AD-A014 676

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973-1974 OF THE CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

National Guard Bureau (Army)
Washington, D. C.

1974

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# national guard









ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR
1973-1974

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# To the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force:

The 67th Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1973 is respectfully submitted.

This report covers a continued period of force and equipment modernization in both the Army and Air National Guard and reflects the surge of events underlying the stated governmental policy of increased reliance on Guard and Reserve forces. In its pursuit of the "total force" goals, the National Guard Bureau works closely with the appropriate defense agencies and with the adjutants general of the several States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Without these close working relationships we would scarcely be able to continue to make the required progress in the field of combat and operational readiness.

The National Guard has accepted its new responsibilities for readiness with sincere and dedicated enthusiasm. It is a great source of pride to all Army and Air National Guardsmen that a substantially major portion of the current force structure is, in fact, dedicated to the contingency requirements of Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force.

In the Army Guard, a matter of great interest during the year was the continuation of the roundout program highlighted in FY 1973 by the conversion of the 29th Separate Infantry Brigade (Hawaii Army National Guard) to a divisional brigade configured to function as an element of the Army's 25th (Tropic Lightning) Infantry Division. The initial feedback from this program has been most encouraging and this success may offer new opportunities and challenges for the future which should enable the Army National Guard and the United States Army to explore new avenues for shared training responsibilities.

The Army National Guard continued to retire older model aviation assets from the inventory and to upgrade its air fleet. The receipt of turbine-engine, rotary wing aircraft continued on schedule during the year. Overall the equipment inventory in the Army National Guard was upgraded to the extent that there is now actually on hand about 70% of what is needed in the field to conduct required training.

The Air National Guard continued to modernize as nine of its units converted to different aircraft and missions during the fiscal year. The most dramatic of the conversions were those from the airlift to tactical fighter mission and those from tactical fighter and reconnaissance to aerospace defense. Because of these conversions, equipment management continued to receive special emphasis. Priority was placed on acquiring the minimal essential support equipment to insure mission readiness.

As in years past the National Guard found itself called upon many times during the year to lend aid to civil authorities. More than 20,000 Guardsmen performed duties in local emergencies in 36 States. Another 8,000 Guardsmen were called by their governors to assist law enforcement agencies in civil disturbance situations in seven States.

Midway through the fiscal year the Army and Air National Guard, like its counterparts, began to feel the impact of the new zero draft environment as a consequence of the final suspension of inductions under the Selective Service process. Although both of the Guard components began to show the effect of the zero draft in strength accounting, both were considerably ahead of the power curve in the development of dynamic recruiting efforts geared to the all-volunteer force. At the time of the preparation of this report there was every indication that both the Army and Air Guard would indeed meet their manpower requirements and would, therefore, be fully capable of continuing to produce manned and trained units to support the nation's mobilization base.

The many accomplishments of the National Guard are detailed throughout the pages of this report thus enabling us to place into the record, as is our responsibility, the story of another successful year in the long history of the National Guard in the defense of the nation.



FRANCIS S. GREENLIEF
Major General, USA
Chief, National Guard Bureau

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**ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1973**

**CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU**





# 1973 in Review

Congress appropriated $1,726,454,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in FY 1973 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 FY 1973, the Army National Guard was in possession of federal equipment and vehicles in excess of $3.1 billion. The Air National Guard equipment and aircraft are valued at over $3.5 billion.



## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

**Personnel**
385,600 Total Personnel
68,419 Enlistees
27,035 Authorized Technicians

**Organization**
3,261 Units

**Major Units**
5 Infantry Divisions
1 Mechanized Infantry Division
2 Armored Divisions
18 Separate Brigades
4 Armored Cavalry Regiments
2 Special Forces Groups

**Facilities**
2,753 Armories
2,400 Nonarmory Facilities

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

**Personnel**
90,371 Officers and Airmen
13,606 Total Airman Accessions
22,004 Authorized Technicians

**Organization**
1,041 Units
24 Wings
92 Groups
92 Squadrons
538 Support Units
187 Communications Units
108 Miscellaneous Units

**Facilities**
90 Flying Bases
62 Nonflying Bases

| | ARNG | ANG |
|---|---|---|
| Operations and Maintenance | $ 453,500,000 | $ 456,700,000 |
| Personnel | 585,988,000 | 167,900,000 |
| Military Construction | 46,266,000 | 16,100,000 |
| TOTAL | $1,085,754,000 | 640,700,000 |

# Mission, Organization and Administration

## MISSION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard is rooted in the concept of the privilege and responsibility of our able-bodied citizens to be ready at all times to bear arms for the common defense. This tradition was begun in the early seventeenth century, with the development of militia bands in the various colonies. The authors of the Constitution recognized the importance of the concept by empowering the Congress to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." National military policy subsequently enacted into law has served to enhance the availability and improve the readiness of the National Guard as a federal reserve force. The general policy stated in current law (Section 102, Title 32, United States Code) is quoted:

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

While its federal reserve potential has been strengthened, the National Guard of each state remains constitutionally a state-administered military force. The dual state-federal missions are set forth in National Guard Regulation No. 350.1 and Air 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.

## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

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

As an operating agency, the National Guard Bureau is the channel of communication between the states and the Departments of the Army and the Air Force (AR 130-5/AFR 45.17).

The function of the National Guard Bureau is to formulate and administer a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units in the several states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia in accordance with Departments of the Army and Air Force policy.

The organization of the National Guard Bureau is shown on the chart. The Office of the Director, Army National Guard is organized into five divisions the Office of the Director, Air National Guard is organized into seven divisions The Office of the Legal Advisor Office of Policy and Liaison, Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity, Office of Public Affairs, Office of Data Information Systems, Office of Technician Personnel, the Office of Administrative Services, and the Office of Procurement Policy and Review advise and assist the Chief on both Army and Air matters.

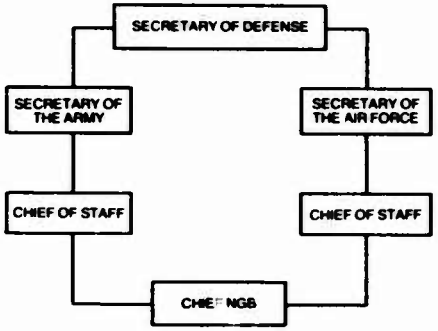
The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a list of National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors, for a term of four years, and is eligible to succeed himself The grade authorized for this position is major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

The former Chiefs of the National Guard Bureau and its predecessor organizations (Division of Military 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 1973.



Taking time out for a well deserved drink is SGT Harry R Williams of the 1112th Transportation Company, California Army National Guard

## ORGANIZATION




### The Army National Guard

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

The worldwide overseas commitments of the Army in Europe, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and in Korea 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 U.S. 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.

### The Air National Guard

The Air National Guard supports U.S. Air Force missions worldwide, such as those to NATO and the free nations of Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Far East, Alaska, Caribbean, and South America.

The gaining commands to which Air National Guard units are assigned upon mobilization 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 Electronics Installation squadrons perform communications construction projects on U.S. Air Force missile sites and other bases around the world.

## LEGISLATION

### Legislation enacted:

Public Law 92-436 authorized an average strength of not less than 402,333 for the Army National Guard of the United States and 87,614 for the Air National Guard of the United States.

Public Law 92-445 authorized the application of local law in determining the effect of contributory negligence on claims involving members of the National Guard.

Public Law 92-492 authorized the establishment of a National Guard in the Virgin Islands.

Public Law 92-545, Military Construction Authorization, authorized construction of facilities for the Army National Guard of the United States in the amount of $33,570,000, and for the Air National Guard of the United States in the amount of $14,500,000.

Public Law 92-547 appropriated $40,000,000 for 1973 construction for Army National Guard facilities and $16,100,000 for Air National Guard facilities.

Public Law 92-570; The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, FY 1973, appropriated $568,179,000 for Army National Guard Personnel and $167,919,000 for Air National Guard Personnel; for Operation and Maintenance for the Army National Guard $443,194,000 and for the Air National Guard $456,726,000.



Colorado Air National Guardsmen pinpoint the position of an incoming F-100 from Buckley Air National Guard Base

**Legislation pending:**
S. 871,93d Congress, would increase the current 55% credit for prior service to 100% and would eliminate the current requirement for National Guard employment after 1 January 1969, for entitlement to credit for technician service before that date.

S. 383, 93d Congress, would encourage persons to join and remain in the National Guard and Reserves by providing full-time coverage under Servicemen's Group Life Insurance.



Alabama Air National Guardsman performs maintenance on a jet from the 187th TAC Recon Group

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS

In the course of the year the Office of Public Affairs continued to support recruiting and retention activities in the states while also functioning as the National Guard Bureau information coordination agency at the national level.

In the Command/Internal area the InterCom program continued, with several special information sheets published on items of significant interest. The National Guard continued its involvement in the community with an ongoing Domestic Action program. In recognition of this involvement, the Department of Defense again recognized, in a special ceremony, five units in the Army and Air Guard. The top ARNG award went to the 121st Engineer Battalion, Maryland, with units in Oregon, Rhode Island, New Jersey and the District of Columbia receiving certificates. In the ANG the first-place award went to the 140th Tactical Fighter Group, Colorado, with certificates going to units in Alabama, California, Tennessee and Utah. Also in the community area, the ANG provided, on a continuing basis, flyovers and static display aircraft for various civic events as well as for military, both active and Guard, open houses and various other type celebrations.

The National Guard continued its recruiting advertising program aimed at reaching the largest possible number of the American population between the ages of 17-22 years. The public service radio and TV advertising program continued as well as a carefully targeted campaign which appeared in magazines aimed particularly at youth. Another magazine campaign was aimed at attracting minorities as the National Guard moved toward its long-range recruiting goal of having its racial mix meet that of the local community each unit represents.

The exhibit program continued during the year and reached an estimated audience of over half a million people at 25 locations. The success of the exhibits led to the development of an expanded NGB exhibit program, and construction began on eight new exhibits which are to be regionally located for use by states within each region.

The office continued to meet its responsibilities to the public in responding to many queries from the nation's press and broadcast media concerning matters involving the National Guard.

The office of Public Affairs has established an on-going program of support directed toward all Adjutants General, their information officers and unit commanders in an effort to support the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve. Suggestions on how to improve and maintain good communications with employers, along with general information packages, have been sent to the states.



Members of Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 94th Armor, Minnesota Army National Guard, feed gas to one of their battalion's thirsty tanks.

**National Guard Bureau Personnel Strength**
**30 June 1973**

| MILITARY | Authorized | Assigned |
|---|---|---|
| ARNGUS | 17 | 16 |
| Active Army | 17 | 17 |
| ANGUS | 35 | 28 |
| Active Air Force | 52 | 46 |
| TOTAL | 121 | 107 |
| **CIVILIAN** | | |
| Army | 93 | 65 |
| Army Guard Technician | 94 | 81 |
| Air Force | — | 11 |
| Air Guard Technician | 158 | 129 |
| TOTAL | 345 | 286 |




Wisconsin Army National Guardsman examines water sample taken during the national eutrophication survey.

## 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 the Air National Guard and are listed in Appendix E.

## PUBLICATIONS MANAGEMENT

The Army National Guard FY 1973 Program for Department of Defense and Department of the Army Publications and Blank Forms was established at $1,050,000. Obligations for the year totaled $1,022,713, as compared with the $1,000,425, obligation for FY 1972.

During the fiscal year authority was received from The Adjutant General, Department of the Army for an additional 432 ARNG pinpoint publications accounts. This increased the total ARNG pinpoint accounts from 836 to 1268.

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

During FY 1973, the office of Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity was established and the Office of Equal Opportunity was reorganized. The Office of Minority Affairs was established to allow for expanded responsibilities and to assure compliance with the Equal Employment Act of 1972 (Public Law #92-261) and Civil Service Commission Bulletin #713-25. The Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity is actively conveying the message of the Guard, its needs, policies, etc., and is seeking assistance from such organizations as

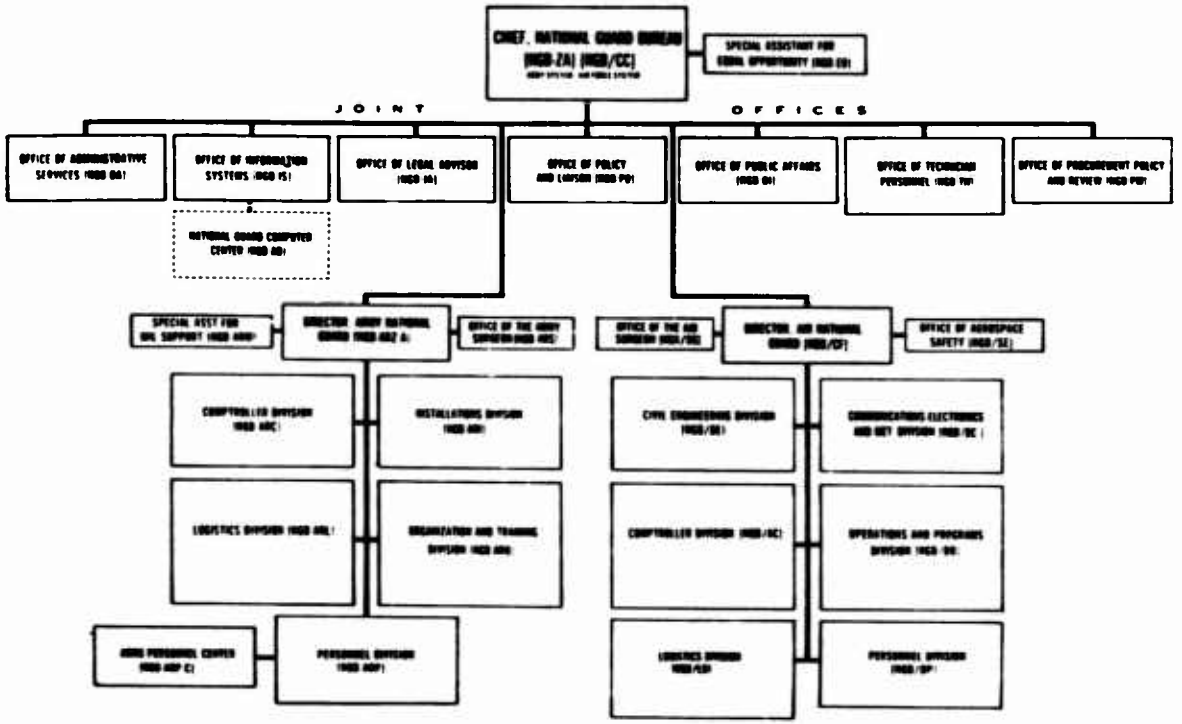
the National Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Newspaper Publishers Association, American Association of School Administration, etc.

During the year the Office of Minority Affairs accomplished the following policies, procedures, required plans, and revised administrative guidance related to compliance and program objectives were formulated and are in varying degrees of completion; recruitment achievements were carefully reviewed and assistance provided to increase the participation of minorities and women. Staff studies, directed toward providing upward mobility for minorities and women, were drafted and are currently being coordinated, goals, operational plans and evaluation guides were developed to evaluate equal employment opportunity programs in each state.

The Equal Opportunity Branch developed the National Guard Bureau Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Plan for the National Guard Technician program. The Plan, which will require state compliance, was approved by the Civil Commission and distributed to the states. Conferences were conducted with appropriate state EEO personnel at each of the ten Civil Service Commission Regional Offices to assist the states in developing the required state EEO plans.

Thirteen compliance field reviews were completed and five formal complaints of discrimination were processed. Two cases were based on sex, two on race and the other on religion. The present status of these complaints is that one case is under review by Department of the Army, one case has reached the hearing stage, two cases are in the investigative stage, and one case is pending the assignment of an investigator. Additionally, one complaint of a military nature was investigated.

## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





Army National Guardsmen launch rafts for river crossing against aggressor elements during annual training

Technician employment for minority groups was increased with the exception of Oriental technicians employed by the Army Guard which had a decrease of eight. As of 30 June 1973, the total overall military gain for all minority group participation was 5,014. The ARNG black military participation increased to 12,268 or 3.29 percent of the total strength, an increase of 1.26 percent. The ANG, despite a limited overall recruiting achievement, had a black participation increase of 424 or .48 percent. A study revealed that minorities comprised 58.4 percent of the total personnel recruited during the first five months of calendar year 1973. See Table 2, Appendix H for minority group participation in the Army and Air National Guard. As indicated in Table 2, Appendix H, National Guard minority technician strength increased by 267 for a total strength of 2,176. The status of respective technician minority groups is shown in Table 3, Appendix H.

## OFFICE OF DATA INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The approval of the IBM 1401 Card Processor Program by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (FM), on 21 June 1972, paved the way for extension of twenty-three card processor systems to the Army National Guard in the following States:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mississippi | Missouri | Connecticut |
| Indiana | Georgia | Idaho |
| Illinois | Minnesota | District of Columbia |
| South Carolina | Florida | Iowa |
| North Carolina | Maryland | Kentucky |
| Tennessee | Arkansas | Louisiana |
| Michigan | Nevada | Puerto Rico |
| Wisconsin | Rhode Island | |

Combined with the test bed systems in Virginia, Arizona and Oklahoma, twenty-six standard Army Guard installations are now operational. Management Information Systems conferences were held with the states before receipt of the 1401 computer In attendance were Logistics, Comptroller, Personnel and data processing representatives from the Bureau and from the states as well as the United States Property and Fiscal Offices. Details regarding conversion of systems and installation of equipment were covered. Data processing personnel were later given training at the Computer Center. Bureau and Computer Center personnel visited each state and assisted in the system implementation. Implementation of the standard systems on Government-owned IBM 1401 card processors permitted the release of the leased IBM 407 equipment in the above states in addition to the standardization of Fiscal, Technician Payroll, Military Personnel and Logistics Systems.

An IBM 1401 tape system was developed by modifying the standard card processor programs to read and write tape. This system was extended to Ohio for testing in April 1973 and will be fully operational before 1 September 1973. As government-owned IBM 1401



Guardsman from 1st Battalion, 160th Infantry, California Army National Guard, communicates with his platoon leader during annual training in Hawaii.

tape systems are released to the National Guard the leased IBM 360/20 card processor systems operational in New York, California, Alabama, Massachusetts, Texas and Pennsylvania will be replaced.

The National Guard Computer Center completed the conversion from the UNIVAC 1050 to the IBM 7080 system on 30 November 1972, and released the UNIVAC 1050 to Army for reutilization. The Government-owned IBM 7080 system produced marked improvement in computer processing permitting more frequent updating, expanded edit capability and an overall reduction of processing time.

The National Guard participated in a Personnel and Logistics Automated Compatibility (PALCOM) study which outlined a way for the National Guard and Army Reserve to achieve full active Army compatibility. This study has been approved and, in the near future, the National Guard will process the Personnel System utilizing the Standard Installation/Division Personnel System Reserve Component (SIDPERS-RC) on an IBM 360/50 computer. The Army Guard Logistics System was determined to be compatible with active Army systems and therefore no change is anticipated in the logistics area.

## REGULATIONS

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

## 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 | 216,255 |
| Mexican Border Campaign | 170,000 |
| World War I | 433,478 |
| World War II | 297,654 |
| Korean War | 183,600** |
| Berlin Crisis | 65,460** |
| Vietnam | 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 500,000 to 1,600,000
**Includes both Army and Air National Guard

## OFFICE OF TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL

### Field Service and Liaison

The Field Service and Liaison Branch led 16 formal assessments of state personnel management during FY 1973. Of the 16, 10 had Regional Civil Service Commission participation (one state per CSC Region). In addition, the Civil Service Commission led one state personnel management evaluation with Field Service and Liaison Branch participation. TWHE Branch was initially interested in personnel administration, regulatory matters, and uniformity in personnel operations within the scope of the Technician Personnel Office. However, evaluations of Equal Employment Opportunity and Labor Management Relations were given special emphasis in the latter portion of the FY 1973 assessments and will continue to receive emphasis as the Branch expands evaluation coverage.

The planned expansion will include all functional personnel programs important in planning for, getting, developing, and utilizing people with knowledge, skills, abilities and attitudes needed for mission accomplishment. Inherent in that continued and planned expansion is an involvement of more managers, supervisors, state labor organization officials, and technicians outside the Technician Personnel Office in fact-finding interviews. An evaluation system, with designed emphasis on adding more levels of management into personnel management evaluations and flexibility for functional planned expansion, is being developed to supersede the present National Guard Bureau Personnel Management Assessment Plan.



Members of the Texas Army National Guard board a Chinook helicopter during field training exercises.

## Classification

The vigorous program of studying positions, initiated in FY 1972, continued in FY 1973. These studies were designed to insure proper classification of positions in all major functional areas, Guard-wide. Since the classification moratorium (July 71 — May 72) was lifted, resulting classification change actions were released to the field as functional studies were completed. Completed studies included all positions in the following functional areas:

**ANG**

- Aircraft Maintenance
- TAC Control
- Mobile Communications
- Electriconic Installations
- Aircraft Control & Warning
- Military Personnel

**ARNG**

- Aviation Support Facilities
- NIKE Sites
- Combined Support Maintenance
- Transportation & Aircraft Repair

In all cases comprehensive studies involving numerous field validation audits were undertaken. Functional specialists from field activities were called in to assist this office in preparing revised position descriptions in all areas.

All Technician Personnel Officers were given complete instructional training in the area of Classification and Position Management in Feb 1973.

The ongoing program designed to assure control of average grades throughout the Guard continues to work effectively. The Guard is still well below ceiling levels imposed by OMB Bulletin 72-4.

## Labor Relations:

The Labor Relations Branch has continued to experience increased activity by the many labor organization groups and the various states, due in part to the increased vigilance on the part of the labor organizations for contract violations once there is an approved agreement in effect. In conjunction with our advisory service, proposed initial and renewable labor agreements are reviewed for adequacy and compliance with National Guard Regulations, DOD Directive 1426.1, the Federal Personnel Manual, Executive Order 11491, as amended, and title 32, USC, Section 709. Close liaison has been established with the Department of Defense, Departments of the Army and Air Force, and the Civil Service Commission in order to resolve current labor relations policy issued by these agencies and which, after resolution, is incorporated into a National Guard Bureau Labor Relations newsletter and disseminated to the various states.

Continual interchange between JAG Army and JAG Air Force has been effected on adverse action proceedings within the states that have reached the Civil or Federal Court level. As a continuance of our advisory service, liaison has been effected with the Technician Personnel Officers in the selection and acquisition of hearing examiners and the assurance of correct procedural guidance on grievance or adverse action processing within the states. In addition, a central file of grievance and adverse action hearings is maintained by this Branch for the use of the selected hearing examiners. Assistance has also been rendered to those states that are involved in negotiation impasses or unfair labor practice suits by meeting with the management and top union officials concerned in an attempt to effect settlement in the informal stage of the proceedings. Liaison and coordination has been effected with top labor officials and management negotiation teams when a negotiation dispute occurs, in an attempt to resolve issues in conflict at the bargaining table, prior to their submission to the Federal Service Impasse Panel. Assistance has



Wisconsin Army National Guard helicopter picks up accident victim at automobile wreck on Wisconsin highway

additionally been offered by the implementation of pre-negotiation conferences between management negotiations teams and members of the Labor Relations Branch. See table 3, Appendix H for the Units of Recognition to date.

## Personnel Services

Formal training of supervisors and managers has progressed at a rapid pace. During the reporting period 4,431 supervisors/managers received training in the first 40-hour supervisory training course which was established and geared to the National Guard technicians.

As related in last year's report, a second 40-hour supervisor course was planned. The course was rewritten and classes were started during April 1973. A total of 879 supervisors/managers have completed both training sessions.

The purpose of training is to provide first-level supervisors with specific understanding of their personnel management duties and responsibilities, develop in them a positive attitude toward carrying out these duties and responsibilities in accordance with public policy, and to improve their basic personnel management skills. An in-depth approach to the following subject areas is the primary goal:

- The Supervisor as a Personnel Manager
- Processing Personnel Actions
- Classification and Position Management
- Merit Promotion Procedures and Principles
- Employee Counseling
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Evaluating Employee Performance
- Grievances, Discipline, Adverse Actions
- Incentive Awards Program
- Pre-Retirement Counseling



- Labor Management Relations
- Comperisation and Benefits

Evaluations and critiques of the two segments have been laudatory of course content and presentation. The continued effort to train technicians in Union-Management relations was given priority and 141 technicians received formal training through quotas alloted by Departments of the Army and Air Force. This is an increase of 100% over FY 1972. Also, several states have nominated technicians for CSC training courses that are germane to particular positions and job requirements. It is anticipated that the states will continue in their sound judgments in nominating personnel to these worthwhile courses.

Activity has increased in the Incentive Awards Program during FY 1973. During this period 176 suggestions were received for processing in the National Guard Bureau. This represents approximately a 5% increase over FY 1972. Suggestions completed and reviewed by the National Guard Bureau Incentive Awards Committee resulted in an estimated first year savings of $376,437 with cash awards to technicians amounting to $8,350. A 7% increase in Quality Salary Increase submissions was experienced along with a continuing increase in the quality of the products received from the various states. We anticipate more progress as the supervisors complete the Incentive Awards segment of the second 40-hour supervisory training course.

