

ANNUAL REPORT • FISCAL YEAR 1969



CHIEF • NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

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TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE:

This 63d Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1969, is respectfully submitted.

The achievements of the year reflect a professional competence never before attained by the National Guard.

I gratefully acknowledge the continued support of the President and of the Congress of the United States; the Departments of Defense, the Army and the Air Force; the Governors and the military departments of all States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, without which this progress report would not have been possible.

The year marked the return to State control of the Air National Guard units which had been ordered to active duty by the President's mobilization orders of 25 January and 11 April 1968—10,511 men in 14 major units from 12 States and the District of Columbia. This included tactical fighter and tactical reconnaissance squadrons which served in the Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. All the Air Guard units were returned to Air Guard status under State control with an overall retention rate of 70 percent.

The mobilized Army Guard units remained on active duty—12,234 men in 34 major units from 17 States. Eight combat and combat support units were deployed to the Republic of Vietnam where they performed in a highly professional manner. Individual Army Guardsmen also were assigned to Southeast Asia. Army Guardsmen there totaled more than 7,000—more than half of the 12,234 mobilized.

All the mobilized units of the Army and Air Guard received the praise of Army and Air Force commanders. The Guardsman's enthusiasm, know-how

and "can-do" attitude, esprit de corps, and his desire to do the best possible job, all combined to make him a competent professional in Vietnam and wherever he served. The teamwork developed in Guard units over periods of several years was a distinct asset.

The effective mobilization has reinforced the wisdom of the Air Guard Combat Beef program, the Army Guard reorganization, and the efforts of the Departments of Defense, the Army and the Air Force to provide adequate resources and training prior to mobilization of the Guard. The professional performance of mobilized Guard units – both Army and Air – has demonstrated more clearly than ever before that if the Guard is properly manned and equipped, it can perform combat service immediately upon mobilization.

Professional competence again paid off tremendously for the Guard and for our Nation in the Guard's performance of civil disturbance duty. No doubt the readiness and availability of the Guard, together with the improved readiness of other law enforcement agencies and community efforts in correcting the root causes of civil disorders, have helped to reduce the number and size of such disorders. The number of Guardsmen called to State active duty for civil disturbances in FY 1969 was less than half the number called in FY 1968. No active Federal service was required for civil disturbance duty during the year.

The Army Guard completed the first year of service after its reorganization in FY 1968. The redistribution of equipment to support the reorganization was completed during the year. The Bureau issued new regulations raising the standards for appointment, promotion and retention of Army Guard officers. A firm foundation was established, insuring an orderly, uniform progression to desired readiness levels by all Army Guard units.

Plans were completed to provide essential logistical support for the Army Guard units scheduled for demobilization and return to State status during FY 1970.

Army National Guard Air Defense units continued their outstanding performance during the year, with an Army Guard unit winning the award to the outstanding Nike Hercules battery in ARADCOM. Also, 13 of 20 awards presented to CONUS Nike Hercules and Hawk Missile units went to Army Guard Air Defense units.

The Air Guard section of the report reflects the continued support of the active Air Force in important missions around the world, without mobilization. The Air Guard's effective performance reflects the continued flexibility of the Guard in performing new missions required by the active Air Force and reaffirms the important role of the Air Guard in our Nation's defense posture.

One of the most important items occurring during the year was the implementation of Public Law 90-486, The National Guard Technician Act of 1968. This Act made National Guard technicians Federal employees with a uniform retirement program. The Office of Technician Personnel was created in the Bureau to insure that technicians of both the Army and the Air Guard are managed under standard procedures in accordance with the law.

Finally, this report reflects a status of achievement which, I believe, provides the National Guard with the leadership, training, professional competence and management necessary to perform efficiently and effectively whatever critical roles and missions might be required by our Nation in the future.



WINSTON P. WILSON
Major General
Chief, National Guard Bureau



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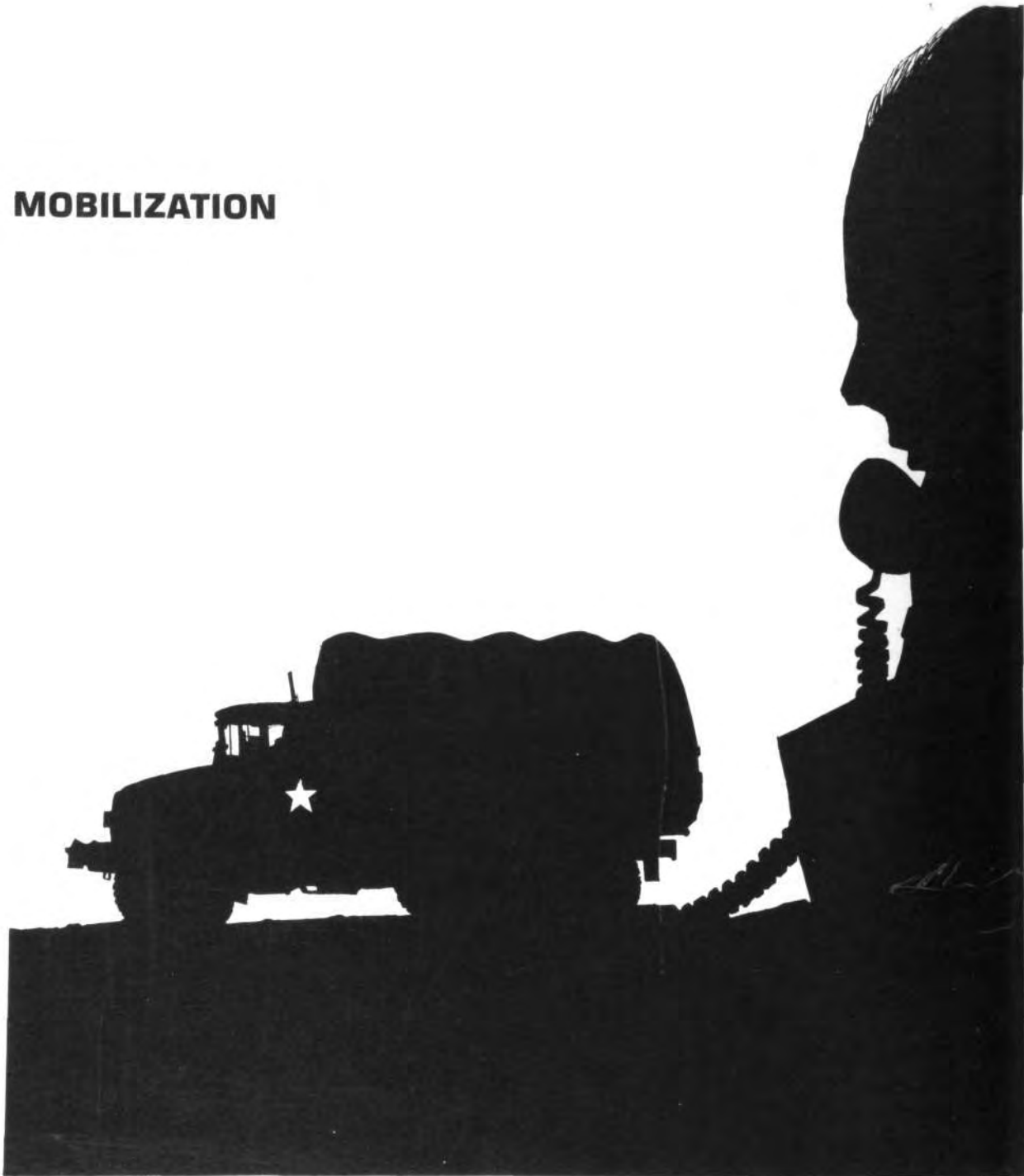


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MOBILIZATION





The National Guard mobilization of 1968, marked by combat service in Vietnam, neared completion as FY 1969 came to an end. All Air Guard units ordered to active duty in January and April 1968 had been demobilized, with the last units being released to State control on 18 June 1969.

The Army Guard units remained on active duty. However, two ARNG units, the 650th Medical Detachment (Dental) from Alabama and the 126th Composite Service Company from Illinois, were scheduled to return from Southeast Asia during the early weeks of FY 1970.

A review of the mobilization shows:

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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 12,922 in these 34 major units on the day of alert, 12,234—representing 94.7 percent—entered active duty with their units.

The major elements mobilized were: 29th Infantry Brigade (Separate), Hawaii (with its brigade aviation company from California), and the 69th Infantry Brigade (Separate), Kansas (with one mechanized infantry battalion from Iowa's 133d Infantry (Mechanized), and the 1st Squadron, 18th Armored Cavalry, from California. Additionally, 22 combat support and nine service support units were ordered to active duty.

Alabama's 650th Medical Detachment (Dental) was the first mobilized Army Guard unit to deploy to the Republic of Vietnam, arriving in-country on 27 August 1968. Unit personnel totaling 32 were virtually all infused with only four dental officers, one administrative officer, and four enlisted men remaining at the Long Binh dental clinic. Additionally, the unit provided a small field detachment at Bearcat, an isolated although relatively "close-in" base camp. The 650th, under the 44th Medical Brigade, was assigned the mission of augmenting dental service to the Army's massive combat support at Long Binh. However, all infused personnel were members of mobile unit teams assigned throughout the Republic of Vietnam.

All members of the teams participated in some form of *civic action* primarily through MEDCAPS (*Medical Civic Action Programs*). However, one dental officer for a period of seven weeks taught two Montagnard youths and one Vietnamese girl to perform emergency dental care at the two hospitals in Kontum. Eight members of the detachment have been recommended for the Bronze Star Medal and nine have been recommended for the Army Commendation Medal. One member received a Letter of Achievement.

In addition to the eight units which were sent to Vietnam, numerous other units were mobilized and assigned the mission of reconstituting the active Army strategic forces in the continental United States and Hawaii.

Florida's 35th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, with a complement of 86 Guardsmen, was sent to Fort Benning, Georgia, as were Missouri's 208th Engineer Company (Panel Bridge) numbering 117 Guardsmen, and the 1st Battalion, 211th Artillery of Massachusetts, comprised of 537 Guardsmen.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma became the duty station for the 124 Texans of the 113th Composite Service, Light Maintenance Company, while Rhode Island's 115th Military Police Company, numbering 126, went to West Point, New York; the 141st Transportation Company of New Jersey, with a complement of 162 men, went to Fort McClellan, Alabama; the 1st Squadron, 18th Armored Cavalry of California, with 855 individuals, was assigned to Fort Lewis, Washington for its mobilization stint, while 112 members of the 40th Aviation Company, also of California, reported to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii where they joined 2,978 Hawaiians of the mobilized 29th Infantry Brigade; the 819 Iowans of the 2d Battalion, 133d Infantry joined up with the 3,424 Kansans who were mobilized with the 69th Infantry Brigade and sent to Fort Carson, Colorado. The remainder of those mobilized from Kansas, 165 members of the 995th Composite Service Maintenance Company, reported to Fort Hood, Texas.

Of the 12,234 mobilized Army National Guardsmen, 2,729 reported to Vietnam with their units, while 9,505 remained in the continental United States and Hawaii. Of those remaining in CONUS, 4,311 individuals subsequently were assigned to the combat zone, bringing the total of mobilized Army Guardsmen in the Republic of Vietnam to 7,040 at the close of FY 1969.

Of the mobilized units, eight reported to Vietnam where they were still serving at the end of the fiscal year. These units are subjected to the infusion policy while in the Republic of Vietnam. Under this policy, personnel are transferred into and out of units to provide staggered dates for reassignment of individuals back to the United States.

While in the Republic of Vietnam, the 126th Composite Service Company, formerly of Quincy, Illinois, called Chu Lai its home. Prior to its move to Vietnam, the 185 members of this mobilized unit spent approximately six months at Fort Carson, Colorado training for the unit's eventual mission, to support the Americal Division in the southern I Corps Tactical Zone.

The 126th had the job of providing almost every category of supplies for approximately 25,000 troops along a 90-mile main supply route. Their tanker fleet supplied approximately three-fourths of the bulk POL (petroleum, oil and lubricant) in the Americal area of operations.

Although not serving in the jungle areas, the convoys ran the gamut every time they hauled supplies. Twice, they had been ambushed, resulting in one man killed and two wounded.

A total of 815 Guardsmen from Idaho's 116th Engineer Battalion was ordered to duty in the 1968 mobilization. After reporting to Fort Lewis, Washington the battalion underwent eight weeks of advance training prior to overseas shipment, which came the first week of September 1968. Upon arrival in Vietnam, the unit was based at Bao Loc and was given the mission of upgrading and maintaining a portion of National Highway 20 stretching from Dalat to the II/III Corps boundary, a stretch of approximately 100 miles. Medals earned or pending as of this report include three Legion of Merits; three Silver Stars; one Air Medal; 95 Bronze Stars, 15 with V device; and 79 Purple Hearts.

Typical of the 116th's high esprit was the Guardsmen's action on the night of 21 March 1969 at a MACV camp near Phan Thiet. Seventeen members of the 116th had been working in the camp during the day to improve bunkers and living quarters for the regional force troops stationed there. Working late into the evening, the engineers were forced to spend the night at the camp. Shortly after midnight an estimated two battalions and a platoon of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attacked the camp. The first rocket round knocked out the camp machine gun located in a tower. One of the engineers climbed the tower and got the machine gun back in action. Another engineer raced to the foot of the tower and fed him ammunition. Other members of the 116th manned jeep-mounted machine guns and immediately charged the on-coming enemy. After the battle, the enemy toll was 110 confirmed killed. Of the 17 engineers, 16 were wounded.

Second Battalion, 138th Artillery of Kentucky contributed 545 men to the mobilization. This unit reported to Fort Hood, Texas on 21 May 1968 and underwent a 13-week period of basic and advanced unit training in preparation for its move to the Republic of Vietnam. Once in Vietnam the unit reported to Phu Bai and from there dispersed to a series of fire support bases extending from just below the ancient capitol of Hue down to Hill 88 which

guards the approach into the Da Nang area.

The Kentucky Guardsmen had as their mission the role of general support reinforcing of the famed Screaming Eagles 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). To do the job, the unit was equipped with the M109 self-propelled 155mm artillery piece. By the end of the fiscal year, the Second Battalion of the 138th had compiled an impressive record of awards and decorations, some of which are still pending: three Silver Stars; 29 Bronze Stars, 15 with V device; one Distinguished Flying Cross; seven Air Medals, two with V device; 52 Army Commendation Medals, four with V device; and 44 Purple Hearts.

On 16 May 1968, 260 Guardsmen of Rhode Island's 107th Signal Company (Support) moved into Fort Devens, Massachusetts on the first leg of a trip that would eventually take them to Long Binh, Republic of Vietnam. In October of that year the unit would move to Vietnam with assignment to the 1st Signal Brigade and subsequent assignment to the 972d Signal Battalion. Its mission—to establish, operate and maintain three communications center complexes in support of the 1st Signal Brigade operations. To perform this mission the Guardsmen had three 77-man communications center platoons. By 19 October the entire Battalion had closed in Vietnam as a complete unit. On 4 November the 107th received its first operational mission, when approximately half of the first communications center platoon was committed to support Lt. General Kerwin's II Field Forces, located on the northern edge of Long Binh military complex. The following day, the third platoon and part of the second platoon were deployed in support of Maj. General Eckhart's IV Corps at Can Tho, which lies approximately 80 miles southwest of Saigon. The other half of the first communications center platoon not previously committed was placed in support of Brig. General Davison's 199th Light Infantry Brigade. A portion of the latter platoon was committed to Tay Ninh (approximately 50 miles northwest of Saigon) on 23 December to provide emergency communication for the prisoner exchange which occurred on 1 January 1969.

The infusion policy took its toll of the 107th. By 24 January 1969, 121 men had been reassigned to other units throughout the Republic of Vietnam.

"New Hampshire's Finest" the 3d Battalion, 197th Artillery, entered active duty with 506 personnel during the 1968 mobilization, reporting to Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After initial training and Army Training Tests had been completed at Bragg, the unit moved to the Republic of Vietnam with base camp at Phu Loi. It arrived in-country by the middle of September, followed by its equipment one week later, and on 10 October Bravo Battery became operational and fired the Battalion's first round in Vietnam. By 13 October, just five months to the day after their activation in New Hampshire, the entire Battalion was operational and fulfilling its mission in the Republic of Vietnam.

The battalion constantly furnished artillery liaison teams and forward observer teams in support of operations of all the U. S. divisions, ARVN units, and other free world forces throughout the II Field Force area of operations. Of the 506 New Hampshire Guardsmen activated with the unit, 485 deployed overseas with the battalion while the remainder were reassigned in the United States. From its arrival in-country until February 1969, the battalion remained intact as a unit. At that time, the infusion policy was imposed on the 3d Battalion, 197th; active Army and Reserve personnel were assigned to the battalion, and

many of the New Hampshire Guardsmen were reassigned throughout the Republic of Vietnam to other artillery units.

Unique to this unit was a mission levied upon Bravo Battery in which that battery had been called upon twice to furnish personnel and three of its 155mm tubes to a provisional "Jungle Battery" which bears the following sign at the entrance to its fire support base near Phan Rang in War Zone D: "Welcome to the Jungle Battery. Don't look for it in a TOE. This is the only place you will find it."

The "Green Mountain Mountain Movers" of Vermont reported to Fort Belvoir, Virginia 179 strong on 13 May 1968, where they remained for four months prior to overseas movement. Upon arrival in the Republic of Vietnam, the unit was assigned to Ban Me Thout in the Central Highlands. Their mission was to improve Highway 21, the main supply route which connects Cam Ranh Bay with Ban Me Thout. To accomplish the mission, the engineers employed the leap frog technique, whereby as each platoon finishes its section of the road, it leap frogs the other two equipment platoons to a new strip of road. Specifically, the work involved widening the road, improving the drainage, constructing by-passes at proposed bridge and culvert sites, providing alternate routes during the monsoon season and insuring a steady supply of life-saving materials to the Ban Me Thout area. Additionally, the unit was charged with the task of helping move Montagnard civilians into more secure homes. With their bulldozers and 290M scrapers, the Guardsmen leveled the elephant grass and trees that covered the area, then transported the native buildings from the outlying hamlets to the relocation area and set them on secure foundations. As a final touch they completed a road network, dug fighting trenches and strung double apron concertina wire around the new location. Then they helped the villagers move in.

Two hundred and seven Hoosiers of Indiana's Company D (Ranger), 151st Infantry, reported to Fort Benning, Georgia on 13 May 1968 and during the period 1 June through 30 November underwent extensive combat preparation, including ranger-type training. As the last of the mobilized units to reach the combat zone, these Hoosier Guardsmen arrived just in time to usher in the New Year—their base—Long Binh, Republic of Vietnam. They had requested to go to the combat zone as a unit rather than as individuals and the request was granted by Department of the Army.

Although many of the mobilized Guard units which served in Vietnam were engaged in combat operations, D Company is the only combat unit per se of our mobilized units assigned to Vietnam. Prior to the mobilization, this unit had completed jungle training at the Army School of the Americas, Fort Sherman, Panama. Ninety-seven percent of its members were awarded the Jungle Expert Patch, which remains one of the best records set by any component of the Army since the course was initiated. One hundred percent of the company was airborne qualified prior to the date of the alert. In Vietnam, the Hoosiers' mission was primarily one of reconnaissance and acquisition of intelligence information. However, the company was not limited to those missions alone. It had the capability of engaging enemy forces, both large and small, either with organic weapons or with gun ships, artillery and tactical air support.

Additionally, the unit conducted planned ambushes to interdict enemy lines of communications or supply routes. One little-known aspect of this company was its



ability to rescue downed pilots and to recover or destroy downed aircraft. Principal area of operations for the Hoosiers was with the II Field Force assigned to an area approximately 20 miles north of Saigon where teams comprising about half of the company were in the field at any given time.

By mid-June 1969, D Company had compiled the following record: 544 teams inserted; 143 sightings of enemy activity; 91 enemy contacts involving fire fights. The largest sighting reported by the unit included 600 enemy in a space of 12 hours.

Awards and decorations, including those pending, were three Silver Stars; 13 Bronze Stars, seven with V device; five Army Commendation Medals with V device; 64 Purple Hearts, eight of which were second awards; and 11 Air Medals.

D Company of the 151st became the first Army Guard unit since the Korean War to add the Combat Infantry Streamer to its guidon. The criterion for this award is that 65 percent of the strength of the company must have earned the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

One team of the Indiana unit bears the "distinction" of being the only unit in Vietnam to be charged by an elephant while on patrol. Fortunately, no one was injured, and the men learned the reason for the attack when a baby elephant suddenly came running from the underbrush. Both mama and offspring lumbered off into the foliage shortly afterward, and the patrol continued on its original mission.



AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The 17 months between 26 January 1968 and 18 June 1969 will be remembered as an era when 10,511 Air National Guardsmen emphatically earned their spurs as "real pros" and valued members of the United States Air Force first team.

The mobilization in January 1968, initiated by the Pueblo incident and the increased tempo of the Vietnam conflict, saw more than 2,000 Air Guardsmen deployed to the combat zone and 4,000 others deployed overseas, primarily to the Republic of Korea and Japan.

During this period, Air Guardsmen comprised more than three-fifths of the total U. S. airpower in Korea. Five of the thirteen F-100 tactical fighter squadrons in Vietnam were Air Guard. Four augmented Air Guard F-100 squadrons deployed directly to the Republic of Vietnam, while the fifth, the 355th, an active Air Force unit, was 85 percent manned by Air Guard personnel, primarily by volunteers from the 121st Tactical Fighter Squadron (TFS), District of Columbia, and the 119th TFS from Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Guardsmen from 13 Guard tactical fighter and reconnaissance units became the first Air Guardsmen involved in combat in 16 years. Their achievements, and those of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, aeromedical airlift group, both as units and as individuals, wrote a new chapter in Air Guard history. Their performance earned the respect and admiration of active Air Force and Army personnel who served with them or observed their activities.

The four F-100 tactical fighter squadrons deployed to

the combat zone in Vietnam were the 120th, Colorado; the 174th, Iowa; the 188th, New Mexico; and the 136th, New York. Combined, they flew 24,124 combat sorties and 38,614 combat flying hours during their 11-month tour.

The Coloradans were based at Phan Rang under the 35th Tactical Fighter Wing and were the first Guardsmen to enter combat, on 5 May 1968. The Iowans were based at Phu Cat under the 37th Wing and the New Mexico and New York units were based at Tuy Hoa in the 31st Wing.

Each F-100 unit deployed some 21 aircraft and 350 men each. The deployment involved an 11,000-mile flight with 11 to 12 air-to-air refuelings. The mass movement of the Guard fighters from their home bases to the combat zone was accomplished without incident or accident. Each of the units began flying combat missions within three to four days after arrival. Some 200 officers and airmen were quickly taken from the squadrons and assimilated into the wing and base structures, many in top management positions in the maintenance, ordnance, supply and service fields.

Each of the Guard units in combat accomplished its mission on an equal level to active units in their wings, according to active Air Force wing commanders and other active force observers.

Each of the five Guard-manned squadrons completed its full 11-month combat tour without a reportable accident due to pilot, materiel or maintenance failure. (This does not include combat losses.)

The units in combat received many accolades from active Air Force and Army commanders. One forward air controller cited a mission by two Colorado pilots as "... the finest example of air support I have ever seen in my 16 months of combat in Vietnam." This is typical of the respect and admiration held by active Air Force and Army troops for the Guardsmen's performance under fire.

The combat tours of Guardsmen from the District of Columbia and Atlantic City, who comprised more than 85 percent of the manpower of the 355th Tactical Fighter Squadron, Phu Cat, were equally impressive.

The Air Guard lost five pilots in combat. An intelligence officer, who was shot down on a combat mission, and two pilots were listed as missing in action. The four Guard units suffered 14 aircraft losses in combat.

Two ANG F-100 tactical fighter squadrons, the 166th, Columbus, Ohio and the 127th, Wichita, Kansas deployed the latter part of June to Kunsan, Korea. Their performance has also been classified as outstanding by official Air Force observers. The two squadrons averaged 14 missions each, daily.

By August 1968, many Air Guardsmen from all of the mobilized fighter and reconnaissance units had been assigned to air bases in the Republic of Korea. Guard personnel represented 60 percent of the total U. S. Air Force strength in Korea from August 1968 until May 1969. Most of the top supervisory positions at the various bases there were filled by Guardsmen.

The other two mobilized ANG tactical fighter units, flying F-86's, the 175th, Baltimore, and the 174th, Syracuse, deployed their augmented squadrons, the 104th and 138th, to Cannon AFB, New Mexico in June 1968. The units successfully operated a forward air controller school and combat crew training school for active force pilots. These two units were demobilized 20 December 1968.

The three Guard tactical reconnaissance squadrons, flying RF-101's, were utilized in Japan, Alaska, Panama Canal Zone and various operations throughout the continental United States (CONUS). The 123d Reconnaissance

Technical Squadron, Little Rock, Arkansas remained at home base where its personnel processed film for all the reconnaissance units, the Air Force, Army, Navy, and other Federal agencies.

The 154th, Little Rock, deployed to Itazuke, Japan, 24 July 1968 on a 179-day temporary duty tour. In four months there, the Guardsmen flew 1,219 sorties and 2,474 hours, processing some 240,249 feet of aerial film. They returned to home base 20 November 1968 and were demobilized 20 December 1968. During its 11-month mobilization, the 154th flew 2,932 sorties and 5,161 hours, and processed 278,570 feet of aerial film and 25,656 still photos.

The 192d Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Reno, arrived at Itazuke to replace the Arkansas unit on 18 November 1968. The Guardsmen flew 1,044 sorties and 1,636 hours, processing more than 200,000 feet of aerial film while in Japan. The unit returned to Richards-Gebaur AFB, Missouri, its active duty home base, on 3 February 1969 after completing the transition at Itazuke with the 165th from Louisville, without a loss of sorties. While the Arkansas unit was in Japan, the 192d and 165th flew special operational missions in Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone and received high commendations from the commanders of these two areas. They also flew special CONUS missions.

The 165th flew 726 sorties and 1,829 hours during its three-month stay in Japan. It returned to Richards-Gebaur 24 April 1969.

The three squadrons comprising the 123d Tactical Reconnaissance Wing compiled impressive records on their active duty tours. Combined, they flew 19,715 tactical flying hours, 11,561 sorties and processed 841,601 feet of aerial film and 318,856 still photographs.

The Louisville and Reno units were singularly honored when each was presented the Fifth Air Force Outstanding Unit Plaque. These two Air Guard squadrons were two of only three Guard units ever to have received this award.

Pennsylvania's 171st Aeromedical Airlift Group, Greater Pittsburgh Airport, was mobilized 13 May 1968 and operated out of home station until demobilized 12 December 1968.

The 171st provided additional airlift to the 375th Aeromedical Airlift Wing in moving patients from casualty staging bases and military installations to treatment hospitals. The unit operated primarily in Eastern United States and Texas, and on offshore Caribbean missions.

A utilization rate of 720 hours per month was established for the eight C-121's the group possessed. This rate was maintained throughout the activation period. All assigned missions were completed as scheduled, with the first actual mission taking off the first day of mobilization. Fifteen missions were flown the first week. The unit flew 510 missions and 4,735 accident-free hours during the seven-month active duty tour. It airlifted 11,947 patients and 2,000 other personnel.

There were 93 pilots in the four Guard F-100 units in combat and 12 Guard pilots in the 355th at Phu Cat. Of the total of 105 Guard pilots, 78.1 percent were weekenders and 21.9 percent full-time air technicians, close to the percentages of the units while in Guard status. The all-volunteer pilot complement of the 355th was 100 percent weekenders.

Many of the Guard support units such as New Mexico's 150th Combat Support Squadron, communications flights, weather flights and GEEIA units, have been recommended for the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. Hundreds of

individual Guardsmen were awarded medals, from the Silver Star to the Air Force Commendation Medal.

Air Force spokesmen in Korea said Guardsmen established operating procedures that will be followed as long as the bases in Korea exist. Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Rieck, active Air Force Commander of the 150th at Kunsan, Korea said this about the Guardsmen:

"The work of the Air Guardsmen in Korea will stand for a long time as a monument to the ability of Americans to work together, regardless of background, and to the Air Guard's ability to fill the gap and accomplish whatever tasks the Air Force sets before it."

This was the general consensus given by most Air Force leaders who worked with the mobilized Guardsmen, from Vietnam, to Japan, Korea and CONUS.

Air National Guard Demobilization Dates

12 Dec 1968	171st Aeromedical Airlift Group, Pennsylvania
20 Dec 1968	175th Tactical Fighter Group, Maryland
20 Dec 1968	189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Arkansas
20 Dec 1968	174th Tactical Fighter Group, New York
30 Apr 1969	140th Tactical Fighter Group, Colorado
28 May 1969	185th Tactical Fighter Group, Iowa
4 Jun 1969	150th Tactical Fighter Group, New Mexico
7 Jun 1969	152d Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Nevada
9 Jun 1969	123d Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Kentucky
11 Jun 1969	107th Tactical Fighter Group, New York
17 Jun 1969	177th Tactical Fighter Group, New Jersey
18 Jun 1969	184th Tactical Fighter Group, Kansas
18 Jun 1969	113th Tactical Fighter Group, District of Columbia
18 Jun 1969	121st Tactical Fighter Group, Ohio

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
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.



MISSION, ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATION

FY 1969 ANNUAL REPORT • 13



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-administered military force. The dual State-Federal missions are set forth in National Guard Regulation No. 45, and Air Force National Guard Regulation No. 20-1. The State mission is to provide units organized, equipped and trained to function effectively in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety under competent orders of Federal or State authorities.



ORGANIZATION

THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

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

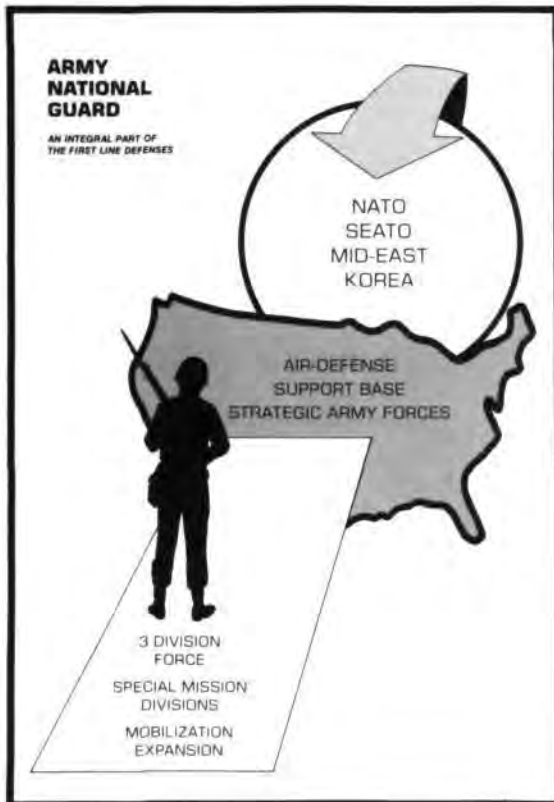
The chart illustrates the role of the Army National Guard in the Army mission.

The worldwide overseas commitments of the Army in Europe, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and in Korea, as illustrated, 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 Army forces in the Continental United States 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.

