	Civil Disturbance	State	1,080 Committed
6-12 Apr 1968	PENNSYLVANIA	Civil Disturbance	State	8,161 Called
8-12 Apr 1968	Pittsburgh	Civil Disturbance	State	4,458 Committed
9 Apr 1968	RHODE ISLAND	Civil Disturbance	State	15 Called
7-16 Apr 1968	SOUTH CAROLINA	Civil Disturbance	State	991 Called
7-15 Apr 1968	Columbia	Civil Disturbance	State	463 Committed
7-15 Apr 1968	Hampton	Civil Disturbance	State	69 Committed
7-15 Apr 1968	Spartanburg	Civil Disturbance	State	31 Committed
5-10 May 1968	Gaffney, S. C.	Civil Disturbance	State	127 Called 127 Committed
6-7 May 1968	Selma, Ala.	Poor Peoples March	State	81 Called 81 Committed
7-8 May 1968	Montgomery, Ala.	Poor Peoples March	State	326 Called
7 May 1968	Montgomery, Ala.	Funeral for Gov. Wallace	State	76 Committed
12-13 May 1968	Charleston, S. C.	Poor Peoples March	State	310 Called 84 Committed
20 May 1968	Fairfield, Ala.	Possible Civil Disturbance	State	200 Committed
15 May-22 Jul 1968	DELAWARE	Civil Disturbance	State	124 Called
15-19 May 1968	Delaware State College	Civil Disturbance	State	124 Committed
20 May-7 Jun 1968	Delaware State College	Civil Disturbance	State	52 Committed (Includes ANG)
8 Jun-22 Jul 1968	Delaware State College	Civil Disturbance	State	12 Committed
19-26 May 1968	Salisbury, Md.	Civil Disturbance	State	829 Called 809 Committed
20-22 May 1968	Athens, Ohio	Civil Disturbance	State	517 Called 517 Committed
22 May-18 Aug 1968	Dover, Dela.	Assist Local Police Nightly on Patrol	State	5 Called 5 Committed
27 May-2 Jun 1968	Louisville, Ky.	Civil Disturbance	State	2,201 Called 2,042 Committed
14-16 Jun 1968	Loudon, N. H.	Possible Civil Disturbance (Motorcycle Race)	State	191 Committed
19 Jun 1968	Washington, D. C.	Solidarity Day March	MUTA	1,401 ARNG 123 ANG
24 Jun 1968	Washington, D. C.	Dismantling Resurrection City	MUTA	1,479 ARNG 104 ANG

Aircraft of the Army and Air National Guard

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

TACTICAL FIGHTER



TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE

RF84F Thunderflash

RF101 Voodoo

RB57 Canberra

AIR TRANSPORT

C97 Stratofreighter

EC/C-121 Super Constellation

C123J Provider

C124 Globemaster

AIR DEFENSE

F89J Scorpion

F102 Delta Dagger

AIR REFUELING

KC97L Stratotanker

UTILITY AND TRAINING

T29 Flying Classroom

C54 Skymaster

C47 Sky Train

T33 T-Bird

B26 Invader

AIR COMMANDO

C119 Flying Boxcar

U10 Helio Courier

HU16 Albatross

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.