In order to provide the standardized program administration required by law, the Office of Technician Personnel developed and prepared a revised Technician Personnel Pamphlet (TPP) 902, Technician Performance Rating Plan, TPP 905, Standards of Conduct for National Guard Technicians, TPP 909, Program Guide for Pre-Retirement Planning, TPP 910, Reduction In Force,

and TPP 911, Merit Promotion Program. A unique feature of the new Technician Performance Rating Plan is its departure from the normal three levels of performance (unsatisfactory, satisfactory, and outstanding) to permit assigning one of four levels of performance (unsatisfactory, satisfactory, excellent and outstanding). The National Guard is one of the few government agencies that permit a rating plan to recognize all levels of employee performance. Other endeavors in the area of program standardization are the development of an appeals plan, a guide for hearing examiners, a program for establishing management and supervisory communications to improve National Guard operations and policies, and the normal review and update of existing programs and procedures. The office also recently established a nation-wide job announcement system designed to assist those states which encounter difficulty in recruiting for "hard to fill" technician vacancies.

During the fiscal year there were 466 retirements, both Army and Air National Guard. This brought the total retirements since 1 January 1969 to 1182. There was a substantial increase in the FY 1973 retirements over prior years which was mainly attributable to the 6.1% cost-of-living increase granted to those Federal employees retiring by 30 June 1973.

## Technician Reporting

Refinement and expansion of the Technician Personnel Management Information System (TPMIS), which was implemented during the FY 1971 reporting period, was further continued by distribution of the Revised Technician Personnel Pamphlet (TPP) 906 (Advance Copy) to all Technician Personnel Offices (TPOs) on 29 March 1973. This revision of the original which was published 1 September 1971, contained the following changes:

Incorporation on new date elements required by Federal Personnel Manual Builetin 290-15, dated 8 January 1973, i.e., Date of Retirement from Uniformed Service, Uniformed Service Designation, Uniformed Service Component, Uniformed Service Pay Grade, Supervisory Position, Level of Education, Academic Discipline and Date Degree Attained.



Ground crewmen check out Air National Guard jet prior to take off.



Members of the 120th Infantry of the North Carolina National Guard engage in an army training test at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

A general rewrite of the pamphlet and change in transaction card format to improve overall operation of the system, and to make it more relevant as an input media to the U.S. Civil Service Commissions' Central Personnel Data File (CPDF).

Collection of the new data elements was made via a technician questionnaire, and after reformat and updating of the master file a complete master deck of TPMIS cards in the new format for each Technician was provided TPOs on 20 June 1973. Training Data Input for the Central Personnel Data File (CPDF), specified by FPM Bulletin 290-15, is being gathered manually per instructions issued to TPOs on 12 March 1973. Submission of training data is made on all Army and Air National Guard Technicians covered by TPMIS who have completed technician training that aggregates to eight hours or more. The following data elements are reported for each training incident of eight hours or more: Principal Purpose of, Type, Source, Direct Costs, Indirect Costs, Date of Completion, On-Duty Hours and Off-Duty Hours. An additional element "Special Interest Program" is pending definition and issuance of appropriate instructions by CSC. The initial report was made in May 1973 for the month of April 1973.

Thirty established reports are currently being produced from the TPMIS data based on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual basis for the U.S. Civil Service Commission, DOD, DAF, DA, Congress, and staff offices of the National Guard Bureau.

Unscheduled file inquiries are made from time to time to secure required management information.



Air National Guard technician from the 187th TAC Recon Group, Alabama Air National Guard, makes a minor adjustment on his bird.



# Army National Guard

Federal funding to support the Army National Guard in fiscal year 1973 was $1,060 million compared to $927 million in FY 1972. This represents an increase of 14%, an indicator of the emphasis now being placed upon the mission of the Guard. During FY 1973, the "NGB Standard Fiscal Accounting System" and the "NGB Standard Technician Payroll System" were designed, tested and implemented. At fiscal year-end 22 states had been converted to the standard accounting system with 25 being converted to the payroll system. Also, during the period of FY 1973, action was initiated by the NGB to carry out its responsibilities in the development of a centralized military pay system for the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve, known as JUMPS-RC-Army.

Continued testing of the Reserve Assignment and Management Information System (RAMIS), implemented in FY 1972 continued. In addition, the NGB has implemented the Guaranteed Training Space Program for FY 1974. With the receipt of IBM 1401 equipment, the Enlisted Personnel Reporting System has been refined. Twenty-six states now have this equipment and are on the Standard System. Increased emphasis has been placed on the recruitment of women and black Guardsmen, as well as the employment of part-time unit recruiters.

FY 1973 saw a major Army Reorganization of CONUS. The strength of the 1973 Army Reorganization plan lies in a real and sustained Active Army involvement in Army National Guard training and readiness. The availability of highly-qualified Active Army personnel to assist the Guard in readiness preparations will provide substantial improvement over the system utilized for the past several decades. Additionally, there were serveral other innovative programs initiated during the period covered including the OSD Test Program, organization of the Combat Arms Training Board (CATB), Unit Training Extension Course (UTEC) concept, and the Battalion Roundout concept. A three year test program, designed to reduce Active Duty training time requirements for qualifying ARNG Special Forces enlistees, was initiated in the second half of FY 1973. Initial test results verify a fifty percent reduction in training time. A first in the history of ARADCOM was accomplished when Battery A, 1st Battalion, 250th ADA, CA ARNG scored 100% at Annual Service Practice (ASP), for the second consecutive year.

The Army National Guard continued to receive large amounts of modern equipment throughout the fiscal year. These PEMA issues have brought the ARNG equipment inventory to approximately 70% of the overall equipment required for training and are definitely putting the ARNG on a sound training base, making it a full partner in a single Army. Continuation of the program to install Army-owned IBM 1401 automatic data processing equipment in the several states has allowed refinement of the logistics program to make it more compatible with the Active Army. Twenty-two states are now on the improved program. Action was initiated and is currently being staffed to provide AUTODIN support to the ARNG.

Construction of new facilities as well as the modernization and rehabilitation of existing facilities continued within availability of funds. During the year, National Guardsmen were called to state active duty 11 times in seven states for civil disturbance emergencies. In addition, National Guard forces were ordered to state active duty 144 times in 36 states to assist civil authorities during natural disasters and search and rescue missions. They performed duties consisting of traffic control, search and rescue, evacuation, clearing debris, security and maintenance of law and order.

## COMPTROLLER

### Appropriations

The Congress appropriated $1,051,400,000 for the Army National Guard in October 1972. These funds were to support National Guard Personnel, Army; Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard; and Military Construction Army National Guard.

### Funding

**NGPA(BP - 3100)**

The National Guard Personnel, Army (NGPA) budget which was submitted to Congress supported an average strength of 402,500 Guardsmen and provided for an input of 53,000 recruits into the Reserve Enlisted Program (REP-63) training. This budget presented to the Congress in January 1972, was for $616,250,000. In June 1972, the programs were revised and reduced due to strength slippage to $603,500,000. In October 1972, the Congress reduced the program to $568,179,000. This congressional action resulted in program base limitations in recruiting and retention full time training duty, school training, the Department of Defense test program, training preparation and staff drills, and



MG Glenn C. Ames of the California National Guard discusses annual training with members of his staff and an officer from the 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii

individual clothing procurement programs. The new FY 1973 programs for Maneuver Battalion Command Post Exercises and Training Management and Supervision were not financed. In March 1973, the program bases for recruiting and retention full time training duty, schools training, the defense test program and individual clothing procurement were removed. Congress provided supplemental appropriations (P.L. 93-50) of $15,416,000 for the Military Pay Raise effective 1 January 1973. The basic and supplemental appropriation and the funded reimbursements resulted in a total NGPA funding availability of $585,988,000.

**O&M, ARNG (BP-3700)**

The Congress appropriated $443,200,000 for the Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (O&M, ARNG). In order to provide support for civilian pay increase and wage board increases, the Congress appropriated $8,500,000 later in the fiscal year. The basic and supplemental appropriations plus automatic reimbursable orders of $1,800,000 resulted in a total funding availability of $453,500,000 for FY 1973.

**MCARNG (BP-8500)**

The Congress appropriated $40,000,000 for Military Construction Army National Guard (MCARNG). These are "no year" funds. This appropriation, together with prior year carryover of $6,266,000 provides a total FY 1973 funding availability of $46,266,000.

**MCARNG Funding Summary**

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding available from prior years | $ 6,266,000 |
| FY 1973 Appropriation | 40,000,000 |
| Total funding available FY 1973 | 46,266,000 |
| Total obligations FY 1973 | 43,223,000 |
| Funds remaining available for FY 1974 | 3,043,000 |

**Summary of FY 1973 obligations**

| | |
|---|---|
| NGP, A | $ 585,229,000* |
| O&M, ARNG | 451,281,000** |
| MC, ARNG | 43,223,000 |
| TOTAL | $1,079,733,000 |

*Includes funded reimbursements of $1,744,000

**Includes automatic reimbursements of $2,088,000

## Accounting and Reporting

During FY 1973, a total of 1,800 funding documents were issued to 53 fiscal stations of the Army National Guard. These documents provided the annual funding program and quarterly allotments of federal funds to support Army National Guard activities in all states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The status of funds allotted to fiscal stations was reviewed each month based on reports of obligations and expenditures.

Twenty-four serially numbered letters of technical fiscal accounting instructions were issued during FY 1973 to keep the states informed of new and revised accounting and reporting procedures.

NGB-Pam 37-108-1 was published and distributed in FY 1973. This covered the operating guidance for the NGB Standard Fiscal Accounting System. During the period of FY 1973, 22 states were converted to the standard accounting system.

## Finance Service

All States Letter #72 based on Comp Gen Decisions B-175376/B-148324, provided revised guidance to states regarding incapacitation payrolls. In FY 1973, 251 such payrolls were received and processed as compared to 408 in FY 1972.

Thirty-two All States letters were published and distributed to provide finance service guidance and instruction to the states concerned.

During FY 1973, the Chief of Staff of the Army directed that a centralized pay system, called the Joint Uniform Military Pay System - Reserve Components - Army (JUMPS-RC-Army), be developed to pay the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. The National Guard Bureau (NGB) has been tasked to support this development by designing and implementing the field input system applicable to the Guard. An eight-man team composed of Guardsmen on FTTD for two years, has been organized to assist NGB in this effort. When installed, this new pay system will provide monthly pay, significant improvement in pay service, and mobilization compatibility with the active Army's Joint Uniform Military Pay System.

Early in FY 1973, the Standard NGB Technician Payroll System, utilizing Government-owned IBM 1401 equipment, was designed, tested and implemented. This system is comparable to the standard system

implemented on IBM 360-20 equipment during FY 1972. Twenty-five states were converted to the standard system during FY 1973. It is anticipated that all the remaining states will be converted to the standard system during FY 1974. To provide guidance, codes, and implementing instructions, NGB 37-105 (Test) was written and distributed to all states. This regulation will be finalized during FY 1974. The standard system improves procedures, provides more information to the individual technician regarding his pay and leave, and provides management with better tools and reports.

### Audit and Inspector General Inspection

The United States Army Audit Agency submitted ten audit reports during FY 1973 pertaining to the Army National Guard operations. The primary emphasis of these audits was to evaluate the mission of the Army National Guard and its effectiveness to prepare for mobilization in the event of national emergency and to maintain a capability to respond to civil disorders or emergencies. These reports served the Department of the Army staff with an improved overall management view of the Army National Guard in its new role as a part of a major force in our national defense. Some of the problem areas surfaced during the course of the audits were in unit readiness, training management, personnel management, and logistics management. The conditions and recommendations were reported to the state authorities, National Guard Bureau, and the Department of the Army staff. These conditions and recommendations have been utilized by the National Guard Bureau as a management tool in promulgating effective management within the Army National Guard.

The Department of the Army Inspector General inspected the National Guard Bureau (Army Element) during 2-6 April 1973. There were no significant findings identified during the FY 1970 inspection and none were identified during this inspection. The summary of the inspection indicated that the National Guard Bureau (Army Element) was accomplishing its mission within the limitations reflected in the findings contained in the inspection report.

## Assistance to Civil Authorities

### Civil Disturbance Control

The capability of the National Guard to conduct civil disturbance operations continued to improve during FY 1973. The improvement was a result of additional training and experience, the procurement of additional equipment for civil disturbance operations, and planning at state level.

During the year, National Guardsmen were called 11 times in seven states for civil disturbance emergencies. In all, 8,321 National Guardsmen were called by their governors to state active duty to assist civil authorities in quelling civil disturbances. Currently, there are approximately 370,000 Guardsmen trained for this mission.

All National Guard units with a civil disturbance mission conducted up to 20 hours of annual civil disturbance refresher training during FY 1973. Further, all key noncommissioned officers and junior officers (E-5 through captain) holding leadership positions in units with civil disturbance missions, received a special eight-hour leadership course. This program is designed to provide increased command and control in company-sized units committed to civil disturbance control operations. Developed by the active Army, the program is executed by the Adjutant General of each state utilizing experienced instructor personnel. Combined civil training conducted by National Guard and civil authorities resulted in well-planned and well-organized civil disturbance operations in FY 1973. State civil disturbance plans are either identical or closely parallel to those of the active Army. All states have accepted, and incorporated into their state plans, the federal rules of engagement concerning the use of nondeadly and deadly force.

Distribution of civil disturbance related equipment continued to be made to the Army National Guard. Research development, test and evaluation of civil disturbance related equipment continued during FY 1973. During FY 1973, new improved riot control agent dispersers (backpack and hand-held) were provided to the Army National Guard.

The Civil Disturbance Orientation Course continued to be conducted, during FY 1973, by the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia. The course is designed for senior representatives of the active Army forces, Guard/Reserve, and state and municipal officials who are engaged in senior level operations and planning to control civil disturbances. During the year 276 National Guard officers attended the course.

### Natural Disasters and Other Contingencies.

During FY 1973 National Guardsmen were ordered to state active duty 144 times in 36 states to assist civil authorities during natural disasters and search and rescue missions. A total of 22,768 Guardsmen performed duties consisting of traffic control, search and rescue, evacuation, clearing debris, security, and maintenance of law and order.



Doctor from Michigan Army National Guard examines a simulated casualty during a practice exercise for emergency agencies in Pontiac, Michigan.

## ARMY SURGEON

The medical service of the Army National Guard provides trained and equipped medical personnel to staff the medical units required to support Army National Guard combat and support units in fulfillment of their mobilization mission.

The Army National Guard Medical Service is comprised currently of 122 units. There are 15 hospitals (nine evacuation hospitals, four surgical hospitals, and two 100 bed TDA hospitals), five medical groups, eight medical battalion detachment headquarters, 15 ambulance companies, including three air ambulance companies, 14 clearing companies, four air cavalry regiment companies, and 35 separate medical detachments that include 10 medical dispensaries, eight helicopter ambulance teams, eight dental teams, two medical detachments, two surgical teams, and laboratory, orthopedic, thoracic, dental prosthetic, and a blood collecting team. Finally there are the eight medical battalions organic to the eight Army National Guard divisions, and the 18 medical companies organic to the 18 brigades.

The Army Surgeon is responsible for supervising the medical program for the Army National Guard and the Army National Guard Flight Program. In performing these functions the following workload was handled during FY 1973.

| | |
|---|---|
| Federal Recognition, Promotion etc. | 8,055 |
| Flight Examinations | 1,194 |
| Periodic Medical Examinations | 7,920 |
| School Attendance Medical Exams | 768 |
| Statements in Lieu of Examinations | 6,248 |
| TOTAL | 24,185 |



Elements of the Florida Army National Guard conduct air mobile operations at Camp Blanding, Florida.

In view of the forthcoming all-volunteer environment, increasingly greater emphasis was placed on recruiting and retention of AMEDD personnel during this period. See Table 1, Appendix F.

Although beginning attrition of MD - DC strength was noted, this was largely compensated for by a decrease in authorization with percentage fill holding up well, remaining at 79% for MCs and decreasing only minimally from 75% to 72% for DCs. A much brighter picture was presented by the Army Nurse Corps with a dramatic increase from 47 in 1972 to 90 in 1973, a percentage increase from 27% to 39%, despite an increase in authorization. This was largely due to relaxation in educational requirements although increased emphasis on female recruiting played a role.

In support of this effort, the Army Surgeon represented the Army National Guard at Reserve Forces Policy Board meetings on recruitment, retention, and motivation of AMEDD personnel; he also participated on The Surgeon General's Advisory Council on Reserve Affairs held in San Antonio, Texas, in conjunction with the Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S. At this meeting the Army Surgeon was nominated as a full-fledged member of the Advisory Council, with a seat on the executive council beginning FY 1974.

Great progress was made during the year in procurement of medical equipment to upgrade Army National Guard dispensaries and examination stations. Continued progress was made in the long range MUST (Medical unit self-contained transportable) conversion program with procurement to training sets for all 13 ARNG field hospitals initiated. In addition, planning for the conversion of all four surgical hospitals and four of the nine evacuation hospitals to combat support configuration as initiated and coordinated with the ongoing MUST conversion to ensure a smooth transition of this improvement program.

The FY 1973 medical program for the ARNG was funded at $1,393,000. Of this amount $1,309,000 was obligated, for a utilization rate of 94%.

# PERSONNEL

## Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard on 30 June 1973 was 385,600 a decrease of 1,939 from the FY 1972 figure of 387,539. The number of assigned officers and warrant officers was 33,863 and the number of assigned enlisted personnel was 351,737 on 30 June 1973. The continued decline in strength this fiscal year is attributed to several factors. Congressional declination in passing a new draft law had an effect on non-prior service enlistments. The winding down of the Vietnam conflict also contributed to a lessening of draft tension during the early portion of the fiscal year. Waiting lists to join Army National Guard units are virtually non-existent. A reversal of the decreasing strength situation was experienced during the final month of FY 1973 with a 2,180 net increase for the month.

There were 1,033 Guardsmen in the Inactive Army National Guard at the end of FY 1973 who were attached to units for administrative and accounting purposes and who would be available in event of mobilization. The average strength for the year was 388,025. Year end average strength figures for selected years are shown in Table 2, Appendix F.

## Army Advisors

Fiscal Year 1973 was significant insofar as the effects of the reorganization of the Army (STEADFAST) on the Army National Guard advisor system was concerned. A new concept of advisory assistance was developed employing the use of Army Readiness Regions, Readiness Groups and Branch Assistance Teams. This caused the number of dedicated advisors authorized the Army National Guard to be reduced by half. This contrast is evident by the 769 advisors assigned as of 31 December 1972, the highest number of advisors present for duty since the advent of the Vietnam conflict; and the 688 advisors assigned at the end of the fiscal year as the US Army neared the STEADFAST implementation



Infantryman from Florida's
53rd Infantry Brigade fires for qualification
on the machine gun range at Camp Blanding, Florida.

date of 1 July 1973. This is not expected to adversely affect the advisory effort inasmuch as these losses have been more than offset by the direct involvement of new active Army organizations in the assessment and improvement of operational readiness for the Army National Guard. See Table 3 Appendix F for status of advisors.

## Officer Personnel

### Strength

Total ARNG officer and warrant officer strength increased during FY 1973. Commissioned officers totaled 27,649 and warrant officers totalled 6,214 at the end of the year, net gains of 836 and 206, respectively, over FY 1972. This is the third consecutive fiscal year in which net gains have been registered in this category. The reduction in force (RIF) of the active Army, the overproduction of ROTC graduates relative to active Army requirements and substantially improved state recruiting and retention programs are bases for this continued improvement, see Table 2, Appendix F.

### Procurement of Second Lieutenants

In FY 1973 there was a decline in each major procurement source of second lieutenants over the previous reporting period, reference Table 5, Appendix F. The number of ROTC appointees continued in a disappointing decline. The fall-off in total OCS production is attributed to the relatively high number of officers appointed in higher grades as a result of the Active Army reduction in force.

### Personnel Actions

Federal recognition actions decreased overall during FY 1973. Appointments increased from 6682 to 7341 this year; while promotions decreased from 6712 to 5100; transfers and reassignments decreased from 37,318 to 23,161 and separations were up from 5081 last year to 5522 during FY 1973. These changes reflecting a return to a more normal level of activity, are attributable to final completion of actions generated by the major reorganization carried out during FY 1971 - 1972.

### Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA)

Table 6, Appendix F, shows the results of the FY 1972 and FY 1973 selection boards which mandatorily considered officers for promotion under the provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act. The marked decline in the selection rates for officers considered for promotion to the grades of Major and Lieutenant Colonel were directly attributable to the increased military education requirements which went into effect on 1 July 1972. For promotion to Major, the minimum requirement was changed from completion of 50% of the appropriate career course to completion of the entire course. To qualify for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel it became necessary to complete 50% of the C&GSC course instead of the previously required career course.

### Military Service Verification

During FY 1973, activity of the Military Service Branch of the Army National Guard Personnel Center continued at the same level as FY 1972, 3,098 letters of Eligibility for Retired Pay at Age 60 were processed. The Branch also handled 2,620 requests for verification of service performed in the Army National Guard, and requests for statement of service for retired pay purposes.

## Enlisted Personnel

### Procurement

During FY 1973 there was a total procurement of 68,419 enlisted personnel and a total of 71,400 enlisted



Combat-equipped California Army National Guardsman surveys the beaches prior to an assault landing in Northern California.

personnel losses. Table 7, Appendix F, lists data pertaining to enlisted personnel gains and losses.

**Reserve Enlistment Program**
The National Guard Bureau continued to monitor the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63) in FY 1973. Nonprior service personnel enlisted under the REP-63 Programs during this period was 27,300. The active duty for training required for all nonprior service enlistees varies from a minimum of four months to that period required for Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) qualifications. The FY 1973 average period required for MOS qualification was approximately 5.34 months. Constant attention has been given to those MOSs where individuals were reported awaiting six months or longer. Due to this intensified screening, hard-to-get MOSs were identified through the year and special action was taken to obtain additional input in those MOSs through coordination with appropriate Army staff agencies. Periodically through the year, the White Book MOS Program was updated to meet training requirements of the states.

During the last quarter of FY 1972, the National Guard Bureau implemented the new Reserve Assignment and Management Information System (RAMIS) on a test basis. Full implementation of the RAMIS program has been delayed at Department of the Army level due to unexpected difficulties and delays in programming procedures. Testing of the RAMIS program is continuing.

The National Guard Bureau has implemented the Guaranteed Training Space program for FY 1974 that provides the states with by-month guarantees of training input in 16 MOSs. These MOSs represent approximately 70% of the total training requirements for FY 1974. Additionally, with the Guaranteed Training Spaces, ARNG recruiters now have definite months in which they can guarantee an enlistee's entry into training. ARNG recruiters now have valuable assets in helping them attain their recruiting goals for the National Guard.

The National Guard Bureau maintained continuous liaison with State REP Coordinators, Army National Guard Liaison Officers, US Army Training Centers, and appropriate Department of the Army staff agencies for monitoring and managing the REP program for the Army National Guard during FY 1973. This action provided continued support to state training needs and resulted in maximum utilization of available training programs.

**Active Duty for Training**
At the beginning of FY 1973, 4,398 enlistees were awaiting training spaces in the active Army training centers. At the close of FY 1973, 4,621 individuals were awaiting entry to active duty for training (ADT). During FY 1973, 30,886 Army Guardsmen actually entered the ADT program. Since the inception of this program in 1956, 1,007,453 Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered for this program, 950,275 have actually entered training, and 903,559 have completed ADT and returned to their units. On 30 June 1973, 11,581 Army National Guard enlisted men were participating in the ADT program in Army Training Centers, Service Schools and other facilities throughout the United States.

**Enlisted Evaluation System**
At the time of submission of the Annual Report for FY 1972, the results of the February and May 1972 cycles had not been received. During the February 1972 test cycle, the Army National Guard tested a total of 18,024 with an overall passing rate of 85.9 percent. During the May 1972 test cycle, 22,038 were tested with a passing rate of 87.3 percent. The Army National Guard continued Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) testing during FY 1972. Statistics concerning results for August 1972, and November 1972 and February and May 1973 cycles are shown in Table 8, Appendix F.

**Command Sergeants Major Program**
During FY 1973, a total of 105 nominations were forwarded by the states to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for participation in the Command Sergeants Major Program. All nominations were reviewed by an





Arkansas Army Guardsmen man a rocket launcher along an avenue of approach through rugged terrain.



A tank from the 1-123 Armor participates in battle drill during annual training.

informal review board established in the National Guard Bureau for administrative correctness, professional qualification, and arrival at a National Guard Bureau recommendation. The states of Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, and the District of Columbia did not participate in this fifth increment of the program due to lack of qualified Sergeants Major. Of the 105 nominations, 83 (79%) were forwarded to the Department of the Army Reserve Components Command Sergeants Major Selection Board for consideration. Twenty-two were returned to the states as administratively unqualified for consideration. Selection Board actions were completed on 18 May 1973. Forty-eight Sergeants Major were selected for Command Sergeant Major designation and have been announced in DA Circular 611-24.




CPT Thomas Fegan and PSG Benjamin Saenz discuss the firing order for their Sheridan tanks.

## Officer and Enlisted Personnel

### Line of Duty Determinations

By delegation of authority on 1 November 1964, the Chief, National Guard Bureau was charged with the responsibility for line of duty determinations for Army National Guard personnel not on active duty. This function continues to operate on a current basis. Statistics concerning line of duty determinations for FY 1973 are reflected in Table 9, Appendix F.

## Personnel Reporting System

Enlisted Personnel Reporting System refinement continued during FY 1973, and notable progress was made in error reduction. Additionally, 26 states now have the IBM 1401 equipment installed which enables additional data edits to be performed to identify errors closer to their source. Completion of IBM 1401 installations is programmed by the end of CY 1973. Data elements required for the DOD Common Data Base have been or are being added to the system with an anticipated completion date of 31 December 1973.