Air Force worldwide commitments such as those to NATO and the free nations of Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Far East, Alaska, Caribbean, and South America are also illustrated.

The gaining commands to which Air National Guard units are assigned upon mobilization are also shown. These include the Tactical Air Command, Aerospace Defense Command, Military Airlift Command, Alaskan Air Command, Air Force Logistics Command, and the Air Force Communications Service. In addition, the Hawaii Air National Guard is committed to the Pacific Air Forces and one Air Guard communications unit is committed to the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

During this fiscal year, many Air Guard units served without mobilization, as integral functioning parts of active Air Force commands. Airlift units flew missions worldwide as a functional part of the Military Airlift Command, and ANG fighter-interceptor squadrons assigned to the Aerospace Defense Command maintained a 24-hour alert 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 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 adjacent 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 Advisor; Office of Plans, Policy, and Programs; Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights; Public Affairs Officer; Special Assistant for Data Systems; Office of Technician Personnel; Office of Military Support to Civil Authorities; and the Administrative Office advise and assist the Chief on both Army and Air matters.

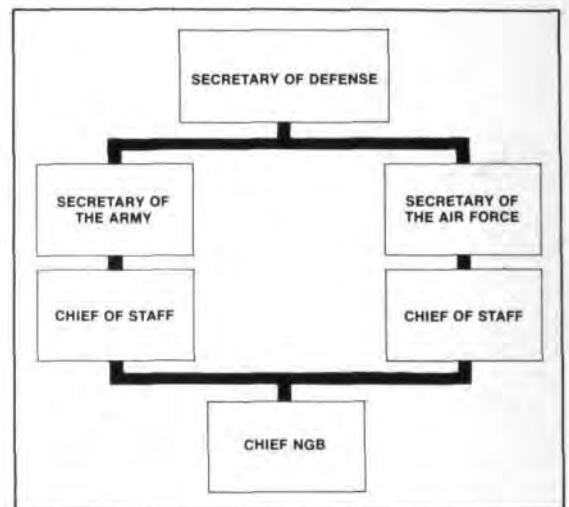
The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors, for a term of four years and is eligible to succeed himself. The grade authorized for this position is major 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 1969.

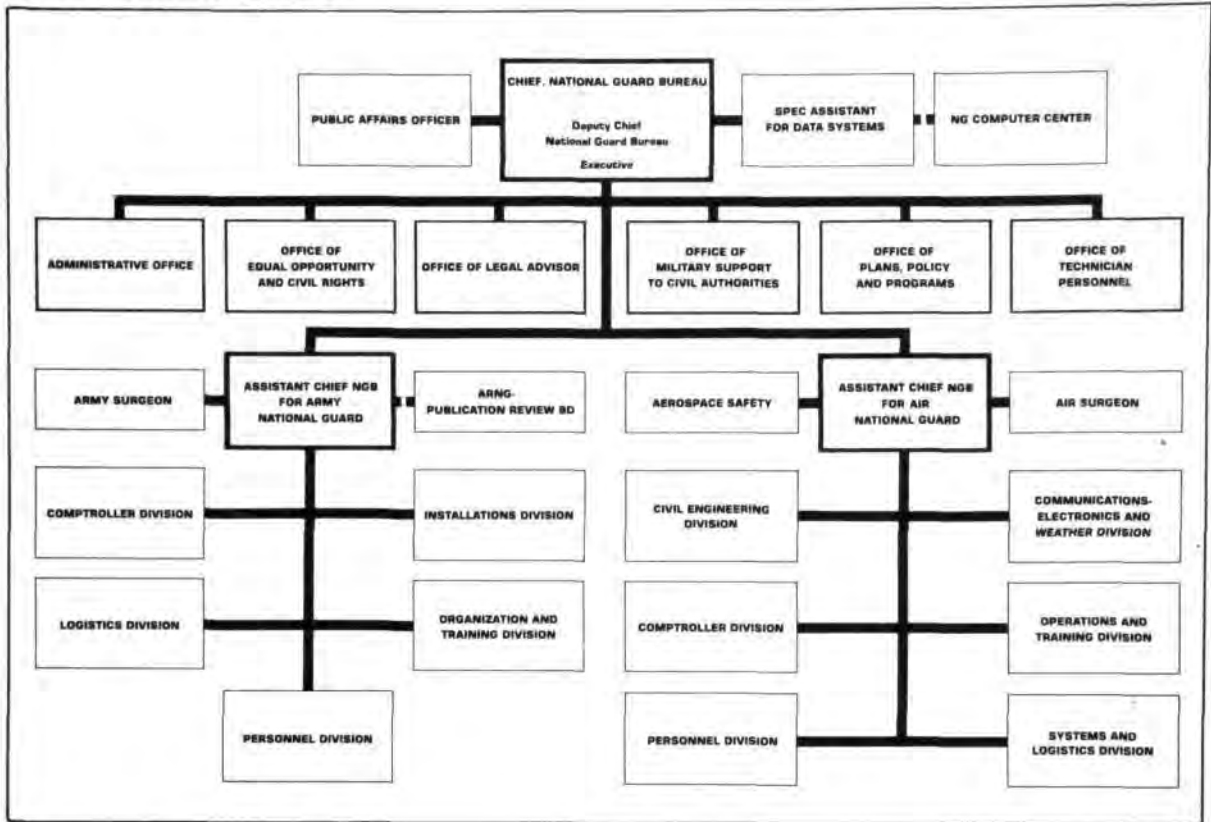
National Guard Bureau Personnel Strength, 30 June 1969

Military	Authorized	Assigned
Army.....	37	35
Air Force.....	64	58
Total	101	93
Civilian		
Army.....	130	117*
Air Force.....	131	127
Total	261	244

*Includes one part-time



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU



LEGISLATION

LEGISLATION ENACTED

Public Law 90-408. Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1969.

Public Law 90-485. Liberalized retired serviceman's family protection plan. Elections must be made at least two years before date retired pay is granted. Entitlement under Chapter 67 of Title 10, United States Code ("Title III, Retired Pay") accrues on the applicant's 60th birthday, rather than the first day of the following month.

Public Law 90-486. National Guard technicians became employees of the United States 1 January 1969. Those in positions requiring National Guard membership were placed outside the competitive service. Continuation in State retirement systems was authorized for those electing that coverage. Credit for 55 percent of prior technician service was authorized for purposes of computing civil service annuity. The Adjutants General were given responsibility for employment and administration of the program, and made final appellate authority in specified cases.

Public Law 90-513. Military construction appropriations for Fiscal Year 1969.

Public Law 90-580. Department of Defense Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1969.

Public Law 90-588. Authorized not to exceed 22 work-days in any calendar year, with differential pay, for Federal employees ordered to State or Federal service for the purpose of providing military aid to enforce the law.

LEGISLATION PENDING

H.R. 3342, 91st Congress, would authorize the military departments to furnish medical care to Guardsmen and reservists who are injured during travel to or from inactive duty training, or who contract a disease while on training duty for 30 days or less, and to dependents of former members who died from injury or disease incurred in line of duty.

H.R. 10249, 91st Congress (as well as H.R. 10311 and S. 2031) would eliminate the current requirement for National Guard technician employment on or after 1 January 1969 for entitlement to credit for technician service before that date, and would increase the current 55 percent credit for prior service to 100 percent.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A significant "first"—the assignment of volunteer short tour Army and Air National Guard Public Affairs Officers to a combat zone where Guard units were fighting—marked a major achievement of the Bureau's Public Affairs Office in FY 1969.

The idea, conceived in the Bureau, won the acceptance of all levels of command from the Pentagon to Southeast Asia. First officers to fill the 90-day Vietnam assignments were Lt. Colonel Bruce Jacobs, New Jersey ARNG, and Captain Bill Burk, Tennessee ANG. Jacobs was assigned to U. S. Army Vietnam Headquarters at Long Binh and Burk worked out of Seventh Air Force Headquarters at Tan Son Nhut. Because of the imminent return of the four Air Guard units in Vietnam, no follow-on assignment was made for the Air Guard. Follow-on assignments for the Army Guard were Lt. Colonel Harvey Latham, Oregon ARNG, and Lt. Colonel Jack Downing, Wisconsin ARNG.

The assignment of the officers resulted in significant assistance to public affairs offices in the combat area, which appreciated the on-the-spot expertise of Guard and Reserve programs, practices, history, and operations. The Guard officers also were able to bring about greater press recognition of the Guard's contributions in Vietnam and greatly facilitated the Bureau in the collection of information for a wide variety of reports and for histories.

As in 1967 and in 1968, the Public Affairs Office in FY 1969 found itself in the business of motion picture production. As before, the office utilized the talents of Guardsmen, primarily Major Ray Simak of the Illinois ANG and Major Frank Hirons of the Massachusetts ANG, in the productions and received generous support from the Air Force's Aerospace Audio Visual Service (AAVS).

The Bureau-produced motion pictures were "Side by Side" and "On Guard," both 28-minutes in length and in color. "Side by Side" dealt with ANG activities during the year and "On Guard" covered Army Guard operations for the period.

At the end of the year, AAVS was completing production on two other Air Guard films, for which the Public Affairs Office provided technical assistance. They were "The Air Guard in GEEIA," a story of how the Air Force utilizes the Guard's Ground Electronics Engineering Installations Agency (GEEIA) units, and "Friends and Neighbors—People We Know," a report emphasizing the Air Guard's combat record in Vietnam.

All the films were to be produced in quantity to assure wide distribution to the States.

The Public Affairs Office budget remained at \$450,000 with which the office and its contract advertising agency—this year the W. B. Doner and Company of Baltimore—developed and prepared printed and graphic materials for distribution to the States and produced radio and television material, as well as the aforementioned movies.

Two radio programs, "Lombardoland, USA" and "Guard Scene" were discontinued during the year to place greater emphasis in other areas. A third program, "Guard Session," a 15-minute music interview show distributed to approximately 2,500 stations, was continued with such stars and groups as The Four Seasons, Nancy Wilson, Robert Goulet, Dionne Warwick, Eddie Arnold, Sandler and Young, Bobbie Gentry, Peter, Paul and Mary, Tom Jones and others.

One of the most successful radio efforts ever produced by the Bureau was realized in FY 1969 with the album of



patriotic spot announcements by Illinois Senator Everett M. Dirksen. The album was distributed to 5,000 stations.

Television spot announcements were distributed nationally again this year, including one featuring John Wayne.

The fourth annual photo contest co-sponsored by the Bureau's Public Affairs Office and the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) was marked by a large number of entries. Winners were announced at the NGAUS convention in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Two new paintings were added to the Heritage Series during the year, bringing the total in the series to seven. This year's Air Guard painting, "Trail Blazers In The Sky," was painted by Woodi Ishmael. It depicts the New York Guard performing aviation's first formation cross-country flight from Mineola, New York to Princeton, New Jersey in November, 1916. This year's Army Guard painting was titled, "First Wave at Omaha: Ordeal of the Blue and Gray," painted by Ken Riley. It shows members of the Guard's 29th Infantry Division making the D-Day landing at Omaha Beach in Normandy on 6 June 1944.

Billboards, transit car cards, bumper and window stickers also were produced and distributed by the Public Affairs Office during FY 1969.

In addition, the Office prepared news releases, fact sheets, speeches, articles for periodicals, yearbooks and encyclopedia, produced the Bureau's monthly Newsletter and Annual Report, assisted with the approval of the Department of Defense in the production of several Hollywood-produced movies and assisted the Department of Defense, Departments of the Army and the Air Force in many other 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 (SNAP)
United States Army Air Defense Commander's Trophy (NH-Battery)
Erickson Trophy
Association of the United States Army Trophy

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

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



REGULATIONS

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

During FY 1969 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 FY 1969 program for Department of Defense and Department of the Army publications and blank forms was established at \$979,000.

Obligations for FY 1969 totaled \$963,115, as compared to FY 1968 obligations of \$906,534. This obligation increase was expected and is attributable to assignment of all Army National Guard units as members of the immediate reserve in FY 1968, increased printing costs, and increased MOS participation.

Due to the continued lack of funds available to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, no addition to the 753 ARNG pinpoint accounts could be authorized. Placement of all Army National Guard battalion-size and separate units on pinpoint distribution will continue to be a primary objective. Such action will materially enhance the readiness posture of these units.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

The National Guard takes justifiable pride in its achievements in providing learning and recreational experiences for the young people through support of the President's Youth Opportunity Program. Innovative youth programs initiated by the National Guard of the several States have served as models throughout the Nation. These programs have become a cornerstone for the Guard's vital community relations efforts. National Guard youth activities during 1968 included sponsorship of day- and week-long summer camps, swimming and other athletic opportunities, youth clubs, free medical examinations, tours of military facilities and historical sites, art and craft classes, and such special events as military demonstrations, displays and parades. Since support of these activities may not conflict with scheduled military training, Guardsmen have often volunteered their time and talents to make these programs

The Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights completed On-Site Compliance Final Reports in all of the States and the second year is now in progress. The Office also obtained statements of compliance from each of the States, including the District of Columbia and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This was done in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.



EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND CIVIL RIGHTS

During the past year, the Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights completed On-Site Compliance Final Reports in all of the States and the second year is now in progress. The Office also obtained statements of compliance from each of the States, including the District of Columbia and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. This was done in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Over the past year, six complaints of alleged discrimination were received and one complaint was carried over from FY 1968. Of the seven total complaints, six were investigated and found to be valid and the other one is in the process of being investigated. The one complaint which was carried over necessitated a most detailed investigation conducted by the Office. It required two reviewers, at times officers for a period of six weeks and required an extensive amount of time. The findings of the investigation were approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Army, M&RA and as in the findings of the other cases, no non-compliance was taken and no findings were requested by any of the complainants.

The Office prepared a report which was presented at the 50th Annual Conference of the National Guard Association in Hot Springs, Arkansas, covering the area of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights in the National Guard. Similar briefings were given to other DOD officials by the Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights representatives at the 1969 National Guard Bureau.

Following the approval of a limited portion of a Program Change Request, Increasing Negro Participation in the Reserve Components, on 6 November 1968, the Office was given the responsibility of drawing up a plan. Quotas were allocated using the guidelines set forth in the Williams Biland Report and implementing instructions were prepared. The Program was scheduled to begin 1 July 1969, but as of 30 June 1969, no further word of approval had been received from DOD.

In February of this year, the Office became involved in Project MEN (Male Employment Network). Project MEN, conceived by the D.C. Citizens for Better Public Education and forwarded to the Office by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Staff, was designed to motivate high school boys to remain in school and complete their education. Participants in the Project came, one at a time, to the Pentagon for orientation. They visited the Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights and other offices of the National Guard Bureau. An entire day was devoted to each youngster.

As has been done in the past, the Office gathered data on National Guard participation and compiled reports which were used in answering inquiries from Congress and from other interested Government agencies.

In October 1968, the Office and the National Guard Bureau were shocked by the tragic death of Colonel Max H. Houtchens. Colonel Houtchens was the first Chief of the Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights and had been on duty since November 1966.

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

During FY 1969 a total of 59,894 National Guardsmen were called by their State Governors to assist in civil disturbances, natural disasters, and other emergencies. The largest number was called to assist in quelling civil disorders. A total of 52,524 Guardsmen were utilized in assisting local and State police in controlling civil riots in cities and on college campuses 67 times in 24 States. (See Appendix I for a breakdown by State of FY 1969 civil disturbances.)

In no instance was it necessary for a State Governor to request the President of the United States for Federal assistance. This could be a result of the additional riot control training received and the special riot control equipment which has been issued to units of the National Guard. States have also conducted Civil Disturbance Command Post-type exercises in conjunction with local and State civil authorities.

The Senior Officers Civil Disturbance Orientation Course is conducted at the Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia. During FY 1969, 575 high-ranking National Guard commanders and planners attended the course along with civilian law enforcement officers and many local unit commanders. This joint attendance of civilians and National Guardsmen has proved very valuable. Four hundred and seventy National Guard officers are programmed for attendance during FY 1970.

Nineteen Governors called their National Guard to assist civil authorities in natural disasters. Guardsmen numbering 4,782 helped with traffic control, evacuation, fire and ambulance patrols, removal of ice jams, snow removal, fire fighting, and avalanche control.



There were many occasions during the year when Governors called their National Guard to State duty for emergencies other than civil disturbances and natural disasters. Emergency duty was performed during the year by 2,588 National Guardsmen. (See Appendix L for a breakdown of natural disaster and other emergency situations).

All authorized special civil disturbance equipment such as: shotguns, bull horns, chemical grenades, chemical dispersers, sniper rifles and searchlights have been issued to the States.

The States are completing the procurement of their single side band transceiver radios. These radios, both fixed station and mobile, have proved to be a tremendous asset to the States not only during emergency situations but, as a day-to-day State communications net.

DATA SYSTEMS

During FY 1969 approval was obtained by the Department of the Army to devise a system of regional computer centers and an attendant communications network which will replace the present National Guard data processing system. In FY 1970 a systems design and specifications for these regional centers will be submitted to Department of the Army for approval. As an interim measure, approval was obtained for the installation in FY 1970 of card computers in the eight largest States.

The Officer phase of the new Army National Guard Personnel System was implemented by all States and automatic data processing (ADP) procedures for the enlisted phase were distributed to the States. Implementation of the enlisted portion of the program is expected to occur during FY 1970.

Standard supply accounting ADP procedures (NGB Pamphlet 75-2-2) were distributed to all States.



OFFICE OF TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL

The major legislative accomplishment of the National Guard during the past 20 years was realized on 1 January 1969 with implementation of Public Law 90-486, The National Guard Technician Act of 1968. Among other things, the Act made National Guard technicians Federal employees as a matter of law and provided them with a much deserved uniform retirement and fringe benefit program. Additionally, the Act recognizes the military requirements and State characteristics of the National Guard by providing for certain statutory authority at the State level, and it clarifies the technicians' legal status especially on the matter of coverage under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

The legislation requires that regulations prescribed under the Act shall be uniform so far as practicable. The legislation also requires that the Secretary of Defense approve the regulations proposed by the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force. This requirement led to the reorganization of the technician function within the National Guard Bureau. Essentially, the technician function was removed from the respective Army and Air Personnel Divisions of the Bureau and an overhead Office of Technician Personnel was created.

Four subordinate Branches are assigned to the Office of Technician Personnel. They are: Army Technician, Air Technician, Classification and Regulations, and Technician Programs. This alignment insures that technicians, without regard to Service, are managed as a common group under standard and uniform procedures.

For the most part, the administrative aspects of the conversion of technicians from a purely State to Federal status was accomplished in an orderly and timely manner. The conversion was actually tantamount to the administrative requirements for the mobilization of approximately 40,000 National Guardsmen. Extensive counselings were required in the retirement and fringe benefit areas, new Federal records had to be created, and in all areas new policies and procedures had to be implemented. Orientation programs were conducted for the technicians who would be responsible for management of the program at the local levels. Representatives of the Civil Service Commission and the various insurance carriers assisted in these programs. It is significant that this undertaking was accomplished quickly and efficiently.

Conditions of technician employment, which were formerly required by regulation, are now prescribed by statute. Major conditions of employment are: concurrent National Guard membership for approximately 95 percent of technicians; occupancy of compatible TO&E or UMD positions; and military grade requirements on the technician job description.

The conversion of technicians to a Federal status brought with it some new personnel management concepts and procedures. Items such as employee-management relationships, recognition of labor organizations, merit promotion programs, incentive awards programs, performance evaluation programs and revised reporting procedures are some of the new requirements placed on the technician program.

Many of the States elected to organize their technician function into a centralized office at State level, similar to



the operation of Office of Technician Personnel at Bureau level. Manpower requirements to support the workload associated with Federal requirements have been based on a centralized concept, with Army and Air National Guard support predicated upon the number of technicians authorized.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Army National Guard technicians are, except for a limited number, members of Federally recognized units and are employed by the Adjutants General of the respective States. They assist the Unit Commanders in the day-to-day administrative, supply, and training responsibilities, and help the United States Property and Fiscal Officers with their duties. The technicians provide first and second echelon maintenance in organization maintenance shops and higher echelon maintenance in the States. Technically trained personnel necessary to keep the Nike Hercules Missile sites operational 24 hours a day for air defense of the United States are also provided by Army National Guard technicians. They also provide staffing for Military Support to Civil Authorities to coordinate the military resources available for assisting civil defense missions and civil authorities during domestic emergencies.

At the beginning of FY 1969, the previously authorized 18,441 spaces for employment of technicians in Organization, USPFO and Support Maintenance activities were reduced to 18,244 due to mobilization of organization technicians with their units during May 1968. The initial authorization of 5,132 spaces in the Air Defense program was reduced to 4,771 due to inactivation of firing batteries in Texas and Missouri. The continuation of 227 spaces in the Military Support to Civil Authorities program, plus a further increase of 1,175 spaces for Organization, USPFO and Maintenance requirements of the Selected Reserve Force provided a total authorized end strength of 24,417 technicians for the fiscal year.

At the end of the year, 19,057 permanent technicians and temporary employees were assigned in Organization, USPFO and Support Maintenance activities; 4,742 were employed in the Air Defense program, and 225 were employed in the Military Support to Civil Authorities program. In addition, 187 were supported on a reimbursable basis as a condition of interservice maintenance support agreements, bringing the total to 24,211 technicians employed.

A short term employment restriction was imposed on the Army National Guard technician by the Department of Army effective April 1969. Technicians could not be employed during the last quarter of the fiscal year except on a one-for-one basis for losses occurring during May only. Thus, the approved end strength could not be realized.

The approved Department of the Army manning criteria for technicians for this fiscal year was 27,149. Approved support of 24,417 represents approximately 90 percent of the requirement.

Prior to 1 January 1969, 11,085 technicians in 21 States were participating in State Retirement Programs. When the National Guard Technician Act of 1968 was implemented, these technicians were offered the option to remain in their State Retirement Program. Only 1,180 of the 11,085 technicians elected to remain in State Retirement Programs.

In July 1968, the salaries of ARNG technicians paid under Classification Act schedules were adjusted under the Classification Act schedule enacted into law by P.L. 90-206 of 16 December 1967. The annual cost of the salary adjustments was \$3.85 million per year.

Average cost per technician produced during the year, including salaries and benefits, amounted to \$8,375 for Organization, USPFO and Support Maintenance techni-



cians, \$8,745 for Air Defense technicians, and \$10,346 for technicians in Military Support to Civil Authorities.

The total obligation for technicians in Organization, USPFO and Support Maintenance activities was \$158,359,251. Of this total, direct obligations amounted to \$156,697,995 and the reimbursable cost of technicians employed under cross-service agreements was \$1,661,256. The direct obligation for Air Defense technicians was \$41,677,309, while the direct obligation for technicians in Military Support to Civil Authorities was \$2,327,846.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

At the beginning of Fiscal Year 1969, approximately 2,021 air technicians were in the active Federal service as a result of the January and May 1968 mobilizations of Air National Guard units. These units were released from active duty during the course of the fiscal year and by 30 June 1969, all units were returned to State control.

The approved Air National Guard technician program for FY 1969 was an end strength of 17,288. The actual technician strength on 30 June 1969 was 16,466.

Part of the shortfall during the fiscal year can be attributed to an employment restriction which was imposed on the technician program by the Department of the Air Force during the last quarter.

The approved manning criteria for air technicians for this fiscal year was 18,666. The approved support level of 17,288 represents approximately 92 percent of the total requirement.

Prior to 1 January 1969, 6,438 technicians in 21 States were participating in State Retirement Programs. When the National Guard Technician Act of 1968 was implemented, these technicians were permitted to elect either the State or the Federal Civil Service Retirement Program. Only 576 of the 6,438 elected to remain in the State Retirement Programs.

During the latter part of the fiscal year a significant reduction in force was imposed on the air technician program as a result of change in mission of several units. Every effort was made to transfer those highly-skilled individuals who wished to remain with the National Guard technician program to units in other areas.

The Coordinated Federal Wage System provides common policies, systems, practices, and job-grading standards for fixing the pay of wage employees in accordance with prevailing rates. This System was implemented in many areas during the year. The result was a more equitable increase for many wage technicians.

Air technician manpower management reviews were conducted for State Air Headquarters, civilian personnel and mobile communications units during the fiscal year.

The total direct obligation for the Air National Guard technician program for FY 1969 was \$136,153,144. This amount includes salaries and benefits for technicians employed during the fiscal year.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD





The Army National Guard has just completed its first fully operational year since the total force structure reorganization of 1968. Throughout the turbulent procedure the Army National Guard continued to maintain a high degree of mobilization readiness. In fact, a large portion of the Army National Guard was mobilized in May 1968.

We now have eight units in Vietnam, with a total strength of more than 3,000 men. Additionally, many individual Guardsmen have been assigned to Vietnam, and thus our personnel there now total more than half of the 12,234 mobilized. We are fulfilling missions in the jungles, mountains and plains of Southeast Asia and in the skies overhead.

During the year many Guardsmen were called by their Governors to State active duty in civil disturbance emergencies. The reduction in the number of civil disorders during FY 1969 was significant. The extra training performed, along with the additional equipment received by ARNG units, more than likely was a contributing factor in that reduction.

The National Guard was commended in the editorial columns of the Nation's newspapers. Many units were praised for splendid service in support of both the active forces in Southeast Asia and within the several States.

After our Guard units return from active duty to State status, we shall have a more precise evaluation of their performance in South Vietnam and other places. The National Guard can profit from this experience. Lessons learned during this mobilization and combat service can be helpful to the Guard in the future.

The Army National Guard, by virtue of ready availability, professional competence, moral strength and devotion to the American ideals, has once again achieved a high mark of performance, serving both State and Nation. The following pages reflect Army National Guard accomplishments during FY 1969.

COMPTROLLER

APPROPRIATIONS

The Congress appropriated \$598,264,000 for the Army National Guard in FY 1969. These funds were included in three appropriations covering military personnel, operation and maintenance costs (including technician pay) and the construction of armory and nonarmory facilities.

Appropriation	Appropriated	Funded Appropriation Reimbursement	Total Available
ARNG Personnel	\$320.9	\$ 0	\$320.9
ARNG Operation & Maintenance	274.7*		274.7
ARNG Military Construction	2.7		2.7
TOTALS	\$598.3	\$ 0	\$599.2

Dollars are expressed in millions.

*An additional \$1,500,000 appropriation transfer was authorized by P.L. 91-47.

FUNDING

The Army National Guard budgets which were submitted to the Congress supported a strength plan beginning and ending with 400,000 officers and enlisted men in 3,038 units. The budgets submitted were National Guard Personnel, Army (NGP, A), \$321,300,000 and the Operation and Maintenance Army National Guard (OM, ARNG), \$266,964,000. They provided for an input of 63,600 recruits into the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63) training; a Selected Reserve Force (SRF) strength of 623 units and 89,091 Guardsmen; and a technician program of 24,592 manyears within a 27,494 criteria. Subsequent to these Congressional submissions 12,234 Army National Guard military personnel, including 197 technicians, in 34 units were inducted. This action resulted in reduced requirements of \$16,800,000 in NGP, A and \$2,300,000 in OM, ARNG appropriations.

The Congress appropriated (Title I, P.L. 90-580) \$304,500,000 for the National Guard Personnel, Army appropriation to support an end strength of 387,600 Guardsmen and to provide for a REP input of 32,400 recruits. In addition \$900,000 was provided for funded reimbursement. Initial DOD apportionment withheld \$300,000 due to a reduction in the Nike Hercules program and an additional adjustment resulting from mobilization. In order to provide support for the military pay increase (P.L. 90-207), a supplemental appropriation of \$16,700,000 was required. DOD applied the \$300,000 withheld, leaving a net request of \$16,400,000. The Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill provided for this increase under Title III of P.L. 91-47, making a total NGP, A funding in FY 1969 amounting to \$321,800,000.

The Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard appropriation (Title II, P.L. 90-580) for FY 1969, totaled \$264,664,000. In addition, estimated automatic reimbursements amounted to \$3,200,000. DOD initially withheld \$1,937,000 from this appropriation (\$1,365,000 attributed to reduction in Nike Hercules on-site activities, and \$572,000 for replacement of inventory consumption). The amount withheld was applied to partially offset the supplemental requirement of \$14,937,000 in support of the civilian pay increase (P.L. 90-206). Wage Board increases and costs necessitated by the Federalization of Army National Guard technicians (P.L. 90-486). The Second



Supplemental Appropriation Bill provided \$10,000,000 under Title II of P.L. 91-47. The Congress further authorized an additional \$1,500,000 for transfer from Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army Appropriation. These actions provided OM, ARNG funding available in FY 1969 amounting to \$279,354,166.

The Military Construction, Army National Guard (MC, ARNG) appropriations are "No Year" funds. In FY 1969, the Congress appropriated (P.L. 90-513) \$2,700,000. In addition, monies from prior years totaling \$16,429,832 were available to support the program, providing a total availability of \$19,129,832 for FY 1969.

MC, ARNG Funding Summary

Funding Available from FY 1968	\$16,429,832
FY 1969 Appropriation (P.L. 90-513)	2,709,000
Total Funding Available FY 1969	19,129,832
Total Obligations FY 1969	12,847,607
Funds Remaining Available for FY 1970	\$ 6,282,225

Obligations

NGP, A.	\$320,295,962*
DM, ARNG	377,886,842**
MC, ARNG	12,847,607

*Includes funded reimbursements of \$600,709.
 **Includes automatic reimbursements of \$2,996,254.

FINANCE SERVICES

United States Continental Army Command policy provides for the consolidation, where feasible, of payment responsibility for drill pay into as few as one Finance and Accounting Office per Army Area. Currently, all the States of the Third Army Area are paid from one Finance and Accounting Office; all but two States of the Fifth Army Area are paid from one Finance and Accounting Office; and the consolidation of drill pay responsibility is currently in process in the First Army Area.

The consolidation, after some preliminary problems are worked out, will result in a more uniform application of the regulations covering administrative function and armory drill pay. Except for minor delays, payments are made within the time prescribed.

NGR 58 was changed during FY 1969 to prescribe new substantiating documents for payment of basic allowance for quarters to Army National Guard members with dependents. NGB Pamphlet 58-1 was changed to add new procedures for use of the social security account number as a personnel identifier in lieu of the military service number of the member. That regulation also provides for modification of Electrical Accounting Machine procedures for payment of annual field training, and requires that the financial data records folder be forwarded to the gaining organization when a member is transferred to an Army National Guard unit in another State. These publications are described in Appendix F.

Incapacitation payrolls are submitted to National Guard Bureau for review and approval when the medical certificate is not signed by a military medical officer. These payrolls cover continuation of active duty pay and allowances to Army Guardsmen who are injured or contract a disease in line of duty. These provisions are outlined in NGR 58. During FY 1969 a total of 277 such payrolls were reviewed and processed.

ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

Continuing reviews and analyses of fiscal accounting and reporting procedures were conducted during FY 1969. As a result, plans were completed to further improve the method of accounting and reporting under the Army National Guard decentralized accounting system. The latest change, which was developed and distributed to all States, the District of Columbia and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, incorporates in the status of allotments report the funds generated through automatic reimbursements so that total available funding is contained in one figure.

Forty-nine serially-numbered letters of technical Finance and Accounting Instructions were issued to the fiscal stations which report financial data monthly to the National Guard Bureau. The use of the serially-numbered letters has proved highly beneficial in insuring that the recipients receive all Instruction Letters.

AUDIT AND REPORTS OF SURVEY

The United States Army Audit Agency completed and submitted five audit reports pertaining to Army National Guard activities in the various States during FY 1969. 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 the 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 NGB. They were used as a basis for establishing and improving management and internal control procedures.

In addition to the completed audits, the United States Army Audit Agency conducted an assistance audit at the request of the NGB. In an audit of the readiness posture of the United States Army Air Defense Command, elements of the Army National Guard were also reviewed. No findings or recommendations pertaining to the Army National Guard were reported.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

A manpower management survey was conducted by the Bureau in the divisions and branches of the National Guard Bureau which demonstrated the requirement for additional personnel in both the Bureau and in the National Guard Computer Center, a Class II activity.

National Guard Bureau military and civilian personnel received instruction on electronic data processing systems and personnel administration. A new ARNG automated personnel reporting system was implemented by collection of an individual officer master tape at Bureau level and an individual enlisted card deck at State level for the purpose of improving personnel manpower management.

A Personnel Plans, Policy and Analysis Branch was established in the Army Personnel Division to coordinate personnel matters related to automatic data processing.

The Bureau completed revision of the personnel sections of the Tables of Distribution and Allowances for the 52 State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments, thus establishing a new standard of uniformity in those units, which greatly facilitates personnel assignment and management.

The National Guard Bureau has been submitting data for the annual reports of "Federal Grants-in-Aid to States and Payments to Individuals" as required by the Treasury Department Circular No. 1014, 8 August 1958 (RCS TREAS 1032). Reporting in accordance with this requirement has been reduced and modified.

The Command Sergeant Major Program was implemented and provides ARNG-wide selection at Department of the Army level. Improved enlisted promotion procedures were also announced.

PERSONNEL

MILITARY STRENGTH

The Federally recognized strength of the Active Army National Guard on 30 June 1969 was 388,954, a net decrease of 228 when compared with the 389,182 strength at the end of Fiscal Year 1968. The total number of officers and warrant officers was 30,432, and the number of enlisted personnel was 358,522. The average strength for the year was 388,942. Year-end average strength figures for selected years are shown in Table 1, Appendix G.

The strength of the Army National Guard at the beginning of FY 1969 was 389,182, but the fiscal year budget guidance provided only for an average strength of not less than 387,600, based on a 400,000 mandate less the authorized strength of mobilized units. At the beginning of FY 1969, manning levels based on approximately 97.4 percent of authorized strength were imposed on the States in order to reduce the overstrength. Efforts to reduce overstrength were successful and in March the State manning levels were increased by 1 percent to about 98.5 percent of authorized strength in an effort to insure that the budget supported strength would be maintained. Revised manning levels totaled 391,476. There were 908 Guardsmen in the Inactive National Guard who were attached to units for administrative and accounting purposes and who would be available in the event of mobilization.

OFFICER PERSONNEL

Strength

ARNG officer and warrant officer assigned strengths during FY 1969 decreased over the previous year. Commissioned Officers totaled 26,041, a decrease of 1,531. Warrant Officer strength increased by a total of 25. The drop in Commissioned Officer strength was largely attributable to the continuing effort of State Adjutants General to reduce the officer overstrength remaining from the 1967-68 reorganization. There were 1,736 overstrength officers and warrant officers at the end of FY 1969.

State Officer Candidate Schools continued to be the primary source of second lieutenants in the ARNG, but the total number decreased from last year. This decrease was also a direct result of the major reorganization of 1967-1968. Table 2, Appendix G, reflects the number of overstrength officers by grade as well as the number of overstrength warrant officers remaining as of 30 June 1969, and Table 3, Appendix G, indicates sources of second lieutenants.

See Table 4, Appendix G for significant data concerning the status of ARNG officers. These data were produced by the new automated personnel reporting system.

Personnel Actions

Federal recognition actions increased during the year. In FY 1968 there were 4,210 appointments compared to 4,558 in FY 1969; 4,252 promotions in FY 1968 and 4,741 this year. There were 36,413 reassignments in FY 1968 compared to 26,666 in FY 1969, and a total of 5,602 separations in last year compared to 6,789 in FY 1969.



These actions indicate a return to normal volume after the major reorganization of 1967-1968.

Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA)

Table 5, Appendix G shows the results of FY 1968 and FY 1969 selection boards which considered officers for promotion under the mandatory provisions of Reserve Officer Personnel Act.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Enlisted Personnel Procurement and Losses

During FY 1969 there was a total procurement of 52,683 enlisted personnel and a total of 51,405 personnel losses. Table 6, Appendix G gives figures relating to enlisted personnel losses and gains.

Reserve Enlistment Program

In Fiscal Year 1969, 43,096 nonprior service personnel enlisted under the Reserve Enlistment Program of 1963 (REP-63). Under this program, the active duty for training required for all nonprior service enlistees varied from a minimum of four months to that period required for Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) qualification. In FY 1969 the average period required for MOS qualification was approximately 5.4 months.

Active Duty for Training

At the beginning of FY 1969, 8,239 men who had enlisted in FY 1968 were awaiting training spaces in the Active Army training centers. There were 36,888 programmed to enlist in FY 1969 and to enter training within the same year. Individuals awaiting entry to Active Duty for Training (ACDUTRA) as of 30 June 1969 numbered 19,377. During FY 1969, 31,290 Army Guardsmen actually entered the active duty for training program. Since the beginning of this program in 1956, 776,411 Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered for the programs; 706,481 have actually entered training, and 661,887 have completed ACDUTRA and returned to their units. On 30 June 1969, 12,455 Army National Guard enlisted men were participating in the ACDUTRA program in Army Training Centers, Service Schools, and other facilities throughout the United States.



Military Occupational Specialty Test

The Army National Guard continued Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) testing during FY 1969. During this period the Army National Guard achieved a new high in the passing rate for the November 1968 cycle. Table 7, Appendix G shows results of the August 1968, November 1968, and February 1969 cycles.

OFFICER AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

Line of Duty Determination

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. It is now operating on a current basis after the procurement of additional personnel and revision of the regulations governing this function. The implementation of changes in regulations has resulted in simplification of procedures at both State and local levels. It has also reduced the number of investigations formerly submitted to the Bureau for final approval.

Statistics concerning line of duty determinations are included in Table 8, Appendix G.

PERSONNEL REPORTING

As a result of increased emphasis required in the area of personnel automation, a Plans, Policy and Analysis Branch was established 1 April 1969 as a part of Army Personnel Division to provide both short and long range review and planning of personnel reporting and statistical gathering.

Last year the Army Personnel Division tested and implemented the revised Personnel Reporting System, which provides an officer personnel data base at both State and NGB level. Initial collection of enlisted data at the State level was also initiated. The officer portion of the system became fully operational on 1 July 1969 as scheduled. Twenty-nine reports previously prepared manually by the States or NGB, which are necessary but for which NGB lacked capability, have been designed, programmed and tested. This will be a continuing effort to alleviate manual collection of data.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH

The preparation of the Army National Guard Register was automated in March 1969. The automated edition contains personal information on approximately 32,000 active and inactive ARNG officers and warrant officers.

During the year the Military Service Branch of the Army Personnel Division, NGB processed 9,479 letters of eligibility for retired pay at age 60 and 4,926 Statements of Service (NGB Form 03D) to officers in the Army National Guard.

The Branch also processed requests for verification of service performed in the Army National Guard, decorations and awards, and requests for statement of service for retired pay purposes. Correspondence of this nature totaled 3,987 pieces.

COMMAND SERGEANTS MAJOR PROGRAM

In February 1969, State Adjutants General were given guidance for implementing the Command Sergeants Major Program (CSM) in the ARNG. States were requested to forward CSM nominations to the National Guard Bureau not later than 1 May 1969. This would allow time for review and recommendation by the Chief, National Guard Bureau prior to forwarding nominations to the Department of the Army Command Sergeants Major Selection Board, USARCPC, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Additionally, several States were requested to submit nominations for membership in the Department of the Army Reserve Component Command Sergeants Major Selection Board to be convened at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Based on recommendations received, five ARNG field grade officers and three Sergeants Major (grade E-9) were nominated to represent the ARNG as members of the DA Reserve Components CSM Selection Board.

An informal Review Board was established in the National Guard Bureau for the purpose of determining the nature of the National Guard Bureau's recommendation. The nominations were reviewed for completeness and background and served as basis for the National Guard Bureau's recommendation.

The States submitted 509 nominations (66.7 percent of numbers assigned) for participation in the first increment of the program. Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Nevada did not participate in the first increment of the program.

Of the 509 nominations received, 428 (84.1 percent) were forwarded to the Department of the Army Reserve Component CSM Selection Board for consideration by required date of 23 May 1969. A total of 81 (15.9 percent) of the nominations were returned to the States as administratively unqualified for consideration at this time. Among causes for this action were: No current MOS Evaluation, no security clearance of Secret or higher, incomplete CSM Efficiency Report, not in CSM position, no letter of recommendation from State, and received too late to process.

The Selection Board action was scheduled to be completed by 1 July 1969, with the award of the CSM designation (MOS 00Z50) to be announced in a DA Circular on 1 August 1969.

ARMY SURGEON

The Army Surgeon's Office, National Guard Bureau, continued to place prime emphasis on obtaining maximum medical support for the Army National Guard to help obtain a high standard of physical fitness and medical readiness.

During FY 1969 the Army Surgeon instituted a quarterly newsletter to the various States which was well received by State Surgeons. The newsletter covers all facets of medical interest to the State Surgeons, several of whom wrote letters expressing appreciation for these newsletters.

Efforts were continued during the year to coordinate, in certain of the medium-sized and large States, the establishment of Army National Guard medical examining stations. So far about twelve States have established such stations. The procurement of necessary medical equipment for these stations was made possible by Change 1, TA 130-1, dated 29 May 1967. The Army Surgeon, NGB, believes that when the National Guard performs its own medical examinations it will save time and money and provide a better medical examination. Other States are being encouraged to establish medical examining stations during the coming year.

On 13 May 1968, 12,234 Army National Guardsmen were ordered to active duty with the active Army. From that date until 31 December 1968, only 67 of those entering active duty were returned to the States by the active Army because of medical conditions existing before mobilization. Thus, 99.5 percent of the ARNG personnel ordered to active duty were actually medically fit for duty on the day they were mobilized.

By 1 September 1968, all SRF II personnel were required to have a Type A medical examination which was less than one year old. The original plan for annual examinations was changed when Chief, Office of Reserve Components, judged the time excessive to accomplish the task.

For the first time, members of the National Guard in SRF II were required to receive the basic worldwide immunizations required by the active Army. The additional requirement was accomplished efficiently.

The Army Surgeon, NGB, stressed the importance of individual physical fitness to all personnel in the Army National Guard during FY 1969. A special senior officer physical fitness evaluation program was instituted to interest officers (age 40 and over) in the program.

Only \$736,000 of the initial FY 1969 ARNG medical budget of \$870,000 was used. This indicates that the State medical examination stations are doing an excellent job.

The Army Surgeon's office processed 35,900 cases during the year. A total of 26,806 officers' medical examinations were reviewed. Review of those records revealed 400 officers medically unfit for the purpose examined. The only enlisted ARNG medical examination reports reviewed by the Army Surgeon's Office are those referred for professional opinion. During the last year 278 such reports were reviewed.

Army Personnel Division, NGB, is responsible for final review of line of duty cases involving disease and/or injury of ARNG personnel. However, approximately 382 questionable cases were referred to the Army Surgeon's Office during FY 1969 for professional medical advice.

During FY 1969, approximately 459 medical vouchers for civilian medical treatment of ARNG personnel were processed by the Army Surgeon's Office, in addition to inquiries from the various States concerning hospitaliza-



tion and medical treatment for ARNG personnel. During the year, the Army Surgeon's office replied to over 1,033 inquiries to the various States concerning hospitalization and medical care for ARNG personnel at Federal expense. See Table 9, Appendix G for a summary of officer medical examination reports.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

The Army National Guard troop basis on 30 June 1969 consisted of 3,038 company or detachment size units with a total authorized strength of 400,000. This represented an increase of four units since 30 June 1968. See Table 10, Appendix C for a listing of the ARNG troop basis as of 30 June 1969.

Adjustments in the Army National Guard's force structure were relatively minor as it kept pace with changing National needs after the massive readjustment in 1968. The most extensive reorganization actions took place in Missouri and Texas where two Nike Hercules battalions were replaced by engineer, military police, and transportation units.

Other important actions included the organization of annual field training site units in Florida, Indiana, and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and reorganization from reduced to full structure of special forces companies in Montana, Rhode Island, Utah, and West Virginia.

SELECTED RESERVE FORCE

The Army National Guard Selected Reserve Force II, 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, comprised the bulk of combat elements in a balanced three Division Force Equivalent. The Selected Reserve Force training objective has always been to be ready to mobilize within seven days after alert and to enter active duty at 93 percent strength.

The "Selected Reserve Force" designation will be discontinued after 30 September 1969, since all Army National Guard units have approached a readiness parity by sustaining high manning levels in FY 1969.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

The training objective for Army National Guard units for training year 1968-1969 was the completion of platoon-level training culminating with the conduct of platoon training tests during annual field training in the summer of 1969. Artillery units were to complete battery level testing in the same period. Essentially this objective was achieved with many units successfully undergoing training one to two levels higher than the established minimum standards.

INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING

The continuity and progression of training at home stations were hampered by the major reorganization of the Army National Guard last year. This reorganization eliminated many units and added others. Therefore, it was necessary to assign new missions to entire units and to reassign individuals to new skill positions. The subsequent retraining program required units to return to a lower training level which resulted in a temporary reduction in combat readiness. However, the reduction provided units the opportunity to firm their training foundation and will insure an orderly, uniform progression to

desired readiness levels.

Training continues to be hindered by shortages of signal equipment, 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 all units increases, the need for larger, more adequate training areas to accommodate the training will also increase. Units continue to travel long distances to weekend training sites, which places an additional strain on equipment and personnel.

Attendance at inactive duty training, excluding constructive attendance, for FY 1968 was 98 percent for officers and warrant officers compared to 98.8 percent for FY 1969. Attendance at this training by enlisted men in FY 1968 was 97.3 percent and 96.8 percent for FY 1969.

ANNUAL FIELD TRAINING

During FY 1969 annual field training (AFT) of 15 days was conducted for all units with 368,286 Army National Guardsmen attending. This figure represents 98.1 percent for ARNG-assigned personnel including constructive attendance.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE TRAINING

All Army National Guard combat units, combat support units, and combat service support units, whose missions include support to civil authorities, were authorized to conduct four unit training assemblies of refresher training in civil disturbance operations this year. The use of other unit training assemblies for this purpose was a matter of coordination between Adjutants General and the Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command. The additional training has improved the competence of personnel in coping with civil disturbances, although the primary mission of readiness has suffered because additional regular training assemblies were not authorized.

SCHOOL PROGRAM

Officers and enlisted men of the Army National Guard continued courses of instruction at Army Service and Army Area Schools. During FY 1969, 8,968 personnel attended these resident courses. Additionally, about 65,000 Guardsmen enrolled in the home study Army Extension Courses.

Continued emphasis was placed on the attendance of selected key officers at the Senior Officers Civil Disturbance Orientation Course conducted at the Military Police School. During the year 575 officers attended this course.

During the last month of the fiscal year, the Department of the Army opened the initial flight training course to the Army National Guard. One man was authorized to participate in this program in June, the first to do so since September 1965. Present plans provide for 357 individuals to attend the school during FY 1970.

Locally-conducted schools have been authorized by Chief, National Guard Bureau, to orient commanders on the importance of Army Aviation as used in Vietnam.

Department of the Army announced the conduct of a resident/nonresident course at the US Army War College. Twenty-one Army National Guard senior officers were selected to participate in this course. Eight general officers



also attended the two-week Senior Officer Orientation Course at the College.

The latest reorganization of the Army National Guard caused an excess number of officers in most States. As a result, the enrollment in the State OCS program was seriously curtailed this year. The States restricted the input to the OCS program to about 3,000. This figure included about 300 members of the US Army Reserve. It is estimated that 1,800 will be graduated during the summer months of 1969.

ARMY AVIATION

During FY 1969 the number of aviators on flying status decreased from 1,719 to 1,640. The lack of Army National Guard quotas for primary aviator training continued to restrict the ARNG's ability to replace attrition losses. Chart 1, Appendix G, shows aviator strength for the past decade.

The actual accomplishment of 175,449 hours was below the Fiscal Year Program.

The aircraft accident rate per 100,000 hours flown was 10.8. The National Guard Bureau continued its emphasis on aviation safety by sponsoring an expanded army area safety conference at Springfield, Missouri in October 1968. In addition, The Adjutants General of several States were authorized to conduct Army Aviation Orientation Training for ARNG commanders of battalion and higher level units. This training was designed to acquaint them with the capabilities and limitations of aviation in the ARNG. The ARNG aircraft accident rate is reflected in Chart 2, Appendix G.

The requirement for enlisted crew chiefs and flight engineers generated by the addition of Utility and Cargo aircraft continued to expand. At the close of FY 1968 there were 130 enlisted men on crew-member flying status and 156 enlisted men on noncrew-member flying status.

AIR DEFENSE PROGRAM

The ARNG Air Defense Program consisted of 17 States providing one group headquarters, 17 battalion headquarters, and 54 fire units at the beginning of the year. On 16 August 1968, the Department of Defense announced the close out of Nike Hercules units consisting of seven headquarters and headquarters batteries (HHB) and 25 firing batteries. Of these, two ARNG HHB and eight ARNG firing batteries were involved. The two HHB and four of the firing batteries in Missouri and Texas were inactivated. The four other sites to be closed out were in Connecticut,

Illinois, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Except for the Pennsylvania battery, these units were moved to sites manned by the active Army. The Pennsylvania battery was inactivated and a replacement ARNG unit was activated in New Jersey. The ARNG lost 361 technicians as a result of this decision.

On 14 May 1969, the Department of the Army announced that five additional Nike Hercules firing sites would be closed during FY 1970. Three of these sites, located in Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, are manned by ARNG. Since this eliminated all ARNG firing batteries in the Philadelphia area, the HHB, 166th Artillery, Pennsylvania ARNG, will also be inactivated. The ARNG will lose approximately 289 technicians as a result of this decision.

The ARNG Air Defense units enjoyed a successful operational performance during FY 1969. Outstanding achievements include winning of the ARADCOM Commander's Trophy by Battery B, 2d Missile Battalion, 20th Artillery, Washington ARNG. The trophy is presented to the outstanding Nike Hercules battery in ARADCOM.

Twenty "E" Awards were presented to CONUS Nike Hercules and Hawk missile units for excellence in combat proficiency. Thirteen of the 20 awards went to ARNG Air Defense units.

ARMY ADVISORS

On 30 June 1969 there were 561 officer advisors on duty with 52 US Army Advisor Groups. This represents a gain of 26 advisors during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and a gain of 160 advisors during the fiscal year. These figures do not consider that portion of assigned officer strength consisting of advisor group administrative and executive officers. See Table 11, Appendix G, for status of advisors.



LOGISTICS

Six major factors influenced Army National Guard logistics during Fiscal Year 1969.

The requirement for redistribution of equipment to support the Army National Guard force structure after reorganization was a factor. This project, including the processing and transfer of over 16,000 items of TOE equipment, was completed during the fiscal year.

Development of plans and program support for a one-time upgrade of the Army National Guard equipment serviceability readiness profile influenced ARNG logistics. This action, to be implemented in fiscal year 1970, is an integral part of the overall Defense program to improve readiness.

Plans were developed to provide essential logistical support for the Army National Guard units scheduled for demobilization and return to ARNG status during FY 1970.

Emphasis continued on improving unit mobilization readiness and the increased logistics support associated with ARNG training activities.

Equipping and training of Army National Guard units for civil disturbance operations was also a factor which influenced ARNG logistics during the year.

Emphasis increased on ARNG equipment maintenance at both organizational and support levels.

FIREPOWER

The primary action accomplished in the area of firepower items was the completion of the redistribution of equipment necessary to support the reorganization of ARNG in 1968. Receipt of 262 M48A1 Combat Tanks from depot rebuild enabled the ARNG to turn in most of the M41 Combat Tanks which were in the ARNG inventory prior to the end of FY 1968. Fifteen 155mm Howitzer M109's were received against an overall ARNG allocation of 388. Continued receipt of these items is scheduled in FY 1970 and should significantly improve the overall ARNG artillery posture. Also 15,008 M14 rifles; 47 106mm Recoilless Rifles; 38 Mortars 4.2 on Mounts; and five M24A1 Honest John Launchers were received during the fiscal year.

MOBILITY

Principal mobility items received during the FY were: 549 five-ton Dump Trucks; 389 M151A1 ¼-ton Utility Trucks; 183 M151A1C ¼-ton Utility Trucks; 40 M62 Wrecker Trucks; 934 M715 Cargo Trucks; 424 M725 Ambulance Trucks; 4,533 M105A2 1½-ton Cargo Trailers; 130 M129A2C Van Semitrailers; 4,904 ¼-ton Cargo Trailers; 191 M548 Cargo Carriers; 125 M146 6-ton Van Shop Semitrailers; and 47 Light Recovery Vehicles.

COMMUNICATIONS

The most significant improvement in communications equipment was the allocation and receipt of Army Area Communication Equipment Items. 34 MCC-6 Terminal Telegraphs; nine AN/MRC-54 Repeater Set Radios; 37 AN/MRC-69 Radio Terminal Sets; and 21 AN/MRC-73 Radio Terminal Sets were received by ARNG during FY 1969.

Also received during the fiscal year were 28,398 telephones and 1,576 "old family" GRC-3-8 Series Radios.

TACTICAL SUPPORT

Significant improvements were made in the ARNG inventory through the receipt of several items of Tactical Support Equipment. Items received were: 10 Wheel Mounted Cranes; 30 Fork Lift Trucks; two Fuel System Supply Points; 672 Mine Detectors; 458 .5KW through 10KW Generator Sets; 18 30" Xenon Searchlights; 63 18-cubic yard Scoop, Earthmoving Towed Scrapers; five Laundry Units; eight Full-Track, Low-Speed, Medium Tractors; 21 Industrial Wheel, Diesel-Driven Tractors; and 63 Motorized Heavy Road Graders.

MAINTENANCE

Review of the reported support maintenance backlog indicates a reduction over last year. The general condition of ARNG equipment is improving through increased emphasis by commanders on the Materiel Readiness Program. The influx of new equipment, depot overhaul of tactical transport vehicles and continued use of an upgraded repair parts supply priority have also aided this improvement.

A reconditioning program was instituted in FY 1968 to improve the 5-ton and ¾-ton vehicle fleet. The final vehicles included in this program are now being returned to the States. A similar program is currently underway to recondition the 2½-ton truck fleet. Anticipated funding for FY 1970 should significantly improve the readiness posture of ARNG equipment and assist in further reducing the support maintenance backlog. A general improvement has been observed over last year in The Army Equipment Records System (TAERS). Materiel Readiness reports have improved and the error rate is considerably lower than for the same period last year indicating greater command interest.

ARMY AVIATION MAINTENANCE

Aircraft operational availability rates, for a majority of the fleet, were within the standards set by Department of the Army. The UH-19 aircraft receives extremely limited logistical support. The high rate of availability of this aircraft is due to an effective cannibalization program plus the exceptional maintenance and supervisory personnel associated with the ARNG Aviation Program. Additional U-6 Fixed Wing and TH-13M Rotary Wing Aircraft were gained during the year. These gains offset O-1A withdrawals and the continued attrition, through cannibalization, of the UH-19. See Table 12, Appendix G for ARNG Aviation Aircraft availability.

CROSS-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

The ARNG is continuing to provide maintenance support to DOD agencies. By far, the greatest assistance was provided to the United States Army Reserve (USAR) and the active Army. In a few cases maintenance support was provided to the Navy and Marines. In many cases ARNG activities are providing Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants



(POL) to DOD agencies in an attempt to reduce overall cost of the military establishment. These cross-service agreements benefit all DOD agencies and lead to a closer working relationship and understanding of each other's mission.

AUTOVON

During FY 1969, 31 additional Automatic Voice Network (AUTOVON) circuits were installed at various selected activities of the Army National Guard. There are currently 146 AUTOVON circuits in use at Army National Guard activities. Fiscal Year 1970 through FY 1972 AUTOVON requirements for the Army National Guard have been submitted to the United States Army Strategic Communications Command.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING LOGISTICS PROCEDURES

Work continued toward expansion and refinement of ARNG automatic data processing applications for logistics. This action was directed toward standardization of the logistics system as well as accumulation of additional budgetary data to more effectively support ARNG management needs. Major developments in the logistics program during FY 1969 include publication of NGB Pamphlets 75-2-2 and 75-10-1. These pamphlets are described in Appendix F.

INSTALLATIONS

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The National Defense Act of 1950 (PL 81-782) provides for Federal support of Army National Guard facilities construction. Each year since FY 1952, with the exception of FY 1967, funds have been appropriated for purchase, lease, construction, expansion, rehabilitation and conversion of existing facilities. Under this legislation the States are required to furnish suitable construction sites at no cost to the Federal Government. Funding for approved armory construction is 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 Guard and Reserve Forces. During the next three years only a few non-armory project starts were permitted on an emergency basis. During the first half of FY 1968, some urgently required armory projects were also authorized on a case-by-case basis pending development and approval of firm stationing plans. In February 1968, the Secretary of Defense removed virtually all restrictions and normal programming of construction was resumed.

Fiscal Year 1969 is therefore the first full-program year since reorganization. The approved Budget Plan provided \$9.5 million for construction of 20 armory projects and 15 nonarmory projects. As "primary user" of the facilities at Camp Drum, New York; Fort Chaffee, Arkansas; and Camp Roberts, California, the National Guard Bureau has been assigned responsibility for programming and funding of construction at these installations. The \$9.5 million includes \$0.5 million for construction at Camp Drum.

Funding

In FY 1969, carryover funds from prior years for the Military Construction Program for Army National Guard amounted to \$16.4 million with an estimated obligational objective of \$12.7 million, set by Department of Defense. An additional \$2.7 million appropriation was made by the Congress for FY 1969 (PL 90-513), bringing the total available funds to \$19.1 million.

Obligations

The total obligation for FY 1969 was \$12,847,607 as follows: Armory, \$5,701,151; Nonarmory, \$6,107,159; Advance Planning & Design (A&E), \$791,765; Minor Construction, \$247,532.

Future Requirements

The Army National Guard operates and maintains facilities in all 50 States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. In total there are 2,774 armories used for home station assembly, storage, and training. There are also 57 State camps of various sizes including four of multibrigade or division capacity. In addition there are 2,200 administrative and logistical support facilities which contribute to the training and readiness of the ARNG units.



All of the above facilities are utilized in accordance with the approved inventory and stationing plans submitted by the States during the reorganization of the Guard and Reserve Components completed in late FY 1968.

Approximately one-fourth of the facilities are not adequate to provide the intended support function and must be replaced. The present known backlog of construction requirements for the ARNG is almost \$300 million at current prices. This situation was aggravated by the virtual freeze on construction during the period December 1964 until February 1968 pending Department of Defense approval of Guard and Reserve Forces reorganization.

In order to provide more adequate facilities for the Guard in a reasonable time, the Department of the Army sought an increase in the Five Year Defense Plan beginning in FY 1970. By Program Change Decision the Department of Defense did approve an increase to a \$15.0 million annual level. There is a possibility that this figure will go higher as a result of a further study of the requirements.

Table 13, Appendix G shows the number of facilities needed to adequately house and train ARNG, the total adequate facilities in being, the number required and the cost of the requirement. The cost figures include new construction, additions and alterations to present facilities.

Although other factors, such as personnel and equipment, are also critical, there is a direct relationship between the availability of adequate facilities and the readiness posture of Army National Guard units. Armories, which comprise 60 percent of the backlog of construction, are needed for assembly of the unit, storage of weapons and supplies, and for the administration and training of the unit at home station. The overcrowded, insecure, and makeshift facilities now used by over 800 ARNG units contribute to waste of valuable training time, lower morale, loss or damage of supplies and equipment, and an overall lowering of unit readiness.

The remaining 40 percent of the construction backlog is for nonarmory facilities. These are of three general types: administrative/logistical facilities not at an armory, State annual field training camps, and inactive Army camps used for annual field training. All of these nonarmory facilities are urgently required to support the training of units either during the year or during the pay-off period of the two weeks' summer encampment. Any appreciable lack or inadequacy in these nonarmory facilities, which are of a minimum austere nature at best, will seriously detract from the achievement of prescribed training readiness goals.

In order to provide these needed facilities in a reasonable time and to minimize the adverse effect of an annual 7.1 percent rise in construction costs, a new Program Change Request has been submitted to buy out the backlog of requirements in a 10-year period.

REAL PROPERTY

The National Guard Bureau provides all possible assistance to the States in licensing appropriate Federally-owned facilities and in leasing privately-owned facilities when required for the Army National Guard. During FY 1969, the ARNG made use of 243 Federally-owned facilities and 234 privately-owned facilities under Federal lease, including 19 Army Advisor Offices, 31 Aircraft Facilities, 15 Organizational Maintenance Shops, four USPFO Offices and 160 Training Area Sites and Ranges. Table 14, Appendix G is a list of State- and Federally-operated installations.

REPAIRS AND UTILITIES

Federal funds in the amount of \$4,638,672 were provided under 55 separate Service Contracts with the States to operate, maintain, and repair the nonarmory facilities of the Army National Guard. These funds provide for operating costs, utilities, maintenance, and repair of nonarmory facilities.

In addition to funding under Service Contracts, Federal funds in the amount of \$670,614 were provided to support a total of 140 projects for minor new construction, alterations, extension, and relocation of nonarmory facilities.

RIFLE RANGE REPAIRS

Federal funds in the amount of \$87,610 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 are designed to provide the essential requirements for support of Army National Guard units during periods of annual field training. The following cantonment-type facilities are authorized: mess halls and kitchens, bath-latrines, company administration and supply buildings, battalion headquarters, brigade headquarters, battalion supply and ration breakdown buildings, dispensaries, enlisted barracks and officer barracks.

A total of \$5,127,541 in Federal funds was obligated to support the opening, operating, and closing costs of annual field training sites. Of this amount \$2,438,559 was obligated for Federally-controlled sites and \$2,688,982 for State-controlled training sites.

Weekend Training Sites. These facilities are designed to provide minimum essential requirements for support of Army National Guard units during periods of weekend training. Construction is limited to austere facilities required for the health and safety of troops and security of Federal property. Weekend training was conducted in a field training environment to the maximum extent feasible at 135 separate weekend training sites. Federal funds in the amount of \$1,571,671 were provided in support of this activity. Included in this amount, was approximately \$315,000 to accomplish 50 minor construction projects at weekend training sites.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For the first time in history, the National Guard Bureau was authorized to enlist women in the Air National Guard other than nurses and medical technicians. Sixteen applications for enlistment were approved during the year for Women in the Air Force (WAF) to become members of the ANG.