## Try One In The Guard

The Army National Guard "Try One" Enlistment Program was initiated during FY 1970 to attract trained and experienced veterans into Army Guard units. This campaign provides veterans with a one-year enlistment option the opportunity to evaluate a part-time military career without a lengthy commitment. Additionally, it provides Guardsmen approaching expiration of term of service (ETS) with a one-year extension option when they are trying to decide about becoming career Guardsmen. The program is particularly directed at the Guardsman completing his initial six-year obligation (REP Trainee).

An important adjunct to the "Try One" Enlistment Program is the In-Service Recruiting Program. This program has effected mutual support and cooperation between the ARNG, USAR and the active Army by providing active duty personnel the opportunity to use their military skills, and earn a supplemental income through membership in the Army National Guard.

During FY 1973, 7,002 Guardsmen extended their enlistment following completion of their initial six year obligation and 41,119 prior service personnel were enlisted into the Army National Guard.

## Recruiting and Retention

The Army National Guard implemented a vigorous ongoing recruiting and retention program at the beginning of FY 1973 in an effort to maintain strength readiness in a zero draft environment. Emphasis was placed on the employment of part-time unit recruiters nationwide. Over 7,000 unit recruiters conducted recruiting and retention activities during short periods of Full Time Training Duty ranging from two through eight mandays each month.

As a prerequisite to performing such duty, each recruiter was required to successfully complete a formal recruiting school or the Army National Guard non-resident correspondence course monitored by the US Army Institute of Administration, Fort Benjamin

Harrison, Indiana. Key recruiting personnel and recruiting NCOs receive advanced training at a one-week Reserve Component Recruiting and Reenlistment NCO Course also conducted at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.



Members of the 30th Infantry Division coordinate operations by radio during a simulated attack at Fort Stewart, Georgia.

The employment of In-Service Recruiters at 30 active Army installations within CONUS and Hawaii was continued during FY 1973 as a successful adjunct to the Army National Guard recruiting program. Since its inception in January 1972, this program has provided a steady flow of trained personnel into ARNG units by providing active duty personnel the opportunity to use their military skills and earn a supplemental income through membership in the ARNG after separation from active service.

The total ARNG recruiting effort was further enhanced in January 1973 when 20 Army National Guard Recruiters were employed as Recruiting Main Station Liaison NCOs at selected recruiting Main Stations nationwide. These individuals serve as the contact point to establish coordination between US Army Recruiters, ARNG and USAR unit recruiters to effect mutual referral of prospects concerning active Army or Guard/Reserve enlistment opportunities. During the first six months of the RMS LN NCO Program,3,096 individuals were assigned to ARNG and USAR units.

## Black Guardsmen

Although Army National Guard strength has decreased during FY 1973, the number of black Guardsmen has increased substantially. At the beginning of FY 1973 there were 7,680 blacks in the Army Guard, representing 2.0% of total assigned strength. As of 30 June 1973 black Guardsmen had increased to 13,235 representing 3.4% of total assigned strength. The long term goal of the National Guard Bureau is to achieve minority membership in direct proportion to the ethnic balances of community populations where Guard units are located.

## Women in The Army National Guard

On 1 July 1972, six weeks after the ARNG was opened to nonprior service as well as prior service enlisted women, assigned female strength was composed of 41 Army Nurse Corps officers and 15 enlisted women, a total of 56. The FY 1973 recruiting goal was established at 400 and was exceeded by 118. At the end of this fiscal year, ARNG female strength had increased to 518; with the breakout of 92 ANC officers; 13 WAC officers, and 413 enlisted women. Approximately one-fourth of the ARNG authorized strength is estimated to be eligible for identification as interchangeable with Guardswomen. Upon completion of the reorganizations in State Headquarters, these spaces will be identified as appropriate for fill by the Women in the Guard thereby increasing the emphasis to recruit qualified personnel. Women are eligible for enlistment/appointment in all Category II and III units (less Airborne and Special Forces) which have openings in appropriate grade and MOS.



SP4 Bertie, 174th Supply & Service Battalion, Kansas Army National Guard operates an SB86 switchboard during annual training.

## Army National Guard Technicians

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 unit commanders in the day-to-day administrative supply, operations and training responsibilities, and help the United States Property and Fiscal Officers with their duties. The technicians provide organizational maintenance in the organizational maintenance shops and direct support and limited general support maintenance in state shops. Technically trained personnel necessary to keep the Nike-Hercules Missile Sites operational 24-hours a day for the air defense of the United States are also provided by Army National Guard technicians. They also



Trucks of the 45th Engineer Company, Vermont Army National Guard build roads in Bolton Valley

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 1973, 24,022 spaces were authorized for employment of technicians in Organization, USPFO, and Support Maintenance activities; 2,764 spaces were authorized for employment of technicians in the Air Defense program; and 230 in the Military Support to Civil Authorities program. In addition, 58 spaces were authorized on a reimbursable basis as a condition of inter-service maintenance support agreements, bringing the total authorized strength to 27,035 technicians.

At the end of the fiscal year, 24,417 permanent technicians and temporary employees were assigned in Organizational, USPFO, and Support Maintenance activities; 2,670 were employed in the Air Defense Program; and 229 were employed in the Military Support to Civil Authorities program. In addition, 51 were supported on a reimbursable basis as a condition of interservice maintenance support agreements bringing the total to 27,367 technicians employed. The approved Department of Army manning criteria for technicians for this fiscal year was 33,490; approved support of 27,645 represented approximately 82.5 percent of the requirement.

## ORGANIZATION & TRAINING

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

The worldwide overseas commitments of the Army in Europe, the Pacific, and Korea, 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 U.S. 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.

The Army National Guard troop basis on 30 June 1973 consisted of 3,261 company or detachment size units, with a total authorized strength of 412,000. This is an increase of 26 units for the fiscal year. See Table 10, Appendix F.

The primary changes in troop structure resulted from the reorganization of two Special Forces Groups under H series MTOE. This changed group composition from single companies to Special Forces Battalions with a net increase of 25 units.



Army National Guardsmen prepare to engage an oncoming tank during field exercises.

## Reorganization

Following the major reorganization and comprehensive modernization of last year, there was comparatively little reorganization activity in FY 1973. Reorganization of Special Forces Groups completed the conversion of all ARNG units to G and H series MTOE.

The 29th Infantry Brigade (Hawaii) was reorganized as a roundout brigade for the 25th Infantry Division. Major changes were the conversion of the Armored Cavalry Troop into an Air Cavalry Troop and the activation of a Transportation Truck Company. This reorganization is the first instance of the structuring of an ARNG unit of this size as a roundout portion of an active Army Division.

Ten units and an Aviation Logistical Center were activated. The units were one Engineer Battalion Headquarters, three Engineer Construction Companies, one Engineer Utilities Detachment, four Medical Detachments, and one Helicopter Ambulance Detachment.

Ten units were inactivated: Four Data Processing Units, two Maintenance Detachments, two Engineer Float Bridge Companies, one Military Police Guard Company, and one Military Police Detachment.

Under ARNG TAADS MTOE proponency, new TOE are implemented as they are published, thus precluding the need for intermittent massive reorganizations. This procedure continued in FY 1973, with the following units converted from G to H series MTOE: three 175 MM SP Artillery Battalions, 13 eight-inch SP Artillery Battalions, six Engineer Panel Bridge Companies, 13 General Supply Companies, two HHC, Ordnance Battalions, and one Military Police Detachment. In all, 112 units were converted to H series MTOE.

State Headquarters TDA were updated in accordance with the manning tables of the revised NGR 10-2. Fifty State Headquarters had been reorganized under new TDA by the end of the year.

## Master Priority List (DAMPL)

Current defense planning relies heavily on an Army National Guard that is mobilization-ready. The objective of the Department of the Army is to bring all Army units to a level of readiness responsive to all contingency planning. Accordingly, since 1969, all units — active Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve — are listed on one DAMPL. This single integrated list assigns priorities for the allocation of resources for all units, based in large part on each unit's force package assignment and mobilization time.

On 1 July 1972, the DAMPL priorities of ARNG units were realigned according to revised Department of the Army force structure and mobilization plans. During the year, another updating and refinement of plans resulted in a new realignment, taking effect in July 1973.



Guardsman from North Carolina's 540th Transportation Battalion gets a boost from a buddy.



Wisconsin Army National Guardsman, carrying oxygen equipment, emerges from a burning house.



A Guardsman of the 38th Infantry Division's Chemical Section demonstrates the lethal power of the flame thrower during a demonstration at Camp Grayling, Michigan.



Member of First Battalion, 160th Infantry hides from aggressor forces during annual training in Hawaii

## Force Status and Identity Report (FORSTAT)

During the second year of ARNG participation in Joint Chiefs of Staff reporting system, preparations were begun for inclusion of unit Readiness Report in FORSTAT. The last unit readiness report under AR 135-8 was submitted in April 1973. Subsequent reports, beginning in October 1973, will use the prescribed JCS FORSTAT format.

## The Army Authorization Document System (TAADS)

The National Guard Bureau is the designated proponent for ARNG authorization documents. The TAADS Board operation to prepare these MTOE and TDA is accomplished through both staff analysis and automatic data processing procedures.

The TAADS Board maintains a data base reflecting current personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations for all ARNG units and support activities. The present total of documents that must be maintained is 361 Summary MTOE, 497 Detail MTOE, 142 Summary TDA, and 142 Detail TDA, for a grand total of 1,142 documents.

The TAADS Board has instituted regular procedures for review, update and reprinting of all MTOE on an annual basis. In addition, MTOE consolidated change tables were published quarterly.

During FY 1973, the TAADS Board prepared 169 Summary and 204 Detail MTOE, and 126 Summary and 126 Detail TDA. A total of 625 TAADS documents have been prepared processed and stored in the TAADS data bank.

Preparations are being made for conversion to Vertical TAADS in FY 1974. VTAADS will result in a more responsive, flexible system in the future.

## Unit Training

Training continued to progress during FY 1973 in spite of some shortages of mission essential equipment, conversion of units under the G/H series TOE and, in some cases, a lack of adequate local training areas or facilities.

The required retraining of personnel in new military occupational specialties (MOS), resulting from the conversion of the ARNG to the G/H series TOE has not been completed. However, noticeable progress has been made and school quotas have been increased for FY 1974.

The overall ARNG pre-mobilization training goal is to attain Army Training Program (ATP) proficiency at the highest possible level. Because of personnel and equipment considerations the general pre-mobilization training objective is to achieve and maintain basic unit training level proficiency verified by the successful completion of the applicable Army Training Test (ATT) with 85 percent or more of authorized unit strength participating.

Participation in unit training continued at a high level. The following percentages reflect attendance at unit training assemblies during the period 1969-1973:

| FY | PERCENT |
|---|---|
| 1969 | 96.9 |
| 1970 | 96.6 |
| 1971 | 96.5 |
| 1972 | 95.9 |
| 1973 | 95.1 |

Annual Training FY 1973 was conducted by units utilizing 109 training locations throughout the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Germany, Canal Zone, and a Canadian Forces base in eastern Canada. Units

conducting annual training in overseas commands incresed during 1973.

Annual training evaluations of all ARNG units were conducted by active Army evaluators to determine training readiness and effectiveness of the ARNG annual training program.

Primary and alternate missions with readiness objectives based on operational requirements, which were disseminated to ARNG units during FY 1972, remained essentially unchanged for FY 1973.

The close of FY 1973 saw a major Army reorganization within CONUS. One of the prime objectives of the 1973 Army reorganization plan calls for improvement of Army National Guard force readiness. The strength of the plan lies in a real and sustained active Army involvement in Army National Guard training and readiness. The availability of highly-qualified active Army personnel to assist the Guard in its readiness preparation will provide substantial improvement over the system that has been utilized for the past several decades.

The intensive management program for improving readiness is under continuous scrutiny. Some sub-programs are being reevaluated in light of the recent changes under the reorganization. Other sub-programs are continually screened to determine their validity as a managerial device.

The mutual support program is an effort to expand the associate unit idea to an Army-wide application. It consists of jointly operated programs of self-help between active and ARNG forces, capitalizing on the traditional helpfulness found among units of the active and ARNG forces. Some examples of mutual support activities currently furnished by the active Army are providing mobile training teams; presenting COMSEC training; including National Guard units and personnel in active Army exercises; providing necessary correspondence courses; spaces for National Guard personnel to attend active Army schools; and conducting familiarization training on new equipment.



Men of the Maryland National Guard's Special Forces Units acted as aggressors to add combat realism to "Operation Free State Charger"

Several other innovative programs now underway are the OSD Test Program, Organ
zation of a Combat Arms Training Board (CATB) and Unit Training Extension Course (UTEC) concept.

Of the six ARNG divisions and 20 non-divisional brigades and separate battalions which were involved with the OSD Test program during FY 1972, one division, a separate brigade and three separate battalions continued during FY 1973 with extensive participation in Tests 2, 3, and 6. The program involves testing of units from battalion through division to determine the feasibility of consolidated post-mobilization training, higher goals in premobilization training, and the battalion roundout concepts. Concurrently, many innovative training methods and techniques are being explored and evaluated for possible future application.

The battalion roundout concept is only one facet of the total experimental roundout program which involves two active Army Divisions and six ARNG and one USAR Battalions. This program is being conducted to determine the level of readiness which can be attained from sponsorship and support of Army National Guard and USAR units by the active Army. The program will also evaluate their effectiveness while operating with active Army units. The relationship of units testing the concept is on a year-round basis and one of association rather than assignment.

Three states were active in participating in the Unit Training

Extension Course (UTEC) test program initiated by the Combat Arms Training Board (CATB). This energetic test, designed to evaluate new and dynamic approaches for improving MOS proficiency, has been so successful that the CATB objectives increased to divisional level during FY 1973.

The previously introduced program of additional training assemblies for selected individuals to provide time for the planning and preparation for training at the staff and company level has resulted in continued improvement in unit training. The FY 1972 authorization for addition of an enlisted training technician at Division, Brigade, Group, and Battalion headquarters level also contributed to that continued improvement.



Cpt Joe Stricklin of the Arkansas Army National Guard maps offensive tactics with his platoon leaders.

## Individual Training

A three-year test program, designed to reduce Active Duty Training time requirements for qualifying ARNG Special Forces enlistees, was initiated in the second half of FY 1973. The initial test results verify a 50 percent reduction in training time. The reduced training time and an option for on-the-job qualification in certain Special Forces areas, has helped to improve readiness in ARNG Special Forces units.

The trend toward more units participating in combined exercises as annual training continued in FY 1973. Major units, as well as individuals, participated in joint exercises conducted by CONRAC and in overseas areas.

With continued deliveries of modern mission-essential equipment, the provision of adequate training areas, and more efficient use of available training time the outlook for improved training levels continued to be good.

## School Training

The FY1973 program called for officer and enlisted personnel of the Army National Guard to attend various resident courses of instruction at Army Service Schools and Army Area Schools. These courses ranged in length from one week to 10 months and included such courses as Field Radio Mechanic and Artillery Repair Course for enlisted men, basic branch courses for newly commissioned second lieutenants, and Army War College for senior officers. During FY 1973 19,593 Guardsmen attended such courses.

Attendance at Army Service Schools and or completion of correspondence courses provided the opportunity for ARNG officers to meet the necessary educational requirement for promotion. Fiscal Year 1973 ended with 90,569 ARNG personnel actively engaged in the home study Army Correspondence Program.

The State OCS and the nine-week Reserve Component OCS conducted at the US Army Infantry School continue to be major sources of procurement of National Guard second lieutenants. In January 1973 the first class of the new US Army Sergeant Major Course reported to the US Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas. Four Army National Guard NCOs attended this 21-week course. The purpose of this new course is to prepare selected enlisted personnel in grade E-8 to perform duty as command sergeant major with emphasis on leadership, human relations, and training. The four ARNG students who completed the course competed with over 100 active Army NCOs.

## Air Defense Program

FY 1973, the 19th year of successful



Florida National Guardsmen probe for land mines during a tactical training exercise at Camp Blanding, Florida.

participation in the Air Defense Program by the Army National Guard, showed a stability in the structure and some significant outstanding performances. As of 30 June 1973, the ARNG Air Defense Task Organization, CONUS, consisted of 4,491 officers and enlisted men including 2,764 authorized technician positions. These positions are located in 11 battalion headquarters, 27 Nike-Hercules batteries and include 20 technician positions authorized in the headquarters of the 10 states in the program. This effort continues to provide over 50% of the total Nike-Hercules commitment of the U.S. Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM).

ARNG Air Defense units continue to provide a superb performance record shown in the chart of results, evaluations, and inspections. These charts are located in Table 11, Appendix F.

A first in the history of ARADCOM was accomplished this fiscal year when Battery A, 1st Battalion, 250th ADA, CA ARNG scored 100% at Annual Service Practice (ASP), for the second consecutive year. Fifty-nine percent of the units fired above the outstanding score of 95%. Further indication of the professionalism possessed by these units is evidenced by the award of the ARADCOM "E" Award for Combat Proficiency to 14 of the 27 firing batteries. Battery A, 1st Battalion, 250th ADA, CA ARNG won the Outstanding Firing Battery in ASP Trophy with their 100% score maintaining possession of the trophy which was shared last fiscal year with Battery A, 4th Battalion, 251st ADA, CA ARNG. (As of the writing of this report, two ARNG units and two active Army units are in competition for the ARADCOM Commanders Outstanding Battery Trophy).



Members of the 3rd Battalion, 160th Infantry, California Army National Guard receive instructions in firing various weapons from Army Special Forces Sgt Tim Grunder

## Army Aviation Program

The ARNG Aviation Program continued to expand during FY 1973. Aircraft deliveries of CH-54, CH-47, UH-1, OH-6, OH-58, OV-1 and U-3 aircraft increased during the year and the turn-in of the older aircraft continued. At the end of FY 1973 1,925 aircraft were assigned of which 66.6% were modern aircraft. The number of aviators on flying status increased during FY 1973 from 3,617 to 3,839 and the number of enlisted personnel on flying status increased from 982 to 1,392. This increase in aviation personnel and aircraft has enabled ARNG aviation units to improve several training programs which contribute directly toward an increased readiness posture of ARNG aviation and ground units.

The 307th Aviation Company (Heavy Helicopter), Alabama ARNG, won the Army Aviation Association of America's Reserve Component Aviation Unit of the Year award. This unit was selected as the most outstanding aviation unit in the Army National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve for FY 1973. It was the fourth consecutive year that an Army National Guard unit won this award.

The actual accomplishment of 312,146 flying hours was 97.65% of the programmed flying hours. The FY 1973 accident rate per 100,000 flying hours was 2.73.

Tables showing ARNG aviator strength, flying hour program, and accident rates are at Tables 12, 13, and 14, Appendix F.



A rifle squad from Florida's 53rd Infantry Brigade moves through the Camp Blanding Tactical Training Area, Florida

## ARNG LOGISTICS

The Army National Guard continued to receive large amounts of modern equipment throughout the fiscal year. These PEMA issues have brought the ARNG equipment inventory to approximately 70% of the overall equipment required for training. A large part of this equipment was received from new production and depot overhaul of unserviceable assets. Reorganizations and the phase down of active Army forces have also contributed to equipment issues. The continued influx of turbine engine rotary wing aircraft during this fiscal year allowed ARNG to purge most older substitute models from the aircraft inventory.

As a result of issues of both new and rebuilt surface equipment, the ARNG has significantly updated its inventory with modern items which include substantial quantities of the M113 armored personnel carrier and the M60 tank. Equipment readiness was also greatly improved with the issue of some new family tactical multichannel radios. The continuing issues of modern equipment are definitely putting the ARNG on a sound training base and making it a full partner in a single Army.

Continuation of the program to provide Army owned IBM 1401 automatic data processing equipment has progressed satisfactorily. Installation of this equipment has now been completed in 22 states. Use of the data products has resulted in the refinement of logistics programs which are now more compatible with those of the active Army. Use of this management data has significantly improved logistics effectiveness. The accuracy and timeliness of these programs have materially aided in the preparation and defense of the annual operating budget estimates.

Foremost in the issue of equipment to ARNG during FY 1973 was the continued influx of turbine-engine rotary-wing aircraft. Although some slippages occurred because of overhaul program changes and unit activations, replacement of old model substitute aircraft is nearly complete. The inventory of first-line aircraft reached 78% of unit authorizations, a growth of 31%, during the fiscal year. Projected issue schedules for FY 1974 should fill the inventory to 95% by the end of FY 1974.

Modernization of the USAREUR M113 armored carrier fleet with M113 A1 (diesel) carriers resulted in the Army making over, 1,400 M113 (gasoline) armored carriers available to ARNG. These vehicles required extensive organizational and direct support maintenance to restore them to a green condition. NGB agreed to accept the carriers in an "as is" condition and accomplish necessary repairs with DA paying transportation costs, providing repair parts and furnishing the basic issue items. The Army National Guard provided the repair facilities and maintenance labor. By the end of FY 1973, 828 vehicles had been repaired to a serviceable and ready-for-issue condition. A number of these carriers cannot be changed to green condition until the communication equipment is issued by Electronics Command. Current get well date provided by USAECOM is December 1973. This program provided urgently needed material for Army National Guard training much earlier than was possible through use of a depot rebuild program and at a lesser overall cost.

Sixteen selected Divisions and Separate Brigades are receiving the Univac 1005 computer and ancillary equipment which is van mounted to provide a highly mobile mechanized supply system that can operate in the



Army National Guardsmen keep their weapons dry as they wait to board rafts for an amphibious assault.

tactical environment. This Division Logistics System (DLOGS) provides complete ADP support for a tactical unit in the field and includes an automated property book and hand receipt accounts as well as automation of supply support. Installation of this equipment in high priority ARNG units is another major step to insure fast assimilation of these ARNG units into the active forces in the event of mobilization. Four brigades have been converted to DLOGS. It is expected that eight more brigade and/or division size units will be equipped and converted by end FY 1974.

Action was initiated during the year to provide AUTODIN support to the ARNG. The plan, approved by the USASTRATCOM, ACSCE, and NGB, is currently being staffed with OASD-I&L for final approval. This project includes an update to the current narrative and data capability now provided the Adjutant General and U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer. It is planned that centralized equipment will be provided to collocated AG/USPFO activities and separate equipment for the states where AG/USPFO are not colocated. It is anticipated that the plan will be implemented in FY 1974 when approval is received from OASD. The Army National Guard is also providing special support for ARNG units designated to undergo DOD directed testing. This added requirement was superimposed over the FY 1972 program on a priority basis similar to that given earlier to the designated ARNG early deployment combat units.

During FY 1973, additional AUTOVON circuits were added to cover the rapidly growing requirements for recruitment and retention of offices and Army Aviation Support Facilities as well as to provide communications for newly authorized activities.

The National Guard Bureau continued to review the overall Army National Guard commercial communications support and provide essential additions where justified. This review and evaluation is designed to provide Army National Guard activities with a communications system which is increasingly more responsive to operational demands and more adequate to fulfill mission-essential requirements.



Aggressor armor moves down a dusty road at Fort Stewart, Georgia, searching for elements of the 30th Infantry Division.

## Supply

Improvement in firepower capability continued during FY 1973, however receipt of many major items decreased markedly in number from FY 1972. During the year 71 medium tanks were received: 34 were M60 models and 37 were M48A3 series. Self-propelled artillery acquisitions numbered 92: 43 were 8" M110 howitzers and 49 were 155mm M109 howitzers. Other items received included 27,833 M16 rifles, 1,011 machine guns and 4,991 grenade launchers.

Force readiness continued to improve during the year with receipt of 161 command post carriers, 570 armored personnel carriers, 2,272 2½-ton cargo trucks, 29 5-ton cargo trucks, 187 dump trucks, and 313 truck tractors. Other items received which contributed to increased mobility capability included wreckers, shop repair vehicles, fuel servicing trucks, and trailers and semi-trailers. Overall reduction in receipt of wheeled vehicles was due to imposition of the moratorium pending final outcome of the Wheels Reduction Study.

PEMA issues from U.S.A. Electronics Command during FY 1973 rose to $34,570,006. Overall electronics posture of the ARNG continues to improve steadily but slippage in production of installation units for all types of tactical vehicles has resulted in shortages of usable new family FM radios for training.

Local fabrication of installation units was used by several states to overcome the problem and enable units to train with the new family radios. Major receipts during the year included 1,013 VRC-12 family radios and 1,439 radio sets AN/PRC 77 family. Area communications capabilities were modernized with receipt of 72 radio repeater sets AN/TRC-110 and 44 terminal sets telephone AN/TCC-61/69.

With receipt of instailation units for tactical vehicles, improvement in FM radio posture for the ARNG should be significant in FY 1974.

There was slow but steady improvement in tactical support and heavy construction equipment during the year with receipt of 130 tractor dozers, 36 scoop loaders and 76 scrapers. However, very limited quantities of bridging equipment was received which continued to be among the most critically short items in the tactical support area. Overall tactical support capability was improved with receipt of 22 20-ton cranes, 40 rough terrain fork lifts, 735 generators, and 107 compressors. Fuel system supply points, bath units, surveying instruments, and mine detectors are among other tactical support equipment received. Total value of U.S. Army Troop Support Command assets received for the year was $26,208,732.



Florida Army National Guardsmen engage in water training during A.T. at Camp Blanding, Florida

## Maintenance

Direct and general support level maintenance backlogs are slightly less than the level reported a year ago. Receipt of new equipment with fewer initial maintenance problems and increased availability of repair part funding are the principal reasons. The ARNG calibration program continues to improve with increased availability of Combined Support Maintenance Shops (CSMS) calibration facilities. The states now have sufficient calibration technicians and equipment to insure accomplishment of a major portion of the overall ARNG C-level maintenance calibration requirements. Fiscal year 1973 Intra-Army Orders for Reimbursable Work or Services consummated with Major Item Data Agency (MIDA) for A-level calibration services and related maintenance was accomplished with both the servicing depots and ARNG customers expressing satisfaction with the program. In addition to calibration related programs, separate Intra-Army Orders for reimbursable work and services were written with MIDA for aircraft maintenance support beyond the capabilities of the ARNG TARS activities with work accomplished at the Atlanta, Sharpe and Sacramento U. S. Army Depots. Several minor orders were also written for repair and return to user of critical major end equipment items required for annual training and DOD tests.