The ANG NCO Academy, which began operation late in FY 1968, graduated its first class, and subsequently four other classes, during the year. In addition, the Academy conducted five special short courses, graduating a total of 481 NCO's and has a full schedule of courses planned for the coming year.

Air National Guard units continued to fly in support of MAC, AAC, PACAF, TAC, and ADC. At the close of the fiscal year the ANG/ADC squadrons represented 55 percent of the ADC fighter force. Several units assumed new missions during the last year, receiving different aircraft and new gaining commands. Other units simply received a newer aircraft to perform their original mission more effectively.

The Air National Guard units which had been on active duty were demobilized and returned to State control. Those mobilized units performed an outstanding job and proved once again that the Air National Guard is truly a "Ready Now" force.





COMPTROLLER

BUDGET

Included in the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1969 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 following figures show the Budget Request and the adjustments to arrive at the final availability for the year. Direct National Guard Appropriations are reflected exclusively; anticipated reimbursements are not included. Dollars are expressed in millions.

	National Guard Personnel	Operations and Maintenance	Military Construction	Total ANG Appropriations
Budget Request.....	\$96.0	\$302.0	\$20.5*	\$418.5
Mobilization Reduction.....	-10.3	-40.0		-50.3
Airlift Retention.....	2.3	5.0		7.3
Initial Appropriations.....	88.0	267.0	20.5*	375.5
Supplemental Appropriation.....		10.8		10.8
Final Availability.....	\$88.0	\$277.8	\$20.5	\$386.3

*Includes \$12.2 million carryover from FY 1968, plus new obligation authority (\$8.3 million) for FY 1969.

The FY 1969 budget request was submitted prior to the first mobilization of ANG units. Subsequently the mobilization adjustments shown above were effected by Congress and represent the cost reduction commensurate with the diminished FY 1969 force. The airlift retention adjustment represents Congressional approval for the retention of three C-97 groups and one C-121 group throughout FY 1969. (The Air National Guard had previously been directed to phase out these groups in the first quarter FY 1969; consequently funding was not included in the budget request.)

The supplemental appropriation affected only Operations and Maintenance and included the 1 July 1968 civilian pay increase, \$2.7 million; Wage Board rate increases, \$4.0 million; Federalization of air technicians (PL 90-486), \$2.0 million; and the early release of mobilized units, \$2.1 million.

The 1 July 1968 Military Personnel pay increase amounted to \$3.4 million; however, reprogramming within the appropriation made possible the absorption of the cost, so a supplemental appropriation was not required. Military Personnel cost for the early release of mobilized units was approximately \$1.8 million; this was also absorbed by reprogramming actions.

Financial plans received from the bases continued to show improvement during the fiscal year. The increased quality of the financial plans provided a realistic depiction of mission requirements to the operating divisions in the Bureau.

Fund requirements in the supply area were approximately doubled this fiscal year with the expansion of the Air Force stock fund to include all system support items. In conjunction with the above expansion, the advent of the Depot Maintenance Industrial Fund concept enabled two major projects in the Operation and Maintenance Approp-

riation to be deleted. These were Project 411, Aircraft Maintenance Spares, Spare Parts and Supplies, and Project 438, Base Operations and Maintenance. Previous requirements in these projects were adjusted and transferred to Project 431, Depot Maintenance and Project 448, Base Operation and Maintenance.

The Civilian Personnel Cost Analysis (ANG-C11) was submitted monthly by the bases during the entire fiscal year. This report directly correlates actual expenditures of Operations and Maintenance funds for civilian pay with actual manyears used. The report enables the National Guard Bureau to provide the Bureau of the Budget and Congress with valid, documented information as to those aspects of pay and benefits necessary for successful defense of annual requirements. The report also serves as an important financial management tool to the Base Detachment Commander.

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

The ANG reviewed the Modernizing Military Pay Report of the First Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation, Reserve Forces Compensation for Inactive Duty. NGB did not concur with the recommendations inasmuch as they did not provide full comparability pay for ANG members. The submission of the Pay Modernization Bill to



Congress was postponed by Secretary Laird so that its provisions could be thoroughly reexamined.

Considerable effort was expended trying to get clarification from the Comptroller General of travel per diem entitlements for ANG members. Although still unresolved at the close of the fiscal year, efforts will continue until final action is complete.

The computer program for consolidating C99 Trial Balance reports at NGCC became operational in FY 1969. This completed the transfer of responsibility for A&F report consolidation from DPC, St. Louis, Missouri to the National Guard Computer Center.

Much time and effort were spent during FY 1969 in revising funding procedures for aircraft depot maintenance work which is now under the industrial fund. Revised procedures developed during last year should enhance P431 fund control and management during FY 1970. Improved procedures were also implemented in the Aviation POL area. As a result, responsibility for certification of Aviation POL bills was returned to the AF Stock Fund.

The Accounting and Finance Branch was reorganized to give added emphasis to command accounting responsibilities and to minimize station level accounting activities. Accounting for ANG military personnel appropriations was transferred to Air Force Accounting and Finance Center, Denver, Colorado. A portion of the O&M fund accounting and reporting responsibility was transferred to ADSN 412602, St. Louis, Missouri. Every effort will be made to liquidate remaining accounts as soon as possible and to develop capabilities needed for future operations.

Representatives of the ANG participated in an overall evaluation of the Air Reserve Forces Centralized Computer Pay System. Payment through the system has been excellent; however, the evaluation team recommended changes which would improve control and lessen base workload.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND STATISTICAL SERVICES

The JCS Force Status Report (FORSTAT) was implemented, Air Force Wide, on 1 March 1968. Initially, the only ANG units reporting under this system were flying units. During Fiscal Year 1969, nonflying units (GEEIA, Mobile Communications, Tactical Control, Communication, Weather, Recon Technical Squadrons, AC&W, Air Base Squadron) began reporting under this system. FORSTAT has already eliminated the Monthly Operational Readiness Report and it is anticipated that it will eliminate the Quarterly Operational Readiness Report sometime in the near future. Because of the flexibility of the FORSTAT reporting format, it is anticipated that supplementary information will be gradually incorporated and other previously required reports eliminated.

On 1 July 1968, the ANG Transport Utilization Report was changed from a manual report to a mechanized report, with no overlapping period for the two methods.

On 1 March 1969, ANGM 174-01 was discontinued and replaced by the "Index of Recurring Reports Applicable to the Air National Guard, RCS: ANG-U1." This index has been designed to identify reporting requirements and to describe data available in existing reports. In this way, the booklet can serve as an effective management tool. It is anticipated the new index will be published semiannually.

PERSONNEL

MILITARY STRENGTH

On 30 June 1969, the strength of the Air National Guard was 83,414, including 10,281 officers and 73,133 airmen. This constituted 99 percent of the spaces allocated by the Department of Defense.

The 84,260 paid drill spaces authorized as of June 1969 were 83.6 percent of the Unit Manning Document (UMD) of 100,748.

Of the 1,300 officers (560 pilots) and 9,211 airmen who were mobilized in January and May of 1968, 948 officers (508 pilots) and 6,415 airmen returned to the ANG upon demobilization in FY 1969.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL OFFICERS

New procedures for the promotion of general officers of the Air National Guard were established by the Department of the Air Force. Effective with the board convened by Hq USAF on 1 May 1969, temporary Federal recognition of general officer promotions and appointments is no longer granted. Permanent Federal recognition is effective on the date of Senate confirmation.

OFFICER PERSONNEL and AIRMAN PERSONNEL

Various tables referring to Officer Personnel concerning such subjects as officer promotion actions, average age by grade, total pilots, numbers of rated officers assigned, etc., are Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Appendix I.

Similar tables reflecting status of Airman Personnel are Tables 7 and 8, Appendix I. Some of the subjects covered are average age by grade and airmen on flying status.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD SECTION OFFICER PROGRAM

A Section Officer is an Air National Guard advisor serving on extended active duty, under provisions of Title 10, USC 265, and Title 10, USC 8033, in an authorized Hq USAF or major air command position. At Hq USAF and major air command level, the Section Officer helps formulate policies, plans, programs and regulations affecting the size, location, organization, training, mobilization, procurement, funding, and equipping of the Air Guard and Air Force Reserve. He also serves at Hq USAF as advisor on Air Reserve Forces Policy Committee on matters within his realm of responsibility, and at major air command level as Advisor to the Commander on Guard and Reserve Affairs.

The tour of duty is normally four years. AFR 45-22 contains guidance for submitting applications. There are presently 48 Section 265 Officer positions authorized at Hq USAF and major air commands and eight Section 8033 authorized positions.

AIR ADVISORS

The Air National Guard has been operating under a great handicap since December 1967. From the time of the SEA conflict until the end of FY 1969 the Air National Guard pilot authorizations had been cut to only one Senior Air Advisor per Wing. Also, since June 1968 the ANG has not been permitted to fill its Navigator authorizations. Therefore, to date the ANG has been operating with only 24 Senior Air Advisors throughout all the ANG units in the United States. This suspension of rated personnel will prevail for the duration of the SEA conflict.

REVITALIZATION OF THE OFFICER CORPS

The Air National Guard continued the emphasis which would assure that younger officers are placed in command and staff positions. "Revitalization Boards" which reviewed the records of all those officers with more than 20 years of creditable service were formed in most States. The boards reported to the Adjutants General concerned recommending retention of those officers whose service was vital to the Air National Guard and recommending transfer to the Retired Reserve or discharge of those officers whose retention was not critical. Response from the States revealed that officers had been screened out by 20 States and that nine States recommended that all officers be retained. The Revitalization Board did not meet by the end of the fiscal year in 16 States. Seven States did not report.

RETIREMENT

An analysis of the retirement certification project, which is conducted in accordance with Public Law 89-652, reveals that a total of 90 records were computed, certified and forwarded to Air Reserve Personnel Center for audit. After audit the individuals were notified of their eligibility as required. Thirty-three members were transferred to Retired Reserve and one member retired with 20 years' active duty, but was a former Air National Guard member.

WAF PERSONNEL

Effective 1 July 1968, the National Guard Bureau authorized the enlistment and appointment of women in the Air National Guard. Enlistments are for periods of either three or six years, must be approved by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, and may be for any position assignment authorized for regular Air Force WAF personnel. During FY 1969, four prior service and 12 nonprior service WAF ANG applications for enlistment were approved by the Chief, National Guard Bureau. WAF ANG enlistments have been to fill vacancies primarily in the administrative and personnel career fields. Some of these WAF members have also been employed as Air Technicians.

PERSONNEL DATA SYSTEM

The personnel data system has operated satisfactorily but

without significant change during the past year. The modification to update the system, which was scheduled to occur in January, slipped to 1 July 1969. The original schedule did not provide sufficient time for programming and testing. The modification will occur immediately following the last update (end of June) for this fiscal year, concurrent with the DOD-directed conversion from service number to social security account number as the personnel identifier. This modification will update the ANG system to a compatible configuration with that of the active force. It will also make other general systems changes, such as conversion of the date element to year-month-day, which is to be the standard configuration in all computerized systems within the Department of Defense.

Plans are being formulated for implementation of the Phase II Base Level Military Personnel System (BLMPS). A tentative data base has been established and general systems concepts developed, but means of computer support for the system has not yet been determined. DAP 1600, which proposes satelliting Air Force Reserve CBPO's on Air Force bases for support on the B3500 was concurred in, and similar support requested for ANG CBPO's. Final approval of the DAP is pending. Within the active force, Phase II BLMPS is being phased in gradually by base as the B3500's become available. The last active force base is scheduled for conversion in December 1970. The Air National Guard must be prepared to implement the new system not later than conversion of the last active force base, in order to maintain compatibility for mobilization preparedness.

Because of interface and use of common data between the personnel system and the Air Reserve Pay and Allowance System (ARPAS), and the effect of ARPAS on the CBPO, representatives of the personnel functional area participated in a complete evaluation of the computerized pay system during July and August 1968. The detailed systems evaluation was conducted within selected CBPO's in the field as well as the processing site, Air Force Accounting and Finance Center. The evaluation produced many recommendations for improvements within the system. A redesign effort is scheduled to begin early in the forthcoming year which will implement those changes determined to be feasible.





MOBILIZED UNITS

Nearly 17 months after men from 14 major Air National Guard units, representing 12 States and the District of Columbia, were mobilized on 26 January 1968, the last unit was demobilized on 18 June 1969. More than 10,500 Air Guardsmen were involved in the January-May 1968 mobilizations.

While the mobilized units were still on active duty, plans were made to make their demobilization and reconstitution as rapid a process as possible. To ease the transition, Basic Military Training quotas were assigned to the State Headquarters of the mobilized units in order that the returning units might return to a trained nucleus of skilled airmen. The returning units will receive training quotas on a priority basis during FY 1970 in order to meet the final reconstitution date of June 1970.

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 to afford the ANG commander maximum assistance in achieving an adequate skill level manned unit. See Table 9, Appendix I, for the FY 1969 training program.

During the fiscal year, 12,580 individuals went on active duty for training, using 1,611,809 mandays for a total expenditure of \$15,611,944 of appropriated funds. Detailed program accomplishment by training category follows:

Flight Training

A total of 196 individuals entered undergraduate pilot training with 123 completing the training. There were 52 individuals who entered navigator training and 63 were graduated as a result of a large number of entries in late FY 1967 (because pilot training lasts over one year and navigator training lasts 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 311 students entered this program.

Technical Training

Technical training was composed of formal ATC school courses, special training through mobile training detachments (MDT's) and factory courses. The number of entries for Officer Technical Training was 1,082; the number for Airman Technical Training was 1,079.

Professional Training

There were 19 students entered in Squadron Officer School; 24 in Command and Staff College; 20 in Air War College; and 622 in NCO Academies during FY 1969.

Recruit Training

The ANG was authorized to enlist nonprior service individuals to fill critical Air Force Specialty Codes 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. A table showing the breakout of recruit training is Table 10, Appendix I.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAM

The National Guard Bureau is responsible for providing Air National Guard units with a sound, basic on-the-job training (OJT) program incorporating the concepts and philosophies of USAF, major air commands, NGB, and the many Air National Guard units. This program enables the ANG organization to efficiently perform its assigned mission by training personnel in specific tasks, each fitting into a pattern of unity. The favorable results of the FY 1969 OJT program are reflected in Table 11, Appendix I.

Forty-four units in 28 States received the "On-the-Job Training Unit Achievement Certificate" for an outstanding on-the-job training program for FY 1969, 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.



Effective 1 April 1969, USAF deleted the Specialty Knowledge Test as a requirement for 5- and 7-level skill upgrading. The Bureau implemented this new policy for the ANG effective the same date. With the deletion of the SKT as a criterion for upgrading, the Bureau has made qualification on the Career Development Course Examination a mandatory requirement for 5- and 7-level upgrading.

The 5- and 7-level SKT's are now used by USAF in its new Weighted Airman Promotion System. However, the Air National Guard is not presently included in the testing program under WAPS. The possibility of including the ANG in a new promotion testing program in the future is presently under consideration by Hq USAF.

ANG NCO ACADEMY

The Air National Guard NCO Academy completed its first year of full-time operation in FY 1969. The NCO Academy conducted five regular five-week courses and five special two-week courses during the fiscal year and graduated 481 ANG NCO's.

During FY 1970 the NCO Academy will conduct four regular five-week courses and six special two-week courses. Military Airlift Command, Air Training Command, Air Force Accounting and Finance Center, and the Air Force Reserve have quotas assigned in the ANG NCO Academy during FY 1970.

ENFORCEMENT OF PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

Under the provisions of Title 10, USC 673a, implemented by Executive Order No. 11366, dated 4 August 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 Guardsmen whose unsatisfactory participation is due to failure to attend scheduled training. A total of 64 Air National Guardsmen were processed for involuntary active duty under this authority.

Any Guardsmen 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 intensive training. A total of 106 Air Guardsmen were processed for 45-day involuntary active duty tours for unsatisfactory training performance.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

The National Guard Bureau processed ten Air Force Commendation Medals (one Oak Leaf Cluster), one Air Medal, 10 Airman's Medals, and two Legions of Merit in the past year.

Recommendations for the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award were processed for the following units: 134th Air Refueling Group, 162d Fighter Group, 149th Fighter Group, 163d Fighter Group, 161st Military Airlift Group, 187th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, 178th Tactical Fighter Group, and the 126th Air Refueling Wing.



AIR SURGEON

The Medical Service of the Air National Guard is organized to provide medical personnel trained and equipped to operate the required Medical Facilities in support of Air National Guard tactical and aeromedical units to fulfill mobilization mission.

Currently the Medical Service is composed of 110 units: 12 Tactical Hospitals, 43 USAF Dispensaries, 36 Tactical Dispensaries, four Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons, and 15 Aeromedical Evacuation Flights.

Significant progress has been made during the past year toward enhancing the operational capability of the Medical Service in the Air National Guard.

A special Instructional Pamphlet provided guidance which assisted in improving the quality of the ANG medical examinations that are now performed by most of the ANG dispensaries and hospitals. Personnel are assessed and certified as available for worldwide assignment, temporarily disqualified, or permanently disqualified. In the latter case, action must be taken to discharge the member.

A survey was made in calendar year 1968 to determine the number of waivers for physical reasons. A concerted effort was made by Flight Surgeons to develop an in-house program to thoroughly screen physical examinations. This step assisted immeasurably in developing an outstanding effectiveness program for flying and nonflying officers. When personnel of the Air National Guard were mobilized on 26 January 1968, less than 1 percent of over 9,000 men were found unqualified by a Tactical Air Command Survey one month after mobilization.

The First Air Medical Technician Workshop was conducted 26 to 29 May 1969 at the Field Training Site, Savannah, Georgia. Attending the Workshop were 130 out of 137 Medical Technicians assigned in addition to a Medical Officer, Base Equipment Maintenance Officer, and Personnel Officers. Many facets of the Medical Technician position were clarified. Physical examinations, medical material, line of duty determinations, medical mobility and other related areas were discussed. The high level of interest and participation in the program, esprit de corps, and outstanding advancements are noteworthy.

The Air Surgeon's Office initiated conferences to discuss professional recruiting. The conferences were followed up by personal and telephone contacts. Doctors, dentists, and nurses have been recruited in this manner.

First line medical diagnostic and therapeutic equipment and supplies were procured to replace obsolete equipment. Medical funds for P470 accounts were closely monitored and the resulting savings were used to purchase the new equipment.

A number of medical material items were listed in the T/A's through sound justification submitted to T/A monitors at depots.

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. In mid-September 1965, participation was expanded to include an offshore mis-

sion to Alaska in which C-97 aircraft were used. In August 1965, two of the CONUS missions were dropped and three offshore missions were added: Newfoundland, Puerto Rico and Panama, and Cuba and Bermuda.

The active "live patient" mission has continued through the present date with an adverse patient incident rate of zero. Since commencement of this live Aeromedical Evacuation Mission, an impressive set of statistics has been accumulated. Please refer to Tables 12 and 13, Appendix I for FY 1969 statistics and cumulative statistics from 1965.

There was a continuing shortage of Medical Service Corps Officers in administrative and medical supply specialties. To some degree the well-trained medical administrative NCO (AFSC 90670) has alleviated the administrative problem. Table 14 reflects the ANG medical unit manning and will be found in Appendix I.

The Basic Orientation Course conducted at Sheppard AFB, Texas was attended by 57 physicians, nurses, and dentists. There were six physicians designated as Flight Medical Officers upon completion of the Aerospace Medicine Course at Brooks AFB, Texas. In addition, four physicians completed two phases of this course during FY 1969. This is a nine-week course and may be attended in three increments. Also, a five-day course on "Operational Aeromedical Problems" was attended by 30 ANG physicians, and the Flight Nurse Course at Brooks was attended by 66 nurses. Twelve medical career develop-

ment courses are in various stages of development.

The Office of the Air Surgeon has been conducting an office workshop for assigned Medical Air Technicians which lasts 10 to 15 days. Scope of training includes the updating of medical records and unit manning document programming of medical personnel. To date there have been technicians from 32 medical units including those in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska attending the workshop.

The 36-bed Air Transportable Hospital was used during field training and ORI. Instruments were examined for damage and all unserviceable pharmaceuticals, supplies, and equipment were replaced.

An overall evaluation of the FY 1969 ANG medical program indicates that medical units are well equipped and understand their support mission; a medical need exists for the ANG to support the active establishment in the air evacuation of patients; no epidemics of communicable or infectious diseases occurred during the annual field training tours or unit training assemblies; and that Air National Guard personnel are 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 1969 the Air National Guard had 858 Federally recognized units. Flying units were organized into 24 wings, 91 groups, and 92 squadrons. The number of support units and nonflying units was 651. There were 100,748 military manpower spaces allocated to major commands to support the Air National Guard force structure.

The Air National Guard Force structure by command is indicated in Table 15 located in Appendix I.

ORGANIZATION ACTIONS AND AIRCRAFT CONVERSIONS

A list of organization actions including unit activations, inactivations, and redesignations appears in Table 16, Appendix I. A complete list of aircraft conversions is located in Table 17, Appendix I.

FLYING HOURS

During FY 1969 the Air National Guard flew a total of 415,953 hours. This included 227,813 hours in jet aircraft, 162,305 hours in tactical non-jet aircraft and 25,835 in support aircraft. Achievement against the total flying hour program (429,100 hours) was 95.3 percent. The underfly occurred primarily in the fighter elements due to severity of the winter in some areas and fleet groundings for modification. Reduced utilization of the C-47 support aircraft accounted for approximately 5,746 underflown hours. In addition there were 6,540 hours flown which were reimbursed by Air Force for direct support of the following: Aeromedical Evacuation Airlift for MAC, 1,945 hours; Dart Tow for TAC, 1,771 hours; and C-121 training for ADC crews, 2,825 hours.

The Air National Guard flying hour program for FY 1969 underwent several revisions from the initial President's Budget estimate of 523,550 hours submitted in January 1968. These revisions resulted from OSD decisions, price increases, and program changes. Following is a summary of the actions which changed the ANG flying hour program during the fiscal year:

The January and May 1968 mobilizations, plus some program changes in airlift, caused a net reduction of 71,472 hours which adjusted the President's Budget to 452,078 hours.

POL price increases occurring in January and March 1969, (for which no additional funds were approved by OSD) as well as a more costly flying hour mix, accounted for a further reduction of 12,761 hours for a new total of 439,317.

An OSD Program Budget Decision (PBD) 126 directed a 3 percent reduction in total flying hours which resulted in a 13,372 hour cut for a total of 425,945.

Demobilization of the active duty units reinstated 3,155 hours to the FY 1969 program for the final adjusted total of 429,100 hours.

AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND UNITS

In FY 1969 the Air National Guard reached its peak in overall ability of supporting Aerospace Defense Command, North American Air Defense Command, and Pacific Air Forces.

The number of units which were performing full-time jobs for the Air Force was reduced during the fiscal year from 22 to 19. Two fighter groups converted to tactical aircraft and were scheduled to be transferred to TAC early in FY 1970. The 162d Fighter Group (FG), Tucson, Arizona will convert to F-100's and the 132d FG, Des Moines, Iowa will convert to F-84's in FY 1970. The third unit, 149th FG, San Antonio, Texas discontinued its ADC mission in June and will convert to F-84F aircraft in FY 1970. A wish of good luck in their new missions and a sincere thank you for past support were expressed by the Commander, ADC.

For the first time in history the ANG/ADC force is fully F-102 equipped. The 101st FG, Bangor IAP, Maine converted to that aircraft after many years in the F-89. Another "first" occurred during the year with some units performing field training outside the continental limits of the United States. A detachment of the 125th FG, Jacksonville, Florida went to Puerto Rico and the 163d FG, Ontario, California deployed to Elmendorf AFB, Alaska.

Again this year ANG/ADC units filled in for ADC and NORAD with commendable performance. ANG pilots volunteered to assist in ferrying F-102's to Europe for the active Air Force. ANG/ADC units flew a total of 126,790 hours in accomplishing many varied ADC exercises and stood alert for active ADC squadrons while they converted to new aircraft. ANG/ADC squadrons represent 55 percent of ADC's fighter force, and the F-102 unit located at Hickam AFB plays a major role in the defense of the State of Hawaii.

Ninety-six combat-ready ANG pilots volunteered for short tours of active duty through a program called Palace Alert and provided the USAF with enough pilots to man more than one fighter squadron continuously throughout the year. These ANG volunteers fulfilled their responsibilities at 32d FIS, Soesterburg, Holland; 525 FIS, Bitburg, Germany; 526 FIS Ramstein, Germany; 317 FIS, Elmendorf, Alaska; 405 TFW, Clark AB, Philippines; 596 FIS, Hahn, Germany; and the 82d FIS, Naha AB, Okinawa. Palace Alert is scheduled to continue throughout FY 1970.

A total of 137 units (five fighter wings, 22 fighter groups, 22 fighter interceptor squadrons, and 88 support units) compose the ANG/ADC segment. OSD manpower limitations of 82 percent reduce the authorized strength of 20,529 to 16,834. This limitation lowers the manpower in a typical F-102 Fighter Group from 925 to 759 men.

The average pilot spends about 210 days per year on some type of duty associated with the Air National Guard and flies about 135 hours per year in unit-equipped aircraft. Ground training for air crews is identical to the active establishment. The flying training requirements are the same and the support in exercises is above the active unit participation. The Air Guard units train and practice for General Inspections, Tactical Evaluations, and Operational Ready Inspections. They also fly target missions for other Air Defense fighter interceptor units and use the Weapons Center at Tyndall AFB, Florida for missile firing. Life



support training, which deals with survival of downed crews, is conducted at either Tyndall or at Perrin AFB, Texas. ADC units also fly special sorties for Air Force controller training. One of the little known activities of ADC units includes escorting, from a safe distance, airliners which have been hi-jacked to Cuba on that unscheduled portion of their journey.

ANG units play a major role in public affairs. Many fighter groups have excellent programs designed to keep the public informed of all activities of interest. These groups strive to make the local community and the nation aware of the value of the Air National Guard. In working toward this goal, the units sponsor open houses, family-employee days, orientation and field trips, as well as provide speakers for civic events and participation in other local activities. Flying formation flights on holidays and special occasions is another activity which plays a key role in the public affairs program at the local level.

MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND UNITS

As an important component of air strength, the ANG is included in all current war plans so it must maintain a high degree of operational readiness. ANG provides that force which has been successfully employed to influence the decision or outcome of past conflicts. This is as valid today in SEA as it was during World War II, Korea, the Berlin Contingency, and the Pueblo Crisis.

The responsiveness to active force requirements has been constantly demonstrated since our involvement in Southeast Asia. In FY 1969 the Air National Guard units flew a total of 81,826.6 hours airlifting 24,359.6 tons of cargo and 86,416 passengers throughout CONUS and to various foreign countries. This accomplishment was completed in conjunction with and as a by-product of training missions. Within the past few years the Air National Guard has been transformed from its former standby status to one of a ready global force, fulfilling the operational exercise missions on a daily basis.

The Guard/Reserve Forces have been utilized as an instrument of foreign policy in the past and undoubtedly will be in the future. Awareness of this fact has been a primary factor in the complete reorientation of the force composition. Two MAC units, the 106th Military Airlift Group, Brooklyn, New York and the 139th Military Airlift Group, St. Joseph, Missouri, converted to aerial refueling missions. Two others, the 105th Military Airlift Group, White Plains, New York and the 111th Military Airlift Group, Willow Grove NAS, Pennsylvania, accepted the new role of tactical air support. The conversion reduced the overall airlift capability of the ANG/MAC units, but the total number of missions flown continued to increase.

The airlift units readily accept requests from various governmental agencies. Noteworthy among these is the support of operation BOMEX, a project which seeks to understand the complex interaction between sea and air which determines weather patterns. At the conclusion of this mission the ANG airlift units will have flown over 3,000,000 ton-miles. The cost savings engendered by the Air National Guard's assumption of the many varied missions, as a by-product of training, are almost incalculable.

The mission assignment of four ANG units in support of the Military Airlift Command's Aeromedical Evacua-

tion System is of equal importance. During FY 1969 these units flew 435,571 nautical miles, transporting 2,321 patients as well as 6,286 passengers. These live missions are a major milestone in the Air National Guard's progress toward assisting the active establishment in its daily operations and continue to further the "Ready Now" reputation of the Air National Guard.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND UNITS

The ANG Tactical Forces performed in 10 JCS-directed exercises during FY 1969. Most of these exercises were conducted outside the continental limits of the United States. These ANG forces are under the operational control of Tactical Air Command during the exercise period and require extensive planning and coordination with refueling, airlift, and weather reconnaissance elements.

Three exercises, *Punch Card III, IV, and V*, took place in Alaska in conjunction with Army maneuvers. The fighter aircraft forces gave close air support flying under simulated combat conditions. The 136th Air Refueling Group (ARG), Texas and 134th ARG, Tennessee provided refueling support for all phases on these exercises. The 182d Tactical Fighter Group (TFG), Peoria, Illinois, participated in *Punch Card III* from 27 July to 4 August 1968; the 178th TFG, Springfield, Ohio completed *Punch Card IV* during the period 4 to 8 November 1968; and the 179th TFG, Mansfield, Ohio participated 2 to 12 February 1969. Forest fires in Alaska required the assistance of Army personnel and forced cancellation of *Punch Card VI* in which the 192d TFG, Richmond, Virginia was scheduled to take part.

Hawaii was host for Exercises *Commando Elite I and II* in FY 1969. Six F-84's from the 180th TFG, Toledo, Ohio left on 16 September 1968, and returned on 22 October after taking part in *Commando Elite I*. Men of all three groups of the wing received training during the exercise on a rotation basis.

Two groups, 102d TFG, Otis AFB, Massachusetts and 104th TFG, Westfield, Massachusetts of the 102d TFW, took part in *Commando Elite II*. ANG/MAC airlift was used in rotating men during the exercise. Refueling to the West Coast and return to Massachusetts was supported by SAC KC-135 tankers. Refueling across the Pacific was handled by the 126th ARW, Chicago, Illinois. Both groups contributed further in exercise participation by providing attack forces to a NATO-initiated exercise, *Silver Tower*, during 20 to 22 September 1968. Sorties were flown from the respective home bases so deployment was not required.

Three ANG fighter groups were involved in *Deep Furrow 68*, a NATO exercise conducted in Greece during 20-24 August 1968. TAC/ANG provided AFSTRIKE forces consisting of 36 fighter aircraft. The 178th TFG, Springfield, Ohio and the 192d TFG, Richmond, Virginia each furnished twelve F-84's. The 108th TFG, McGuire AFB, New Jersey deployed twelve F-105's. These Air National Guard units supplied 316 sorties of direct air support during the joint training exercise involving Greek and American ground, naval, and air forces.

Exotic Dancer II was held in the Caribbean area during 20 May to 2 June 1969. The 156th TFG, Puerto Rico, participated in this exercise and twelve F-104's acted as the opposition force. An HU-16 of the 135th Special Operations Group (SOG), Baltimore, Maryland participated as a Special Assault Transport Aircraft.



The 127th TRG sent five RF-84's and support personnel to Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico to support exercise *Bold Shot/Brimfire 2-69*. An additional RF-84 and pilot from Ft. Smith, Arkansas were obtained when severe icing and weather conditions prevented a spare aircraft from leaving Detroit. The exercise took place during 8 to 13 January 1969.