During FY 1973, the Army National Guard assumed responsibility for the general support (GS) maintenance mission for ARNG aircraft systems which was previously accomplished by the Army. The Army National Guard absorbed this new mission by utilizing three Transportation Aircraft Repair Shops (TARS) which were in operation at Groton, Connecticut; Springfield, Missouri; and Fresno, California. One additional TARS was established in Gulfport, Mississippi to support the southeastern portion of the United States and Puerto Rico. The ARNG workloads the TARS and funds for all repair parts and materials utilized by the TARS in support of the GS maintenance mission. Each TARS will accomplish the aircraft maintenance mission for ARNG aircraft systems on an area support basis.

To manage the expanding aviation maintenance mission, the Army National Guard established the ARNG Aviation Logistics Center (ALC) with the mission to perform logistic management functions of aviation assets within the Army National Guard, provide liaison with all commodity commands supervise the aviation general support program in the ARNG, and maintain operational control of the four Transportation Aircraft Repair Shops (TARS).

A significant project initiated during FY 1973 was development of an aviation repair parts Direct Exchange Program to be operated completely within the ARNG. Four DX points are being utilized, one at each TARS to stock and repair DX items. Additional FY 1973 funding was made available to each of the TARS during June 1973 for the establishment of the initial DX stockage. The DX program will be responsive to customer needs on a one for one exchange basis. It is anticipated that the DX program will have a positive impact on the Operational Rate of the ARNG aviation fleet. At the same time, the management of the DX items will be more visible and could have a significant cost reduction impact.

Intra-Service Support Agreements to provide logistical support to other DOD agencies by ARNG activities were continued in FY 1973. The prime purpose of this DOD policy is to reduce overall administrative costs to provide

logistical support to DOD agencies. Expansion of the program is still restricted by the decision to charge reimbursable personnel spaces against the NGB ceiling set by law. New agreements that did not require additional personnel received favorable consideration. Agreements currently in effect are those previously consummated to provide support level maintenance and POL to the USAR, and recruiting activities.



SGT Charles Brown of Harlan, Iowa, rides the ski tow up "Slope A" at Camp Ripley, Minnesota during winter training.

# INSTALLATIONS

## Military Construction Program

The National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (PL 81-783) 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 nonarmory construction.

Congress approved $11.0 million for the construction of 39 armories and $25.5 million for 59 nonarmory projects. During FY 1973, 40 armories and 63 nonarmtry projects were awarded as follows:

| | Prior Year Projects | | FY 1973 Projects | | Totals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost |
| Armory | 6 | $1,491,503 | 34 | $ 9,418,256 | 40 | $10,909,759 |
| Non-Armory | 11 | 2,247,000 | 52 | 23,460,869 | 63 | 25,962,116 |
| Total | 17 | 3,992,750 | 86 | 32,879,125 | 103 | 36,871,875 |

The nonarmory projects consisted of 21 organizational maintenance shops, 15 training facilities, eight aviation facilities, seven combined support maintenance shops, three ammunition storage facilities, six USPFO warehouses and offices, two motor vehicle storage buildings, and one annual training equipment pool.

Fifteen projects worth $4,306,000 which were authorized by Congress were not awarded during FY 1973 and will be accomplished during FY 1974.



Two officer candidates of the Arizona Army National Guard move out on an early morning scouting mission somewhere in southern Arizona.



White-clad troops of the Alaska Army National Guard move out on patrol during winter training exercises.

**Funding**

Carryover funds from prior years for the Military Construction Army National Guard Program amounted to $6.3 million. An additional $40.00 million appropriation was made by the Cogress (PL 92-547) bringing the total available to $46.3 million.

**Obligations**

In the execution of the program, the total obligation for FY 1973 was $43,227,171 and the breakdown is:

| | |
|---|---|
| Armory | $10,956 |
| Non-Armory | $26,301 |
| Advance Planning and Design (A&E) | $ 2,252 |
| Minor Construction | $ 3,718 |
| Total | $43,227 |

The difference in the armory and nonarmory obligation figures and the awards noted above is due to construction contract change orders. With the $46.3 million available and the $43.2 million obligated, $3.1 million will be carried over to FY 1974.

## Future Requirements

The Army National Guard operates and maintains facilities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. There are 2,753 armories used for home station assembly, storage and training. Additionally, there are over 2,400 administrative and logistical support facilities located in individual communities. There are also 72 state-operated camps of various sizes including six of multi-brigade or division capacity. Armories and support facilities are utilized in accordance with the approved inventory and stationing plans submitted by the etates during the reorganization of the Guard and Reserve completed in late FY 1968. Camp facilities are in accordance with approved master plans. A tabulation of facilities by general category is located in Table 15, Appendix F. Approximately one-fifth of the facilities listed in Table 15, Appendix F, are not adequate to provide the intended support function and must be replaced. The backlog of construction requirements at the beginning of FY 1973 was approximately $394 million at current prices. The breakout of requirements is in Table 16, Appendix F.

Although other factors, such as personnel and equipment, are equally important, there is a direct relationship between the availability of adequate facilities and the readiness posture of Army National Guard units. Armories, which comprise 52 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 700 ARNG units result in a waste of valuable training time, lower morale, loss or damage of supplies and equipment, and an overall lowering of unit readiness.

The remaining 48 percent of the construction backlog is for nonarmory facilities. These are of three general types: administrative/logistical facilities not in an armory, State training sites and certain designated inactive Army camps used for annual training. All of these nonarmory facilities are urgently required to support the training of units either during the year or during the annual training period. Any lack or inadequacy in these nonarmory facilities, which are austere at best, will seriously detract from the achievement of prescribed training readiness goals.



California Army National Guardsmen posing as guerilla forces, patrol the swamplands during joint military exercises

## Real Property

The National Guard Bureau provides all possible assistance to states in licensing available federally-owned facilities and leasing appropriate privately-owned facilities for the Army National Guard. During FY 1973, the Army National Guard made use of 293 federally-owned facilities and 196 privately owned facilities under federal lease, including 11 Army Advisor offices, 25 Aircraft Facilities, 7 Organizational Maintenance Shops, 2 U.S. Property and Fiscal Offices and warehouses and 129 training area sites and ranges. Table 17, Appendix F, is a list of state and federally-operated camps.

## Support Facilities

Federal funds in the amount of $7,806,700 were alloted under 51 separate service contracts to operate, maintain and repair the nonarmory support facilities of the Army National Guard.

These funds provide for operations and utilities and for maintenance and repair of facilities such as USPFO offices and warehouses, combined support maintenance shops, organizational maintenance shops, and aviation support shops required for the care and safeguarding of federal equipment and property on loan or use in the various states to perform their intended federal missions.

In addition to funding under service contracts $2,278,100, O&M ARNG funds were provided to support minor construction, alterations, extensions and relocation of facilities.

## Training Sites

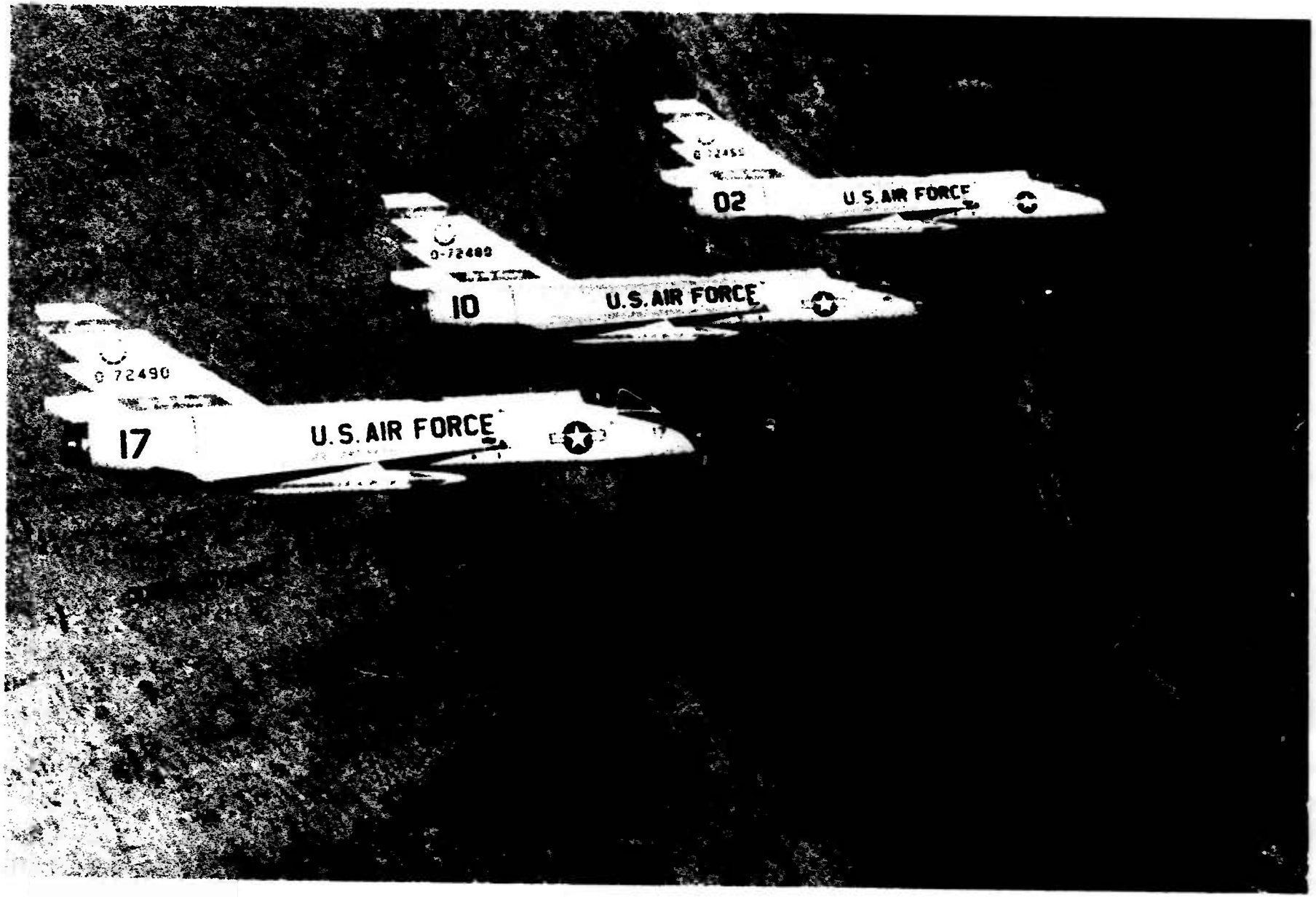
Annual training sites are designed to provide for support of Army National Guard units during periods of annual training. Generally, the following contonment-type facilities are authorized, mess halls and kitchens, bath-latrines, company administration and supply buildings, battalion headquarters, brigade headquarters, battalion supply and ration breakdown buildings, dispensaries, enlisted barracks and officers' quarters. In addition, range facilities of all kinds and tactical maneuver areas are provided to enhance combat readiness.

A total of 7,512,500 in federal funds was allotted to support the opening, operating, and closing costs, as well as year-around maintenance costs of annual training sites. Of this amount $2,658,200 was allotted for federally-controlled sites and $4,854,300 for state-controlled training sites.

Weekend training sites are designed to provide minimum essential requirements for support of Army National Guard units during periods of weekend training. Construction is generally limited to more austere facilities required for the health and safety of troops and security of federal property. Weekend training was conducted at 171 separate weekend training sites. Federal funds in the amount of $2,540,500 were provided in support of weekend training sites. In addition to this amount $479,400 was provided to accomplish minor construction projects at these sites.



Soldiers of the Iowa Army National Guard receive instructions on loading a sled with equipment and supplies during winter training at Camp Ripley, Minnesota


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# Air National Guard



## COMPTROLLER

### Budget

The President's Budget for FY 1973 requested $641.7 million and included requirements for Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance, and Military Construction. The Congress appropriated $167.9 million for Military Personnel, $456.7 million for Operation and Maintenance, and $16.1 million for Military Construction, for a total of $640.7 million.

Congressional action on the FY 1973 ANG Operation and Maintenance Appropriation reduced funding for supplies and equipment by $1.6 million and civilian personnel by $3.4 million from the amount requested in the President's Budget. The language of the appropriation reports prohibited any reprogramming into these areas without prior Congressional approval.

The President's Budget did not include funding for a number of unscheduled aircraft conversions or for the directed requirement to perform a large share of the Southern Air Defense mission. Both were added to the ANG programs without financial resources. The NGB requested authority from Congress to transfer funds into the Air Technician and Supply areas in January 1973.

Because of the uncertainty of the reprogramming request, the National Guard Bureau was forced to impose a freeze on the hiring of Air Technicians and directed that all temporary employees be removed from the rolls in April. This was necessary to prevent an over-obligation of available funding within the Congressional restricted programs. Additionally, shortages in supplies and equipment slowed the flying hour program.

Congress approved the reprogramming request in May. Although this permitted the lifting of the hiring freeze, the Air National Guard fell short of its programmed Air Technician end strength because of the short period of time left in the fiscal year.

Supplemental appropriations were necessary to support the 1 January 1973 General Schedule pay raise and wage rate increases. The supplemental O&M Appropriation totaled $6.5 million.

Base procured equipment items having a unit cost of $1,000 or more are funded under the USAF "Other Procurement" Appropriation. During FY 1973, $453,000 was made available to the Air National Guard for procurement of this equipment.

Fiscal year 1973 was a year of continued progress toward modernization and updating of Air National Guard forces.

Highlighting the past year was the retirement of three squadrons of the venerable C-124, leaving only three squadrons of this out-sized cargo aircraft in the ANG inventory. Two of the units, formerly in the military airlift mission, were re-equipped with F-100Ds, and reorganized for the tactical fighter mission. The third unit received KC-97L "Stratotankers" as part of an expansion of the tactical air refueling mission.

Fiscal year 1973 also witnessed receipt of two additional units of the Air Force's most current interceptor, the F-106 "Delta Dart," bringing the ANG total of this advanced all weather aircraft to four groups. An additional high point of the year was final retirement of the C-121 "Constellation" as an aeromedical evacuation aircraft. The final two ANG groups to convert from the medevac role were switched to the KC-97 tanker and the C-7A "Caribou," the latter unit being the first ANG unit to receive this short field tactical airlift aircraft. At the same time, the Air National Guard bid farewell to the last unit of C-97s in favor of the KC-97 tactical tanker mission.

The C-97 "Stratofreighter," produced in the 1950s for the Air Force, was an honored member of the Air National Guard for more than 13 years in Military Airlift Command gained units.

The two Air National Guard Tactical Control Groups and two Mobile Communications Groups, which have received automated equipment (407L), made great strides in training personnel in the operation and maintenance of that equipment. The four manual Tactical Control Groups and four manual Mobile Comm Groups continued during FY 1973 to deploy in systems training exercises, working with the Tactical Air Support Groups and ANG flying units to simulate as closely as possible actual wartime deployment conditions.

Electronics Installation units and Weather Flights continued their support of flying units with weather service and installation services on both ANG and Air Force bases, as an adjunct to training.

Fixed AC&W Squadrons in Puerto Rico continued during the year to provide complete aircraft control and warning facilities on a full time basis for the Antilles Defense Command and PACAF.

The pages that follow present in some detail the status, events and accomplishments of the Air National Guard for FY 1973.

### Management & Resources Analysis

More effective use of automatic data



LT Sim Higgins of the Montana Air National Guard receives instructions in the F-106 from MAJ Don Young of the 24th Air Division (ADC)

processing (ADP) in support of management enhanced mission accomplishment throughout the Air National Guard. This was due primarily to improved ADP management at all levels.

Much emphasis was placed on data automation policies, procedures and practices at base level throughout the year. At the request of the National Guard Bureau, management practices and operating procedures were audited at selected base Data Processing Installations. The assistance rendered by the Air Force Audit Agency team in identifying specific problem areas, and its comprehensive recommendations for the overall improvement of data processing have been invaluable to the NGB in rectifying deficiencies and planning for future management actions.

The Air Reserve Forces Base Level Military Personnel System (ARF-BLMPS) was implemented during the second half of the year. Conversion of ANG supply accounts to the UNIVAC 1050-II satellite systems had already been completed in FY 1972. Even though great strides have been taken toward the use of standard Air Force Management Supporting Data Systems within the Air National Guard, base level Personnel and Supply managers have to rely on mail or courier service for receipt of output products from the respective systems. This, of course, is not responsive to the needs of base-level management. To respond to this need, and to enable other functional areas to use Air Force standard data processing systems, approval has been obtained for inclusion of the Air National Guard in the Air Force Remote Job Entry Terminal System (RJETS). This satellite communications network will tie into Air Force base level Phase II (B3500) and UNIVAC 1050-II computers and will not only enable ANG Data Processing Installations to locally produce output products in support of the personnel and supply automated systems, it will also result in the use of standard Air Force systems for practically all data processing management support at base level within the Air National Guard.

In view of the total force policy of which the Air National Guard is a vital part in today's defense picture, the Director, ANG provided to the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff, USAF, increased information on the operations of the Air National Guard in its assigned role. With assumption of more of the missions of the active Air Force through aircraft conversions and increased communications activities, reporting of these programs to Air Staff leadership served the interests of effective Air Force military management.

In order for Commanders and base level managers to more fully utilize available resources, the NGB implemented an ANG Unit Management Analysis Program. The initial draft was sent to all states in November 1972, with an implementation letter forwarded in March 1973. Initial results and acceptance to the program have been outstanding. The ANG Unit Management Analysis Program not only fills the need for more complete and timely information for the decision making process, but also provides realistic continuation training for assigned personnel.

The NGB conducted staff assistance visits during fourth quarter FY 1973. Evaluation of the visits provided background for a formal Management



An airframe mechanic checks over the tail fin of an RF4-C Phantom jet prior to take off at Dannelly Air National Guard Base, Alabama





A fly-by by four RF4-C Phantom jets of the Alabama Air National Guard.

Analysis directive, now in draft form, to continue the program.

Items being considered to enhance the program include formal training for ANG Management Analysis personnel, continued staff assistance visits, and a program to exchange management analysis products between units for maximum exposure of improved ideas and concepts.

## Accounting and Finance

During FY 1973 the Accounting and Finance Branch implemented ANGR 176-2, which prescribes procedures for administration of Military Welfare Funds by ANG units, and began development of base level B3500 Accounting and Civilian Pay procedures to be implemented when currently authorized PCAM equipment is replaced by Remote Job Entry Terminals.

ANGR 176-2 was published and distributed in November, 1972. The Unit Welfare Fund accounting procedures have been written to include the internal control features and audit trials required by Air Force directives; however, their simplicity is more commensurate with the small volume of ANG Welfare Fund Activity. Reports of audits and inspections conducted subsequent to distribution of the new directive have reflected substantial improvement in the administration of these funds.

Preliminary review of the Air Force B3500 systems for Accounting and Civilian Pay has been accomplished and Air National Guard unique requirements have been identified to the AF Accounting and Finance Center and AF Data Systems Design Center. The necessary systems modifications and supplemental procedures are scheduled for completion and testing not later than March 1974. The use of Standard Air Force Systems will provide the capability for better management of ANG appropriations because of the discipline that is an inherent feature of these systems, this will be most apparent in the improved accuracy and timeliness of reporting.

During the fourth quarter of FY 1973, the AF Audit Agency performed audits of Technician Pay and Manday Accounting at selected ANG bases. The individual reports of audit have not reflected any major deficiencies but there are indications that the systems require some modification. Summary reports of audit will be received during the first quarter of FY 1974 and will serve as the primary basis for development of improvements to the Technician Pay and Manday Accounting Systems.



Air National Guard maintenance specialist shines a trouble light into the dark interior of a jet engine exhaust.

The Accounting & Finance Branch, as OPR for Comptroller Training, has arranged for three special courses to be established at Sheppard AFB for ANG Comptroller personnel. Two of these two week courses, Officer Comptrollership and Airman Comptrollership, have been in operation since April 1973 and a Computer Technology course is scheduled to begin operation during the first half of FY 1974. These courses will be revised periodically to incorporate new concepts and it is planned that each ANG member assigned to the Comptroller function will attend the appropriate course every third year instead of performing Annual Training. Training materials and guidance have also provided to each ANG unit for use in on-the-job training for Comptroller personnel.

# PERSONNEL

## Military Strength

On 30 June 1973 the strength of the Air National Guard was 90,371. The average strength for the year was 90,379 or 103.7% of the Congressional average floor of 87,614.

Intensified recruiting efforts in FY 1972 enabled the ANG to exceed the year-end program of 88,986. Therefore, the ANG entered FY 1973 with an on-board strength of 89,237 and a programmed Congressional average of 87,614. Due to slippages in other programs, a higher average strength could be supported.

The ANG experienced an upward trend during the first half of FY 1973 due largely to Palace Chase accessions (the active Air Force early release program necessitated by reduction in force). During the months of December, January, February, and March the strength dropped. April, May, and June showed small gains.

The ANG experienced difficulty attracting nonprior service individuals. However, prior service recruiting was very successful.

The retention rate for FY 1973 was 60.1%.

## Recruiting

During FY 1973 the Air National Guard first encountered the concerns of an all volunteer force. The Chief, Personnel Division initiated and indorsed various programs which took up the slack and assisted personnel gains which culminated in meeting the FY 1973 Congressional floor strength and ended June 1973 with an actual strength of 90,371 officers and airmen.

In the area of black recruiting, the ANG had 1,760 airmen and 81 officers. WAF personnel totaled an all-time high of 604 airmen and 24 officers at the end of the fiscal year.

Some programs which have aided the ANG to net additional personnel are In-Service Recruiting, Palace Chase, Full-time Recruiters, Recruiter Training, and Project Volunteer funds for localization of adjustment and publicity programs of each unit.

In-Service Recruiting in FY 1973 focused attention to the four major Ports of Embarkation (POEs), Travis, McChord, McGuire, and Charleston Air Force Bases. An Air Guard Counselor was on board at those bases during the year in order to acquaint separatees with advantages of belonging to the Air National Guard. Over 10,000 interviews were conducted this fiscal year and untold enlistments of prior service personnel were gained through this program. Palace Chase early release program afforded over 2,600 officer and airman personnel the opportunity for early release to the Air National Guard. Individuals trade twice their remaining active duty commitment for Air Guard service. A minimum of one year and



Air National Guard pilot gives his Phantom jet fighter a final check before take off.

maximum of six years obligation is incurred. The Air Guard placed 93 full-time Retention Recruiting monitors in the program during FY 1973. Retention Recruiting monitors were authorized at each of the ANG flying units. Adequate training became an important factor in obtaining qualified men and women in a recruiting program. The ANG also established the four-week course 3AZR99120-0 ANG Recruiting School at Lackland AFB, Texas during this period. As of 30 June 1973, 70 personnel had been graduated from this training. Project Volunteer funds afforded the NGB the opportunity to authorize money, for the first time ever, to be directed to individual ANG units at the local level to publicize and assist local Retention/Recruiting programs.

## Personnel Data Systems

The Base Level Military Personnel System (BLMPS) was implemented in all Consolidated Base Personnel Offices (CBPSs) except Puerto Rico during the period January through April 1973. Puerto Rico is scheduled for conversion to BLMPS in early FY 1974. This system involves satellization of CBPOs via remote terminals on active duty B3500 computers.

Implementation of the Point Credit Accounting and Reporting System (PCARS) began in October 1972. This system replaces the manual AF Forms 190, 112 and 1383. Until implementation of the Advanced Personnel Data System, PCARS will be supported at the Air Reserve Personnel Center (ARPC).

General System specifications for the subsystems necessary to support users requirements under the Advanced Personnel Data System (APDS) were completed. In this system, the active duty, ANG, and USAFR central site personnel processing will be accomplished at the Air Force Military Personnel Center, Randolph AFB, Texas. NGB/DP will be linked via a teletype to the computer at AFMPC. APDS is currently scheduled for implementation in March 1974.

## Education and Training

The Air National Guard school training program provides formal school training for qualified Guardsmen enabling them to be trained to meet mission requirements. Guardsmen attend the same schools as Air Force personnel and meet the same prerequisites. The ANG school program, comprised of four major categories — flight, technical, professional, and recruit — insures that ANG unit commanders get maximum assistance in achieving an adequately skilled unit. (See Table 13, Appendix G, for a recap of the FY 1971 - FY 1973 training program.)

As of 30 June 1973 closed circuit television (CCTV) equipment had been provided to 76 ANG flying units at either wing or group level, leaving a balance of 40 flying units, also at wing or group level, to be equipped. Additionally, 51 ANG non-flying mobile communications squadrons or tactical control squadrons remain to be equipped. Equipped units are, in the interim, to co-use equipment with collocated, unequipped units. Air Force approval was obtained for ANG units to receive AF produced TV tapes from the major commands or the Aerospace Audio-Visual Service (AAVS). Dubbing to the ANG one-half inch standard tape size from the larger Air Force standard tape will be accomplished by Air Force.

### ANG Formal Schools

The ANG operates five formal schools. These schools provide both advanced technical and professional training to Army and Air National Guardsmen, USAF personnel, and certain foreign nationals in the Military Assistance Program. Three of the schools are advanced flying schools providing combat crew training; one school provides maintenance-technical training for the KC/C-97 and C-130 aircraft and the ANG Professional Education Center provides precommission training for individuals not attending USAF Officer Training Schools, leadership training for junior NCOs and professional military education for senior NCOs.

**F-100 Combat Crew Training School:** The 162nd Tactical Fighter Training Group, Tucson, Arizona provides F-100 transition training for ANG pilots assigned to tactical fighter units. In addition, the 162nd TFTG provides upgrade training necessary to support the requirements of those units which converted to F-100 aircraft. The primary mission of the 162nd TFTG is to provide advanced flying training for all UPTs assigned to F-100 and F-101 units. During FY 1973, a total of 185 personnel were entered in these courses by the 162nd TFTG.

**F-101B/F-102 Combat Crew Training School:** The 147th Fighter Group, Houston, Texas provides transition and intercept training for all ANG F-101B and F-102 students. Students are entered into one of three courses of varying lengths depending on their personal experience. UPTs and trainees not current in jet aircraft enter a four-week preinterceptor course to become qualified in jet aircraft. During FY 1973, 101 pilots entered one of the three courses.

**RF-101 Replacement Training Units (RTU):** The 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Little Rock, Arkansas provides transition training for



SGT Richard Atwood, California Air National Guard, adjusts a cabin pressure regulator at Fresno Air National Guard Base.

ANG UPTs assigned to RF-101 units. During fiscal year 1973, 10 ANG pilots entered these training courses.

**133rd Field Training Flight (FTF):** The 133rd Field Training Flight, St. Paul Minnesota provides maintenance and technical training for aircrews assigned to the KC C-97 and C-130 aircraft. Courses are offered in Aircrew Familiarization (two weeks), Basic Loadmaster (five weeks), and Flight Engineer Technician Cruise Control (12 weeks). Since FY 1971, the 133rd FTF has been assigned as a Mobile Training Team (MTT) and aided in the timely training needed to support ANG units converting to the KC C-97 and C-130 aircraft. During FY 1973, the 133rd FTF provided training for 1,094 officers and airmen of the ANG, the USAF and Military Assistance Program.

**The Air National Guard Professional Military Education Center**

The Air National Guard operates three professional military schools at McGhee Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee. The oldest and the largest of the three schools is the ANG NCO Academy which was established in 1968. During FY 1971 a Leadership School for junior NCOs was established and an Officers Preparatory Academy (now known as the Academy of Military Science) conducted its first class in April of 1971.

**ANG Leadership School:** The Leadership School curriculum consists of 138 academic hours in the following subject areas: Human Relations in Leadership, World Affairs, Communicative Skills, Supervision and Management, and Military Training. The course is offered in two two-week segments for Guardsmen in the grades of E-3 and E-4. The two-week courses afford Guardsmen, who cannot take more than two weeks of military training each year, an opportunity to complete the prescribed course.

**ANG NCO ACADEMY:** The NCO Academy curriculum, consisting of 225 academic hours, is devoted to the same basic subject areas as the Leadership School. Like the Leadership School, the ANG NCO Academy offers special two-week courses to enable Guardsmen the opportunity to attend in two segments. In addition, a regular five and one half week course is offered. Graduates of the NCO Academy are authorized to wear the NCO Academy Ribbon.

**ANG Academy of Military Science:** The Academy of Military Science provides the ANG Officer selectee with his initial military training. Officer candidates attend the course in pay grade E-5 or their former enlisted grade, if higher, and are commissioned upon graduation. For the present, priority for selection in being given to UPT and UNT candidates; however, the goal of the Academy is to provide the initial military training, for all officer candidates in the ANG.



Air National Guard X-ray technician prepares to take dental X-rays.

## AIR SURGEON

The Air National Guard Medical Service underwent a number of innovative changes during the past year.

The assigned strength was approximately 300 physicians, 134 dentists, 14 veterinarians, 137 MSCs, 400 Air Force nurses and 3,000 enlisted personnel. This professional team operated 18 TAC hospitals, 49 TAC clinics, 25 USAF clinics and 18 aeromedical evacuation units.

Recruiting continued to receive priority attention. A brochure was published which outlines for physicians, dentists, nurses and other personnel the opportunities for service in the Air National Guard Medical Service.

The Fourth Annual State Air Surgeon/ Medical Technician Conference was held in San Antonio,Texas in December 1972 in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. This permitted ANG medical personnel to attend and participate in the Scientific and Professional Programs of the AMSUS. The Air Guard also provided airlift for approximately 100 members of the other services to attend this meeting.In addition to attending the two day session on Air Guard medical matters, ANG personnel attended and many participated in the professional and scientific sessions of the AMSUS. The Air National Guard Surgeon was appointed as chairman of the newly organized Guard/Reserve Officers Affairs Section of the AMSUS and he monitored the meetings of this group. The organization of this segment is a great step forward for the reserve medical components of the various services and it is significant for the Air Guard to have a member chair the committee. It is an excellent forum for presenting some of the Air Guard developments to the other reserve services and to the regular services. The meeting was attended by approximately 250 medical service officers and technicians.

Following the general conference, the alliance of Air National Guard Flight Surgeons held a general business meeting to discuss current and future programs. There are now approximately 100 Air National Guard Flight Surgeons who are members of the Alliance of Air National Guard Flight Surgeons and the Aerospace Medical Association.

During the past year the Air National Guard Medical Advisory Council was organized. This is a group of senior Air Guard medical officers who meet periodically at the call of the Air Surgeon to review medical policy matters and problems and make recommendations to the Air Surgeon for resolution of the problems. The council normally meets quarterly and it is planned to increase its scope to include not only physicians but dentists, nurses, veterinarians, Medical Service Corps and medical technician representatives.

Publication of the Air National Guard Medical Bulletin began in January 1973. This bulletin will be published on a quarterly basis by the Air Surgeon to provide general and technical guidance to ANG Medical Service Personnel. The Bulletin is not directive in nature and is not to be quoted as authority for action by recipients.

The Air Surgeon continued to provide a comprehensive physical standards program for the Air National Guard. During this period approximately 18,000 flying physical examinations and 35,000 physical examinations for other personnel were accomplished. In addition to this, immunizations and emergency medical support services were provided for approximately 100,000 military personnel.

Because of the emphasis placed upon occupational medicine and safety through the Occupational Health and Safety Act, action was taken to emphasize and revitalize the program at all sites. The Office of the Air Surgeon works in close liaison with the safety and engineering divisions of the Bureau in carrying out these programs.

In summary the Air National Guard Medical Service has never been more viable or responsive to the support and mission requirements generated than it is today.




Small arms sharpshooter from Alabama Air National Guard rifle team lines up his sights.

## SAFETY

The Air National Guard completed FY 1973 with a rate of 6.5% major accidents for each 100,000 hours flown, which is an increase from the 6.1 rate of the previous year.

There were 26 major accidents in FY 1972 and 28 in FY 1973. Material failure accounted for 42% of all major aircraft accidents and indicates the problem of an aging fleet of aircraft.

Four Air National Guard units were recipients of USAF Safety plaques for their outstanding records in FY 1972. The 119th Fighter Interceptor Group, North Dakota received both the Missile and Nuclear Safety Award. The 158th Fighter Interceptor Group, Vermont and 162nd Tactical Fighter Training Group, Arizona received the Flight Safety Awards. The 115th Fighter Interceptor Group, received the Missile Safety Award.



RF4-C Phantom jets of the Nebraska Air National Guard are all lined up and ready to go



## PROGRAMS & RESOURCES

### Organization

On 30 June 1973, the Air National Guard had 1,041 federally recognized units. Flying units were organized into 24 wings, 92 groups, and 92 squadrons. The number of support units and non-flying units was 833.

The Air National Guard force structure by command is indicated in Table 15, Appendix G.

### Scheduled Aircraft Conversions and Mission Changes in FY 1973

Nine ANG flying units were scheduled to convert to different aircraft and different missions during FY 1973. Some conversions were more difficult for the units to accomplish than others. The most dramatic changes included those which were from an airlift mission with C-124 aircraft to F-100D tactical fighters, and those converting to F-106 aircraft in aerospace defense missions from either F-105B tactical fighters or RF-101 tactical reconnaissance missions. The nine conversions listed in Table 16, Appendix G, represent continued progress to upgrade the capability of the ANG commensurate with the needs of the Air Force and within constraints of equipment availability. See Table 17, Appendix G, list of organizational changes.

## PLANS & OPERATIONS

### Tactical Air Command Units

**Tactical Air Support**

The five Air National Guard Tactical Air support units completed conversion during FY 1973. Numerous joint training activities with the Army National Guard, active Air Force, and Army have contributed to a growing experience and competence in air liaison and forward air control. These units provided much support for the various Department of Defense tests of the Army National Guard's readiness.

**Special Operations**

Special Operations groups continue to emphasize unconventional warfare training while supporting a wide variety of activities with the active Army and Army National Guard's Special Forces, the US Army Ranger School, and other elements of the USAF Special Operations Forces. Units gain invaluable theatre orientation/indoctrination and mission expertise by participating routinely in Europe's FLINTLOCK exercise.

**Tactical Fighter Units**

ANG TAC fighter units continued to modernize in FY 1973. Units at Tulsa, Oklahoma and Dobbins AFB, Georgia began converting from C-124 to F-100D aircraft. In addition, two tactical reconnaissance units changed both aircraft and mission, as the 127 TRG, Selfridge ANGB, Michigan and 188 TRG, Ft. Smith, Arkansas converted from RF-101 to F-100D aircraft. Due to the lack of qualified F-100 pilots in the active Air Force, ANG pilots are being utilized exclusively to deliver F-100C aircraft provided to Turkey under the military assistance program. In FY 1973, 66 aircraft were ferried under this program. The ANG remains the sole source of formal aircrew training for the F-100 and F-105. In FY 1973 and 162 TFTG Tucson, Arizona, and 184 TFTG, McConnell AFB, Kansas, graduated 108 and 32 ANG/AFRES students respectively.

**Tactical Reconnaissance Units**

ANG TAC RECCE units which converted to RF-4C aircraft in FY 1972 continued to upgrade in FY 1973. The three initial units which converted to the RF-4C faced major problems during the conversion due to the extreme



Air National Guard fighter looks for a target during field exercises at Fort Stewart, Georgia

sophistication of this new weapon system. However, all three units have pushed the training of all personnel and should achieve full combat ready status in the very near future.

Also, all of the Reconnaissance units have started phasing into the WS-430B photo processing and interpretation facility. The WS-430B facilities are now in place at Reno, Nevada; Lincoln, Nebraska; Meridian, Mississippi; Montgomery and Birmingham, Alabama; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Louisville, Kentucky is just starting to receive the equipment.

**Tactical Airlift**

The Tactical Airlift fleet consists of eleven C-130 units, one C-123 unit (Alaska ANG), and one recently converted C-7 unit (New Jersey ANG). Eight C-130 units have attained a combat ready status and the remaining units are making satisfactory progress. In addition to local training missions, the tactical airlift units actively support USREDCOM joint airborne requirements. All missions are scheduled through the ANG Airlift Operations Center and coordinated at the monthly Joint Forces Allocations and Coordination Conference at MacDill AFB, Florida.

The effectiveness of C-130 tactical airlift procedures was demonstrated following an early spring blizzard in northeastern Arizona that stranded thousands of range animals. During a four-day period, four California ANG aircraft air-dropped 507 tons of hay on the Navajo/Hopi Indian Reservations. Early in the fiscal year, C-130 aircraft of the New York ANG flew 105 flood relief missions in the wake of Tropical Storm Agnes that devastated Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

**Integrated Training**

TAC and ADC-gained flying units engaged with Air National Guard tactical control and mobile communications units in a continuous series of integrated training activities designed to combine the individual skills of air and ground environment elements into a coordinated air combat effort. The major ANG-initiated training exercises SENTRY RAINBOW and SENTRY GUARD STRIKE IV, were sponsored by the 199th and 299th Tactical Forces Planning Groups (TFPGs) and incorporated the efforts of over fifty Air National Guard flying and support units. Assuming the responsibilities of the TFPGs, the newly formed ANG Exercise and System Planning Branch planned and coordinated a variety of training exercises and operations that integrated the efforts of air and ground elements of combat arms units. Substantial support was provided by the Air National Guard for the Army National Guard's work in the ongoing readiness tests resulting from the Williamson Study.

**Exercises**

The Air National Guard participated in a succession of JCS-directed or coordinated exercises during FY 1973. A list of these exercises appears in Table 18, Appendix G.

**Operation Creek Party**

The aerial refueling support by the ANG KC-97L tanker force of USAF tactical and reconnaissance aircraft in Europe completed a sixth successful year in May 1973. During FY 1973 the tanker units flew 718 sorties, completed 4,834 hookups and off-loaded 16,710,870 pounds of fuel.

## Aerospace Defense Command Units

Fiscal year 1973 was another year of change and increased responsibility for the ADC-gained Air National Guard

units. In October the 106 Fighter Interceptor Group, Suffolk County Airport, New York officially began its conversion to the F-102 aircraft. Also in October, the 125 Fighter Interceptor Group, Jacksonville, Florida and the 147 Fighter Interceptor Group (Training), Ellington AFB, Texas assumed additional responsibilities by providing alert aircraft for Southern Air Defense at New Orleans, Louisiana and Ellington AFB, Texas, respectively.

In January the 177 Fighter Interceptor Group, Atlantic City, New Jersey began converting to the F-106 from the F-105B. The 191 Fighter Interceptor Group, Selfridge ANGB, Michigan became the fourth F-106 unit in the Air National Guard. That conversion began in March.

One of the highlights of the fiscal year was the worldwide weapons competition William Tell 72. For the second consecutive meet, the 119th Fighter Interceptor Group, North Dakota won first place in the F-101 competition. The F-102 competition was won by the 115 Fighter Interceptor Group, Madison, Wisconsin. Twelve teams from the active Air Force, Canada, and the Air National Guard took part in the week-long series of aerial marksmanship.

At the end of FY 1973, six F-101, ten F-102, one F-101/F-102 training unit and four F-106 units comprised the ANG contribution to the Defense mission.

## ANG Airlift

In FY 1973, the ANG airlift fleet (both MAC and TAC gained aircraft) flew a total of 3,675 missions, of which 270 (including retrograde cargo) were funded by and in support of the Military Airlift Command. Total airlift missions were increased by 20 percent over those of FY 1972 due to an increased level of combat readiness by recently converted C-130 units. During the fiscal year, 1,401 tons of cargo and 52,426 personnel were airlifted in support of all Department of Defense agencies. The ANG live Aeromedical Evacuation flights to offshore areas were terminated in late FY 1970; however, simulated missions continue to operate to Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal Zone. The following were priority airlifts for the fiscal year:

### Project Coin Assist

Space available airlift was provided under DOD Project COIN ASSIST for the annual meeting of National League of Families (next of kin of PW/MIA personnel) on 14-17 October 1972. The airlift was provided this year to and from Andrews AFB by the Air National Guard, Air Force, and Navy with the USAF serving as OPR. The CY 1971 airlift for the meeting of families of PW/MIA personnel was controlled and monitored by the ANG. In this year's project for the DOD, 433 passengers were airlifted from bases within the CONUS by four ANG, 16 USAF, and two USN aircraft.

### C-124 Augmentation of MAC

The three remaining C-124 units continued to augment the Military Airlift Command as requested. An average of 16 missions per month operated on routine channel routes and to such remote destinations as Greenland, Liberia, Canton Island (Polynesia), and Canadian Dew Line sites. Similar augmentation requests from MAC are anticipated for FY 1974.

### Natural Disaster Relief

In response to natural disasters during the fiscal year, nine ANG missions airlifted 90 tons of emergency equipment from the CONUS to Managua, Nicaragua following a severe earthquake in December 1972. During April 1973, four ANG airlift missions provided pumps



KC-97 tanker from the Utah Air National Guard provides fuel for a thirsty F-100 from the Colorado Air National Guard.

and other control equipme[illegible]or flooded areas of the lower Mississippi River.

## COMMUNICATIONS/ ELECTRONICS & MET

### TAC Control Units

During FY 1973 the Tactical Control units made significant progress in the areas of equipment modernization, training and creased operational capability.

In the equipment area the 407L activation program was completed at all of the ANG 407L designated units. This program, supported by the prime contractor, the Hughes Aircraft Corporation, provided intensive on-site training and familiarization for all personnel. The program was highly successful and each of the 407L equipped units is now combat ready.

Significant progress was also made in modernizing the ANG manual Tactical Air Control Center (TACC) Squadrons. A new operations shelter was acquired which replaced one dating back to the early 1950s. The new shelter (S-80A) offers superior working conditions and meets all of TAC's requirements in the area of mobility and deployment. This shelter will result in considerable saving in money and will be a boost to unit morale.

The success of the training program in Tac Control units has been particularly noteworthy. Of major interest was participation in JCS exercises for the first time since 1964. Air National Guard Control Reporting Posts (CRPs) and Forward Air Control Posts (FACPs) were integrated into both JCS exercises EXOTIC DANCER VI and GALLANT HAND '73. Their performance was outstanding and is clear evidence of the viability of the total force concept.

Considerable progress was also made in improving weapons controller proficiency training. All Tac Control units are now aligned with supporting flying units for intercept and offensive mission training. In addition, the ANG radar facility at Ellington AFB is providing academic and practical intercept instructions on a weekly basis.

As a result of the equipment modernization program and increased efforts in the training area, Air National Guard Tac Control units have achieved an overall upgrading of C-status within all units during this past year.

### Base Communications

**AUTOVON (Automatic Voice Network):** Autovon service was improved during FY 1973 by the installation of several new circuits and approval of additional circuits by Air Force. This service is a vital link in the command and control of Air National Guard forces.

**AUTODIN (Automatic Data Network):** All Air National Guard units now have ready access to the Autodin. All 67 terminals have been installed at locations that were previously without access to the system.

By use of the Autodin, reports and vital correspondence is being exchanged between units and the various headquarters activities on a more timely basis. The terminal provides both data card and narrative message capability up to and including Top Secret.

**Communications Flights (Support):** A large number of personnel from the Communications Flights were used to provide assistance to the active duty communications units at several Air Force bases during FY 1973.

**TALKING BIRD:** The "Talking Bird" was phased out during FY 1973. It was a specially equipped C-97 aircraft capable of world-wide communications support on short notice which had performed a very vital service in support of active duty missions for many years. The mission for the "Talking Bird" could no longer be validated by USAF.



Pilots from the Nebraska Air National Guard prepare to board their jets for take off.



SGT Mike Bean, Minnesota Air National Guard, starts an auxiliary heater to warm up a C-130 on a frigid Alaskan morning at Eielson Air Force Base

## Electronics Installation Squadrons

We have 19 Air National Guard Electronics Installation Squadrons with Air Force Communications Service as their gaining command. Their mission is the installation and maintenance of ground communications-electronics equipment and systems.

During FY 1973 these units have provided a very important service to the Air Force. In addition to their annual training, more than 300 ANG personnel volunteered for over 15,000 mandays with periods of active duty from 31-139 days.

Locations included: Alaska, Azores, England, Germany, Greece, Hawaii, Italy, Japan, Korea, Puerto Rico, Spain, and Turkey.

Headquarters USAF has authorized a total of 20,000 mandays for the continuation of the ANG augmentation program on a world-wide basis for FY 1974.

## Weather Units

The Air National Guard weather force remained constant at 39 Flights and one Weather Squadron which functions as the parent organization for all Flights. Thirty-one Flights are organized and trained to support flying units. Eight are in support of Army units. Both types provide services in UTAs and during annual training that would otherwise be required from active Air Force resources. In addition to relieving the Air Force of that workload, it also gives the units the very best training possible. MAC (Air Weather Service) is the gaining command for all ANG weather flights.

## Mobile Communications Units

The Mobile Comm units underwent considerable organizational change during FY 1972, and during FY 1973 have devoted a lot of time and effort to "shaking down" the newly configured units. Training has continued uninterrupted although units were undergoing changes. Field training for a large part of the Mobile Comm force was spent participating in active force exercises such as EXOTIC DANCER VI and GALLANT HAND '73.

All participating units acquitted themselves in an outstanding manner and received commendations from USAF commanders.

During FY 1973 many Mobile Comm units received Digital Subscriber Terminal Equipment (DSTE) and started their training programs on that equipment. The DSTE's give all Mobile Comm units the capability to enter the world-wide Defense Comm System (DCS) when provided the proper communication path.

The Mobile Comm force remains at six Mobile Comm Groups and five separate units in Hawaii comprising a total of 48 numerically designated units, authorized a total of 7,024 personnel on their unit manning documents. They are manned to an average of approximately 80 per cent.

## Fixed AC&W Squadrons

The ground radar control squadrons assigned to Puerto Rico and Hawaii continued to demonstrate effective Island air defense capabilities. These units are directly responsive to their respective gaining commands, Antilles Air Defense Command (TAC) and PACAF.

Within the CONUS, the radar control element at Ellington AFB which directly supports the ANG 102 and 101 CCTS program has taken on the additional mission of providing intercept training for ANG tactical control weapons controllers. A total of 50 controllers received this training during the past year and over 4250 intercepts have been recorded.

There were no major equipment changes, however, the ground system equipment associated with the DOD AIMS program and a new microwave system were installed at the 140th AC&W Squadron in Puerto Rico.

## AIR LOGISTICS

### Maintenance Engineering

In FY 1973 depot level maintenance at contractor and AFLC facilities was accomplished on 22 C-130s, seven C-124s, 22 KC-97 C-97s, 21 F-4/RF-4s, 50 F-101s, 149 F-100s, 19 F-105s, 32 F-106s and 17 B-57s.

The DOD directed AIMS program was completed on 727 ANG aircraft programmed to receive it. Thirty-two F-106s were processed through a modification program at Hamilton AFB, California to receive an update of the weapons control system which provided significantly improved combat capability and a new integrated digital flight control system.

### Supply and Service

Equipment management continued to receive special emphasis by the National Guard Bureau during FY 1973 due to the numerous aircraft conversions and mission changes. Paramount among the logistical priorities exercised during FY 1973 was the acquisition of that minimal essential support equipment necessary to insure maintenance of mission readiness integrity within those ANG units converting to new weapon systems.

During FY 1973, ANG Supply and Equipment funding was severely restricted through a combination of budget actions and unprogrammed increased requirements. Several management actions were taken both by the units and the National Guard Bureau which deferred non-essential requirements while providing support to direct requirements to accomplish the flying hour program.

The National Guard Bureau Supply Training Detachment was established at McGuire AFB, New Jersey during FY 1973. This detachment centrally develops and publishes standard supply training programs which are provided to all ANG units. Through this effort the training of ANG supply personnel was greatly enhanced and the requirement for each unit to develop its own program was eliminated.

### CEMO

Due to several conversions to more complex weapon systems and the attendant support equipment requirements, the total ANG equipment authorization posture increased from $741,169,951 in April 1972 to $766,089,909 in April 1973.

During FY 1973 the Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) continued to monitor logistics support for non-operational aircraft as well as unit aircraft conversions. The overall ANG NORS rate has decreased from a high of seven percent in December to a low of four percent in April.

PROJECT ENHANCE PLUS requirements made it necessary for ANG to remove airborne communication radios from the 02A aircraft fleet. This requirement increased the overall ANG NORS rate during November and December by one and a half percent. The Air Force Logistics Command resupplied the fleet by the end of January 1973 as agreed.

During FY 1973 Headquarters Air Force revised its policies concerning the authorization for War Readiness Support Kits (WRSK) which deleted authorization in some of the ANG TAC-gained units. Through constant coordination with Headquarters Air Force and AFLC a policy was developed to keep these WRSK in deferred excess status pending final outcome of current Air



A Connecticut Air National Guard crew chief performs a dawn pre-flight inspection on his Air Guard F-100 Super Saber.



Air National Guard pilots are briefed on flight training exercises prior to take off

Force study. Headquarters Air Force is currently determining mobility and deployment missions with gaining major air commands to establish firm WRSK authorizations.

## Transportation

During FY 1973 the vehicle fleet authorization posture was increased from 12,879 to 14,625 vehicles. During the course of the initial submission in January 1973 of the Vehicle Priority Buy Program, the ANG's vehicle needs were portrayed as requiring $51,895,972 for replacements and to fill existing shortages. The 15 June 1973 submission documented a need for $66,231,034, an additional $14,335,062, the increase resulting almost exclusively from newly created requirements within the Tac Control Mobile Comm Electronic Installation System in order to bring them in line with their active Air Force counterparts.

During the course of FY 1973, the ANG expended $592,000 in the repair of ANG special purpose vehicles through WRAMA controlled GSA Contract Depots. This represents 34 vehicles. We have projected a need of $648,000 during FY 1974, and have established a new funding system which will allow direct actual cost payments to the contractor instead of block payments to WRAMA for further disbursement. This will grant us much tighter control of our available funds.

Traffic management activity was also greatly increased during FY 1973, and several problem areas were either resolved, or had their residual mission impact significantly lessened. During this year 704 total movements via commercial means, involving the transport of 48,052 personnel were accomplished. The total dollar value of all moves was $1,470,462, with an estimated savings through MTMTS of $267,935.

## Aircraft Inventory

The Air National Guard assigned aircraft inventory decreased by 76 during the year. Two hundred and twenty-five losses were offset by 149 gains. One hundred and four of the losses were



COL Fred Bailey of the 155th TR Group, Nebraska Air National Guard, inspects the loading of supplies

outdated support type aircraft such as C-54, C-97G, C-121C, T-33 and U-3. F-100Cs, RF-101s and F-105Bs were replaced by additional F-4Cs, RF-4Cs, F-100Ds and F-106s.