Bold Shot/Brimfire 3-69 took place in the Southern United States during 25 to 26 January and 12 to 14 February 1969. The 187th TRG, Montgomery, Alabama took part in this exercise. ANG fighter and reconnaissance units supported hundreds of minor events and exercises as a result of Army maneuvers in the CONUS, or because of airshows and demonstrations initiated by other commands. Units are alerted by either 9th Air Force or 12th Air Force, acting for TAC, to fulfill requirements. The fighter forces are usually called upon to provide close air support for firepower demonstrations. The reconnaissance effort is normally for aerial photography of Army maneuver areas or drop zones. These missions provide operational support to the requestor, and provide the ANG units with valuable training.

Project *Palace Hawk*, a volunteer active duty tour project for F-100 pilots, was initiated in June 1969. At the request of USAF, seven F-100 pilots volunteered for active duty tours of from 90 to 139 days in Southeast Asia. The pilots are stationed at Bien Hoa, Tuy Hoa, and Phan Rang Air Bases, Republic of Vietnam. USAF indicated that the project might continue; however, no determination will be made until late fall 1969.

Exercise *Creek Party*, which required five ANG KC-97L tankers in Europe on a continuing basis to provide refueling training for USAF F-4's and F-100's, completed its second year on 1 May 1969. The 126th ARW, Chicago, Illinois and the 136th ARW, Dallas, Texas with their five assigned ARG's based in Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, and Texas have compiled impressive statistics during FY 1969. The tankers flew nearly 500 sorties, provided 4,207 refueling hookups, serviced 1,884 F-4's and 608 F-100's, and offloaded nearly 2,000,000 gallons of fuel. Again this year the number of aborts was extremely low, only six.

AEROSPACE SAFETY

The Air National Guard completed FY 1969 with a rate of 5.8 major accidents for each 100,000 hours flown, which is an increase above the 4.9 rate for the previous year. There is no clear-cut reason for the rise; however, the number of accidents which involved the landing or takeoff phase of flight rose from 10 to 14, and the percentage of pilot/supervisory factor mishaps increased from 43 percent to 58 percent of the totals. The increase is even more significant because a number of units equipped with high risk aircraft such as F-100, RF-101, and F-86 were on active duty for most of the period. This indicates a need to increase the emphasis on high standards of supervision, performance, and air discipline while we try to provide a better operational environment by improving the airfield facilities.

Unit Safety Officers participated in an Air National Guard Safety Seminar at Norton Air Force Base, California in August. The seminar, hosted by the Directorate of Aerospace Safety, USAF, was most productive in that many safety problems were discussed and recommendations for corrective action were initiated. The first four classes of the ANG Command and Safety Orientation Course at University of Southern California were attended by 95 key officers. The course was designed to acquaint commanders, operations supervisors, and flying training instructors with sound accident prevention tools and techniques. It was favorably critiqued by attendees as a useful vehicle to enhance accident prevention efforts. Sixty Air National Guardsmen attended the two-week ANG Ground Safety Officers' Course at the California Institute of Technology. This was the second year for this course specifically tailored for Air National Guard units.

With the advent of Civil Service status for Air Technicians, Air National Guard employees now have access to major aircraft accident reports and, more important, can participate on accident investigating boards. The high degree of expertise available in our units, particularly in the case of weapons systems no longer in the Air Force inventory, can be used without restriction. Simultaneously, Air National Guard personnel can be trained in accident investigation techniques in a "real time" learning situation.

Two Air National Guard units were recipients of USAF safety awards for their outstanding records in calendar year 1968. They were the 119th Fighter Group, Fargo, North Dakota for Flying Safety and the 142d Fighter Group, Portland, Oregon for Missile Safety.





COMMUNICATIONS- ELECTRONICS AND WEATHER

COMMUNICATIONS UNITS (AFCS)

Organization

No new organizations were activated in the Mobile Comm Groups during FY 1969; however, the five units activated in Hawaii in 1968 which were reported in the FY 1968 report have progressed to a "satisfactory" status to perform their wartime mission. This was confirmed by the annual Federal Inspection report performed by Pacific Communications Area personnel during the period 3 to 6 May 1969. This is outstanding progress in a new mission for those units.

Equipping

Fiscal Year 1969 produced good results in the equipping programs for the Mobile Communications Groups and subordinate units. USAF is adding a portion of our requirements for Single Side Band equipment, Tactical Teletype Centrals, Technical Control Facilities, and other miscellaneous items of much needed Communications and Electronics equipment to existing Air Force contracts.

During FY 1969, contracts were also consummated to buy 14 TACAN sets and eight Tactical Communications Centrals from prior year funds. Those items should be delivered to ANG units within the next year. The contracts were under negotiation at the close of FY 1968 and were mentioned in the FY 1968 Annual Report.

In addition to the new equipment on procurement, the Mobile Comm Squadrons (Contingency) are in the process of constructing a standard Technical Control Facility at their home stations. Although nine are being procured for higher priority units (Bare Base) as mentioned above, the Contingency Squadrons will build their own and have them available years ahead of the programming and procurement cycle. Obviously, the "homemade" units will not have the full capability of the Air Force procured item, but they will satisfy the training requirements at a much lower cost and will be available and usable, with reduced capability in the event of mobilization.

Also as a part of the "self-help" program in the ANG Comm units, our Mobile Comm Squadrons (Bare Base) are modifying obsolete Air Force equipment by removing low power Frequency Modulated (FM) equipment from mobile tactical vans and replacing it with higher powered equipment with increased communications channel capability. These projects were completely standardized by having a prototype built by one unit, and then refined and approved by Air Force Communications Service and the NGB. Plans were reproduced and approved by Air Force Communications Service and the NGB and provided to all units concerned, along with funds required.

The combination of "self-help" programs and equipment-buy programs is gradually paying off in increased training facilities and operational capability in event of mobilization.

Training

The Mobile Comm Groups and all subordinate organizations conducted Annual Field Training (AFT) in a joint exercise, *Guard Strike II*, with ANG Tactical Control Groups, and other ANG support organizations covering a 30-day period in July and August 1968. Units deployed four complete Tactical Air Support Systems (TACS) under full field conditions with flying support provided by ANG units. This exercise provided an unexcelled training program for tying together all command and control elements necessary for an Air Force Component Commander to carry out tactical offensive and defensive operations. The TACS provide communications and electronics facilities to subordinate units, lateral organizations and entry into the Defense Communications System with its worldwide facilities. *Guard Strike II* was unconditionally an outstanding success.

The training program, arranged with FAA in 1964 whereby ANG controllers train on a regular basis in FAA towers, continues to be a very beneficial arrangement for both FAA and the ANG. We are hopeful that we can expand this program by authorizing additional training man-days to ANG controllers to increase and maintain proficiency in this career field where critical shortages now exist in USAF.

The one Special Communications Squadron is located and trains at Maxwell AFB, Alabama. This unit continues to provide excellent assistance to USAF in the operation of an essential Air Force facility and at the same time realizes unequalled training for ANG personnel.



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FIXED AIRCRAFT CONTROL & WARNING SQUADRONS

The 140th AC&W Squadron in Puerto Rico and the 150th and 169th AC&W Squadrons in Hawaii continue to provide air defense facilities and services for their respective gaining commands, ANTDEFCON (TAC) and PACAF.

Training capability of Puerto Rico's 140th Squadron was significantly improved with the initiation of the Systems Training Program at Detachment No. 1, located at Ramey AFB. This program, operated in conjunction with the main site at Punta Salinas, employs radar simulation equipment to exercise the Air Defense System in a synthetic wartime environment.

In addition to fulfilling their full-time air defense mission responsibilities, the Hawaii AC&W Squadrons are providing requalification/proficiency training for active duty weapons controllers assigned to PACAF. This program was initiated in FY 1968, at the request of PACAF, to support SEA requirements.

There were no major organizational changes affecting the fixed AC&W units during the past fiscal year. Fiscal Year 1969 saw improvements in equipping of the Puerto Rico and Hawaii forces.

In Puerto Rico, the search radar at the Punta Salinas site was replaced with a higher performance set. The new radar (AN/FPS-67) was obtained from a deactivated ADC CONUS site. Dismantling, airlift, and installation in Puerto Rico were accomplished by ANG forces.

Hawaii's Mount Kaala radar site was improved by the addition of a second height finder. The AN/FPS-6 radar will provide height finding coverage for a previous "blind" area as well as expanding total radar capability.

TACTICAL CONTROL GROUPS

During FY 1969, the high point of activity for the 152d and 157th Tactical Control Groups was their participation in Exercise *Guard Strike II*. During July and August 1968, the groups deployed their forces to become elements of the two ANG Tactical Air Control Systems which were established in the East and Midwest for the largest all-National Guard exercise ever staged. *Guard Strike II* proved to be one of the most difficult, but rewarding, field training efforts ever undertaken by the tactical control groups.

In the early part of the fiscal year, New England tactical control units participated with Massachusetts-based Marine Air Reserve elements in mutually beneficial training exercises. The tactical control units provided radar and ground support for Marine operations at the No Man's Land Island bombing and gunnery range, off the coast of Martha's Vineyard. These exercises provided an excellent training vehicle for operations personnel of the units involved.

The new ANG Tactical Air Support Groups have assumed the mission of the tactical control groups' Direct Air Support Squadrons. As FY 1969 ended, USAF approval to convert the squadrons to another mission was expected. It is anticipated that they will convert to Forward Air Control Post (FACP) Squadrons in the first quarter of FY 1970. In their new role, these squadrons will augment the tactical radar systems with lightweight, highly mobile elements for employment in forward operating areas.



Equipment status of the tactical control units is at an all-time high. Most of the equipment approved for procurement has been delivered. Some three-dimensional radars should become available within the next year. Further improvement in status of equipment is anticipated at that time.

ANG GEEIA SQUADRONS

The past year was an important one for the entire ANG Ground Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (GEEIA) program. Two new squadrons, the 130th at Salt Lake City, Utah and the 138th at Greeley, Colorado, were added to the program to bring the total of ANG units, for which AFLC/GEEIA is the gaining command, to 19. Both of the new squadrons were former Fixed AC&W units.

During the year AFLC asked the NGB to provide ANG volunteers to augment the Pacific GEEIA Region through 30 June 1969, as the Communications Electronics Meteorology (CEM) workload exceeded their organic capability. Over 300 ANG personnel volunteered for over 9,000 man-days with periods of active duty from 31 to 89 days. ANG/GEEIA personnel were located at Hickam AFB, Hawaii; Kadena AB, Okinawa; Tachikawa AB, Japan; and Clark AB in the Philippine Islands.

Comments from the Commander, Pacific GEEIA Region, were favorable concerning the work accomplished by the Air National Guardsmen. At the same time, our personnel received invaluable training while actually performing duties and utilizing skills currently needed by the regular forces.

The use of ANG/GEEIA personnel to augment the active personnel as in Project *Fast Race* in France in 1966-1967, and this last year in the Pacific area, indicates probable requests for such assistance in the future. It is understood that the AFLC/GEEIA will ask for an extension of the Pacific GEEIA Project for at least another year.

WEATHER UNITS

Seven Weather Flights returned from active duty status after providing augmentation to AWS units worldwide. Eleven flights provided support to AWS by performing their annual field training at active Air Force locations. Thirteen flights provided complete weather services to ANG flying units during field training exercises, and seven flights provided support to ARNG priority divisions at Army training locations.

Eight ANG forecasting officers participated in 30 days of reconnaissance weather flying in support of meteorological

research in the Caribbean area for the Barbados experiment. Purpose of the studies was to provide data on the joint behavior and interactions of the atmosphere-ocean system in tropical waters for the Global Atmospheric Research Program.

NAVIGATION AIDS

The ANG continued to operate and maintain Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) equipment at six ANG locations which provide navigational assistance and safety of flight operations in support of ANG missions and to civil aviation.

BASE COMMUNICATIONS

AUTOVON (Automatic Voice Network): Installation of common user AUTOVON services to the ANG was completed, including those ANG units which were called to active duty for the Pueblo Crisis and have returned to home station. A new program upgrading present AUTOVON service and extending through FY 1972, has been submitted to Hq USAF for approval.

AUTODIN (Automatic Data Network): Data communications for the ANG were increased from three test sites to eight, including two USAF communications refit stations. Equipment and services on test will become the ANG interim data communications system. Hq USAF and AFCS have received the NGB plan for the final AUTODIN service and equipment, Digital Subscriber Terminal Equipment (DSTE), with the request that a Communications Electronic Implementation Plan be written to provide DSTE/AUTODIN service to the ANG.

CRYPTO: ANG Cryptographic facilities at selected ADC, MAC, and TAC gaining bases are in various stages of construction with several locations completed. The locations with completed facilities are awaiting active USAF/GEEIA installation of the Crypto accounts. A full-time air technician crypto custodian has been authorized to those bases where an account has been established.

Communications Flights (Support): A new Comm Flt (Spt), the 176th, was recently activated at Kulis ANG Base, Anchorage, Alaska. This new flight provides the State of Alaska and Alaska Communications Region with their first ANG communications unit. Input was made by NGB to AFCS for an AFCS-proposed reorganization of the ANG Comm Flt (Spt).

Talking Bird: The ANG C-97E Talking Bird aircraft participated in four deployments in support of the U. S. Air Force.

AIR SYSTEMS AND LOGISTICS

SUPPLY AND SERVICES

In order to maintain a high standard of equipment in the ANG, equipment authorization reviews were conducted jointly by the National Guard Bureau, Air Force Logistics Command, and the respective gaining commands. These reviews had representation from ANG units to assure the base level points of view were known. Special emphasis was placed on the mobilization and deployment requirements of the gaining commands.

Survival radios (ACR/RT-10) which were in critically short supply have now been programmed for the ANG. Information indicates that deliveries of these radios will be made by October 1969.

Equipment surveys of the ANG are conducted by the gaining commands' equipment survey teams. During this year, however, some gaining commands reduced their survey schedules due to personnel and funding limitations. The surveys that were conducted have been very satisfactory and beneficial for both the ANG units and the gaining commands.

Joint efforts between the NGB and Air Force resulted in the orderly return of equipment of those ANG units which were demobilized during FY 1969. However, recently demobilized units do have some equipment shortages. These shortages are now being identified by the units and aggressive action is being taken to obtain the necessary items.

The AF stock fund has been expanded to include all system support items. So that all units can maintain a "Ready Now" position, increased emphasis is being placed



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on the management of supply dollars. To provide this additional management aspect, a Supply Requirements and Resources Review Panel comprised of representatives from ANG units representing each gaining command was established. The ANG S-105 and S-4 reports underwent complete overhaul. The changes will effectively depict the actual inventory position and fund requirements to meet mission demands. These reports are analyzed in depth by the Review Panel semiannually. Their recommendations are considered in distribution of base allocations and budget and financial submission to Department of Defense and Congress.

The National Guard Bureau proposal for a Monetary Clothing System for the Guard/Reserve Forces was re-accomplished. The same method of computing a monetary allowance was employed as is used by the active Air Force. The new proposal includes a clothing allowance for each drill/active duty day in which the member actually participates, instead of a standard monthly rate. The study was submitted to the Air Staff in April 1969 and in May 1969 was forwarded to Hq AFRES for review and concurrence.

Headquarters USAF is working with the major commands to purify NORS (not operationally ready supply) reporting procedures. An all command conference was held at Hq USAF in May 1969 and it concluded that the present system needs a complete overhaul.

An improved procedure suggested by the Air Staff to reflect an accurate operationally ready status was accepted and will be implemented in the near future.

While some of our newer mission aircraft were experiencing fairly high NORS rates at the beginning of FY 1969, the rates have gradually declined so that the fleet yearly average at the end of FY 1969 was 2.9 percent. This indicates that supply support received from AFLC AMA's is generally satisfactory.

The Annual Airmunitions Report, RCS: ANG S-3, was mechanized for the first time in December 1968. In so doing, it reduced manhours in its preparation by the ANG activities and consolidation time at the National Guard Bureau was also reduced.

VEHICLES

Normally 800 to 1,200 new vehicles enter the ANG inventory each fiscal year. Due to funds austerity, only 340 vehicles were allocated to the ANG in FY 1969. However, 480 M-35 2½-ton cargo trucks purchased from FY 1968 funds were received during FY 1969. Delivery of those



trucks greatly improved the vehicle fleets of ANG tactical control and communications units. Vehicle allowances for tactical control and communications units remained under intense study in order to align them with the new mission requirements of these units.

PROPULSION SYSTEMS

Action was taken late in FY 1969 to establish a repair facility at Clinton County AFB to condition jet engines used by seven ANG KC-97L units. The tanker units obtain jet engines from aircraft stored at Davis-Monthan AFB. Although this source of supply results in dollar savings vis-a-vis overhaul of engines, inspection and minor repair are required to assure serviceability before installation. The production schedule for the ANG-operated facility will be six engines a month and the work will be performed by a 13-man contract field team. The facility is in a centralized location which will conserve transportation funds.

Negotiations with Hq MAC were underway in the latter part of FY 1969 to establish a primary supply point at the ANG unit located at Dobbins AFB, Georgia. This supply point would pre-position C-124 spare parts and built-up engines at seven forward supply points in the European Theater to support ANG, MAC, and AFRES flights in that area. Engine build-up and repair of other selected components will be accomplished by a contract field team at the Dobbins location.

MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING

During FY 1969, depot level maintenance programs were accomplished on forty-five C-124 aircraft, twenty-one C-121's, forty-nine F-102's, nine F-105's, twelve DC-97's, twenty F-100's, and thirteen C-54's. These aircraft were all processed through contract facilities except the F-100's which were worked at an AFLC depot.

The on-base Inspection and Repair as Necessary (IRAN) by contract field team (CFT) was continued this fiscal year on RB-57's, F/RF-84's, F-104's, and C-123's. Thirty RB-57's, eighty-three F-84's, four F-104's, and eight C-123's were completed. Emphasis was placed on potential trouble areas; nondestructive inspection procedures were used where applicable. The central facility at Birmingham, Alabama continued the IRAN and rework of F/RF-84 aircraft that were assigned to the ANG from oversea locations.

During the year, a special program was initiated at the ANG facility at Lincoln, Nebraska to repair and replace F-84 downlock ribs. Work on 114 aircraft was performed by a contract field team and personnel of the 155th Tactical Reconnaissance Group. This program will be continued in FY 1970. A central facility for the IRAN of T-33 aircraft with field maintenance on the J-33 engine was located at Meridian, Mississippi. Twenty-six T-33 IRAN's were accomplished by the contract field team. Concurrently with the IRAN of the C-123's at Anchorage, Alaska, the 176th Tactical Airlift Group successfully repaired a C-123 which had been extensively damaged while on a special mission. Twenty-one F-105's received extensive wing spar cap repairs/replacement at the factory in Farmingdale, New York.

With the return of the F-86's from active duty, a Minimum Essential Depot Level Maintenance (MEDLM) program was initiated at the 174th Tactical Fighter Group, Syracuse, New York and the 175th Tactical Fighter Group, Baltimore, Maryland.

AIRCRAFT INVENTORY

The Air National Guard-assigned aircraft inventory totaled 1,703 on 30 June 1969 compared to 1,430 on 30 June 1968. The increase of 273 is due primarily to return of the F-86, F-100, and RF-101 mobilized units to State status.

During this fiscal year, the Air Guard provided forty-four F/TF-102's to a Military Assistance Program (MAP) project. Most of the aircraft were from four units. The conversion of an F-102 unit made available aircraft for transfer to alleviate the shortage of aircraft in the four units. One unit lost its F-89J aircraft due to conversion. Seven of these aircraft were delivered to the Navy at China Lake, California for testing to destruction and the remaining 12 were delivered to the storage center, Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona. In addition, eight F-89J's were delivered by 101st Fighter Group, Bangor, Maine to Patuxent River Naval Air Station for testing to destruction by the Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, Virginia. At the end of this fiscal year, the Air Guard had a total of eight F-89J aircraft assigned.

During this time, three units (two military airlift groups and one tactical fighter group) converted to a tactical air support mission. These units were assigned U-3A/B aircraft, a Cessna low-wing monoplane.

The 151st Military Airlift Group, Salt Lake City, Utah converted from C-97G's to C-124's, making a total of ten units now assigned larger cargo capability aircraft.



CIVIL ENGINEERING

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION (P 321)

As in FY's 1967 and 1968, the FY 1969 Air National Guard Military Construction Program (MCP) was limited by requirements of the Southeast Asia situation and ANG construction met only minimum requirements. Thirty-six projects in 20 States were approved. In addition, 11 projects in seven States were approved from prior year programs.

Funds authorized and appropriated for the FY 1969 MCP totaled \$7.7 million. As of 30 June 1969, a total of \$9.3 million had been obligated on major construction projects. This figure included funds obligated from both current and prior fiscal years.

Approximately \$1.2 million was awarded on major construction projects at General Billy Mitchell Airport, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Completion of these facilities will allow the ANG to vacate facilities which are city-owned so they can revert back to use by the city.

As of 30 June 1969, approximately \$3.1 million from FY 1969 and prior years was set aside for critical projects under design with contract award dates scheduled for the first and second quarters of FY 1970.

PLANNING (P 313) AND MINOR CONSTRUCTION (P 341)

In addition to the \$7.7 million authorization for major construction, an additional \$600,000 was made available to the ANG for planning and minor construction. Funds in the amount of \$500,000 were made available for planning. Utilizing all available residual planning funds from prior years and the current year's authorization, a total of \$890,000 was obligated or committed as of 30 June 1969. Sixty-five thousand dollars was obligated for minor construction during FY 1969.

MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND MINOR CONSTRUCTION (P 449)

The P 449 budget for FY 1969 was \$6.1 million. This amount included a special USAF project of \$1.6 million for runway and taxiway repairs at Gulfport PFTS, Mississippi. The remaining \$4.5 million was used to satisfy needs in real property, maintenance, repair and minor construction at all ANG bases.

PROJECT DESIGN

Major construction projects totaling \$15.1 million were placed under design during FY 1969. Planning funds made available to the Air National Guard totaled only \$500,000. Design costs usually vary between 5 percent and

12 percent of project cost when the Corps of Engineers or the Navy act as the design agency.

REAL ESTATE

The total value of real estate administered by the ANG as of 30 June 1969 was \$370 million. This included a total of 90 flying bases and 50 nonflying bases. Sixty-nine of the ANG 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. The remaining three are ANG bases.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The daily operation and maintenance of ANG facilities is provided through an O&M Agreement between the Federal government and the various States. Utilities, communications, maintenance, use agreements, and security are supported under the terms of the agreements. The Federal share of the costs of these functions in FY 1969 was \$12.1 million.

CIVIL ENGINEER LIAISON OFFICERS

During FY 1969, four ANG Liaison Officer positions were authorized for ANG Civil Engineer Officers in the grade of Lt. Colonel. One position is to be located in each Air Force Regional Civil Engineer (AFRCE) office at Dallas, Atlanta and San Francisco. The fourth position is at the Civil Engineer Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The position in each AFRCE office will be utilized to provide closer liaison with ANG bases in each region and to monitor military construction programming, project design, and construction. It is anticipated that these officers will have a favorable impact on the ANG construction program. The officer assigned to the Civil Engineer Center will be concerned with monitoring regulations, equipment and various new publications regarding applicability to ANG Civil Engineer units.

RELOCATION OF MASSACHUSETTS ANG UNITS FROM LOGAN IAP TO OTIS AFB

The State-owned facilities occupied by the Massachusetts ANG at Logan IAP were sold to the Logan Airport authority to provide for airport expansion. The funds received from the sale are being used to construct new ANG facilities at Otis AFB. The new site for the 102d TFW, Massachusetts ANG, is adjacent to the ANG Field Training Site at Otis AFB. The 102d is occupying temporary buildings pending completion of the new facilities.



1969 IN REVIEW



Army National Guard**Air National Guard**

\$274,664,000*	Operation & Maintenance	\$277,800,000
320,900,000	Personnel	88,000,000
2,700,000	Military Construction	8,300,000
\$598,264,000	Total	\$374,100,000

*An additional \$1,500,000 appropriation transfer was authorized by P.L. 91-47.

Congress appropriated \$972,364,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in Fiscal Year 1969 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 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 1969, the Army National Guard was in possession of Federal equipment and vehicles valued in excess of \$1.6 billion.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**PERSONNEL**

388,954 Officers and Enlisted Men
 52,683 Enlistees
 24,211 Full-time Technicians

ORGANIZATION

3,038 Units—a local force, available on the spot for emergency duty, dispersed to withstand nuclear attack. (Includes 34 units mobilized 13 May 1968).

MAJOR UNITS

6 Infantry Divisions (Includes 1 Mechanized)
 2 Armored Divisions
 4 Armored Cavalry Regiments
 18 Separate Brigades (Includes 29th Infantry Brigade, Hawaii, and 69th Infantry Brigade, Kansas, mobilized 13 May 1968).

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

2,774 Armories
 745 Organizational Maintenance Shops
 59 Combined Support Maintenance Shops
 60 Warehouse Complexes
 61 Army Aviation Support Facilities
 68 Airfields

ADDITIONAL DATA

20 AFT Equipment Pools
 41 OMS Sub-Shops
 4 Unit Shops
 1 AASF Sub-Shop
 3 TARS

**AIR NATIONAL GUARD****PERSONNEL**

83,414 Officers and Airmen
 9,108 New Enlistments
 16,466 Full-time Technicians

ORGANIZATION

858 Units
 24 Wings, 91 Groups, 92 Flying Squadrons organized as Fighter Interceptor, Tactical Fighter, Tactical Reconnaissance, Aeromedical Airlift, Air Refueling, Military Airlift, Tactical Air Support, Tactical Electronic Warfare, and Special Operations Units.
 651 Nonflying Units.
 153 Communications-Electronics and Weather Units including 3 Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons (fixed) and 19 Ground Electronics Engineering Installations Agency (GEEIA) Squadrons, 44 Mobile Comm Units, one Comm Squadron (Spec), 16 Tactical Control Units, and 70 Comm Flights (Spt).
 105 Miscellaneous units including one Weather Squadron with 39 flights, 12 Air Force Bands, one Air Base Squadron and 52 Air State Headquarters.

TRAINING

Schools—2,161 officers and airmen entered technical school training, and an additional 685 entered professional training; 123 pilots and 63 navigators completed flight training, and 311 pilots and navigators entered advanced flying training. Basic military training was completed by 8,750.

FACILITIES

90 Flying Bases
 50 Nonflying Installations

APPENDICES





APPENDIX A

Chief of

Division of Militia Affairs 1908-1916

Militia Bureau 1916-1933

National Guard Bureau 1933-Present

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

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APPENDIX B

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1969

Alabama Maj. Gen. Alfred C. Harrison
Alaska Maj. Gen. Conrad F. Necrason
Arizona Maj. Gen. Jackson Bogle
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 Brig. Gen. Clarence E. Atkinson
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 Brig. Gen. George B. Patton (Actg)
Indiana Maj. Gen. John S. Anderson
Iowa Maj. Gen. Junior F. Miller
Kansas Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell
Kentucky Maj. Gen. Larry C. Dawson
Louisiana Brig. Gen. Thomas Bonner
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. John J. Womack
Nebraska Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch
Nevada Maj. 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. LaVert E. Weber
Oregon Maj. Gen. Donald N. Anderson
Pennsylvania Maj. Gen. Richard Snyder
Puerto Rico Maj. Gen. Alberto A. Pico
Rhode Island Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland
South Carolina Maj. Gen. Frank D. Pinckney
South Dakota Maj. Gen. Duane L. Corning
Tennessee Maj. Gen. Hugh B. Mott
Texas Maj. Gen. Ross Ayers
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. Jack W. Blair
Wisconsin Brig. Gen. James J. Lison, Jr.
Wyoming Maj. Gen. John R. Carson

APPENDIX C

UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1969

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. Ignatius DeCicco
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 Maj. 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 Maj. Peter Tyanich
Nebraska Maj. 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 Maj. Edward P. Rowen
Tennessee Col. Percy C. Miller
Texas Col. Vernon M. Scofield
Utah Col. Morgan G. Higham
Vermont Col. Burton A. Paquin
Virginia Lt. Col. Harold S. Price
Washington Col. Donald K. Jacobson
West Virginia Col. Frank W. Haught
Wisconsin Col. Frank X. Magee
Wyoming Col. George C. Sims



APPENDIX D

OFFICERS ON DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1969

Wilson, Winston P., Major General, ANGUS, *Chief, National Guard Bureau*
Greenlief, Francis S., Major General, ARNGUS, *Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau*
Jelinek, Joseph R., Colonel, ARNGUS, *Executive, National Guard Bureau*
Hiatt, Dean R., Lt. Colonel, USAF, *Assistant Executive, National Guard Bureau*
Bray, Francis J., Lt. Colonel, USAR, IN, *Office of Military Support to Civil Authorities*
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*
Elliott, James C., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, *Public Affairs Officer*
McClanahan, Donald D., Colonel, ARNGUS, AR, *Office of Plans, Policy and Programs*
Riggs, Sammy, Lt. Colonel, ARNGUS, ADA, *Army Technician Branch*
Robertson, Wayne A., Captain, ANGUS, *Air Technician Branch*
Shimer, William H., Jr., Colonel, ANGUS, *Chief, Office of Equal Opportunity and Civil Rights*
Spuhler, George L., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, *Chief, Office of Technician Personnel*
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*
Ford, Wilfred C., Lt. Colonel, USA, AR, *Executive, Assistant Chief, NGB, Army*
Andrews, Donald G., Lt. Colonel, USA, AT, *Chief, Army Aviation Branch, Army Organization and Training Division*
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*
Chalmers, John R., Major, USAR, IN, *Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisors Branch, Army Organization and Training Division*
Daniels, John R., Colonel, USA, MC, *Army Surgeon*
DeWitt, Richard P., Colonel, USA, AT, *Chief, Air Defense Branch, Army Organization and Training Division*
Emory, Virgil E., Major, USAR, OD, *Maintenance and Services Branch, Army Logistics Division*
Finney, Joseph E., Lt. Colonel, ARNGUS, EN, *Chief, Facilities Branch, Army Installations Division*
Flather, Herbert H., Jr., Lt. Colonel, USA, IN, *Chief, Training Branch, Army Organization and Training Division*

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Frederick, Mishia, Lt. Colonel, USAR, AD, Supply Branch, Army Logistics Division

Gallegos, William J., Lt. Colonel, USAR, OD, Chief, Maintenance and Services Branch, Army Logistics Division

Hamlin, Frederick J., Jr., Lt. Colonel, USA, EN, Chief, Army Installations Division

Larsen, Kenneth G., Lt. Colonel, ARNGUS, EN, Organization, Mobilization and Army Advisors Branch, Army Organization and Training Division

Leach, Ross E., Colonel, USA, FC, Chief, Comptroller Division

Logan, Robert B., Colonel, ARNGUS, IN, Chief, Officers Branch, Army Personnel Division

McKinney, John W., Lt. Colonel, USA, TC, Maintenance Branch, Army Logistics Division

Oliver, Richard E., Lt. Colonel, ARNGUS, EN, Chief, Supply Branch, Army Logistics Division

Pillsbury, Hobart B., Colonel, USA, EN, Chief, Army Logistics Division

Ruzich, Rudolph L., Lt. Colonel, USA, AGC, Chief, Enlisted and Line of Duty 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

Wheeler, Murray K., Major, USAR, AG, Officers Branch, Army Personnel Division

Wohlford, Robert V., Lt. Colonel, USAR, FI, Chief, Finance and Accounting 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

Anderson, Kenneth D., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Air Operations and Training Division

Bradford, James W., Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of Aerospace Safety

Cooper, DeWitt T., Jr., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Supply and Services Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division

Cooper, Nathan, Colonel, USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon

Cotton, James P., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Air Comptroller Division

Crackel, Robert E., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Current Operations and Training Branch, Air Operations and Training Division

Crockett, Woodrow W., Lt. Colonel, USAF, 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

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

Esterlin, Francis E., II, Major, USAF, Air Operations and Training Division

Gagnon, Raymond C., Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, Operations, Maintenance and Real Property Branch, 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

Hanning, Royal M., Lt. Colonel, USAF, 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, Amasa C., Major, ANGUS, Management Analysis and Statistical Services Branch, Air Comptroller Division

Lamb, Thomas J., Major, 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., Major, 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., Colonel, ANGUS, Plans and Programs Branch, Air Operations and Training Division

Montplaisir, David H., Major, ANGUS, Personnel Training Branch, Air Personnel Division

Murray, Leonard P., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Air Communications-Electronics and Weather Division

Nowakowski, Anthony J., Major, USAF, Budget Branch, Air Comptroller Division

Piskos, 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

Renzi, 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

Sandlin, David W., Lt. Colonel, USAF, Maintenance Engineering Branch, Air Systems and Logistics Division



- Smith, Arthur C.**, Colonel, ANGUS, *Chief, Air Comptroller Division*
- Steadman, Jesse D.**, Major, USAF, *Operations, Maintenance and Real Property Branch, Air Civil Engineering Division*
- Stephens, Robert C.**, Lt. Colonel, ANGUS, *Plans and Programs Branch, Air Operations and Training 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, *Engineering, Programs and Construction Branch, 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 Commonwealth of 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, 2d Missile Battalion, 205th Artillery, Washington ARNG won the trophy for Fiscal Year 1969. 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. 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 U. S. Army Infantry School and the U. S. 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 by the National Guard Association each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard flying group. It remains in permanent possession of the winning unit. Units are judged on the basis of their tactical, technical, administrative and logistical efficiency. The trophy is a large silver globe, on a silver base. The Fiscal Year 1968

winner was the 133d Military Airlift Group, Minnesota ANG.