### Propulsion Systems

During FY 1973 the ANG F-100, F/RF-101 and F-102 fleets continued to be plagued by J57 engine problems. Accidents attributed to failure of the ninth stage airseal of the N-2 compressor led to a decision to replace all N-2 compressors installed in F-100 and F-102 aircraft by 28 February 1974. Work began in March 1973. Engine shop manning has been augmented by contract field teams to assist in coping with this peak workload. This is the second time in three years that N-2 compressors had to be replaced. Previous cause was failure of the tenth stage vane and shroud assembly. Near the end of FY 1973, failure of blades in the third stage of the J57 N-1 compressor surfaced. A feasibility study is underway to determine the best course of action to replace defective blades.

The long term fix of the J57 engine is project Pacer Rake, a depot level overhaul program which will take about six years to complete. Pacer Rake engines already received and flown appeared in excellent condition at their first inspection interval.

## CIVIL ENGINEERING

### Military Construction (P 321)

Fiscal Year 1973 saw an increase in the Air National Guard's Military Construction Program (MCANG) from $9.0 million to $14.5 million, of which a total of $9.5 million has been obligated, involving 22 projects in 17 states.

Based on prior-year carryover the projects and maximum utilization of uncommitted authorizations, an additional $1.4 million was obligated, involving seven projects in five states, for a total obligation of $10.9 million for the fiscal year.

An OSD moratorium on fuel plant conversions postponed the obligation of $1,085,000 programmed for the conversion of the heating plant at Selfridge ANG Base Michigan for this fiscal year.

After the FY 1973 appropriations noted above, there will remain a long range requirement of approximately $355 million in appropriations for the construction of facilities to eliminate currently known facility deficiencies at ANG installations throughout the 50 States, District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. These projects include 437 operational type facilities with an estimated cost of $120 million, 401 maintenance type facilities with an estimated cost of $83 million, and 450 general type facilities with an estimated cost of $132 million.

### Minor Construction (P 341)

$1,000,000 was allocated for P 341 projects in FY 1973. $1,081,683 was spent, the difference coming from prior year funds. Twenty-seven projects were constructed in 15 states, at 20 different locations.

### Maintenance and Repair (P 449)

Maintenance, Repair, Alteration and Construction projects are accomplished through this program. Alteration and construction projects are limited to $25,000. The FY 1973 program totaled $4.71 million. Seventy-four projects, totaling $800,000 were accomplished as a direct result of new or changed Air National Guard missions. Twenty-four airfield pavement projects, totaling $1,100,000 were accomplished. Also included were 27 pollution control projects ($125,000), 50 security improvement projects ($250,000) and 32 emergency repair projects ($125,000) at



Pilots of the Nebraska Air National Guard make a final pre-flight check on their RF-4C Phantom jet.

various locations. In addition to the above, approximately 850 projects were completed at a cost of $2,310,000 in support of the Air National Guard missions.

## Real Estate

The total value of real estate administered by the Air National Guard is approximately $511 million. ANG units are located on 90 flying bases and 62 nonflying bases. ANG flying units are based at 69 civilian airports, 14 active Air Force bases, three Naval Air Stations and four ANG bases. At the latter bases, the ANG unit is either host to other military organizations, or is the sole occupant.

## Operations & Maintenance (P 448.02)

The daily operation and maintenance of Air National Guard base facilities is accomplished through O&M Agreements between the Federal Government and the several States. These Federal-State cost sharing agreements provide utilities, facility maintenance, airport use fees, security guards, etc. The Federal share of these costs during FY 1973 totalled $17.8 million.

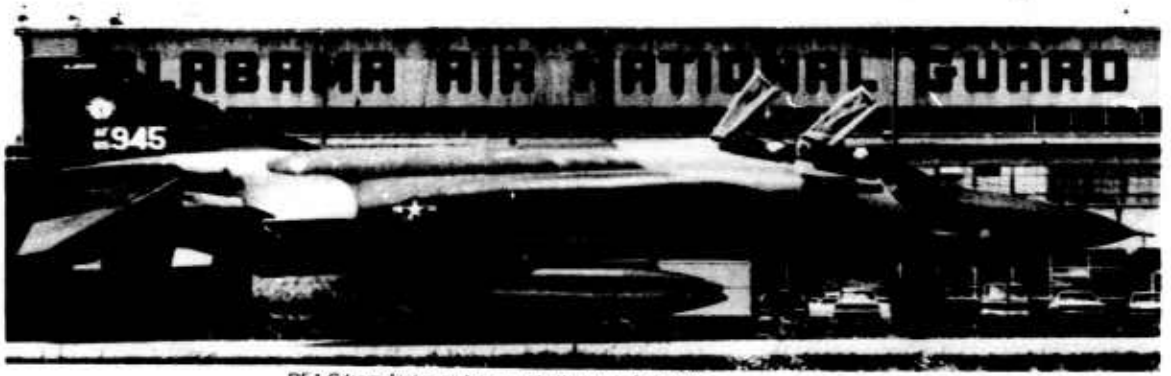


Airmen of the Washington Air National Guard receive instructions in air traffic control procedures in the Buckley Air National Guard base tower in Colorado.

## Air National Guard Prime Beef Teams

In fiscal year 1973 50 ANG Prime BEEF Teams deployed for Annual Training — 21 to other ANG bases and 29 to USAF bases, including a limited number of deployments to USAFE, PACAF, Alaska and Puerto Rico. The remaining deployments were to CONUS bases to provide both skill training for deploying team members and priority facilities for the host base.

In addition to the above deployments, 22 ANG Prime BEEF Teams deployed for Prime BEEF Mobility Training under the auspices of Air Force Civil Engineering Center, Tyndall AFB, Florida. These deployments provided training for teams in erecting structures, airfield matting,

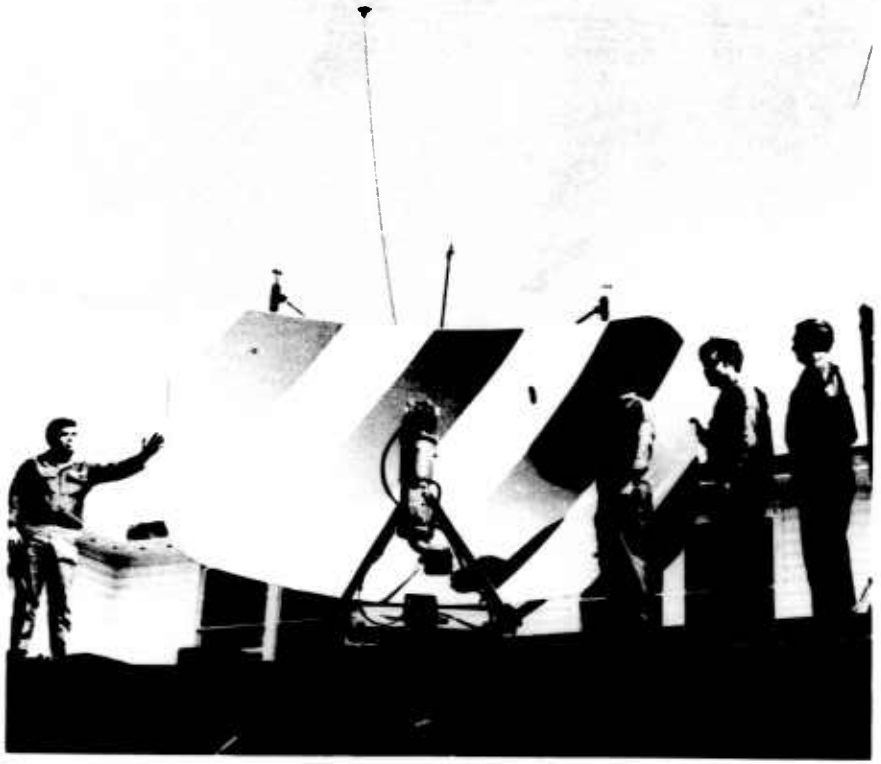



RF-4C from Alabama taxis out to the end of runway

runway lighting, etc., in a timed contingency situation under simulated combat conditions. ANG units continued to do well in this demanding training.

A new concept of ANG Prime BEEF deployments in support of USAF requirements was implemented during FY 73 using a "composite team". This team was so named because it was composed of volunteers from various ANG and USAFR units who together composed the mix of skills desired by the host command. Deployments of this nature were conducted to Ramstein AB, Germany to assist in the preparation of facilities for the move of HQ USAFE, to Wiesbaden AB, Germany for renovation projects; to Mather AFB, CA to reshape steel arches for an aircraft shelter program (in which this 27-man team reportedly saved USAF three million dollars); and to Tyndall AFB, Florida to augment the AFCEC training cadre. These deployments ranged in length from 30 to 150 days and were supported by USAF mandays for particularly high priority projects.

In responding to natural disaster, ANG civil engineering units were instrumental in clean-up operations in Pennsylvania following the floods generated by Hurricane Agnes. Four ANG Prime BEEF Teams and a RED HORSE unit spent their annual training near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and up the Wyoming Valley clearing debris and repairing airfields, towns, bridges, roads, etc. Great strides were made in returning facilities to their original condition.



Search antenna systems are explained to airmen of the 238th FFF by their instructor, SSG Beyer




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# Appendices





C-130 crew chief from the 133rd Tactical Air Lift Wing, Minnesota Air National Guard, pushes a heating duct into the nose wheel well of a Hercules during cold weather operations in Alaska

## 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 McI. Carter | 1917-1918 |
| Brigadier General John W. Heavey (Acting) | 1918-1919 |
| Major General Jessie McI. 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 | 1963-1971 |
| Major General Francis S. Greenlief | 1971-Present |



California Army National Guardsmen adjust the aiming stakes for their 81mm mortar prior to firing in support of their company during amphibious operations in northern California

## APPENDIX B
## STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

### 30 June 1973

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | Maj. Gen. Charles A. Rollo |
| Alaska | Maj. Gen. Bruce I. Staser |
| Arizona | Maj. Gen. Charles W. Fernald |
| Arkansas | Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Phillips |
| California | Maj. Gen. Glenn C. Ames (CG) |
| Colorado | Maj. Gen. Joe C. Moffitt |
| Connecticut | Maj. Gen. John F. Freund |
| Delaware | Maj. Gen. Clarence E. Atkinson |
| District of Columbia | Maj. Gen. Charles L. Southward (CG) |
| Florida | Maj. Gen. Henry W. McMillan |
| Georgia | Maj. Gen. Joel B. Paris, III |
| Hawaii | Maj. Gen. Valentine A. Siefermann |
| Idaho | Maj. Gen. George B. Bennett |
| Illinois | Maj. Gen. Harold R. Patton |
| Indiana | Brig. Gen. Alfred F. Ahner |
| Iowa | Maj. Gen. Joseph G. May |
| Kansas | Maj. Gen. Edward R. Fry |
| Kentucky | Maj. Gen. Richard L. Frymire, Jr. |
| Louisiana | Maj. Gen. O'Neil J. Daigle, Jr. |
| Maine | Maj. Gen. E. W. Heywood |
| Maryland | Maj. Gen. Edwin Warfield, III |
| Massachusetts | Maj. Gen. Vahan Vartanian |
| Michigan | Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Schnipke |
| Minnesota | Maj. Gen. Chester J. Moeglein |
| Mississippi | Maj. Gen. Evan A. Turnage |
| Missouri | Maj. Gen. Charles M. Kiefner |
| Montana | Maj. Gen. John J. Womack |
| Nebraska | Maj. Gen. Francis L. Winner |
| Nevada | Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Edsall |
| New Hampshire | Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney |
| New Jersey | Maj. Gen. William R. Sharp (CofS) |
| New Mexico | Maj. Gen. John P. Jolly |
| New York | Maj. Gen. John C. Baker (CofS) |
| North Carolina | Brig. Gen. William M. Buck |
| North Dakota | Maj. Gen. LaClair A. Melhouse |
| Ohio | Maj. Gen. Dana L. Stewart |
| Oklahoma | Maj. Gen. David C. Matthews |
| Oregon | Col. Richard A. Miller |
| Pennsylvania | Brig. Gen. Harry J. Mier, Jr. |
| Puerto Rico | Maj. Gen. Carlos F. Chardon |
| Rhode Island | Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland (CG) |
| South Carolina | Maj. Gen. Robert L. McCrady |
| South Dakota | Maj. Gen. Duane L. Corning |
| Tennessee | Maj. Gen. William C. Smith |
| Texas | Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Bishop |
| Utah | Maj. Gen. Maurice L. Watts |
| Vermont | Maj. Gen. Reginald M. Cram |
| Virginia | Brig. Gen. William J. McCaddin |
| Washington | Maj. Gen. Howard S. McGee |
| West Virginia | Maj. Gen. Jack W. Blair |
| Wisconsin | Maj. Gen. James J. Lison, Jr. |
| Wyoming | Maj. Gen. John R. Carson |



Infantrymen from the 30th Infantry Division prepare to assault enemy positions during field exercises at Fort Stewart, Georgia

# APPENDIX C
## UNITED STATES PROPERTY and FISCAL OFFICERS

**30 June 1973**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | Col Herman A. Price Jr. |
| Alaska | Col Dempsey A. Anderson |
| Arizona | Lt Col John G. Smith Jr. |
| Arkansas | Col Alton F. Balkman |
| California | Col Theodore M. Robinson |
| Colorado | Col Harold L. Wright |
| Connecticut | Col Milton E. Kaplan |
| Delaware | Col Ignatius DeCicco |
| Dist of Col | Col Leonard F. Bergstrom |
| Florida | Col Albert E. Durrell |
| Georgia | Col George W. Roberts |
| Hawaii | Lt Col John Naumu |
| Idaho | Lt Col L. Everett Morrison |
| Illinois | Col Thomas B. Bishop |
| Indiana | Col John N. Owens |
| Iowa | Col Arnold E. Harjehausen |
| Kansas | Col Dale H. Page |
| Kentucky | Lt Col Willis R. Hodges |
| Louisiana | Col Henry J. Lala |
| Maine | Lt Col Calvin E. Nichols |
| Maryland | Col Irvin E. Ebaugh |
| Massachusetts | Col Joseph M. Ambrose |
| Michigan | Col Ralph C. Phillips |
| Minnesota | Col Edward R. Kiefer |
| Mississippi | Col Robert M. Dent, Jr. |
| Missouri | Col Walter C. Wilson |
| Montana | Lt Col Peter Tyanich |
| Nebraska | Lt Col Harry A. Dahlgren |
| Nevada | Col Earl A. Edmunds |
| New Hampshire | Col Chester E. Marchut |
| New Jersey | Col George W. Zalmas |
| New Mexico | Col Robert H. Moser |
| New York | Col Donald V. Holsclaw |
| North Carolina | Col William P. Keeton, Jr. |
| North Dakota | Lt Col Victor J. McWilliams |
| Ohio | Lt Col Roger F. Truax |
| Oklahoma | Col William R. Wilson |
| Oregon | Col George W. Boyd |
| Pennsylvania | Lt Col Richard H. Houser* |
| Puerto Rico | Col Tulio L. Diaz-Ramirez |
| Rhode Island | Col Lynwood F. Hoxsie |
| South Carolina | Col James C. Dozier |
| South Dakota | Lt Col Edward P. Rowen |
| Tennessee | Col Percy C. Miller |
| Texas | Col Vernon M. Scofield |
| Utah | Col Morgan G. Highman |
| Vermont | Col Burton A. Paquin |
| Virginia | Lt Col Harold S. Price |
| Washington | Col Thomas R. Stewart |
| West Virginia | Col Frank W. Haught |
| Wisconsin | Col Jack C. King |
| Wyoming | Col George C. Sims |

*Acting USPFO




Air National Guard MSGT double checks the maintenance on his equipment during unit training assembly



Men of the Washington Army National Guard line up for chow during an Army training test at Camp Murray, Washington

# APPENDIX D
## MILITARY PERSONNEL ON DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

### 30 June 1973

**Greenlief, Francis S.**, Major General, ARNGUS, Chief, National Guard Bureau
**Guice, John T.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Executive, National Guard Bureau
**Brewer, Franklin L.**, Major, ARNGUS, Assistant Executive, National Guard Bureau
**Berriman, Peter J.**, Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison
**Clayton, Charles C.**, Colonel, USA, Deputy, Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity
**Dixon, John K. Jr.**, Captain, USAF, Office of Public Affairs
**Hill, Edward Y.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Deputy Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison
**Jacobs, Bruce**, Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Office of Public Affairs
**Johnson, William J.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of Administrative Services
**Leitzsey, George F.**, Major, USAF, Chief, Personnel and Records Branch, Office of Administrative Services
**Strobl, Edward J. Jr.**, Captain, USAF, Office of Legal Advisor

### DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

**Weber, LaVern E.**, Major General, ARNGUS, Director, Army National Guard
**Jelinek, Joseph R.**, Brigadier General, ARNGUS, Deputy Director, Army National Guard
**Brouse, Marion D.**, Colonel, USA, Executive, Army National Guard
**Acree, Carl L.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Training and Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division
**Asente, James**, Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Training and Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division
**Bacas, Harry J.**, Major, USA, Personnel Staff Officer, Officers Branch, Personnel Division
**Bax, Giles A.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Facilities and Requirements Branch, Installations Division
**Bennet, John B. Jr.**, Colonel, USA, Chief, Personnel Division
**Bradley, Robert J.**, Colonel, USA, Army Surgeon
**Bradley, William C.**, Lt Colonel, USA, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Training and Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division
**Braun, Gustav J.**, Colonel USA, Chief, Comptroller Division
**Burke, Joe E.**, Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Organization and Training Division
**Daniels, Geoffrey M.**, Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Hausburg, Edward A.**, Lt Colonel, USA, Air Defense Staff Officer, Training and Air Defense Branch, Organization and Training Division
**Heglund, Chester R.**, Major, USA, Acting Chief, Enlisted and Special Activities Branch, Personnel Division
**Hicks, Earl W.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Supply Branch, Logistics Division
**Hupe, Charles E.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Officer Branch, Personnel Division
**Jones, Charles R.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division
**Kaiser, Samuel E.**, Major, USA, Aviation Staff Officer, Aviation Branch, Organization and Training Division



Oregon Army National Guardsman undergoes winter training at Trident Glacier training site southwest of Fort Greely, Alaska

**Kanzler, Norbert A.**, Lt Colonel, USA, Maintenance Staff Officer, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Kennedy, Billie J.**, Lt Colonel, USA, Chief, Finance and Accounting Branch, Comptroller Division
**Mackert, William C.**, Major, ARNGUS, Budget and Fiscal Officer, Program and Budget Branch, Comptroller Division
**McCollum, Richard W.**, Lt Colonel, USA, Supply Staff Officer, Supply Branch, Logistics Division
**Meredith, Francis**, Colonel, USA, Chief, Logistics Division
**Moore, Jesse G.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Organization and Mobilization Branch, Organization and Training Division
**Winkler, Jack L.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Review and Systems Branch, Logistics Division
**Yurchak, Paul N.**, Major, USA, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Organization and Mobilization Branch, Organization and Training Division
**Zimmer, Lyle D.**, Lt Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Technician Manpower and Programming Branch, Personnel Division

## Air National Guard

**Brown, I. G.**, Major General, ANGUS, Director, Air National Guard
**Pesch, John J.**, Brigadier General, ANGUS, Deputy Director, Air National Guard
**Etter, Robert L.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Assistant Deputy Director, Air National Guard
**Henke, John A.**, Major, ANGUS Executive, Air National Guard
**Allison, Robert C.**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division
**Amoscato, Guy T.**, Major, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Bales, John F.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Special Plans Branch, Plans and Operations Division
**Barrentine, Emmett S.**, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Logistics Division
**Bishop, Willard V.**, Major, USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon
**Blamires, Robert B.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Management and Resources Analysis Branch, Comptroller Division
**Bryon, Cephas W.**, Captain, USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division
**Burke, Joseph V.**, Captain, USAF, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel Division
**Capps, Ted C.**, Major, USAF, Propulsion Branch, Logistics Division
**Chapman, James C.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Christman, Donald O.**, Major, USAF, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division
**Cole, Robert L.**, Major, ANGUS, Chief, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel Division
**Conant, Richard C.**, Captain, USAF, Military Personnel Branch, Personnel Division
**Conner, Arlie R.**, Major, USAF, Construction Engineering Branch, Civil Engineering Division
**Daly, Terrance P.**, Major, ANGUS, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Dean, John L.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Accounting & Finance Branch, Comptroller Division
**Deneke, William L.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Civil Engineering Division
**Driggers, William B. Jr.**, Major, USAF, Programs Branch, Programs and Resources Division
**Duc, Albert C.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Office of Aerospace Safety
**Easley, Frank**, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Communications-Electronics and Met Division



A final check of loading lists is made by the Nebraska Air National Guard prior to a simulated displacement to Europe



## APPENDIX D
## (Continued)

**Fry, Robert S.**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division
**Gilbreth, James W.**, Captain, USAF, Operations, Maintenance and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division
**Gillett, Arthur J.**, Major, USAF, Communications-Electronics and Met Division
**Glenn, Elmer**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Management and Resources Analysis Branch, Comptroller Division
**Gourdin, Melvin E.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Hanning, Royal M.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division
**Hanson, Delbert L.**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division
**Hart, Herbert W.**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division
**Heiting, Arnold W.**, Major, ANGUS, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division
**Horne, James E.**, Colonel, USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon
**Jenson, Henry J.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division
**Kaiser, Donald W.**, Captain, USAF, Operations, Maintenance and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division
**Kemp, Terry S.**, Captain, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division
**Kidd, William C.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Propulsion Branch, Logistics Division
**Long, Richard W.**, Major, ANGUS, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division
**Looney, Charles A. III**, Captain, USAF, Personnel Plans, Policy and Systems Branch, Personnel Division
**Mahler, William S.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division
**Marshall, Ronald N.**, Major, USAF, Communications-Electronics and Met Division
**Miller, Glenn A.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Programs and Resources Division
**Moss, Richard E.**, Major, ANGUS, Chief, Personnel Training Branch, Personnel Divisoin
**Muir, Willis D.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Comptroller Division
**O'Hagan, Richard N.**, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of Aerospace Safety
**Pombrio, Richard C.**, Major, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Quisenberry, Jesse D.**, Captain, ANGUS, Personnel Training Branch, Personnel Division
**Roberts Arthur A.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Manpower and Authorization Branch, Programs and Resources Division
**Sams, James H.**, Major, ANGUS, Operations, Maintenance and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division
**Schreiber, Charles T.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division
**Simpson, Richard J.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Personnel Division
**Spessert, Daren L.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division

**Standerfer, Ronald G.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division
**Steinmetz, William A.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Thomas, Florence K.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Deputy Chief, Personnel Division
**Thompson, Raymond E.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Construction Engineering Branch, Civil Engineering Division
**Uridel, Richard K.**, Captain, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Urtz, Howard R. Jr.**, Master Sergeant, USAF, Manpower and Organization Branch, Programs and Resources Division
**Waggener, James S.**, Major, USAF, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division
**Weaver, James D.**, Colonel, USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon
**Weidinger, Charles L.**, Lt Colonel, ANGUS, Chief, Programs Branch, Programs and Resources Division
**Wimer, Glenn C.**, Captain, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Wissinger, Robert F.**, Major, ANGUS, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division




Ground crew from the Montana Air National Guard prepares jet for take off from a snow-covered runway during winter operations.

# APPENDIX E
# TROPHIES AND AWARDS

## Army National Guard

**The Army National Guard Superior Unit Award.** This certificate award is presented annually by Chief, National Guard Bureau to Army National Guard units, at the company, battery, troop or detachment level, which have demonstrated a high degree of performance and have been rated "Superior" for the previous training year. Units are required to attain established Department of the Army minimum standards in the measurable areas of personnel strength and qualification, training progression and satisfactory performance during the Annual General Inspection. During training year 1972-1973 a total of 463 Superior Unit Award Certificates were presented to Army National Guard units as compared to 838 like awards during the previous training year.

**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, DC. Identical cups are awarded each year to the outstanding company-size unit in each state, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The trophies are rotated annually within each state with the winners receiving one half scale replicas for permanent retention. Names of winning units are also inscribed on a parchment folio in the National Guard Association Memorial. During Calendar Year 1972 a total of 47 Eisenhower Trophies was awarded to Army National Guard units. Announcement of winning units is made annually in NGB Official Bulletins.

**The National Guard Award for Efficiency in Maintenance.** The National Guard Bureau Award for Efficiency in Maintenance is awarded to the Army National Guard company-size unit in each State that achieves the highest degree of efficiency during the fiscal year in maintenance of material and maintenance management. National Guard Bureau certificate award is issued by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to the respective State Adjutant General for presentation to the winning unit at a suitable ceremony during the Annual Training period following the inspection.

**The Erickson Trophy.** This trophy is named for Major General Edgar C. Erickson who served as Chief of the National Guard Bureau from 1953 to 1959. It is awarded annually to the distinguished graduate of each of the Officer Candidate courses conducted by the US Army Infantry School and the US Army Artillery and Missile School and the distinguished graduate of each of the State Officer Candidate Schools. The original Erickson Trophy, a replica of the "Sons of Liberty" bowl made by Paul Revere, is permanently displayed in the Milton A. Reckord Lounge at the National Guard Association Memorial, Washington, DC. 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.



Wisconsin Army National Guardsmen assist local authorities in battling a blaze in Milwaukee

**Armor Leadership Award.** The Armor Leadership Award is a plaque awarded on an annual basis by the Commander, US Army Training & Doctrine Command, to outstanding Army National Guard tank companies, armored cavalry troops and similar sized units of armor designation. The plaque is rotated within each State until all the inscription spaces provided thereon are filled with the unit designations of the annual winners.

**National Guard Association Trophy, Pershing Trophy, and National Guard (State) Trophy.** These awards are presented as a result of annual marksmanship qualification competition with assigned individual weapons based on the highest figure of merit attained by Army National Guard units. The National Guard Association Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit of all competing teams. The Pershing Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each Army Area. The National Guard (State) Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each State. Winners of the above trophies are published annually in National Guard Bureau official bulletins.

**Chief, National Guard Bureau Annual Indoor Rifle and Pistol Tournament Trophies and Awards.** Marksmanship competition for these trophies and awards is conducted in three separate indoor .22 caliber rifle and pistol postal matches. The matches are sponsored jointly by Chief, National Guard Bureau and the National Rifle Association of America and consist of Individual Match, Unit (company level) Team Match and Battalion (or equivalent level) Team Match with each weapon. The winning unit team receives the trophy plaque which is rotated annually to subsequent team winners. The names of winning units are permanently inscribed on the plaques. During calendar year 1972, a total of 37 trophies and plaques, 37 Certificates of Victory and over 500 Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded National Guard individuals and units which participated in these matches. The complete list of winners is published in NGB Official Bulletin FY 73.

**National Rifle Association (NRA) Tournament Trophy and Awards.** The NRA Tournament is conducted under the overall direction of the State Adjutant General utilizing NRA rules. The tournament is conducted in three separate rifle postal matches utilizing the .22 caliber rifle. The purpose on this competition is to encourage the formulation of competitive small-bore competition between leagues formed within National Guard units with the winning team in each league eligible to compete for the National Rifle Association Trophy. This trophy is awarded annually to the National Guard team attaining the highest score in all the States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia in .22 caliber postal matches. During calendar year 1972, a total of one trophy and 31 Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals was presented by Chief, National Guard Bureau to the National and Army Area winning teams. Announcement of winners is made annually in NGB Official Bulletins.

## 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, logistical efficiency, aircrew readiness, readiness of other than aircrew personnel, operational readiness of aircraft and flying safety program. The trophy is a large silver globe on a silver base. The FY 1972 winner was the 130th Special Operations Group, West Virginia. The FY 1973 winner was the 115th Fighter Interceptor Group, Wisconsin.



CPT Craig Jacobsen of the California Air National Guard displays the William J. Hobbs memorial trophy presented to him as the outstanding fighter pilot of the 163rd Fighter Interceptor Group.



Members of the Colorado Air National Guard tune a truck engine at the base motor pool during a monthly training assembly.

**ANG Distinguished Flying Unit Plaques.** These plaques are awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the next five flying groups adjudged most operationally ready in Spaatz Trophy competition. Winning units in FY 1972 were:

116th Military Airlift Group, Georgia
150th Tactical Fighter Group, New Mexico
141st Fighter Group, Washington
151st Military Airlift Group, Utah
165th Military Airlift Group, Arizona

Winning units in FY 1973 were:

130th Special Operations Group, West Virginia
162 Tactical Fighter Training Group, Arizona
124th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Idaho
186th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Mississippi
137th Military Airlift Group, Oklahoma

**Communications and Electronics Trophy.** This large silver globe, mounted on a silver base, is awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the C&E unit adjudged most operationally ready. The trophy is permanently retained by the winning unit. Fiscal year 1972 winner was the 169th AC&W Squadron, Hawaii. Fiscal year 1973 winner was the 299th Communications Flight, Utah.

**ANG Distinguished CEM Unit Plaque.** These large distinctive plaques are awarded by the National Guard Association each year, one to the runner up C&E unit, one to the most outstanding weather unit, and one to the most outstanding communications flight (support). The FY 1972 winners were:

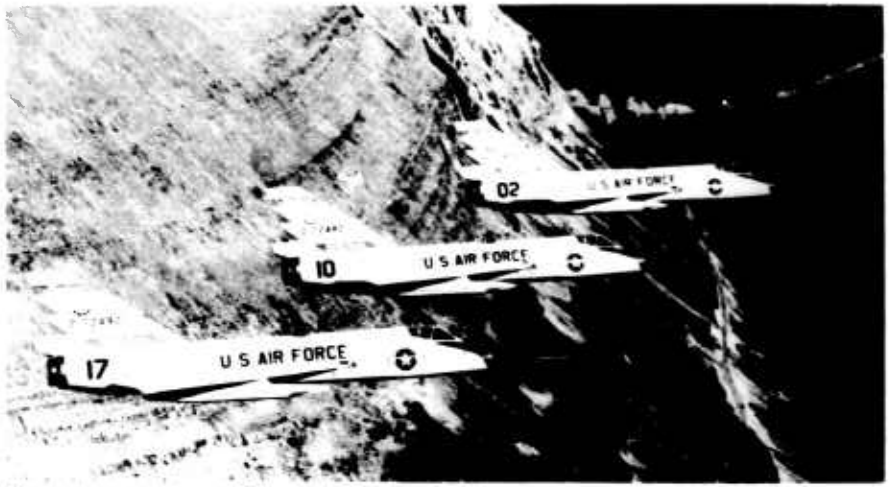
Runner-up C&E Unit — 224th Mobile Communications Squadron, Georgia
Outstanding Communications Flight — 179th Communications Flight, Ohio
Outstanding Weather Flight — 167th Weather Flight, West Virginia

The FY 1973 winners were:

Runner-up C&E Unit — 224th Mobile Communications Squadron, Georgia
Outstanding Communications Flight — 130th Communications Flight, West Virginia
Outstanding Weather Flight — 167th Weather Flight, West Virginia



California Army National Guardsmen prepare 175mm guns for firing practice at Dugway, Utah.




A flight of jet fighters from the Montana Air National Guard bank across the big sky country during a weekend training exercise.

**Air Force Association Outstanding Unit Trophy.** This trophy is awarded yearly on a rotating basis to the most outstanding Air National Guard flying group (winner of the Spaatz Trophy). The trophy is a large bowl upon which is engraved the name of each winning unit. The FY 1972 winner was the 130th Special Operations Group, West Virginia. The FY 1973 winner was the 115th Fighter Interceptor Group, Wisconsin.

**Winston P. Wilson Trophy.** This trophy is named for Major General Winston P. Wilson, former Chief, National Guard Bureau. This trophy is a large silver urn, surmounted by an American Eagle and engraved with the inscription "The Winston P. Wilson Trophy awarded to the most operationally ready jet-engine equipped fighter reconnaissance group." The FY 1972 trophy was awarded to the 150th Tactical Fighter Group, New Mexico. The FY 1973 trophy went to the 115th Fighter Interceptor Group, Wisconsin.

**Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy.** The Ricks Trophy is awarded by the Air Force Association to the most outstanding Air National Guard aircrew. The selection is based on the most significant achievement by an aircrew or aircrew member coping with an inflight emergency during the year. The trophy is a large silver replica of the Washington Monument, surmounted by a bronze jet airplane on a silver base. Miniature replicas of the trophy are retained permanently by the winning unit and aircrew. The 1972 recipient was Major Roger W. Koby, 115th Fighter Group, Wisconsin. The 1973 recipient was Captain Angelo Perfetto, 131st Tactical Fighter Group, Missouri.

**Air Force Association Outstanding Airman Award.** This award, an engraved bronze plaque, is presented by the Air Force Association each calendar year to the twelve most outstanding airmen in the Air Force, and remains their permanent possession. One of the 1973 winners was an Air National Guardsman, MSgt Joe F. Todd, 208th Communications Squadron (Spec), Alabama Air National Guard.



Aggressors from the 2nd Battalion, 137th Infantry, Kansas Army National Guard, prepare to ambush their fellow National Guardsmen during annual training.

## APPENDIX F

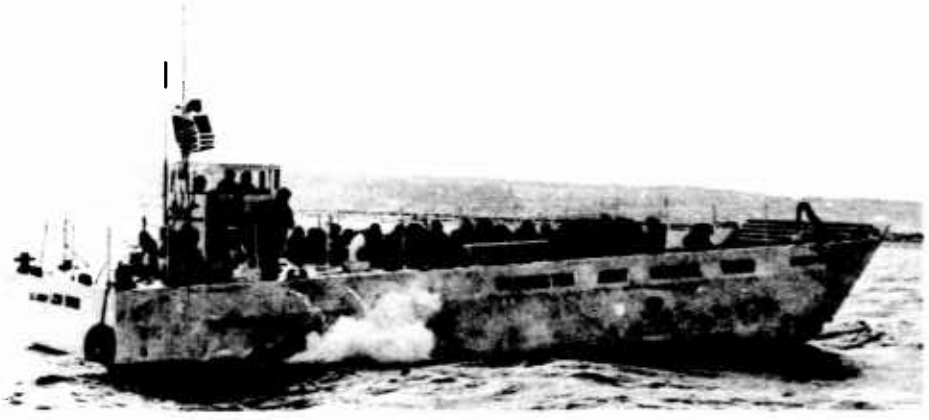
### TABLE 1 — STATUS OF AMEDD OFFICERS

| 31 MAR 1972 | | | | 31 MAR 1973 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRANCH | AUTH | ASG | FILL | BRANCH | AUTH | ASG | FILL |
| AMSC | 13 | 4 | 31% | AMSC | 18 | 4 | 22% |
| ANC | 176 | 47 | 27% | ANC | 231 | 90 | 39% |
| DC | 207 | 155 | 75% | DC | 199 | 143 | 72% |
| MC | 1,308 | 1,034 | 79% | MC | 1,233 | 981 | 79% |
| MSC | 820 | 799 | 97% | MSC | 862 | 844 | 98% |
| VC | 4 | 2 | 50% | VC | 5 | 2 | 40% |

### TABLE 2 — ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH FY 1951 — FY 1973

| | YEAR END | | | AVERAGE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aggregate | Officer | Enlisted | Aggregate | Officer | Enlisted |
| 1951 | 226,785 | 24,142 | 202,643 | 257,532 | 26,155 | 231,377 |
| 1956 | 404,403 | 34,899 | 369,504 | 380,242 | 34,550 | 345,692 |
| 1961 | 393,807 | 36,245 | 357,562 | 402,925 | 36,584 | 366,341 |
| 1966 | 420,924 | 33,764 | 387,160 | 409,052 | 34,453 | 374,599 |
| 1967 | 418,074 | 33,880 | 384,194 | 418,786 | 34,523 | 384,263 |
| 1968 | 389,182 | 31,938 | 357,244 | 411,419 | 34,019 | 377,400 |
| 1969 | 388,954* | 30,432 | 358,522 | 388,942 | 31,838 | 357,104 |
| 1970 | 409,192 | 29,391 | 379,801 | 392,388 | 30,146 | 362,242 |
| 1971 | 402,175 | 30,263 | 371,912 | 400,842 | 29,590 | 371,252 |
| 1972 | 387,539 | 32,821 | 354,718 | 386,528 | 31,380 | 355,148 |
| 1973 | 385,600 | 33,863 | 351,737 | 388,025 | 33,725 | 354,300 |

*Excludes 12,234 mobilized in May 1968.



Separating Guardsmen from the Washington Army National Guard train afloat as their LCM approaches the beach

## TABLE 3
## STATUS OF ARNG OFFICER ADVISORS
## As of 30 June 1973

| | Authorized | Present for duty on 30 June 1972 | Present for duty on 30 June 1973 | % of Advisors Present for duty on 30 June 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonels[1] | 83 | 82 | 74 | 89 |
| Infantry | 211 | 162 | 165 | 78 |
| Armor | 87 | 77 | 69 | 79 |
| Field Artillery | 145 | 151 | 139 | 96 |
| Air Defense | 23 | 19 | 16 | 70 |
| Engineer | 83 | 74 | 68 | 82 |
| Signal | 53 | 45 | 38 | 72 |
| Quartermaster | 24 | 18 | 18 | 75 |
| Transportation | 43 | 40 | 37 | 86 |
| Medical Service | 21 | 2 | 6 | 29 |
| Army Nurse | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA |
| Military Police | 34 | 22 | 22 | 65 |
| Ordnance | 53 | 38 | 34 | 64 |
| Military Intel | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA |
| Warrant Officer (AVN) | 0 | 1 | 2 | NA |
| | 860[2,3,4] | 733[5,6] | 688[7,8] | 80 |

[1] Includes 52 Senior Army Advisors
[2] Includes 10 Special Forces Qualified Officers
[3] Includes 56 Army Aviators
[4] Excludes 22 Adjutant General Corps (AGC) Officers (Admin)
[5] Includes 59 Army Aviators
[6] Excludes 27 AGC Officers and 2 WAC Officers (Admin)
[7] Includes 54 Army Aviators
[8] Excludes 18 AGC Officers and 2 WAC Officers (Admin)



Men of Company F (Ranger) 425th Infantry, Michigan Army National Guard load a casualty into a helicopter from the 38th Aviation Battalion during a test exercise in Pontiac, Michigan.

## TABLE 4
## ARNG OVERSTRENGTH

| | COL | LTC | MAJ | CPT | LT | WO | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 June 1969 | 23 | 83 | 308 | 372 | 558 | 392 | 1,736 |
| 30 June 1970 | 17 | 44 | 182 | 170 | 258 | 395 | 1,066 |
| 30 June 1971 | 7 | 13 | 34 | 29 | 20 | 214 | 317 |
| 30 June 1972 | 10 | 25 | 68 | 75 | 76 | 226 | 480 |
| 30 June 1973 | 14 | 18 | 48 | 61 | 90 | 153 | 384 |

## TABLE 5 — SOURCE OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS

| | FY 1972 | FY 1973 |
|---|---|---|
| Officer Candidate Schools | 1,910 | 1,755 |
| Regular | (2) | (18) |
| Special | (270) | (188) |
| State | (1,638) | (1,549) |
| Former Officers and Others | 308 | 217 |
| TOTAL | 2,218 | 1,972 |

## TABLE 6 — RESERVE OFFICERS PERSONNEL ACT (ROPA)

### FY 1972

| Grade | Number Considered | Number Selected | Percent Selected |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1LT to CPT | 604 | 337 | 55.8 |
| CPT to MAJ | 879 | 586 | 66.6 |
| MAJ to LTC | 302 | 252 | 83.4 |
| *LTC to COL | 537 | 272 | 50.7 |

### 1973

| Grade | Number Considered | Number Selected | Percent Selected |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1LT to CPT | 695 | 522 | 74.9 |
| CPT to MAJ | 795 | 399 | 50.2 |
| MAJ to LTC | 251 | 133 | 52.9 |
| *LTC to COL | 779 | 286 | 35.8 |

*Selection based on best qualified to fill existing or anticipated vacancies in the Reserve of the Army. For this reason, selection rates will remain at low levels and fluctuate from year to year.



Army National Guardsmen from the 30th Infantry Division dig into repulse the aggressor during training exercises at Fort Stewart, Georgia.

## TABLE 7 — ENLISTED PERSONNEL PROCUREMENT FY 1973

| | |
|---|---|
| Enlisted in FY 1973 to take ADT | 27,300 |
| Veterans | 12,852 |
| Obligors | 18,495 |
| Transferred from Inactive National Guard | 207 |
| Enlisted from Other Reserve Forces | 3,335 |
| Reenlistments | 6,230 |
| TOTAL GAINS | 68,419 |
| TOTAL LOSSES | 71,400 |

## TABLE 8 — MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY (MOS) TESTS FISCAL YEAR 1973

| | AUGUST 1972 | | | | NOVEMBER 1972 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PASSED | | FAILED | | PASSED | | FAILED | |
| | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % |
| Tactical Operations | 10,212 | 89.8 | 1,158 | 10.2 | 2,956 | 90.3 | 316 | 9.7 |
| Missile and Fire Control Electronic Maintenance | 5 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 72.0 | 14 | 28.0 |
| General Electronic Maintenance | 481 | 63.6 | 275 | 36.4 | 870 | 92.4 | 72 | 7.6 |
| Precision Maintenance | 469 | 80.1 | 116 | 19.9 | 81 | 68.1 | 38 | 31.9 |
| Auxiliary Services | 299 | 91.2 | 29 | 8.8 | 369 | 79.2 | 97 | 20.8 |
| Motors | 2,269 | 88.4 | 298 | 11.6 | 1,818 | 95.1 | 94 | 4.9 |
| Clerical | 2,540 | 75.7 | 811 | 24.3 | 273 | 60.3 | 180 | 39.7 |
| Graphics | 39 | 88.6 | 5 | 11.4 | | NONE TESTED | | |
| General Technical | 2,966 | 89.9 | 333 | 10.1 | 68 | 79.1 | 18 | 20.9 |
| Special Assignments | 117 | 97.5 | 3 | 2.5 | 292 | 79.3 | 76 | 20.7 |
| TOTAL | 19,397 | *86.5 | 3,028 | 13.5 | 6,763 | *88.2 | 905 | 11.8 |
| TOTAL TESTED | 22,425 | | | | 7,668 | | | |

| | FEBRUARY 1973 | | | | MAY 1973 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PASSED | | FAILED | | PASSED | | FAILED | |
| | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % | NO. | % |
| Tactical Operations | 2,120 | 85.5 | 360 | 14.5 | 7,107 | 84.5 | 1,300 | 15.5 |
| Missile and Fire Control Electronic Maintenance | 75 | 64.1 | 42 | 35.9 | | NONE TESTED | | |
| General Electronic Maintenance | 575 | 74.9 | 193 | 25.1 | 888 | 85.7 | 148 | 14.3 |
| Precision Maintenance | 45 | 70.3 | 19 | 29.7 | 226 | 76.4 | 70 | 23.6 |
| Auxiliary Services | 129 | 83.2 | 26 | 16.8 | 787 | 92.2 | 67 | 7.8 |
| Motors | 2,053 | 90.4 | 217 | 9.6 | 5,661 | 89.7 | 657 | 10.3 |
| Clerical | 1,694 | 86.0 | 274 | 14.0 | 3,417 | 78.9 | 914 | 21.1 |
| Graphics | 279 | 77.7 | 89 | 22.3 | 157 | 85.8 | 26 | 14.2 |
| General Technical | 1,719 | 87.7 | 242 | 12.3 | 4,510 | 83.2 | 912 | 16.8 |
| Special Assignments | 191 | 87.2 | 28 | 12.8 | 18 | 56.3 | 14 | 43.7 |
| TOTAL | 8,880 | *85.7 | 1,481 | 14.3 | 22,771 | *84.7 | 4,108 | 15.3 |
| TOTAL TESTED | 10,361 | | | | 26,879 | | | |

*When a prorated number of personnel in grade E3 and below, who are considered MOS qualified, are added to total tested, the ARNG attained a qualified rate of 90.8% for August and 91.9% for November.



Air Guardsmen from North Dakota aid/see members of the Army Guard's 142nd Medical Evacuation Detachment on the proper loading of simulated casualty during a practice emergency.



Army National Guardsman at Camp Ripley adjusts his life vest prior to boarding an inflatable raft.

## TABLE 9 — LINE OF DUTY DETERMINATIONS ARNG
## Fiscal Year 1973

| TYPE OF ACTION | | |
|---|---|---|
| Formal Investigations (other than death) | | 636 |
| In Line of Duty | 541 | |
| Not in Line of Duty — Not Misconduct | 49 | |
| Not in Line of Duty — Misconduct | 27 | |
| Returned as Unnecessary | 19 | |
| Death Cases (No Determination made) | | 54 |
| Informal Investigations | | 4057 |
| TOTAL | | 4747 |

## TABLE 10 — ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATION

**3261 Units**
**MAJOR UNITS**
6 Infantry Divisions
(includes 1 Mechanized)
2 Armored Divisions
18 Separate Brigades
4 Armored Cavalry Regiments
2 Special Forces Groups

### 30 June 1973 ARNG Troop Basis

**Major Combat Units**
5 Infantry Divisions

| | |
|---|---|
| 26th Inf Div HQ | Massachusetts |
| Brigades | Massachusetts, Connecticut |
| 28th Inf Div HQ | Pennsylvania |
| Brigades | Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia |
| 38th Inf Div HQ | Indiana |
| Brigades | Indiana, Ohio, Michigan |
| 42d Inf Div HQ | New York |
| Brigades | New York, Pennsylvania |
| 47th Inf Div HQ | Minnesota |
| Brigades | Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois |

1 Mechanized Infantry Division

| | |
|---|---|
| 30th Inf Div HQ | North Carolina |
| Brigades | North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia |

2 Armored Divisions

| | |
|---|---|
| 30th Arm Div HQ | Tennessee |
| Brigades | Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi |
| 50th Arm Div HQ | New Jersey |
| Brigades | New Jersey, New York, Vermont |




A truckload of New Mexico Army National Guardsmen from the 200th Artillery lead a column through the desert

12 Infantry Brigades (Sep)
4 Mechanized Infantry Brigades (Sep)
1 Airborne Brigade (Sep)
1 Armored Brigade (Sep)
4 Armored Cavalry Regiments
2 Special Forces Groups

**Other Separate Combat Units**
5 Infantry Battalions
7 Mechanized Infantry Battalions
1 Light Infantry Battalion
2 Scout Battalions
11 Armor Battalions
3 Armored Cavalry Squadrons
53 Field Artillery Battalions
11 Nike-Hercules (On-Site) Air Defense Batallions
8 Automatic Weapons, Self-Propelled Air Defense Battalions
32 Combat Engineer Battalions
21 Separate Companies (2 AR Bde HHC, 4 Rgr, 3 SLT, 1 EN, 1 SF, 10 Asit Hel)

**Combat Support, Support and Other Forces**
2 Corps Artillery HHB
1 Air Defense Artillery Brigade HHB
2 Engineer Brigade HHC
1 Theater Strategic Communications Command HHC
2 Military Police Brigade HHD
1 Support Brigade HHC
1 Transportation Brigade (Motor Transport) HHC
23 Combat Support Battalions (10 EN, 13 SC)
15 Hospitals
52 State HHD
24 Rear Area Operations Centers
67 Headquarters Units (Group, Depot, Area HQ)
144 Battalion HHD HHC
785 Other Separate Companies and Detachments



Tanks and APCs of the 30th Infantry Division move through the woods on training exercises at Fort Stewart, Georgia



Members of Army National Guard tank crew from 1-108 Armor await the word to move out.