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 Fiscal Year 1968 Trophy was awarded to the 142d Fighter Group, Oregon ANG.

Air Force Association Outstanding Unit Trophy. This trophy is awarded yearly on a rotating basis to the most outstanding Air National Guard flying group. The trophy is a large bowl upon which is engraved the name of each winning unit. The Fiscal Year 1968 winner was the 133d Military Airlift Group, Minnesota ANG.

The National Guard Association Plaques (Air). These plaques are awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the ANG/ADC, ANG/MAC, ANG/TAC flying group and ANG Communications, Electronic/Weather (ANG/CE&W) unit adjudged most operationally ready. The criteria used are aircrew readiness, readiness of other than aircrew personnel, operational readiness of aircraft, accident rates and flying safety programs. Winning units were the following:

CATEGORY	UNIT	STATE
ANG/ADC	142d Fighter Group	Oregon
ANG/MAC	133d Military Airlift Group	Minnesota
ANG/TAC	187th Tactical Reconnaissance Group	Alabama
ANG/CE&W	187th Communications Flight (Spt)	Alabama

Air Force Association Outstanding Airman Award. This award, an engraved bronze plaque, is presented by the Air Force Association each year to the most outstanding Air National Guard Airman, and remains his permanent possession. The winner of the 1968 award was Senior Master Sergeant Tim E. Wheeler, 161st Aeromedical Airlift Group, Arizona ANG.

Earl T. Ricks Trophy. The Ricks Trophy is awarded by the Air Force Association to an outstanding Air National Guard flying group. The selection is based on the most significant achievement by an aircrew member or aircrew coping with an inflight emergency during the year. Winner of the Ricks Trophy for 1968 was the 154th Fighter Group, Hawaii ANG, for the outstanding achievement by Major Melvin G. Yen. Major Yen accomplished a successful flame-out landing of an F-102 aircraft on 13 July 1968 and prevented, through his exceptional skill and knowledge, serious loss of life and property.

McCallister Trophy. The name of a much-admired Air National Guard Commander is perpetuated in this trophy which is presented each year to the most outstanding ANG/C-97 equipped Air National Guard flying group. Named for the late Colonel David F. McCallister, killed in the crash of a T-33 jet trainer in 1961, the trophy is a seven-foot long model of a C-97 Boeing "Stratocruiser" flown by nine Air National Guard flying groups. The award is rotated annually on the basis of tactical, technical, administrative, and logistical effectiveness. The 1968 winner was the 133d Military Airlift Group, Minnesota ANG.

APPENDIX F

REVISIONS, CHANGES AND NEW REGULATIONS PUBLISHED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1969

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Aviation

NGR 95 (*Army Aviation - General Provisions*) was revised to reflect a new concept in the organization and operation of the ARNG Aviation Program. It defines and indicates the responsibilities of an Army Aviation Support Facility, an Army Aviation Flight Activity and the commanders thereof, and of the State Aviation Officer. Also, it includes new procedures for procurement of aviation fuels and lubricants and establishes requirements for an initial aircraft accident/incident report and for an Indirect Support Aircraft Report. This regulation designates individuals who may be carried as passengers in ARNG aircraft.

NGR 95-1 (*Selection and Processing of Applicants for Training or Designation as Army Aviators*). This regulation was revised to include the procedures pertaining to the selection of ARNG personnel for initial flight training in fixed or rotary wing aircraft and to the awarding of the aeronautical designation and/or issuance of flying status for former military aviators.

NGR 95-3 (*Utilization of Additional Flight Training Periods for ARNG Aviators and Crewmembers*). This regulation was revised to add a provision that requires a designated officer (aviator) and necessary maintenance technicians to be on duty to support all scheduled additional flight training periods.

NGR 96 (*Army Aircraft Inventory, Status, and Flying Time - Reports Control Symbol AMC-130*). This is a new regulation which was developed to prescribe procedures for reporting statistical data pertinent to the inventory, assignment, status, flying time, and landings of all aircraft assigned to the Army National Guard, and to outline procedures for reporting maintenance, manhour and repair parts expenditures associated with the operational readiness condition of all assigned aircraft.

Commissioned and Warrant Officers

NGR 20-1 (*Appointment, Assignment, and Transfer*) was changed to provide for the assignment of chaplains to Army National Guard units one grade over the authorized TOE/TDA position. This change brings this regulation into consonance with the policy for assignment of chaplains in the USAR as prescribed in AR 140-10.

NGR 20-2 (*Federal Recognition*). A change to this regulation announced the new policy (effective 21 April 1969) directed by the Department of Defense pertaining to the effective date of appointment or promotion, of drawing pay, and of assuming rank to and within general officer grades in the Army and Air National Guard. This policy in effect discontinues the practice of extending temporary Federal recognition and delays permanent recognition, with concurrent Reserve of the Army appointment, until confirmation by the Senate, if vacancies exist within the

statutory limitations, or if no vacancies exist at the time nomination is confirmed by the Senate, on the date such vacancies occur.

NGR 20-4 (*Termination of Appointment and Withdrawal of Federal Recognition*). The revision of this regulation was necessitated by the enactment of Public Law 90-486 (National Guard Technician Act) which was effective on 1 January 1969. Major changes: (1) Provide for termination of State appointments under State regulations as well as State laws; (2) Permit retention of USPFPO until the end of the month in which they reach age 60 as opposed to age 60; (3) Stipulate that the Chief, National Guard Bureau may authorize retention of officers assigned to Selective Service Sections up to age 60; and (4) Permit officer technicians to be retained until the end of the month in which they reach age 60, regardless of unit of assignment, subject to certain limitations, such as, attainment of eligibility for an immediate annuity under the Civil Service Retirement System or State retirement system for those technicians who elected to continue membership therein; termination of declination for promotion; and removal because of having twice failed of selection for promotion, cause or physical disability.

NGR 20-6 (*Efficiency and Physical Fitness Boards*) was revised to: (1) Prescribe new criteria and procedures for determining the capacity and general fitness of commissioned and warrant officers for continued Federal recognition in the Army National Guard; (2) Require the establishment of a board of officers under provisions of AR 15-6 to determine whether an individual should be retained; (3) Add conditions which constitute substandard performance of duty which ultimately results in withdrawal of Federal recognition from an officer; (4) Provides procedures for processing of actions for withdrawal of Federal recognition. Further, a change was processed to this regulation which clarified the procedures under which an Army National Guard officer would be permitted to submit his resignation in lieu of instituting proceedings for withdrawal of Federal recognition.

NGR 20-8 (*Selective Retention*). This is a new regulation which was developed to provide criteria and procedures for removal of those commissioned and warrant officers with over 20 years of qualifying service whose retention value is limited as determined by a board of officers.



NGR 21-1 (*Qualification Record - Officers and Warrant Officers*) was revised to provide specific guidance in the preparation and maintenance of the Officer Qualification Record (DA Form 66) and to make the preparation and maintenance of a duplicate DA Form 66 permissive.

NGR 22 (*Federal Recognition and Administration*) was changed to provide for appointment in grade of Chief Warrant Officer W2 of the Army National Guard personnel currently serving in grades of E8 or E9 in accordance with provisions of paragraph 1-7b(3), AR 135-100.

Deceased Personnel

NGR 63-2 (*Report of Death*) was revised to specifically indicate the persons responsible for submitting the report of death and notifying the next of kin in those cases where ARNG personnel are involved. The active Army installation commander is responsible in those cases where ARNG personnel are participating in the REP Program or attending active Army service schools and the State Adjutant General in all other cases.

Enlisted Personnel

NGR 25-1 (*Enlistment and Reenlistment*). Two changes were published to this regulation. The first change provided authority for the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to authorize an extension of enlistment beyond age 60, but not to exceed 2 years, for the purpose of qualifying for retirement under Public Law 90-486. The second change announced the new priorities for enlistment in the Army National Guard as directed by revised DOD Directive 1205.14.

NGR 25-2 (*Administrative Procedures*) was revised to provide the criteria for award of the MOS to enlisted personnel based upon on-the-job training.

NGR 25-3 (*Discharge and Separation*). This regulation was revised to prescribe the various categories or control groups of the Army Reserve to which the State Adjutant General may assign an individual in State discharge orders when an enlisted person is discharged from the Army National Guard of the State only to become a member of the USAR.

NGR 25-4 (*Personnel Records*) was changed to provide that upon concurrent discharge from the Army National Guard of the State and as a Reserve of the Army that (1) the jacket and a copy of NGB Form 22 will be forwarded to the State Adjutant General, and (2) a copy of NGB Form 22 will be forwarded to the Commanding Officer, U. S. Army Administration Center in St. Louis, Missouri.



NGR 25-6 (*Promotions and Reductions*) was revised to remove the restriction that prohibited the promotion of ARNG personnel participating in initial active duty for training under the REP Program. School commandants and commanders of training installations may promote qualified enlisted men undergoing training of 24 weeks or longer as follows: (1) Those who enter the course as E2 may be promoted to E3 upon completion of 4 months in grade. One half of this time may be waived for outstanding individuals; (2) Personnel may be promoted to E4 upon successful completion of the course.

Federal Property

NGR 75-2-1 (*Property Accountability*) was revised to update the references and to include the forms required by AR 735-35.

NGR 75-2-2 (*Supply and Accounting Procedures for the Office of the USPFO*) was changed to bring this regulation into line with the recent change to AR 725-50, and to add a requirement for a mission support plan in accordance with AR 700-70.

NGB Pamphlet 75-2-2 (*Mechanized Supply and Accounting Procedures for the Office of the USPFO*). This is a new pamphlet which establishes mechanized supply and accounting procedures for the USPFO's of the several States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

NGR 75-2-3 (*Supply and Accounting Procedures for TOE/TDA Units, Organizations, or Activities*) was revised to align procedures to those prescribed in AR 735-35; to clarify repair parts procedures and to show items of individual clothing and equipment which may be retained by enlisted personnel.

NGR 75-3 (*Care and Safeguarding*) was revised to: (1) Update lock specifications and to require greater control over combination of locks; (2) Allow weapons to be stored in depot-type containers while awaiting disposition; (3) Require removal of names of individuals who are authorized access to supply rooms and vaults from the doors, and to (4) Replace the names with the telephone number of the local police.

Federal Property

NGR 75-10 (*Logistics Management Report (RCS: ARNGB-22)*). This regulation has been developed to prescribe responsibilities for the preparation of the Logistics Management Report and supersedes the requirement to report supply management information on NGB Forms 46 and 53.

NGB Pamphlet 75-10-1 (*Logistics Management Reporting Procedures - ARNG Budget Computation and Summary*)



Report). In conjunction with the responsibilities prescribed in NGR 75-10 for the preparation of the Logistics Management Report, this pamphlet has been revised to provide the ADP procedures for use by the Army National Guard.

Financial Administration

NGR 58 (*Pay and Allowances—Army National Guard*) was changed to add a paragraph pertaining to basic allowance for quarters and to prescribe documents required to substantiate claims for entitlement.

NGB Pamphlet 50-2 (*Quarterly Review of State Operating Budget*) has been revised to standardize manner of submitting quarterly review by all States; eliminate the requirement for the National Guard Bureau to publish voluminous instructions for each quarterly review; eliminate unnecessary workload at State level and mechanize portions of the quarterly review. In this connection, the second and third quarterly reviews will be submitted at the end of November and February instead of the end of each calendar quarter as previously required.

NGB Pamphlet 50-3 (*Formulation of State Operating Budget*) is a new pamphlet which was developed to provide a standard system for submission of State operating budgets by all States. This system includes formats for submitting budget data utilizing IBM equipment.

Historical Activities

NGR 5 (*Military History—Army National Guard*). This regulation was revised to delineate the responsibilities of the Office of Military History, Department of the Army, the Institute of Heraldry, and the State Adjutants General in connection with: (1) The determination and publication of the lineage and honors of Army National Guard units and for approval of applications of special organizational designations; (2) The design, preparation and approval of coats of arms, distinctive insignia and shoulder sleeve insignia for Army National Guard units; (3) The preparation and use of military history in the Army National Guard.

Inactive Army National Guard

NGR 30 (*Inactive Army National Guard—Administration*) was revised to: (1) Permit the Chief, National Guard Bureau to grant exceptions to the 10 percent strength limitation of the Inactive Army National Guard imposed on the States; (2) Delineate reasons for transfer to the Inactive Army National Guard; (3) Permit individuals with unfulfilled Ready Reserve obligation to be assigned to the Inactive Army National Guard while engaged in temporary missionary assignments; (4) Prohibit transfer of officers



serving under declaration of ROPA promotion; and (5) Authorize retention in the Inactive Army National Guard for a maximum period of one year except for those individuals on missionary assignments who may be retained for not longer than two years and six months.

Installations

NGB Pamphlet 74-2 (*Repair and Utilities—Army National Guard Program*) was changed to require that one copy of NGB Form 38-1 (Project Completion Report) be submitted within 30 days to the National Guard Bureau.

Medical Service

NGR 62 (*Medical Care*) was revised to clarify procedures for approving vouchers for civilian medical care and to make the provisions of AR 40-562 pertaining to immunizations applicable to the Army National Guard.

Military Personnel

NGR 10 (*Personnel Identification—Identification Cards*). This regulation was updated in accordance with AR 606-5. The major change authorizes the State Adjutant General to issue the DD Form 1173 to dependents of Army National Guard personnel performing full-time training duty for periods in excess of 30 days, or upon entry on extended active duty.

NGR 23 (*Retirement for Members of the Army National Guard*) was changed to provide authority for forwarding copies of NGB Form 23 with the personnel records of the individuals who are ordered to active duty with their units.

NGR 26 (*Service Obligations and Enforcement Procedures*) was revised to: (1) Include reference to AR 135-91 and to make the enforcement provisions pertaining to satisfactory participation of obligated enlisted personnel applicable to the Army National Guard; (2) Define the responsibilities of the unit commander for the preparation and submission of DD Form 44 (Record of Military Status of Registrant).

NGR 28 (*Line of Duty Investigations*) was revised to provide for the use of DA Form 2173 for administrative determination in lieu of DD Form 689 (Individual Sick Slip) or when treated by a civilian doctor or in a medical facility, and further, to provide for elimination of an informal investigation based solely on basis that expenditures of Army National Guard funds may be involved for payment of medical expense. However, when incapacitation pay may result because of injury or disease, an informal investigation will be required.

Military Security

NGR 34 (*Safeguarding Defense Information*) was revised to place emphasis on communication security by making the provisions of AR 380-8 applicable to the Army National Guard.

NGR 35 (*Security Program*) was changed to require a background investigation or update of such investigation at least every five years for officers assigned to or to be assigned to general officer positions in the Army National Guard.

Military Publications

NGB Pamphlet 2-1-1 (*Index of National Guard Bureau Publications—National Guard Regulations, NGB Pamphlets and NGB Forms*) was updated to include current publications.

NGR 2-1/ANGR 5-5 (*National Guard Bureau Publications*). This is a new joint regulation which was developed to establish a standard publications system for the National Guard Bureau and define the types of publications that will be issued by the Chief, National Guard Bureau as authorized by AR 130-5/AFR 45-2. This is the first time that the system for the Army National Guard has been published. However, the system for the Air National Guard was published in ANGR 5-5 and ANGR 5-22. The major policy change in this publication is that the latest edition of an applicable Army, Air Force or gaining command publication becomes applicable when issued, unless specifically deleted from the applicability list or unless modified by an NGB publication.

NGR 2-4 (*Orders*). This regulation was completely revised and updated in accordance with AR 310-10.

a. Common changes to sample formats include: (1) Addition of social security number in each standard name line; (2) Restyling, using block style; (3) Inclusion of two-letter abbreviation for States and ZIP code designations; (4) Removal of enlisted pay grade designations, except Pvt E1 and E2; (5) Optional use of several lead lines(LL).

b. Changes to the "SEQUENTIA" portion included: (1) Addition of the term "annual field training" (AFT) as a major subject to facilitate locating AFT paragraph formats; (2) Deletion of the terms "Rating" and "Miscellaneous" to conform with AR 310-10.

Mobilization

NGR 6 (*Procedures*) was updated by deleting the corps headquarters which were eliminated from the channel of communication, and to reflect the current relationship between Army National Guard units and Army headquarters during mobilization.

Records Management

NGR 3/ANGR 181-05 (*Maintenance and Disposition of Records*) was revised to specifically require that the Army National Guard adopt the file system prescribed in AR 345-210 and AR 345-215 and that the Air National Guard follow the system prescribed in AFM 181-4. Previously the use of these systems was optional within the units of the Army and Air National Guard, and the State Adjutant General was permitted to designate the system to be used.



Reports

NGR 56-2 (*Unit Readiness Report—Army National Guard (RCS CSGPO-313)*). This is a new regulation which establishes uniform readiness standards and reporting procedures which are designed to inform Headquarters, Department of the Army and commanders at all levels of the readiness of the Army National Guard as required by AR 135-8.

NGR 57 (*Morning Reports—Army National Guard*). This regulation was updated in accordance with AR 335-60, and to include an exception to the entry "Dropped from the Rolls of the Organization" for the Army National Guard.

Supplies and Equipment

NGR 75-9: Stock Control—Equipment Status Reporting System; Equipment Status Report; Army National Guard Activities (RCS ARNGB 28 (RI)) was revised to provide instructions for the preparation and submission of card formats for the Army National Guard Equipment Status Report and implements the provisions of AR 711-5 for the Army National Guard.

NGR 76 (*Responsibilities and Operations*) was revised to update and expand the policies for maintenance operation and management of supplies and equipment in the Army National Guard and to align this regulation with AR 11-14, AR 750-1, AR 750-8 and AR 750-5.

Technicians

The National Guard Technician Act of 1968 (82 Stat 755; 32 USC 709) provided for the conversion of all National Guard technicians, formerly State employees, to Federal employees under Civil Service. In order to implement this Act, the following National Guard regulations, manuals or pamphlets were developed or revised and published:

NGR 51/ANGR 40-01 (*Civilian Personnel—Army and Air National Guard*)

NGB Pamphlet 51-1 (*Technicians—Manning Criteria*)

NGB Pamphlet 51-2 (*Job Descriptions for Personnel in the Army National Guard Technician Program*)

NGB Pamphlet 51-4 (*Technicians—Performance Data—Army National Guard*)

NGB Pamphlet 51-5/ANGM 40-3 (*Civilian Personnel—Technician Performance Rating Plan*)

Training

NGR 44-1 (*Competitive Marksmanship—Training Program*) was revised to give the States an option of sending their armorers to CONUSA clinics (USAMTU) or to the National Guard Marksmanship Unit; and provide for an all-National Guard smallbore rifle team whose members are selected annually.

NGB Pamphlet 44/ANG Pamphlet 50-8 (*Competitive Marksmanship—Training Program*) was revised to include: (1) Requirement for individual to submit his match scores to the commander of the National Guard Marksmanship Training Unit; (2) Authority for all-Guard team members to retain their match weapons on hand receipts from their units; (3) Establishing a separate funding arrangement for the all-Guard team; (4) New minimum scores for participation in National Matches; (5) Providing for attendance at coaches' and armorers' clinics at either CONUSA or NG-MTU Conferences; and (6) Providing for members of the all-Guard teams to nominate candidates for team captain.

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 1968 of the above-mentioned trophies.

NGB Pamphlet 44-3 (*Announcement of Winners—National Rifle Association Indoor Rifle Tournament (1 October 1967-1 March 1968)*). This pamphlet announces the official winners of the National Rifle Association Indoor Rifle Tournament.

NGB Pamphlet 44-4 (*Announcement of Winners—Chief National Guard Bureau's Trophies*). This pamphlet announces the winners of the year ending 30 May 1968 of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Trophies (Indoor Rifle and Pistol Matches, Postal).

NGB Pamphlet 44-6 (*Official Announcement of Winners, The Eisenhower Trophy*). This pamphlet announces the winners of the Eisenhower Trophy for calendar year 1967.



AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Maintenance

ANGM 66-1 (*Maintenance Management, 27 August 1968*) adapts AFM 66-1 to the ANG maintenance management procedures.



ANGM 66-17 (*Change 1, Field and Organizational Contract, 12 November 1968*) provides standard procedures for ANG Organizations that are responsible for processing repairable property from generating activities, through contract maintenance, to a commercial repair facility and return.

Supply and Logistics

ANGR 67-04 (*Relief from Property Responsibility During use of ANG Field Training Sites, 19 November 1968*) establishes procedures for relief from responsibility for field training site property that is lost, damaged, or destroyed during authorized use of the training site facilities by visiting units.

ANGR 67-05 (*Command Equipment Management Office (CEMO) Notices and Tables of Allowance Change Letters, 24 October 1968*) establishes a system to provide guidance to ANG units on NGB equipment management policies; provides for the dissemination of changes to Air Force Tables of Allowance.

ANGR 67-07 (*Air National Guard War Readiness Spare Kit (WRSK) Reviews, 15 July 1968*) establishes procedures for conducting ANG WRSK reviews and furnishes information regarding the method of carrying out responsibilities prescribed by Air Force directives relative to WRSK's in the ANG.

ANGR 67-57 (*Uniform Clothing Allowance for ANG Airmen, Change 1, 29 July 1968; Change 2, 13 November 1968; and Change 3, 26 February 1969*) establishes the initial uniform clothing allowance for ANG airmen.

Personnel

ANGM 35-02 (*Pre-Mobilization Administrative Readiness, 21 May 1969*). The manual was revised to update obsolete forms and directives. It also includes Decision Logic Tables for easier identification of Actions Required Prior to Alert and Actions Required After Alert Notification.

ANGR 39-10 (*Change B, Discharge, 18 November 1968*). This change provides for the retention of certain Air National Guard airmen until the age of 62 providing prior approval is obtained from the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

ANGR 39-29 (*Change 2, Promotion and Demotion of Airmen, 18 November 1968*). This change reduced time in grade requirements for promotion to staff sergeant (E-5) from 18 months to 12 months and for promotion to technical sergeant (E-6) from 21 months to 18 months. It also reduces years of enlisted service required for promotion to senior master sergeant (E-8) from 10 years to 8 years.

APPENDIX G

ARMY TABLES



TABLE 1: ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

	YEAR END			AVERAGE			NET CHANGE		
	Aggregate	Officer	Enlisted	Aggregate	Officer	Enlisted	Aggregate	Officer	Enlisted
FY 1950	326,395	30,716	295,679	332,762	27,855	304,907	12,590	5,077	7,513
FY 1955	358,241	34,665	323,576	339,043	33,783	305,260	39,465	1,632	37,833
FY 1960	401,765	37,142	364,623	397,634	37,388	360,246	2,338	-742	3,080
FY 1965	378,985	34,353	344,632	376,957	34,369	342,588	-2,561	444	-3,005
FY 1966	420,924	33,764	387,160	409,052	34,453	374,599	41,939	-589	42,528
FY 1967	418,074	33,880	384,194	418,786	34,523	384,263	-2,850	116	-2,966
FY 1968	389,182*	31,938	357,244	411,419	34,019	377,400	-28,892	-1,942	-26,950
FY 1969	388,954*	30,432	358,522	388,942	31,838	357,104	-228	-1,506	1,278

*Excludes 12,244 mobilized in May 1966.



**TABLE 2: ARNG OVERSTRENGTH
AS OF 30 JUNE 1969**

COL	LTC	MAJ	CPT	LT	WO	TOTAL
23	83	308	372	558	392	1,736

**TABLE 3:
SOURCES OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS**

	FY 1968	FY 1969
OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOLS	3,202	1,913
REGULAR	(5)	(18)
SPECIAL	(375)	(141)
STATE	(2,822)	(1,754)
FORMER OFFICERS and others	356	269
TOTAL	3,558	2,182

**TABLE 4: MISCELLANEOUS DATA,
ARNG OFFICERS**

AVERAGE AGE AND LENGTH OF SERVICE

	GEN	COL	LTC	MAJ	CPT	LT	WO
Average Age	54	51	48	43	36	28	45
Average Length of Service	33	30	26	22	16	7	23

MILITARY EDUCATION

	GEN	COL	LTC	MAJ	CPT	1/LT	2/LT
Army War College	7	10	1				
C&GSC	125	456	526	230	25		
Career or Advance Course	97	1,027	2,138	1,584	74		
50% Career or Advance Course				859	42		
Basic Branch Course				2,167	1,579	973	

OFFICER ASSIGNED STRENGTH BY GRADE

GEN	COL	LTC	MAJ	CPT	1/LT	2/LT	TOTAL
164	721	1,940	3,814	8,139	3,831	7,432	26,041

WARRANT OFFICER ASSIGNED STRENGTH BY GRADE

CW4	CW3	CW2	WO1	TOTAL
1,232	988	1,515	656	4,391

TABLE 5: RESERVE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT (ROPA)

Results of FY 1968 and FY 1969 selection boards which considered officers for promotion under the mandatory provisions of ROPA are shown below:

FY 1968			
GRADE	Number Considered	Number Selected	Percent Selected
1LT to CPT.....	756	467	62%
CPT to MAJ.....	1,335	529	40%
MAJ to LTC.....	388	251	65%
LTC to COL.....	716	107	15%
FY 1969			
1LT to CPT.....	727	480	66%
CPT to MAJ.....	1,478	740	50%
MAJ to LTC.....	461	336	73%
LTC to COL.....	769	240	31%

TABLE 6: ENLISTED PERSONNEL PROCUREMENT AND LOSSES FY 1969

Enlisted in FY 1969 to take ACDUTRA in 1969.....	43,096
Enlisted in FY 1969 to take ACDUTRA in 1970.....	0
Veterans.....	1,199
Obligors.....	1,128
Transferred from Inactive National Guard.....	453
Enlisted from other Reserve Components.....	4,578
Reenlistments.....	2,229
Total Gains.....	52,683
Total Losses.....	51,405



TABLE 7: MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY (MOS) TESTS

FISCAL YEAR 1969

	AUGUST 1968				NOVEMBER 1968				FEBRUARY 1969			
	PASSED		FAILED		PASSED		FAILED		PASSED		FAILED	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Tactical Operations (100).....	17,537	95.6	793	4.4	15,858	94.5	931	5.5	4,436	95.6	206	4.4
Electronics (200).....	ARNG DID NOT TEST ANY				49	49.0	51	51.0	466	88.3	62	11.7
General Electronics												
Maintenance (300).....	25	64.1	14	35.9	4,982	96.5	181	3.5	1,696	79.5	438	20.5
Precision Maintenance (400)...	441	94.4	26	5.6	366	84.5	67	15.5	668	78.7	181	21.3
Auxillary Services (500).....	375	96.1	15	3.9	399	86.6	62	13.4	417	94.8	23	5.2
Motor Maintenance (600).....	3,568	92.3	295	7.7	2,300	97.1	68	2.9	3,154	93.3	228	6.7
Clerical (700).....	3,349	84.2	624	15.8	1,788	90.6	186	9.4	5,128	96.8	172	3.2
Graphics (800).....	26	56.5	20	43.5	ARNG DID NOT TEST ANY				1,104	86.0	180	14.0
General Technical (900).....	4,220	94.2	257	5.8	244	75.8	78	24.2	5,010	77.3	1,470	22.7
Special Assignments.....	ARNG DID NOT TEST ANY				2,001	92.6	160	7.4	480	78.3	133	21.7
TOTAL.....	29,541	93.3	2,044	6.5	27,987	94.0	1,784	6.0	22,559	87.9	3,093	12.1

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**TABLE 8:
LINE OF DUTY DETERMINATION ARNG**

TYPE OF ACTION	NUMBER
Formal Investigations (other than death cases)	769
In Line of Duty.....	662
Not in Line of Duty - Not Misconduct	95
Not in Line of Duty - Misconduct.....	12
Death Cases (no determinations made).....	34
Informal Investigations.....	3,201
TOTAL	4,004

**TABLE 9:
ARNG OFFICER MEDICAL
EXAMINATION REPORTS**

Federal recognition medical exams	4,795
Army Aviation medical exams.....	364
Periodic medical exams.....	7,750
Statements in lieu of medical exams.....	13,009
Medical exams for school attendance.....	888
TOTAL	26,806



**TABLE 10:
30 JUNE 1969 ARNG TROOP BASIS**

- 5 Infantry Divisions**
 - 26th Infantry Division Headquartered in Massachusetts with Brigades in Massachusetts and Connecticut
 - 28th Infantry Division Headquartered in Pennsylvania with Brigades in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia
 - 38th Infantry Division Headquartered in Indiana with Brigades in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan
 - 42d Infantry Division Headquartered in New York with Brigades in New York and Pennsylvania
 - 47th Infantry Division Headquartered in Minnesota, with Brigades in Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois
- 1 Infantry Division (Mechanized)**
 - 30th Infantry Division Headquartered in North Carolina, with Brigades in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia
- 2 Armored Divisions**
 - 30th Armored Division Headquartered in Tennessee with Brigades in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi
 - 50th Armored Division Headquartered in New Jersey with Brigades in New Jersey, New York and Vermont
- 14 Infantry Brigades (Sep)**
- 2 Infantry Brigades (Mech)(Sep)**
- 1 Airborne Brigade (Sep)**
- 1 Armored Brigade (Sep)**
- 2 ADA Brigade, HHB**
- 2 Corps Artillery, HHB**
- 2 Engineer Brigade, HHC**
- 1 Support Brigade, HHC**
- 2 Military Police Brigades, HHD**
- 1 Transportation Corps (Motor Transport), HHC**
- 4 Armored Cavalry Regiments**
- 2 Armored Cavalry Squadrons**
- 13 Tank Battalions (Sep)**
- 10 Infantry Battalions and Infantry Battalions (Mech)(Sep)**
- 2 Scout Battalions**
- 1 Nike Hercules (On-Site) Group, HHB**
- 15 Nike Hercules (On-Site), Air Defense Battalion, HHB**
- 48 Nike Hercules (On-Site), Air Defense Batteries**
- 14 Automatic Weapons, Self-Propelled, Battalions**
- °53 Field Artillery Battalions**
- °60 Support Battalions**
- 126 Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments**
 - 2 Special Forces Group Headquarters
 - 11 Special Forces Companies
 - 2 Special Forces Signal Companies
 - 52 State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments
 - 24 Emergency Operations Headquarters
 - 67 Headquarters Units (Group HHC's)
- °604 Separate Companies and Detachment-Size Units**
- °16 Hospitals**

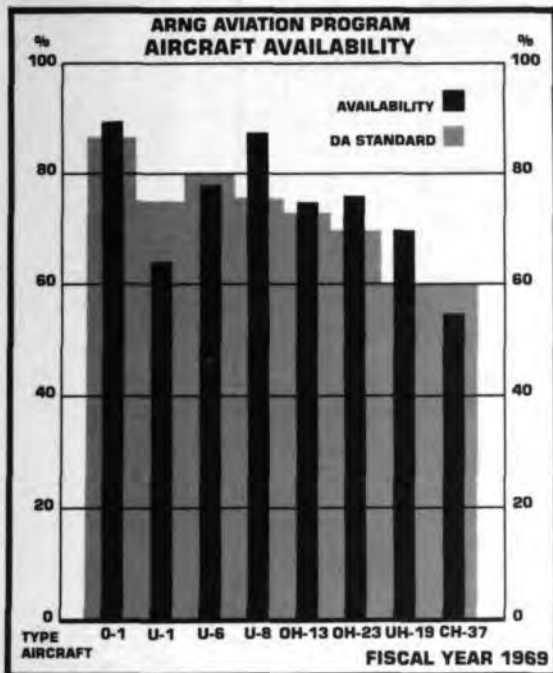
*Includes Mobilized Units

**TABLE 11:
STATUS OF ARNG ADVISORS
AS OF 30 JUNE 1969**

	AR 611-50 RCTB Requirement	Present for Duty on 30 June 1968	Present for Duty on 30 June 1969	Present for Duty on 30 June 1969 % of Advisor Group Required Strength
Senior Advisor.....	52	47	50	96
Aviation.....	83	6	55	66
Emer Op Hq.....	24	15	18	75
Special Forces.....	12	2	3	25
Infantry.....	151	85	122	81
Armor.....	78	29	50	64
Field Artillery.....	136	115	98	72
Air Defense.....	38	11	20	53
Engineer.....	82	42	53	65
Signal.....	78	14	29	37
Quartermaster.....	32	2	9	28
Transportation.....	34	6	22	65
Medical.....	35	0	0	0
Military Police.....	41	4	7	17
Ordnance.....	84	23	24	29
Military Intel.....	0	0	1	0
TOTALS.....	960*	401**	561	773

*Return of mobilized units will require increase of 21 unit and technical advisors.
**Does not include administrative officers and executive officers which were included with the 432 total shown in the Annual Report for FY 1968.

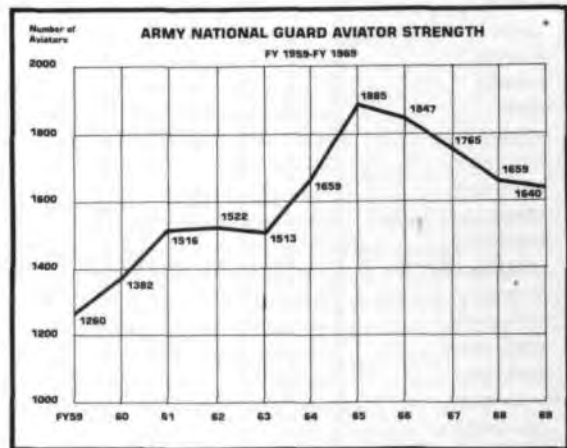
**TABLE 12:
AIRCRAFT AVAILABILITY**



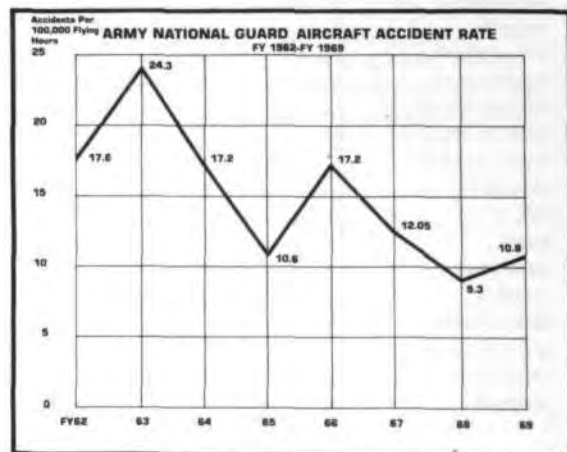
**TABLE 13:
ARNG FACILITY REQUIREMENTS**

Facility	No. Needed	No. In Being	Total Requirement	Cost Millions
Armory.....	2,774	1,937	837	180.8
Nonarmory.....	2,200	1,906	294	42.9
State Camps.....	57	40	17	28.1
Active				
Army Camps.....	0	0	0	0.0
Inactive				
Army Camps.....	3	3	0	24.6

**CHART 1:
AVIATOR STRENGTH**



**CHART 2:
AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT RATE**



STATE STRENGTH STATUS - ARNG

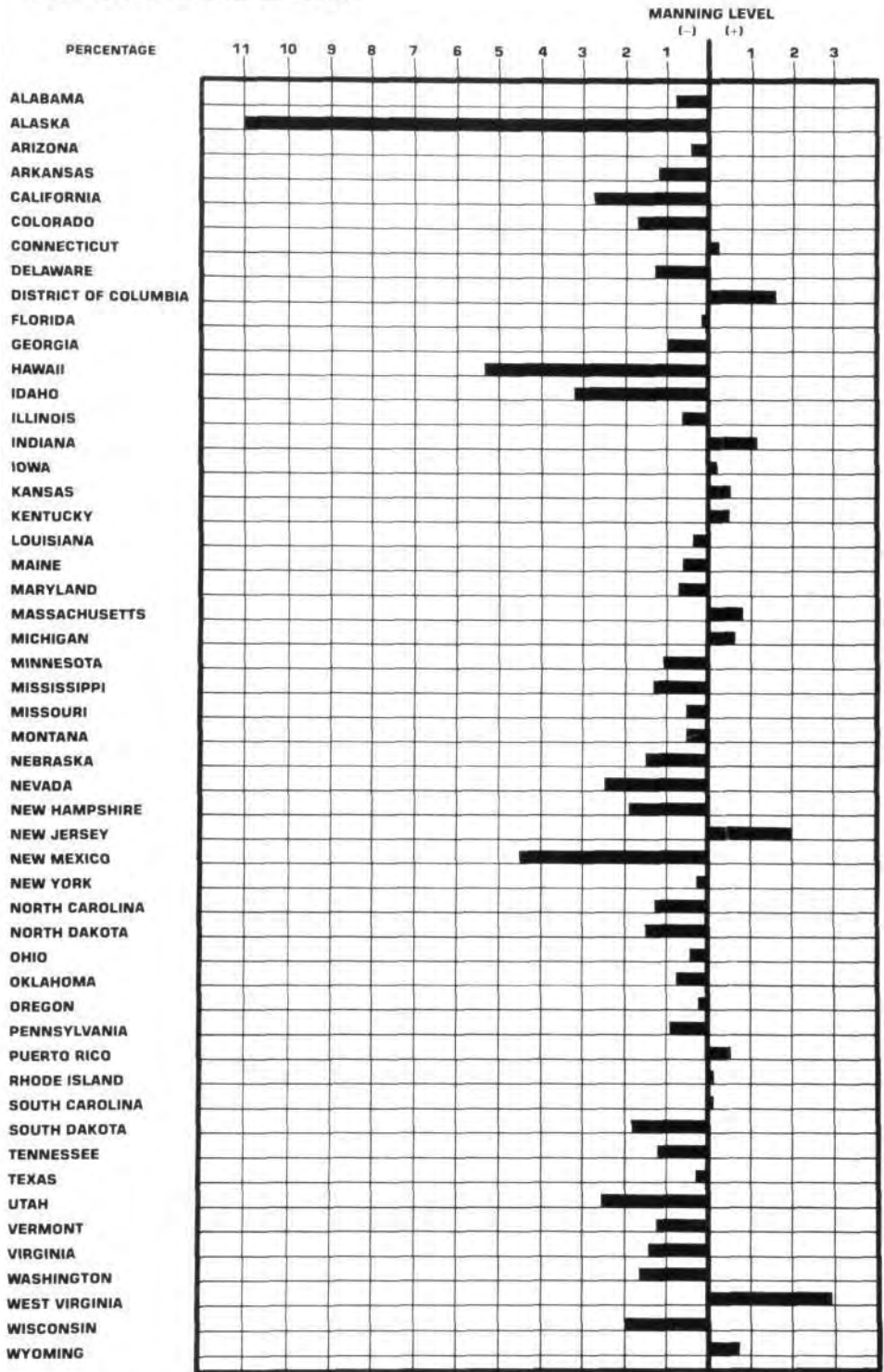


TABLE 14: INSTALLATIONS**FEDERALLY OPERATED INSTALLATIONS**

Alabama
Fort McClellan
Maxwell AFB
Pier Lima, Mobile
Anniston Army Depot

Alaska
Fort Greely
Army Patrol Route
Wainwright Maneuver Area
Fort Richardson

Arizona
Fort Huachuca
Yuma Proving Grounds
Tuscon

Arkansas
Fort Chaffee

California
Sacramento Army Depot
Sharpe Army Depot
Fort Irwin
Fort Ord
Defense Missile Sites
Fort McArthur
Hunter Liggett Mil Res
Travis AFB
29 Palms USMC Station

Colorado
Fort Carson
Fitzsimmons Gen Hospital

Connecticut
Defense Missile Sites

District of Columbia
Fort McNair

Georgia
Atlantic Army Depot
Fort Benning
Fort Gordon

Hawaii
Honolulu Defense
Missile Sites
Fort Ruger
Schofield Barracks

Illinois
Savanna Ordnance Depot
Defense Missile Sites
Granite City Army Depot

Kansas
Fort Riley
Schilling Technical Institute

Kentucky
Fort Campbell
Fort Knox

Louisiana
England AFB

Maryland
Fort Meade
Fort Holabird
Defense Missile Sites
Pikesville Mil Res

Massachusetts
Camp Edwards
Fort Devens
Defense Missile Sites

Michigan
Defense Missile Sites
Battle Creek

Missouri
Fort Leonard Wood
Defense Missile Sites
Jefferson Barracks

New Jersey
Defense Missile Sites

New York
Camp Drum
Defense Missile Sites

North Carolina
Fort Bragg

Ohio
Defense Missile Sites

Oklahoma
Fort Sill

Panama
Fort Sherman

Pennsylvania
IGMR
Defense Missile Sites
New Cumberland
Army Depot
Tobyhanna Signal Depot

Puerto Rico
Rodriguez Army Hospital

Rhode Island
Defense Missile Sites

South Carolina
McEntire ANG Base

Tennessee
McGhee-Tyson Field

Texas
Fort Bliss
Fort Hood
Red River Army Depot
Defense Missile Sites
Brook Army Hospital

Utah
Tooele Army Depot
Fort Douglas

Vermont
Underhill Range

Virginia
Camp A. P. Hill
Camp Pickett
Fort Belvoir
Fort Eustis
Fort Lee
Defense Missile Sites

Washington
Defense Missile Sites
Yakima Firing Range
Midway Site
Fort Lewis

West Virginia
Army Bridge Site, Priorn

Wisconsin
Camp McCoy
Defense Missile Sites

STATE OPERATED INSTALLATIONS

Alabama
Fort Sumpter-Smith
ARNG Base

Alaska
Camp Carroll

Arizona
Phoenix

Arkansas
Camp Joseph T. Robinson

California
Camp San Luis Obispo
Camp Roberts

Connecticut
Camp Dempsey
Trumbull Airport

Delaware
Greater Wilmington Airport
State Armory
State Rifle Range,
New Castle
Bethany Beach

Florida
Camp Blanding

Georgia
Fort Stewart

Idaho
Gowen Field
Camp Farragut

Illinois
Camp Lincoln

Indiana
Camp Atterbury

Iowa
Camp Dodge

Kentucky
Camp Frankfort

Louisiana
Camp Beauregard
Camp Villere

Maine
Camp Keyes

Maryland
Gunpowder Target Range

Massachusetts
Camp Curtis Guild

Michigan
Camp Grayling
Fort Custer

Minnesota
Camp Ripley

Mississippi
Camp Shelby

Missouri
Camp Clark
Springfield Armory

Montana
Fort Wm H. Harris
Deer Lodge

Nebraska
Camp Ashland

New Hampshire
Camp King

New Jersey
Sea Girt

New Mexico
Santa Fe
Camp Roswell

New York
Camp Smith

North Dakota
Camp Grafton

Ohio
Camp Perry

Oklahoma
Camp Gruber

Oregon
Camp Rilea
Camp Withycombs

Puerto Rico
Salinas Training Area
Camp Tortuguero

Rhode Island
Camp Varanum

South Dakota
Camp Rapid

Texas
Camp Mabry

Utah
Camp W. G. Williams

Vermont
Camp Johnson

Virginia
SMR Virginia Beach

Washington
Camp Murray
Indian Island

West Virginia
Camp Dawson

Wisconsin
Camp Williams

Wyoming
Camp Guernsey

APPENDIX H

MOBILIZED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Total Mobilized Strength: 12,234							
STATE & ORGANIZATION	MOBILIZED STRENGTH			DUTY STATION	COMBAT DUTY	HOME STATION	
	Officer	WO	Enlisted				
ALABAMA (32)*							
650th Medical Detachment, Dental.....	14	0	18	Ft. Campbell, Kentucky	Vietnam	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	Vietnam	Idaho Falls	
ILLINOIS (185)							
126th Composite Service Company.....	5	0	180	Ft. Carson, Colorado	Vietnam	Quincy	
INDIANA (207)							
Company D, (Ranger), 151st Infantry.....	10	1	196	Ft. Benning, Georgia	Vietnam	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	Vietnam	Louisville	
MASSACHUSETTS (537)							
1st Battalion, 211th Artillery.....	23	3	511	Ft. Benning, Georgia		New Bedford	
MISSOURI (117)							
208th Engineer Company, Panel Bridge.....	2	1	114	Ft. Benning, Georgia		Festus	
NEW HAMPSHIRE (506)							
3d Battalion, 197th Artillery.....	26	3	477	Ft. Bragg, North Carolina	Vietnam	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	Vietnam	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, Lt. Equipment.....	7	1	171	Ft. Belvoir, Virginia	Vietnam	Burlington	

*State Totals

APPENDIX I

AIR TABLES

**TABLE 1:
OFFICER PROMOTION ACTIONS**

Unit vacancy promotions effected in FY 1969 to the grades indicated:

Brigadier General to Major General.....	1*
Colonel to Brigadier General.....	4*
Lt Colonel to Colonel.....	76
Major to Lt Colonel.....	220**
Captain to Major.....	300**
First Lieutenant to Captain.....	344
Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant.....	328

*Pending Senate Confirmation

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

TABLE 2: OFFICER PERSONNEL

**Officer Average Age by Grade
30 June 1969**

TOTAL OFFICERS

Gen	Col	L/C	Maj	Capt	1/Lt	2/Lt	W/O	Aver
50	49	46	39	33	28	25	47	36

TOTAL PILOTS

	Gen	Col	L/C	Maj	Capt	1/Lt	2/Lt	Aver
Aircrew Jet	49	47	43	37	32	27	26	34
Aircrew Nonjet	49	48	46	39	33	27	25	38
Operational								
Support	50	49	47	40	34	-	-	43
Administrative								
Support	-	48	46	40	32	-	-	44

TABLE 3: OFFICER FLYING STATUS

1 July 1968 through 30 June 1969

Revalidations of Pilots & Navigators	
Total.....	46
Aeronautical Rating Boards (21)	
Cases Pending.....	4
Cases Approved.....	14
Turndown or Declines.....	3
Flying Evaluation Boards (17)	
Cases Pending.....	3
Cases Approved.....	11
Turndown or Declines.....	3

TABLE 4: RATED OFFICERS

	Assigned
Pilots.....	3,774
Navigators and Radar Intercept Officers.....	835
Flight Surgeons and Air Evacuation	
Medical Officers.....	167
Flight Nurses.....	255



TABLE 5: GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PILOTS BY TYPE

30 June 1969

	Gen	Col	L/C	Maj	Capt	1/Lt	2/Lt	Total
Aircrew Jet	25	63	255	541	759	164	150	1,957
Aircrew Nonjet	23	57	275	540	545	93	66	1,599
Operational								
Support	10	16	45	45	28	-	-	144
Administrative								
Support	-	14	38	17	5	-	-	74

TABLE 6: OFFICER LONGEVITY

Average Years of Service by Grade

30 June 1969

Total Officers

Gen	Col	L/C	Maj	Capt	1/Lt	2/Lt	W/O	Aver
28.8	27.8	25.3	18.8	12.2	6.7	3.8	25.2	14.9

Officers on Flying Status

Gen	Col	L/C	Maj	Capt	1/Lt	2/Lt	Aver
28.3	27.3	24.9	17.9	11.4	5.5	3.2	14.8

TABLE 7: AIRMAN PERSONNEL

Airman Average Age by Grade

30 June 1969

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Aver
44	42	39	35	28	24	22	20	19	26

TABLE 8: AIRMAN LONGEVITY

Average Years of Service by Grade

30 June 1969

Total Airmen

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Aver
23.1	20.9	18.6	14.7	7.9	3.9	2.6	.8	.3	6.4

Airmen on Flying Status

E-9	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1	Aver
23.2	21.3	17.9	14.3	9.2	4.2	2.2	.7	.3	10.9

**TABLE 9:
FY 1969 TRAINING PROGRAM, ANG**

Training Category	Student Entries	M/D's	Cost
Flight	1,206	185,546	\$ 5,450,568
Technical and Professional.....	1,422	84,385	2,555,461
Recruit.....	10,472	1,150,520	11,273,695
TOTAL	13,100	1,420,451	\$19,279,724

TABLE 10: RECRUIT TRAINING, ANG

	Entries	Completion	In Training 30 June 1969
BMT & OJT	2,659	2,509	1,148
BMT & Tech	6,449	6,241	2,471
TOTAL.....	9,108	8,750	3,619

**TABLE 11: RESULTS OF 1969
OJT PROGRAM, ANG**

Airmen entered into OJT	26,175
Airmen enrolled in Career Development Courses....	18,647
SKT Passing Rate, 3-level.....	89.4%
SKT Passing Rate, 5-level.....	67.4%
SKT Passing Rate, 7-level.....	59.0%
SKT Passing Rate overall (3, 5, and 7 levels)	72.0%
Airmen upgraded to next higher skill level.....	16,711
Airmen in OJT upgraded to next higher skill level	38.9%
Skill Level Manning.....	70.5%

**TABLE 12: AEROMEDICAL
EVACUATION ACTIVITIES, ANG**

1 July 1968 through 30 June 1969

Missions	224.
Flying Hours (Including position & deposition)....	1,862.4
Total Patients.....	2,321.
Passengers.....	6,286.
Nautical Miles Flown.....	435,571.

**TABLE 13: AEROMEDICAL
EVACUATION ACTIVITIES**

1 August 1965*

Missions	1,680.
Flying Hours (Including position & deposition)..	10,489.2
Total Patients.....	16,541.
Passenger.....	22,038.
Nautical Miles Flown.....	2,501,432.

*Figures are cumulative, 1965-1969.

**TABLE 14: AIR NATIONAL GUARD
MEDICAL UNIT MANNING**

30 June 1969

	Authorized	Assigned	Percent
Medical Corps.....	275	240	87.27
Dental Corps.....	159	102	64.15
Medical Service Corps.....	246	109	44.30
Veterinary Corps	72	10	13.88
Nurse Corps.....	676	378	55.91

**TABLE 15:
AIR NATIONAL GUARD FORCES**

30 June 1969

Combat Flying Organizations 438

Command	Wings	Groups	Squadrons	Support Units	Total
ADC Fighter Interceptor.....	5	22	22	88	137
TAC Tactical Fighter	7	23	23	92	145
TAC Tactical Recon.....	3	12	12	52	79
TAC Special Operations.....		4	4	16	24
TAC Air Refueling	2	5	5	20	32
TAC Tac Electronics Wrfr....		1	1	4	6
TAC Tac Air Support.....		3	3	9	15
Sub Total	17	70	70	281	438

Nontactical Flying Organizations 162

	Wings	Groups	Squadrons	Support Units	Total
MAC Military Airlift	6	16	16	92	131
MAC Aeromed Aflft.....	1	4	4	16	25
AAC Tac Airlift.....		1	1	4	6
Sub Total	7	21	22	112	162
TOTAL	24	91	92	393	600

NONFLYING UNITS

Communications Units 153

- 4 Hq Mobile Communication Groups
- 16 Mobile Communication Squadrons (CONT)
- 4 Mobile Communication Squadrons (AFCCP)
- 5 Mobile Communication Squadrons (BB)
- 6 Mobile Communication Flights
- 9 Flight Facility Flights
- 3 Aircraft Control & Warning Sq (Fix)
- 1 Communication Squadron (Spec)
- 19 GEEIA Squadrons
- 2 Tactical Control Groups
- 2 Direct Air Support Squadrons
- 4 Tac Control Squadrons
- 8 Tac Control Flights
- 70 Communications Flights (Sp)

Miscellaneous Units 105

- 1 Air Base Squadron (Spec)
- 12 Air Force Bands
- 1 Weather Squadron
- 8 Weather Flights (Support Army)
- 31 Weather Flights (M/F)
- 52 State Headquarters (Air)

TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS IN THE ANG 858

TABLE 16: ORGANIZATION ACTIONS

ACTIVATIONS

UNIT AND LOCATION	ACTIVATION DATE
Greeley, Colorado 138th Ground Electronics & Engineering Installation Agency Squadron	16 October 1968
Salt Lake City MAP ANG, Utah 130th Ground Electronics & Engineering Installations Agency Squadron	16 October 1968
Kulis ANG Base, Anchorage, Alaska 176th Tactical Airlift Group 144th Tactical Airlift Squadron 176th Supply Squadron 176th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron 176th Combat Support Squadron 176th Tactical Dispensary 176th Communications Flight (Support)	1 April 1969
Greater Peoria Airport, Illinois 182d Tactical Air Support Group 169th Tactical Air Support Squadron	16 May 1969
Westchester City MAP, White Plains, New York 105th Tactical Air Support Group 137th Tactical Air Support Squadron 105th Combat Support Squadron 105th Tactical Dispensary	28 May 1969
Willow Grove Naval Air Station, Pennsylvania 111th Tactical Air Support Group 103d Tactical Air Support Squadron 111th Combat Support Squadron 111th Tactical Dispensary	27 May 1969
Salt Lake City MAP ANG, Utah 151st Aerial Port Flight	8 February 1969

INACTIVATIONS

Unit and Location	Inactivation Date
Greeley, Colorado 138th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron (Fix)	15 October 1968
Salt Lake City MAP ANG, Utah 130th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron (Fix)	15 October 1968
Kulis ANG Base, Anchorage, Alaska 144th Air Transport Squadron	31 March 1969
Greater Peoria Airport, Illinois 182d Tactical Fighter Group 169th Tactical Fighter Squadron 182d Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron	15 May 1969
Westchester City MAP, White Plains, New York 105th Military Airlift Group 137th Military Airlift Squadron 105th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron 105th Support Squadron 105th USAF Dispensary	27 May 1969

Willow Grove Naval Air Station, Pennsylvania 111th Military Airlift Group 103d Military Airlift Squadron 111th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron 111th Support Squadron 111th USAF Dispensary	26 May 1969
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REDESIGNATIONS

UNIT AND LOCATION	EFFECTIVE DATE
Martinsburg ANG MAP, West Virginia From: Hq 167th Military Airlift Group To: Hq 167th Aeromedical Airlift Group From: 167th Military Airlift Squadron To: 167th Aeromedical Airlift Squadron	1 August 1968
Hayward MAP ANG, California From: Hq 129th Air Commando Group To: Hq 129th Special Operations Group From: 129th Air Commando Squadron To: 129th Special Operations Squadron	8 August 1968
Kanawha County A/P ANG, Charleston, West Virginia From: Hq 130th Air Commando Group To: Hq 130th Special Operations Group From: 130th Air Commando Squadron To: 130th Special Operations Squadron	8 August 1968
Martin Airport ANG, Baltimore, Maryland From: Hq 135th Air Commando Group To: Hq 135th Special Operations Group From: 135th Air Commando Squadron To: 135th Special Operations Squadron	8 August 1968
Theodore Green MAP, Warwick, Rhode Island From: Hq 143d Air Commando Group To: Hq 143d Special Operations Group From: 143d Air Commando Squadron To: 143d Special Operations Squadron	8 August 1968
Phoenix Sky Harbor MAP ANG, Arizona From: Hq 161st Military Airlift Group To: Hq 161st Aeromedical Airlift Group From: 197th Military Airlift Squadron To: 197th Aeromedical Airlift Squadron	16 August 1968
Cheyenne MAP ANG, Wyoming From: Hq 153d Military Airlift Group To: Hq 153d Aeromedical Airlift Group From: 187th Military Airlift Squadron To: 187th Aeromedical Airlift Squadron	16 October 1968



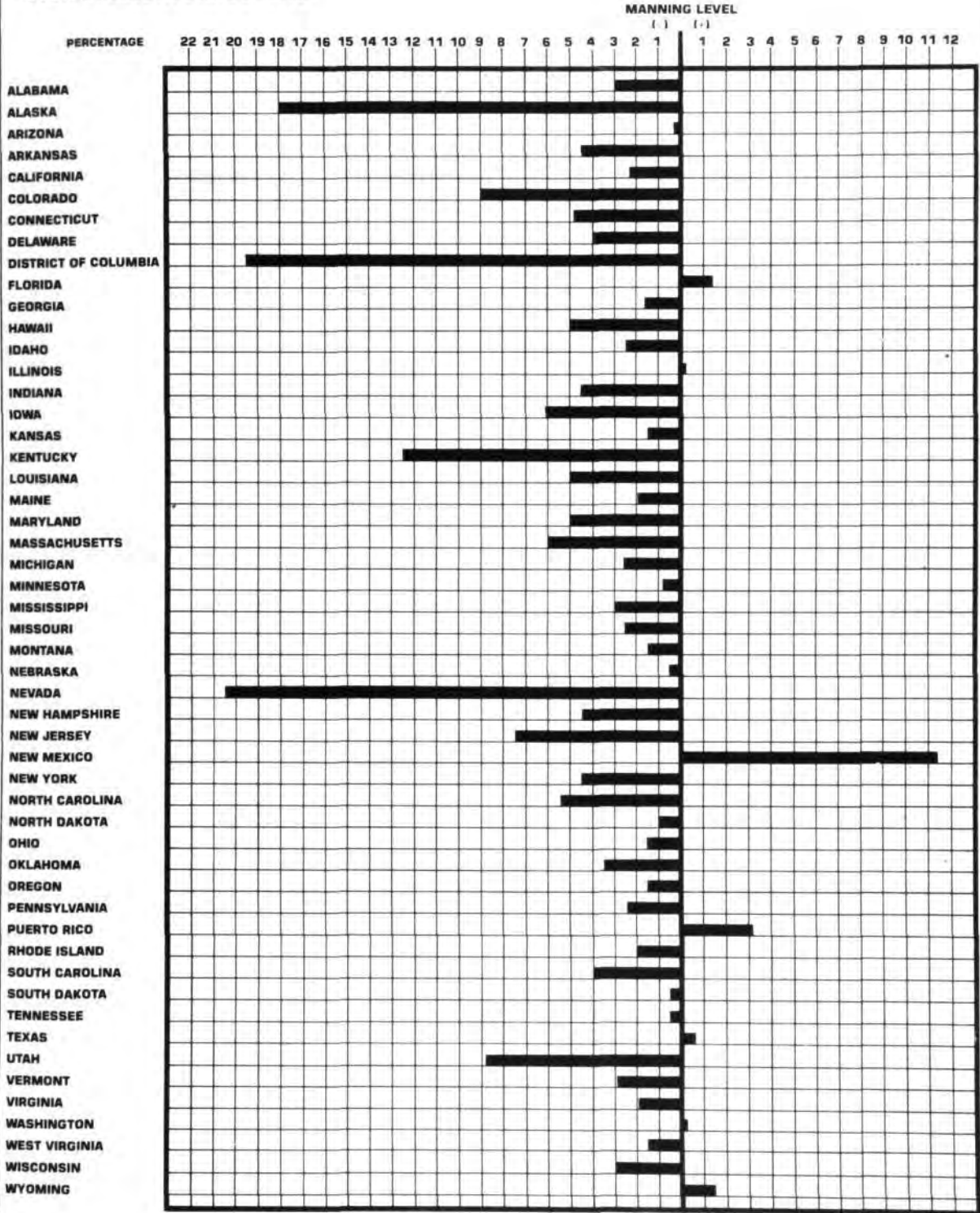
TABLE 17: AIRCRAFT CONVERSIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

Unit	Location	Former A/C	New A/C	Gaining Command
✓ 129 SOG	Hayward, California	C-119C	C-119G	TAC
✓ 130 SOG	Charleston, West Virginia	C-119C	C-119G	TAC
✓ 105 TASG	White Plains, New York	C-97G	U-3	MAG to TAC
✓ 111 TASG	Willow Grove, Pennsylvania	C-97G	U-3	MAG to TAC
✓ 182 TASG	Peoria, Illinois	F-84F	U-3	TAC
✓ 132 TFG	Des Moines, Iowa	F-89J	F-84F	ADC to TAC
✓ 101 FG	Bangor, Maine	F-89J	F-102	ADC
✓ 151 MAG	Salt Lake City, Utah	C-97G	C-124	MAG
✓ 162 TFG	Tucson, Arizona	F-102A	F-100	ADC to TAC
✓ 106 ARG	Brooklyn, New York	C-97G	KC-97	TAC
✓ 139 ARG	St. Joseph, Missouri	C-97G	KC-97	TAC
✓ 149 TFG	San Antonio, Texas	F-102A	F-84F	ADC to TAC

*Conversion date early FY 1970.



STATE STRENGTH STATUS - ANG



APPENDIX J ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS

Fiscal Year 1969 (All Appropriations)

	Grand Total All Appropriations	National Guard Personnel, Army 2192060	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard 2192065	Operation and Maintenance, Army 2192020	Military Construction Army National Guard 21X2085
Army National Guard - 1969					
GRAND TOTAL	611,698,671	320,295,982	277,885,842	669,239	12,847,607
State Obligations - Total	392,141,719	112,809,258	267,587,279	669,239	11,075,943
1. Alabama	10,584,903	3,166,783	7,011,612	29,977	376,531
2. Alaska	3,083,195	819,635	2,207,163	196	56,201
3. Arizona	2,861,176	605,812	2,239,398	9,217	6,749
4. Arkansas	7,184,384	2,574,303	4,480,171	7,454	122,456
5. California	25,125,029	6,717,012	18,349,243	29,377	29,397
6. Colorado	2,840,888	878,673	1,960,971	1,244	-
7. Connecticut	7,039,125	1,754,356	5,271,191	4,000	9,578
8. Delaware	3,044,356	661,883	2,085,448	3,725	293,300
9. District of Columbia	1,896,423	545,405	1,332,488	530	18,000
10. Florida	7,259,599	2,321,500	4,500,601	9,938	427,560
11. Georgia	9,126,553	2,575,110	6,518,976	8,025	24,442
12. Hawaii	6,481,535	471,272	5,844,175	25	166,063
13. Idaho	4,175,790	947,932	2,971,194	7,300	249,364
14. Illinois	10,004,507	1,879,616	8,107,552	17,339	-
15. Indiana	10,065,958	4,333,769	5,689,745	11,864	30,580
16. Iowa	6,992,807	2,335,247	4,142,878	9,868	504,814
17. Kansas	3,725,620	1,094,745	2,627,007	3,868	-
18. Kentucky	4,642,718	1,472,496	3,145,147	15,960	9,115
19. Louisiana	7,221,910	1,047,113	5,052,990	11,992	1,109,815
20. Maine	3,358,406	939,098	2,367,760	8,881	42,667
21. Maryland	8,286,022	1,629,673	6,653,477	2,872	-
22. Massachusetts	13,373,879	3,737,020	9,387,232	4,421	245,206
23. Michigan	12,325,742	2,930,338	8,627,729	18,554	749,121
24. Minnesota	10,184,805	3,586,279	5,879,281	19,352	699,893
25. Mississippi	11,483,542	3,454,792	7,373,558	21,590	633,602
26. Missouri	8,174,109	2,146,871	5,950,665	35,809	40,764
27. Montana	2,950,328	844,840	2,074,672	29,157	1,659
28. Nebraska	3,894,267	1,188,486	2,545,855	14,982	144,944
29. Nevada	1,538,694	444,476	1,088,958	5,260	-
30. New Hampshire	1,732,977	230,291	1,499,755	2,931	-
31. New Jersey	15,338,603	3,836,317	10,528,411	4,771	969,104
32. New Mexico	3,931,301	1,161,160	2,751,280	18,861	-
33. New York	24,116,561	7,704,108	16,009,464	26,371	376,618
34. North Carolina	7,081,773	1,657,353	4,847,571	38,901	537,948
35. North Dakota	2,809,336	779,613	1,901,273	8,179	120,271
36. Ohio	13,320,676	3,475,848	9,746,094	28,483	70,251
37. Oklahoma	8,127,408	3,805,104	4,094,116	7,539	220,649
38. Oregon	5,430,468	1,967,475	3,421,481	26,028	15,484
39. Pennsylvania	16,976,408	4,931,436	11,996,492	41,461	7,019
40. Puerto Rico	4,952,647	1,666,584	3,191,216	-	94,847
41. Rhode Island	3,687,249	949,951	2,737,186	112	-
42. South Carolina	8,026,688	2,972,098	4,471,575	11,276	571,739
43. South Dakota	3,657,759	1,141,789	2,470,567	26,967	18,436
44. Tennessee	9,599,026	4,550,897	4,366,776	11,788	69,565
45. Texas	17,426,074	5,394,061	10,767,460	12,444	1,252,109
46. Utah	4,410,142	1,397,006	2,793,551	1,539	218,046
47. Vermont	2,757,072	642,551	1,805,902	5,000	303,619
48. Virginia	9,984,411	2,375,783	7,364,327	6,968	237,333
49. Washington	7,440,764	1,717,111	5,715,353	8,300	-
50. West Virginia	2,793,052	600,502	2,179,498	13,052	-
51. Wisconsin	7,669,817	2,241,527	5,410,070	17,136	1,084
52. Wyoming	1,945,237	506,158	1,430,724	8,355	-
Obligations By Other Than States - Total	219,556,952	207,486,724	10,298,563	-	1,771,664
Chief of Engineers	2,073,965	-	302,300	-	1,771,664
Chief of Finance & Accounting	28,238	-	28,238	-	-
Chief, National Guard Bureau	209,385,275	207,004,000	2,381,275	-	-
Chief of Staff	1,498,668	-	1,498,668	-	-
Finance & Accounts Office, USA	1,248,140	72,191	1,175,949	-	-
The Adjutant General	1,528,415	-	1,528,415	-	-
The Surgeon General	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
CONARC	400,533	400,533	-	-	-
First Army	1,410,508	-	1,410,508	-	-
Third Army	278,598	-	278,598	-	-
Fourth Army	681,921	-	681,921	-	-
Fifth Army	496,110	-	496,110	-	-
Sixth Army	473,621	-	473,621	-	-
US Army, Alaska	28,643	-	28,643	-	-
US Army, SOCOM	13,135	-	13,135	-	-
US Army, Pacific	1,182	-	1,182	-	-

APPENDIX K

AIR NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS Fiscal Year 1969 (All Appropriations)

Air National Guard - 1969	57X3830 Total Military Construction	5793840 Total Operations & Maintenance	5793850 Total ANG Military Personnel	Grand Total
GRAND TOTAL	14,548,379	281,577,726	86,468,010	382,594,115
Apportioned to States - Total	2,974,379	194,403,923	5,251,599	202,629,901
1. Alabama.....	61,232	4,268,025	123,368	4,452,625
2. Alaska.....	7,760	1,810,050	30,726	1,848,536
3. Arizona.....	-	4,575,781	113,471	4,689,252
4. Arkansas.....	138,500	3,101,609	48,450	3,288,559
5. California.....	430,960	10,990,783	369,516	11,791,259
6. Colorado.....	486	3,311,662	42,047	3,354,195
7. Connecticut.....	-	2,484,654	52,393	2,537,047
8. Delaware.....	105,505	2,132,326	73,373	2,311,204
9. District of Columbia.....	-	1,886,086	21,814	1,907,900
10. Florida.....	-	2,269,237	38,802	2,308,039
11. Georgia.....	-	6,025,042	291,165	6,316,207
12. Hawaii.....	94,230	5,491,916	87,680	5,673,826
13. Idaho.....	-	2,334,205	35,873	2,370,078
14. Illinois.....	-	5,972,893	129,022	6,101,915
15. Indiana.....	12,776	3,788,733	70,183	3,871,692
16. Iowa.....	71,577	3,463,468	79,056	3,614,101
17. Kansas.....	-	1,819,623	35,447	1,855,070
18. Kentucky.....	-	668,951	4,966	673,917
19. Louisiana.....	111,657	2,617,188	43,388	2,772,233
20. Maine.....	-	2,661,800	66,300	2,728,100
21. Maryland.....	-	2,373,788	47,995	2,421,783
22. Massachusetts.....	-	4,925,029	181,002	5,106,031
23. Michigan.....	65,998	5,310,449	132,422	5,508,869
24. Minnesota.....	162,000	4,490,348	135,452	4,787,800
25. Mississippi.....	345,000	6,208,567	152,816	6,706,383
26. Missouri.....	-	5,715,569	164,768	5,880,337
27. Montana.....	-	2,330,315	40,921	2,371,236
28. Nebraska.....	1,266	1,966,306	42,539	2,010,111
29. Nevada.....	2,376	610,975	6,479	619,830
30. New Hampshire.....	-	1,885,099	74,727	1,959,826
31. New Jersey.....	4,560	4,919,157	103,030	5,026,747
32. New Mexico.....	-	538,534	3,657	542,191
33. New York.....	6,805	8,789,140	306,368	9,102,313
34. North Carolina.....	-	1,932,564	98,743	2,031,307
35. North Dakota.....	-	2,330,975	36,613	2,367,588
36. Ohio.....	331,896	8,422,828	159,734	8,914,458
37. Oklahoma.....	-	4,238,277	172,373	4,410,650
38. Oregon.....	-	3,162,904	73,032	3,235,936
39. Pennsylvania.....	61,712	7,651,479	236,811	7,950,002
40. Puerto Rico.....	47,257	3,199,271	66,636	3,313,164
41. Rhode Island.....	-	1,770,774	78,060	1,848,834
42. South Carolina.....	-	2,391,712	45,462	2,437,174
43. South Dakota.....	-	2,395,452	29,090	2,424,542
44. Tennessee.....	16,490	7,119,755	316,779	7,453,024
45. Texas.....	2,206	7,184,616	183,743	7,370,565
46. Utah.....	3,355	2,269,498	81,033	2,353,886
47. Vermont.....	33,070	2,363,860	39,577	2,436,507
48. Virginia.....	-	1,779,015	40,521	1,819,536
49. Washington.....	-	3,464,146	116,446	3,580,592
50. West Virginia.....	-	3,353,430	107,311	3,460,741
51. Wisconsin.....	854,000	6,001,258	145,390	7,000,648
52. Wyoming.....	1,705	1,634,801	75,029	1,711,535
Apportioned to Other Than States - Total	11,574,000	87,173,803	81,216,411	179,964,214
National Guard Bureau.....	-	84,125,527	7,916,014	92,041,541
Hq Command.....	1,000	-	-	1,000
Bolling AFB, D. C.....	-	44,276	-	44,276
Lackland AFB, Texas.....	-	-	1,692,868	1,692,868
Air Force Logistics Command.....	(2,000)	2,602,000	-	2,600,000
Naval Facilities and Engineering Command.....	3,528,000	-	-	3,528,000
Office, Corps of Engineer.....	8,047,000	-	-	8,047,000
Military Airlift Command.....	-	16,000	-	16,000
Aeronautical Chart & Information Center.....	-	386,000	-	386,000
Air Force Accounting & Finance Center.....	-	-	71,607,529	71,607,529

APPENDIX L

NATIONAL GUARD STATE SERVICE

CIVIL DISTURBANCES

State/Date	City	Nature of Emergency
Alabama		
2-6 Apr 69	Montgomery/Selma	Civil Disturbance
7-8 Apr 69	Selma	Civil Disturbance
1-6 May 69	Mobile	Civil Disturbance
Arkansas		
9-14 Aug 68	Little Rock	Civil Disturbance
California		
*5-10 Sep 68	Oakland	Huey Newton Trial
*24 Oct 68	Berkeley	Sit-In Demonstration
*4-8 Dec 68	Palm Springs	Governors' Conference
*20-22 Feb 69	Berkeley	College Disturbance
*15 May-3 Jun 69	Berkeley	College Disturbance
*26 May 69	Sacramento	Civil Disturbance
Delaware		
15 May-22 Jul 68	Dover	State College Disturbance
16 Apr 68-20 Jan 69	Wilmington	Nightly Patrols With Police
22 Oct 68-20 Jan 69	Dover	Nightly Patrols With Police
District of Columbia		
12-14 Jul 68		Release of Rev. Abernathy
2-3 Nov 68		Shooting Incident
18-21 Jan 69		Nixon Inauguration
4-6 Apr 69		Memorial Rev. King
Florida		
7-14 Aug 68	Miami	Republican Convention
Georgia		
4-6 Apr 69	Atlanta	Possible Civil Disturbance
7-8 Apr 69	Waycross	Possible Civil Disturbance
Illinois		
23-31 Aug 68	Chicago	Democratic Convention
3-5 Apr 69	Chicago	Memorial Rev. King
29 Apr -4 May 69	Cairo	Civil Disturbance
Iowa		
25-26 Aug 68	Des Moines	State Fair
14-29 Sep 68	Waterloo	Civil Disturbance
Kansas		
22-25 Aug 68	Wichita	Civil Disturbance
9 May 69	Lawrence	Civil Disturbance
18 Jun 69	Lansing	Prison Riot
Kentucky		
17 Aug 68	Owensboro	Civil Disturbance
Louisiana		
5-9 May 69	New Orleans	Civil Disturbance
12-15 May 69	Baton Rouge	College Disturbance
Maryland		
3-6 Jul 68	Baltimore	Possible Civil Disturbance
3-6 Apr 69	Baltimore	Memorial Rev. King
Michigan		
28 Jul 68	Grand Rapids	Civil Disturbance
Minnesota		
1 Sep 68	St. Paul	Civil Disturbance
Missouri		
19-26 May 69	Jefferson City	College Disturbance
Nebraska		
4-7 Jul 68	Omaha	Civil Disturbance
30 Aug 68	Lincoln	State Fair
*26 Jun -1 Jul 69	Omaha	Civil Disturbance
New Hampshire		
6-7 May 69	Hanover	College Disturbance
13-15 Jun 69	Loudon	Possible Civil Disturbance



North Carolina		
*13-15 Feb 69	Durham	Civil Disturbance
*5-7 Mar 69	Durham	Civil Disturbance
*12-15 Mar 69	Durham	Civil Disturbance
*18-19 Apr 69	Raleigh	Possible Civil Disturbance
*29 Apr -1 May 69	Winston-Salem	Civil Disturbance
*16-20 May 69	Burlington	Civil Disturbance
*21-25 May 69	Greensboro	Civil Disturbance
North Dakota		
*10-11 May 69	Zap	Civil Disturbance
Ohio		
9 Jul 68	London	Prison Farm Riot
19 Jul -3 Aug 68	Columbus	Prison Riot
20 Aug -23 Sep 68	Columbus	Prison Riot
18-25 Jul 68	Akron	Civil Disturbance
23-28 Jul 68	Cleveland	Civil Disturbance
29 Apr -1 May 69	Mansfield	Reformatory Riot
South Carolina		
1-3 Oct 68	Columbia	Prison Riot
15-16 Feb 69	Columbia	College Disturbance
29 Mar -1 Apr 69	Charleston	Civil Disturbance
10 Apr 69	Hampton	Civil Disturbance
21 Apr -25 May 69	Charleston	Civil Disturbance
28-30 Apr 69	Denmark	College Disturbance
29-30 May 69	Charleston	Civil Disturbance
31 May -1 Jun 69	Blacksburg	Civil Disturbance
*20 Jun -3 Jul 69	Charleston	Hospital Workers' Strike
Vermont		
13-14 Jul 68	Bellows Falls	Possible Civil Disturbance
Wisconsin		
12-21 Feb 69	Madison	College Disturbance

*Official After Action Reports not received from States.

NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

State/Date	City	Nature of Emergency
Alabama		
4-10 Oct. 68	Huntsville	Armory Fire
3-6 Nov. 68	Mobile	Tornado
8-9 Jan. 69	Wilcox County	Search for Evidence in Judge's Slaying
9-10 Jan. 69	Mobile	Search for Missing Boy
15-19 Jan. 69	Springville	Train Wreck
22-24 Jan. 69	Chambers County	Search for Missing Doctor
9 Feb. 69	Linden	Search for Missing Child
16-19 Feb. 69	Rainsville	Power Failure
20-21 Mar. 69	Tallapoosa County	Search for Missing Doctor
27-30 May 69	Blount County	Search for Missing Person
5 June 69	Marshall	Search for Missing Person
Alaska		
24-30 Jan. 69	Soldotna	Flood
California		
*25-28 Jan. 69	State-Wide	Flood
*24-28 Feb. 69	State-Wide	Flood
Florida		
18-19 Oct. 68	St. Petersburg	Hurricane
12-13 Dec. 68	Jefferson County	Search for Missing Person
Illinois		
1-3 Apr. 69	Cities Along the Mississippi River	Flood
21 Apr.-1 May 69	Whiteside County	Flood
23 Apr.-3 May 69	Henderson County	Flood
Iowa		
26 Mar.-4 May 69	Cities Along the Mississippi River	Flood
28 Apr.-3 May 69	Des Moines	Firemen's Strike
Kansas		
10-11 Aug. 68	Rossville	Flood
31 Mar.-2 Apr. 69	Abilene	Eisenhower's Funeral
22-23 Jun. 69	Salina	Tornado
Minnesota		
10-11 Nov. 68	Leech Lake Area	Search for Missing Girl
31 Jan.-4 Feb. 69	Morris & Appleton Counties	Snow Storm
9-22 Apr. 69	Cities Along the Mississippi River	Flood
25-26 Jun. 69	Jasper	Tornado
Mississippi		
24-27 Jan. 69	Hazlehurst	Tornado
Nebraska		
30 Jul. 68	Osceola	Tornado
18 Aug. 68	Omaha	Tornado
12 Sep. 68	Meadow Grove	Grenade Incident
22-24 Dec. 68	Central Section	Blizzard
1 Jan. 69	Pender	Blizzard
2-4 Jan. 69	Hartington	Blizzard
16-26 Jan. 69	Central	Downed Plane
25 Jan.-1 Feb. 69	West Central	Power Failure
18-20 Feb. 69	Crete	Train Wreck
Nevada		
28-30 Jul. 68	Carson City	Forest Fire
New Hampshire		
25-29 Oct. 68	Moose Mountain	Airline Crash
30 Jan. 69	Allenstown	Search for Missing Child
21 May 69	Groveton	Flood
New Mexico		
15-18 Jun. 69	Belem	Flood



North Carolina

*4-4 Sep. 68	Elizabethtown	Search for Missing Person
*1-3 Jan. 69	Ash	Search for Missing Person
*2 Feb. 69	Louisburg	Search for Missing Person
17-26 Feb. 69	Richmond & Anson Counties	Ice Storm
*5-6 Mar. 69	Windsor	Search for Missing Person

North Dakota

*28 Jan.-15 Feb. 69	Southern Section	Snow Storm
*28 Feb.-22 Mar. 69	Central Section	Snow Removal
*8 Apr.-10 May 69	Cities on Red, Chyenne & Missouri Rivers	Flood

Ohio

14 Aug. 68	Urbana	Amo Train Wreck
13-15 Jan. 69	Lima	Oil Line Fire
30 Jan. 69	Napoleon	Ice Jam on River
29-30 Apr. 69	Columbus	Prison Security
8-10 May 69	Greene County	Tornado

South Dakota

5-21 Apr. 69	Cities on Big Sioux, Vermillion & James Rivers	Flood
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Tennessee

22-24 Jan. 69	Tellico Plains Area	Search for Missing Boy
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Texas

7 May 69	Cleburne	Flood
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Washington

27-29 Jan. 69	Okanagan County	Snow Storm
29 Jan. 69	Mason County	Snow Storm
17 Mar. 69	Stovous Pass	Avalanche Control

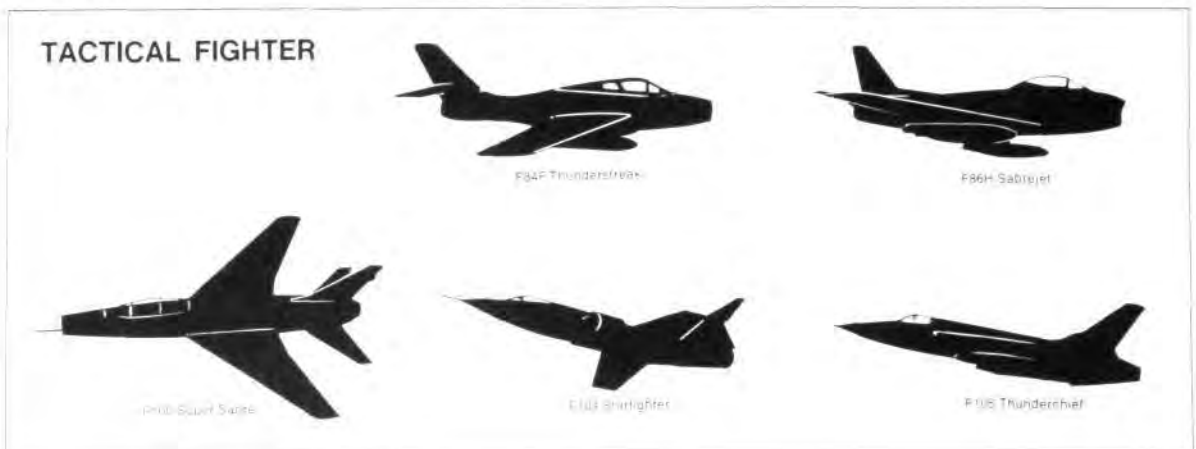
*Official After Action Reports not received from States.

Aircraft of the Army and Air National Guard

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



AIR NATIONAL GUARD



TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE



RF84F Thunderflash



RF101 Voodoo



RB57 Canberra

AIR TRANSPORT



C97 Stratofreighter



EC/G-121 Super Constellation



C123J Provider



C124 Globemaster

AIR DEFENSE



F89J Scorpion



F102 Delta Dagger

AIR REFUELING



KC97L Stratotanker

SPECIAL OPERATIONS



C119 Flying Boxcar

UTILITY AND TRAINING



U-3



T29 Flying Classroom



C54 Skymaster



C47 Sky Train



U10 Heli Courier



T33 T-Bird



B26 Invader



HU1B Albatross



GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAVS	Aerospace Audio Visual Service
AB	Air Base
ACDUTRA	Active Duty for Training
AC&W	Aircraft Control and Warning
AD	Air Defense
ADA	Air Defense Artillery
ADC	Aerospace Defense Command
ADP	Automatic Data Processing
ADSN	Accounting Dispersing Station
A&F	Accounting and Finance
AFAFC	Air Force Accounting and Finance Center
AFB	Air Force Base
AFCCP	Air Force Communications Command Post
AFLC	Air Force Logistics Command
AFR	Air Force Regulation
AFRCE	Air Force Regional Civil Engineer
AFRES	Air Force Reserve
AFSC	Air Force Specialty Code
AFSTRIKE	Air Force Strike Command
AFT	Annual Field Training
AMA	Air Materiel Area
ANG	Air National Guard
ANGM	Air National Guard Manual
ANTDEFCON	Antilles Defense Command
A/P	Airport
AR	Army Regulation
ARADCOM	Army Air Defense Command
ARG	Air Refueling Group
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARPAS	Air Reserve Pay and Allowance System
ARW	Air Refueling Wing
AT	Artillery
AUTODIN	Automatic Data Network
AUTOVON	Automatic Voice Network
BB	Bare Base
BLMPS	Base Level Military Personnel System
BMT	Basic Military Training
BOMEX	Barbados Oceanographic Meteorological Experiment
CAPT	Captain
CBPO	Central Base Personnel Office
CEM	Communications Electronics Meteorology
CE&W	Communications Electronic and Weather
CFT	Contract Field Team
C&GSC	Command and General Staff College
COL	Colonel
CONT	Contingency
CONUS	Continental United States
CSM	Command Sergeants Major
DA	Department of the Army
DAP	Data Automation Proposal
DOD	Department of Defense
DSTE	Digital Subscriber Terminal Equipment
EMER OP HQ	Emergency Operations Headquarters
EN	Engineer



FAA Federal Aviation Agency
FACP Forward Air Control Post
FC Finance
FG Fighter Group
FIS Fighter Interceptor Squadron
FM Frequency Modulated
GEEIA Ground Electronics Engineering Installations Agency
GEN General
HHB Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion
HHC Headquarters and Headquarters Company
HHD Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment
IAP International Airport
IN Infantry
IRAN Inspection and Repair as Necessary
JCS Joint Chiefs of Staff
1st LT First Lieutenant
2d LT Second Lieutenant
MAC Military Airlift Command
MAJ Major
MAP Military Assistance Program/Municipal Airport
MC.ARNG Military Construction, Army National Guard
MCP Military Construction Program
M/D Manday
MTD's Mobile Training Detachments
MEDLM Minimum Essential Depot Level Maintenance
MEN Male Employment Network
M/F Mobile Flights
MOS Military Occupation Specialty
M&RA Manpower and Reserve Affairs
NAS Naval Air Station
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO Noncommissioned Officer
NGB National Guard Bureau
NGCC National Guard Computer Center
NGP.A National Guard Personnel, Army
NGR National Guard Regulation
NH Nike Hercules

OCS Officer Candidate School
OD Ordnance
OJT On-the-Job Training
O&M Operations and Maintenance
OM.ARNG Operations and Maintenance, Army National Guard
ORI Operations Readiness Inspection
OSD Office of the Secretary of Defense
PACAF Pacific Air Forces
PBD Program Budget Decision
PFTS Permanent Field Training Site
POL Petroleum, Oil, Lubricant
QMC Quartermaster Corps
REP Reserve Enlistment Program
ROPA Reserve Officer Personnel Act
SEA Southeast Asia
SKT Specialty Knowledge Test
SNAP Short Notice Annual Practice
SOG Special Operations Group
SP Support
SPEC Special
SRF Selected Reserve Force
TAC Tactical Air Command
TACAN Tactical Air Navigation
TACS Tactical Air Support System
TASG Tactical Air Support Group
TC Transportation Corps
TFG Tactical Fighter Group
TO&E Table of Organization and Equipment
UMD Unit Manning Document
USA United States Army
USAF United States Air Force
USAR United States Army Reserve
USC United States Code
USPFO United States Property and Fiscal Officer
WAF Women in the Air Force
WAPS Weighted Airman Promotion System
W/O Warrant Officer



IN MEMORIAM

of those Guardsmen who gave
their lives in Southeast Asia,
Fiscal Year 1969.

*"War never slays a bad man
in its course,
But the good always!"*

— Sophocles



Ackerman, Edwin A., Jr.
Capt, ARNG, Minnesota



Adams, Michael T., Capt
ANG, New Mexico



Allendorf, Michael G.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kansas



Au Hoy, Earl Chui Mun
PFC, ARNG, Hawaii



Baker, Philip L.
Sp 4, ARNG, Iowa



Bauer, Lawrence E.
Cpl, ARNG, Kansas



Beall, Roger C.
Sgt, ARNG, Iowa



Berg, Harold P.
Sgt, ANG, Iowa



Bickford, Ralph N.
Cpl, ARNG, Kansas



Bishop, James L.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kansas



Bittle, Douglas R.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kansas



Boese, Robert L.
PFC, ARNG, Kansas



Bolyard, Larry C.
1st Lt, ARNG, Florida



Brown, Harold M.
SSgt, ARNG, Kentucky



Brown, Michael G.
2d Lt, ARNG, Idaho



Brown, Warren K.
1st Lt, ANG, Iowa



Brull, Michael J.
Sgt. ARNG, Kansas



Buchanan, Ronald L.
1st Lt, ARNG, Iowa



Carr, Bertram A.
Sgt. ARNG, Kentucky



Chappel, Luther M.
1st Sgt, Kentucky



Clark, Conn K.
Sgt, ARNG, Idaho



Clark, Larry R.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kansas



Collins, David B.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kentucky



Crum, Steven V.
Sgt, ARNG, Iowa



Cullen, Kenneth R.
1st Lt, ARNG, Florida



Defries, Gaylord
Sgt, ARNG, Hawaii



Dornon, Charles W.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kansas



Drouhard, Peter A.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kansas



Earp, Michael L.
Sp 4, ARNG, Idaho



Edwards, Bobby B.
Maj, ARNG, California



Elsenrath, John J.
Sgt, ARNG, Kansas



Encarnacion-Betencourt,
Jesus, Sp 4, ARNG,
Puerto Rico



Flanagan, Sherman E., Jr.
L/C, ANG, Dist. of Columbia



Franken, Arlin D.
Cpl, ARNG, Iowa



Heath, Isaac E.
1st Lt, ARNG, California



Hendrickson, Lonnie H.
Sp 4, ARNG, Idaho



Herriman, Ronnie L.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kansas



Hess, Kerry E.
1st Lt, ARNG, Kansas



Honeycutt, Blaine L.
PSG, ARNG, Kansas



LaBonte, Roland C., Capt
ARNG, New Hampshire



Larkins, Charles K.
Sp 4, ARNG, Indiana



Lefler, David A.
Sp 5, ARNG, Iowa



L'Huillier, Joseph A.
Capt, ANG, New York



Loo, Edward J., Jr.
PSgt, ARNG, Hawaii



Lyons, Robert Pual
Sp 5, ARNG, Kansas



Martinez, George F.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kansas



McCarthy, Joseph F., Jr.
Sp 4, ARNG, California



McIlvoy, Joseph R.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kentucky



Milbradt, Dale L.
1st Lt. ARNG, Kansas



Moore, James T.
SSgt. ARNG, Kentucky



Mroczynski, Raymond C.
SFC. ARNG, New
Hampshire



Nakashima, Michael S.
PFC. ARNG, Hawaii



Nelson, Robert M.
Capt. ARNG, Florida



Nevins, Floyd C.
Sgt. ARNG, Kansas



Olson, Duane E.
Sp 4, ARNG, Iowa



Otake, John S.
Sp 4, ARNG, Hawaii



Paco, Richard M.
Sp 4, ARNG, California



Paugan, Roger
Sp 4, ARNG, Hawaii



Perry, Ernest M., Jr.
Sgt. ARNG, Rhode Island



Platt, John H.
PFC, ARNG, Iowa



Rouse, Clarence L.
Sgt. ARNG, Oklahoma



Seiler, Clyde
Maj. ANG, Colorado



Shibata, Glenn T.
Cpl. ARNG, Hawaii



Simpson, Ronald E.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kentucky



Smith, Gary C.
Sp 4, ARNG, Idaho



Smith, Robert T.
Sgt. ARNG, Indiana



Strube, James C.
PFC, ARNG, Kansas



Talburt, Raymond T.
Sp 4, ARNG, Kansas



Taylor, Donald T.
Sp 5, ARNG, Michigan



Timmer, Akke Jans, Jr., Sp4
ARNG, Iowa



Tindall, Corbin C.
2d Lt, ARNG, Iowa



Turner, Robert E.
Maj, ARNG, Kansas



Wood, Donald F.
1st Lt., ARNG, Iowa



Wray, Jim A.
Sgt, ARNG, Kentucky



Young, Kenneth W.
Sp 4, ARNG, Idaho



**MISSING
IN ACTION**



Jefferson, Perry H.
Capt. ANG, Colorado



Lane, Mitchell S.
1st Lt. ANG, New Mexico



Needl, Bobby G.
Maj. ANG, New Mexico



I am the Guard

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

I was with Washington in the dim forests, fought the wily warrior, and watched the dark night bow to the morning . . . At Concord's bridge, I fired the fateful shot heard 'round the world . . . I bled on Bunker Hill . . . My footprints marked the snows at Valley Forge . . . I pulled a muffled ear 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 slew 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.