## TABLE 11 — RESULTS OF 38 ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTIONS

(11 HHB — 27 Btrys)

| Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|---|---|
| 38 (100%) | 0 |

### RESULTS OF 27 ANNUAL SERVICE PRACTICE (ASP)

| | |
|---|---|
| 100% | 1 ( 4%) |
| 99.9% — 99% | 2 ( 7%) |
| 98.9% — 95% | 13 (48%) |
| 94.9% — 90% | 8 (30%) |
| 89.9% — 85% | 2 ( 7%) |
| 74.9% — 70% | 1 ( 4%) |

### RESULTS OF 31 OPERATIONAL READINESS EVALUATIONS (ORE)

| FULLY COMBAT READY (1) | COMBAT READY (2) | NOT COMBAT READY (3) |
|---|---|---|
| 14 units | 13 units | 4 units |
| 45% | 42% | 13% |

(1) all equipment fully operational
(2) some equipment limited capability
(3) major item of equipment out of action



Tanks of the 1-123 Armor prepare for a day's firing on the tank tables

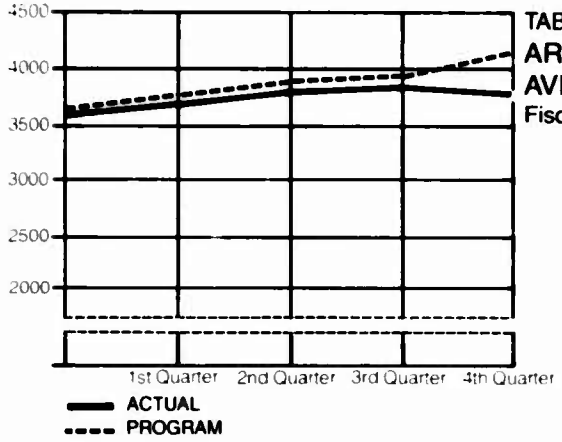



TABLE 12
ARNG AVIATION PROGRAMS
AVIATORS
Fiscal Year 1973

TABLE 13
ARNG AVIATION PROGRAM
FLYING HOURS
Fiscal Year 1973

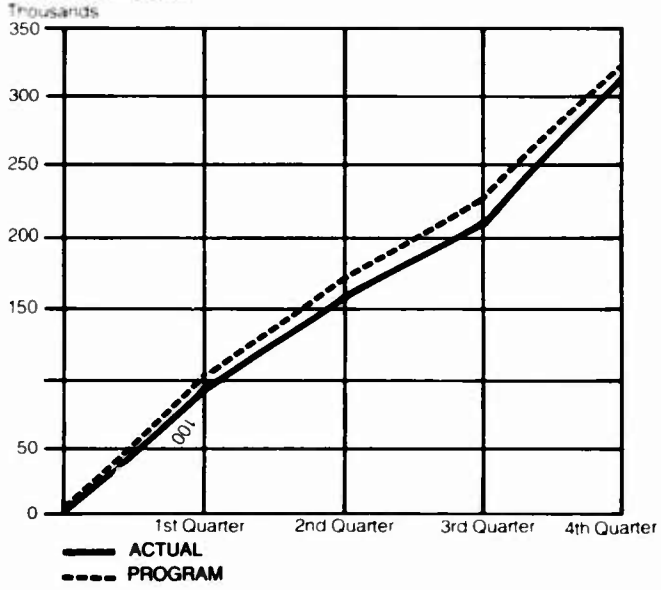
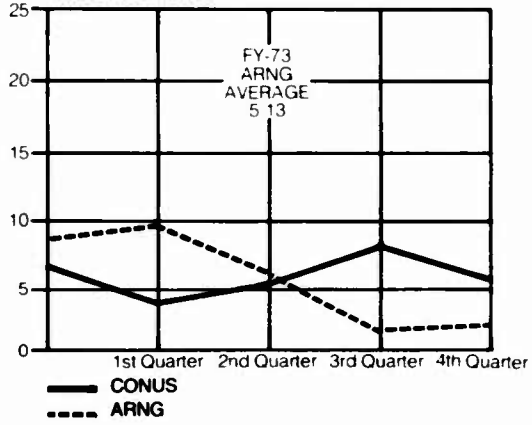



TABLE 14
ARNG AVIATION PROGRAM
ACCIDENT RATE
Fiscal Year 1973



## TABLE 15 — TOTAL FACILITIES NEEDED TO ADEQUATELY HOUSE AND TRAIN ARNG.

(and for which National Guard Bureau has construction responsibility.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Armory | 2753 |
| Non-Armory | 2400 |
| State Operated Camps | 72 |
| Inactive Army Camps | 2 |

## TABLE 16 — CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND COST

(Includes new construction, Additions, and Alterations)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Armory | 717 | 185 |
| Non-Armory | 233 | 58 |
| State Operated Camps | 128 | 46 |
| Active Camps | 0 | 0 |
| Inactive Camps | 30 | 16 |
| Planning & Minor Construction | 49 | 354 |



Cooks and KPs from the Kansas Army National Guard prepare a salad during AT

## TABLE 17 — FEDERALLY OPERATED INSTALLATIONS

**ALABAMA**
Fort McClellan
Maxwell Air Force Base
Pier Lima, Mobile
Anniston Army Depot
Fort Rucker Redstone Arsenal

**ALASKA**
Fort Greely
Army Patrol Route
Wainwrigth Maneuver Area
Fort Richardson

**ARIZONA**
Fort Huachuca
Yuma Proving Grounds
Tuscon

**ARKANSAS**
Fort Chaffee

**CALIFORNIA**
Sacramento Army Depot
Snarpe Army Depot
Fort Ord
Defense Missile Sites
Fort McArthur
Hunter-Liggitt Military Reservation
Travis Air Force Base
29 Palms USMC Station (Cp Pendleton)

**COLORADO**
Fort Carson
Fitzsimmons General Hospti.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
Fort McNair

**GEORGIA**
Atlanta Army Depot
Fort Benning
Fort Gordon

**HAWAII**
Fort Ruger
Schofield Barracks

**ILLINOIS**
Savanna Ordnance Depot
Illinois Defense Missile Sites
Granite City Army Depot

**KANSAS**
Fort Leavenworth
Fort Riley
Schilling Technical Institute

**KENTUCKY**
Fort Campbell
Fort Knox

**LOUISIANA**
Fort Polk
England Air Force Base

**MARYLAND**
Fort Meade
Fort Holabird
Maryland Defense missile Sites
Pikesville Military Reservation
Fort Detrick

**MASSACHUSETTS**
Camp Edwards
Fort Devens
Massachusetts Defense Missile Sites

**MICHIGAN**
Michigan Defense Missile Sites
Battle Creek

**MISSOURI**
Ft Leonard Wood

**NEW JERSEY**
New Jersey Defense Missile Sites
Fort Dix
Fort Monmouth

**NEW YORK**
Camp Drum
New York Defense Missile Sites

**NORTH CAROLINA**
Fort Bragg

**OKLAHOMA**
Fort Sill

**PENNSYLVANIA**
IGMR
Pennsylvania Defense Missile Sites
New Cumberland Army Depot
Tobyhanna Sig Depot

**PUERTO RICO**
Rodrigues Army Hosptl

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
Fort Jackson

**TENNESSEE**
McGhee-Tyson Field
Arnold Engineering Development Center

**TEXAS**
Fort Bliss
Fort Hood
Fort Sam Houston
Red River Army Depot
Brooke Army Hospital

**UTAH**
Tooele Army Depot
Dugway Proving Grounds
Fort Douglas

**VERMONT**
Underhill Range

**VIRGINIA**
Camp A. P. Hill
Camp Pickett
Fort Belvoir
Fort Eustis
Fort Lee
Va. Devense Missile Sites

**WASHINGTON**
Washington Defense Missile Sites
Yakima Firing Range
Fort Lewis

**WEST VIRGINIA**
Army Bridge Site, Prince

**WISCONSIN**
Camp McCoy





Mounted AN TPS-43 radar set prepared for action in a field environment



LTC Sam Cooper, Commander of the 232nd Communications Squadron, goes over a flight plan with representatives of the Civil Air Patrol

## STATE OPERATED CAMPS
## 30 June 73

**ALABAMA**
Fort Sumpter-Smith
ARNG Base Montgomery

**ALASKA**
Camp Carroll

**ARIZONA**
Phoenix

**ARKANSAS**
Camp Joseph T. Robinson

**CALIFORNIA**
Camp San Luisi Obispo
Camp Roberts Hammer Fld
Fort Irwin

**COLORADO**
Camp George West

**CONNECTICUT**
Camp Meskill
Trumbull Airport

**DELAWARE**
Bethany Beach
Greater Wilmington Arpt
State Rifle Range

**FLORIDA**
Camp Blanding

**GEORGIA**
Fort Stewart Travis Fld

**IDAHO**
Gowen Field

**ILLINOIS**
Camp Lincoln

**INDIANA**
Camp Atterbury

**IOWA**
Camp Dodge

**KANSAS**
Nickell Bks

**KENTUCKY**
Camp Frankfort

**LOUISIANA**
Camp Beauregard
Camp Villere

**MAINE**
Camp Keyes

**MASSACHUSETTS**
Camp Curtis Guild

**MICHIGAN**
Camp Grayling
Ft. Custer

**MINNESOTA**
Camp Ripley

**MISSISSIPPI**
Cp Shelby
Camp McCain

**MISSOURI**
Camp Clark
Jefferson Barracks
Fort Crowder

**MONTANA**
Fort Wm. H. Harrison

**NEBRASKA**
Camp Ashland

**NEVADA**
Stead Tng Fac

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**
Camp La Bonte SMR

**NEW JERSEY**
Sea Girt

**NEW MEXICO**
Camp Rosewell
Santa Fe
Dona Ana Range

**NEW YORK**
Camp Smith

**NORTH CAROLINA**
Camp Butner

**NORTH DAKOTA**
Camp Grafton

**OHIO**
Camp Perry

**OKLAHOMA**
Camp Gruber

**OREGON**
Camp Adair
Camp Rilea
Camp Whithycombs

**PUERTO RICO**
Salinas Tng Area

**RHODE ISLAND**
Camp Varnum

**SOUTH DAKOTA**
Camp Rapid

**TENNESSEE**
Smyrna

**TEXAS**
Camp Barkley
Camp Bullis
Camp Mabry
Camp Swift
Camp Bowie
Camp Maxey

**UTAH**
Camp W. G. Williams

**VERMONT**
Camp Johnson

**VIRGINIA**
Camp Pendleton
SMR Virginia Beach

**WASHINGTON**
Camp Murray

**WEST VIRGINIA**
Camp Dawson

**WISCONSIN**
Camp Douglas
Camp Williams

**WYOMING**
Camp Guernsey

# APPENDIX G

## TABLE 1 — OFFICER FLYING STATUS
## 1 July 1972 through 30 June 1973

| | |
|---|---|
| Revalidations of Pilots & Navigators | 37 |
| Aeronautical Rating Boards (23) | |
| Cases Pending | 2 |
| Cases Approved | 18 |
| Turndowns or Declines | 3 |
| Flying Evaluation Boards (6) | |
| Cases Pending | 0 |
| Cases Approved | 5 |
| Turndowns or Declines | 1 |

## TABLE 2 — OFFICER PROMOTION ACTIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Unit Vacancy Promotions Effected in FY 1973 to the Grades Indicated | |
| Brigadier General to Major General | 5 |
| Colonel to Brigadier General | 11 |
| Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel | 40 |
| Major to Lieutenant Colonel | 132 |
| Captain to Major | 227 |
| First Lieutenant to Captain | 362 |
| Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant | 155 |

## TABLE 3 — ROPA BOARD RESULTS

| | Considered | Selected | Deferred First | Deferred Second |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Lieutenant to Captain | 270 | 269 | 1 | 0 |
| Captain to Major | 270 | 246 | 20 | 4 |
| Major to Lieutenant Colonel | 201 | 154 | 42 | 5 |
| Warrant Officers | 7 | 3 | 4 | 0 |

## TABLE 4 —
## ENFORCEMENT OF PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

During FY 1973, the following number of Air National Guardsmen were approved for involuntary active duty tours for failing to participate satisfactorily:

| Type of Tour | Number of Airmen |
|---|---|
| 2 Year Tour | 96 |
| 45 Day Tour | 0 |



Pilots discuss plans and maneuvers for close air support provided during a joint Army, Air Force and National Guard exercise held at Fort Irwin, California.



Air National Guardsmen from Oklahoma handle administrative responsibilities in support of flight activities at Will Rogers World Airport in Oklahoma City

## TABLE 5 — AIR NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH (FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED)

| | FY 1968 | FY 1969 | FY 1970 | FY 1971 | FY 1972 | FY 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 75,261 | 83,414 | 89,847 | 85,689 | 89,237 | 90,371 |
| Officers | 9,292 | 10,281 | 10,872 | 11,210 | 11,489 | 11,564 |
| Airmen | 65,969 | 73,133 | 78,975 | 74,479 | 77,748 | 78,807 |

## TABLE 6 — OFFICER LONGEVITY 30 June 1973

**Average Years of Service by Grade**

| Gen | Col | L/C | Maj | Capt | 1/Lt | 2/Lt | W-4 | W-3 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32.0 | 30.0 | 25.3 | 19.1 | 10.9 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 14.6 |

**Average Years of Service of Officers on Flying Status by Grade**

| Gen | Col | L/C | Maj | Capt | 1/Lt | 2/Lt | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31.7 | 29.5 | 24.4 | 18.3 | 10.3 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 14.4 |




Montana Air National Guard jet fighter touches down in the big sky country

## TABLE 7 — OFFICER PERSONNEL
### Officer Average Age by Grade
### 30 June 1973

**Total Officers**

| Gen | Col | L/C | Maj | Capt | 1/Lt | 2/Lt | W/O | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 51 | 46 | 40 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 52 | 36 |

**Total Pilots**

| | Gen | Col | L/C | Maj | Capt | 1/Lt | 2/Lt | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Force | 53 | 48 | 43 | 39 | 32 | 28 | 25 | 33 |
| Supervisory | 52 | 50 | 45 | 39 | 33 | 28 | 25 | 40 |
| Training | 56 | 54 | 43 | 39 | 32 | — | — | 40 |
| State Staff | 53 | 50 | 46 | 40 | 32 | — | 25 | 49 |

## TABLE 8 —
## GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PILOTS BY TYPE
### 30 June 1973

| | Gen | Col | L/C | Maj | Capt | 1/Lt | 2/Lt | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Force | 4 | 18 | 129 | 616 | 946 | 403 | 283 | 2399 |
| Supervision | 17 | 116 | 410 | 499 | 297 | 48 | 14 | 1401 |
| Training | 1 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 10 | — | — | 41 |
| State Staff | 36 | 48 | 33 | 6 | 5 | — | 1 | 129 |

## TABLE 9 — RATED OFFICERS

| | Assigned |
|---|---|
| Pilots | 3970 |
| Navigators and Radar Intercept Officers | 790 |
| Flight Surgeons and Air Evacuation Medical Officers | 180 |
| Flight Nurses | 218 |

## TABLE 10 — AIRMAN PERSONNEL
### Airman Average Age by Grade
### 30 June 1973

| E-9 | E-8 | E-7 | E-6 | E-5 | E-4 | E-3 | E-2 | E-1 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48 | 44 | 41 | 35 | 27 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 28 |



Men from the 540th Transportation Battalion, North Carolina Army National Guard, help to unload supplies from a giant Air Force C-5



Airmen of the 234th Mobile Communications Squadron, California Air National Guard provide back up radio communications during a training exercise

## TABLE 11 — AIRMAN LONGEVITY
30 June 1973

### Average Years of Service by Grade

| E-9 | E-8 | E-7 | E-6 | E-5 | E-4 | E-3 | E-2 | E-1 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 3 | 23 5 | 20.7 | 14.8 | 6.8 | 4 3 | 2 6 | 1.3 | 7 | 7 7 |

## TABLE 12 — AIRMEN ON FLYING STATUS
(Average Years)

| E-9 | E-8 | E-7 | E-6 | E-5 | E-4 | E-3 | E-2 | E-1 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 6 | 23 7 | 20.5 | 15 7 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 5 | 13 7 |

## TABLE 13 — FY 1971 - 1973
## TRAINING PROGRAM

| TRAINING CATEGORY | Student Entries FY 1971 | FY 1972 | FY 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flight | 710 | 1,326 | 710 |
| Skill and Professional | 3,359 | 4,859 | 3,667 |
| Recruit | 6,287 | 8,734 | 4,600 |
| TOTAL | 10,356 | 14,919 | 8,977 |
| | **Mandays** | | |
| Flight | 111,141 | 140,978 | 136,378 |
| Skill and Professional | 84,148 | 132,503 | 138,549 |
| Recruit | 1,111,430 | 1,310,430 | 803,140 |
| TOTAL | 1,306,719 | 1,583,911 | 1,078,067 |

## TABLE 14 — PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION

| COURSE OF INSTRUCTION | Student Entries FY 1971 | FY 1972 | FY 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMS | — | — | 195 |
| OPA | 29 | 163 | — |
| OTS | 60 | 29 | 5 |
| SOS | 21 | 18 | 21 |
| ACSC | 24 | 12 | 12 |
| AWC | 20 | 6 | 6 |
| Leadership School | 125 | 127 | 95 |
| NCO Academies | 761 | 631 | 739 |
| TOTAL | 1,040 | 986 | 1,073 |



Connecticut Army National Guard engineers complete a pontoon bridge during annual training

## RECRUIT TRAINING

| | Entries | Completions | In Training 30 June 1973 |
|---|---|---|---|
| BMT OJT | 1,313 | 1,469 | 295 |
| BMT TT | 3,287 | 4,317 | 558 |
| TOTAL | 4,600 | 5,786 | 853 |

## TABLE 15 — AIR NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE As of 30 June 1973

| COMMAND FLYING UNITS | MISSION | WINGS | GROUPS | SQUADRONS | SUPPORT | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADC | Fighter Interceptor (includes Hawaii) | 6 | 21 | 21 | 105 | 153 |
| TAC | Tactical Fighter | 9 | 27 | 27 | 162 | 225 |
| TAC | Tactical Ftr Trng Gps (CCTS) | | 2 | 2 | 10 | 14 |
| TAC | Tactical Reconnaissance | 2 | 7 | 7 | 37 | 53 |
| TAC | Special Operations | | 3 | 3 | 18 | 24 |
| TAC | Air Refueling (KC-97) | 3 | 9 | 9 | 45 | 66 |
| TAC | Tactical Electronics Warfare | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| TAC | Tactical Air Support | | 5 | 5 | 25 | 35 |
| TAC | Tactical Airlift | 3 | 12 | 12 | 92 | 119 |
| TAC | Bombardment Tactical | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| MAC | Military Airlift | 1 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 34 |
| AAC | Tactical Airlift | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| | TOTAL | 24 | 92 | 92 | 538 | 746 |

### NON-FLYING UNITS

#### COMMUNICATIONS UNITS (187)

6 Hq Mbl Comm Gps
16 Mbl Comm Sqs (Cont)
6 Mbl Comm Sqs (AFCH)
5 Mbl Comm Sqs (TAB)
6 Mbl Comm Flts
9 Flight Facility Flights
3 Aircraft Control & Warning Sqs (Fix)
1 Communications Squadron (Special)
71 Communications Flights (Support)
19 Electronics Installation Sqs
6 Tactical Control Groups
6 Tactical Air Control Center Sq
6 Tactical Control Sq (CRC)
12 Tactical Control Sq (CRP)
12 Tactical Control Flt (FACP)
2 Air Traffic Regulation Ctr Flts
1 Communications Flight (Range Support)

#### MISCELLANEOUS UNITS (108)

1 Civil Engineer Flight
12 Air Force Bands
1 Weather Squadron
8 Weather Flights (SA)
31 Weather Flights (M F)
52 State Headquarters (Air)
1 Field Training Flight
1 Civil Engr Squadron (HR)
1 Civil Engr Flight (HR)

**TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS & MISCELLANEOUS 295**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS IN THE ANG 1041**

## TABLE 16 —
## AIRCRAFT CONVERSIONS AND MISSION CHANGES
## FISCAL YEAR 1973

| UNIT AND LOCATION | FROM | TO | GAINING COMMAND |
|---|---|---|---|
| 161 Gp. Phoenix AZ[1] | C-97 | KC-97 | TAC |
| 106 Gp. Suffolk Co. NY[2] | KC-97 | F-102 | ADC |
| 151 Gp. Salt Lake City, UT[1] | C-124 | KC-97 | TAC |
| 191 Gp. Selfridge MI[3] | RF-101 | F-106 | ADC |
| 171 Gp. Pittsburgh, PA[1] | C-121 | KC-97 | TAC |
| 177 Gp. Atlantic City, NJ[2] | F-105B | F-106 | ADC |
| 138 Gp. Tulsa, OK[1] | C-12- | F-100D | TAC |
| 116 Gp. Dobbins AFB, GA[1] | C-12[1] | F-100D | TAC |
| 170 Gp. McGuire AFB, NJ[1] | C-121 | C-7A | TAC |

NOTE [1]Formerly committed to MAC [3]Mission change from tactical reconnaissance
[2]Formerly committed to TAC



Members of the Iowa National Guard are taught how to construct cold weather emergency shelters during a winter training at Camp Ripley, Minnesota

## TABLE 17 —ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN FY 1973

**1. The following units changed as indicated:**

| LOCATION & UNIT | EFFECTIVE DATE |
|---|---|
| **Cheyenne MAP ANG, Wyoming** | |
| FROM: MAC — 153d Aeromedical Airlift Group | |
| TO: TAC — 153d Tactical Airlift Group | 13 July 1972 |
| **Selfridge ANGB, Michigan** | |
| FROM: TAC — 191st Tactical Reconnaissance Group | |
| TO: ADC — 191st Fighter Interceptor Group | 22 July 1972 |
| **Sky Harbor MAP, Phoenix, Arizona** | |
| FROM: MAC — 161st Military Airlift Group | |
| TO: TAC — 161st Air Refueling Group | 1 August 1972 |
| **Salt Lake City MAP, Utah** | |
| FROM: MAC — 151st Military Airlift Group | |
| TO: TAC — 151st Air Refueling Group | 20 October 1972 |
| **Greater Pittsburgh A/P, Pennsylvania** | |
| FROM: MAC — 171st Aeromedical Airlift Wing | |
| TO: TAC — 171st Air Refueling Wing | 4 October 1972 |
| **Suffolk County Airport, New York** | |
| FROM: TAC — 106th Air Refueling Wing | |
| TO: ADC — 106th Fighter Interceptor Wing | 2 December 1972 |
| **NAFEC, Atlantic City, New Jersey** | |
| FROM: TAC — 177th Tactical Fighter Group | |
| TO: ADC — 177th Fighter Interceptor Group | 27 January 1973 |
| **McGuire AFB, New Jersey** | |
| FROM: MAC — 170th Aeromedical Airlift Group | |
| TO: TAC — 170th Tactical Airlift Group | 9 June 1973 |

**Tulsa IAP, Oklahoma**
FROM: MAC — 138th Military Airlift Group — 25 January 1973
TO: TAC — 138th Tactical Fighter Group
**Dobbins AFB, Marietta, Georgia**
FROM: MAC — 116th Military Airlift Wing
TO: TAC — 116th Tactical Fighter Wing — 4 April 1973

**2. The following units were activated as indicated below:**

| LOCATION & UNIT | EFFECTIVE DATE |
|---|---|
| **Ft. Dodge ANG Site, Iowa** | |
| 133d Tactical Control Flight (FACP) | 1 September 1972 |
| **Hammond ANG Communications Station, Louisiana** | |
| 236th Flight Facility Flight | 9 December 1972 |
| **North Smithfield ANG Station, Rhode Island** | |
| 253d Air Traffic Regulation Center Flight | 3 March 1973 |
| **Savannah ANG Communications Station, Georgia** | |
| 226th Air Traffic Regulation Center Flight | 30 March 1973 |

3. There were 32 Mobility Support Flights and 32 Weapon System Security Flights activated in May and June 1973. The Tactical Air Command is the gaining command for these units. Concurrent with these activations 30 Supply Squadrons were inactivated.

4. For support of the Southern Air Defense, two detachments were established.
Det #1 of the 125th Fighter Interceptor Group, New Orleans NAS, Louisiana.
Det #1 of the 144th Fighter Interceptor Group, Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona.

5. The six Mobile Communications Squadrons (AFCCP) were redesignated Mobile Communications Squadrons (AFCH), October/November 1972. The five Mobile Communications Squadrons (BB) were redesignated Mobile Communications Squadrons (TAB), October/November 1972.

6. Effective 1 October 1972 the Air Defense Wing and Fighter Groups were redesignated Fighter Interceptor Wings and Fighter Interceptor Groups.

7. All USAF Dispensaries were redesignated USAF Clinics effective 8 April 1973.

8. All Tactical Dispensaries were redesignated Tactical Clinics effective 8 April 1973.



Rangers from Company F, 425th Infantry, rappel from the 34 foot tower at Camp Grayling, Michigan.



## TABLE 18 — EXERCISES

The Air National Guard participated in the following JCS-directed or coordinated exercises during FY 1973.

| COMMAND | EXERCISE | LOCATION | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| CINCAL | EMBER DAWN IV | Alaska | Aug 72 |
| | PUNCH CARD | | |
| CINCEUR | FLINTLOCK V | Europe | Sep 72 |
| CINCRED | BRAVE SHIELD III | SE CONUS | Nov/Dec 72 |
| CINCRED | ACE CARD | Alaska | Feb 73 |
| CINCLANT | EXOTIC DANCER VI | SE CONUS | Mar/Apr 73 |
| CINCRED | GALLANT HAND 73 | SW CONUS | Apr/May 73 |



SGT Dan Stenerud of the Montana Army National Guard explains a technique for handling fighting in built-up areas to members of the Montana Air National Guard.

# APPENDIX H

## TABLE 1 — MILITARY

### BLACK PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL GUARD

| DATE | TOTAL PERS | BLACK | %BLACKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 Dec 67 | 503 576 | 5.807 | 1 15 |
| 31 Dec 68 | 467 974 | 5.541 | 1 18 |
| 31 Dec 69 | 478.860 | 5 487 | 1 15 |
| 30 Jun 70 | 497 030 | 5 620 | 1 13 |
| 30 Jun 71 | 488 336 | 5.982 | 1 22 |
| 30 Jun 72 | 464 574 | 8 850 | 1 90 |
| 30 Jun 73 | 476 588 | 15.076 | 3 09 |

## TABLE 2 — MINORITY TECHNICIAN STATISTICS

### ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

| | TOTAL | NEGRO | SSA | AM IND | ORIENT | FEMALE | OTHERS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Nov 72 | 26 503 | 664 | 571 | 33 | 61 | 1205 | 25,150 |
| | | 2 50% | 2 15% | 12% | 23% | 4 54% | 94 89% |
| 31 May 73 | 26.728 | 693 | 623 | 47 | 68 | 1218 | 25,274 |
| | | 2 59% | 2 33% | 17% | 25% | 4 55% | 94 56% |

### AIR NATIONAL GUARD

| | TOTAL | NEGRO | SSA | AM IND | ORIENT | FEMALE | OTHERS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Nov 72 | 19.611 | 223 | 454 | 16 | 35 | 1052 | 18,883 |
| | | 1 13% | 2 31% | 08% | 17% | 5 36% | 96 28% |
| 31 May 73 | 19.935 | 242 | 475 | 20 | 38 | 1070 | 19.161 |
| | | 1 21% | 2 38% | 10% | 19% | 5 36% | 96 11% |



Soldiers of the U.S. Army National Guard participate in desert training exercises.

## TABLE 3 —
## STATUS OF TECHNICIAN MINORITY GROUPS

| MINORITY DESIGNATION | INCREASE/DECREASE | TOTAL STRENGTH |
|---|---|---|
| Black | + 78 | 918 |
| Spanish Surnamed | + 180 | 1,088 |
| American Indian | + 14 | 66 |
| Oriental | — 5 | 104 |
| | TOTAL INCREASE 267 | TOTAL STRENGTH 2,176 |

Additionally, for the period 1 January to 31 May 1973 female technicians increased by 28 yielding an overall total to date of 2,274

## TABLE 4 — UNITS OF RECOGNITION

| UNION | EXCLUSIVE RECOGNITION | WAGE TECHNICIANS | GS TECHNICIANS | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAGE | 57 | 5,444 | 4,163 | 9,607 |
| AFGE | 36 | 3,912 | 3,132 | 7,044 |
| ACT | 23 | 3,276 | 2,875 | 6,151 |
| NFFE | 23 | 2,182 | 1,918 | 4,100 |
| NAATA | 6 | 308 | 387 | 695 |
| AFSCME | 1 | — | 16 | 16 |
| TOTALS | 146 | 15,122 | 12,491 | 27,613 |



SGT Michael Constantine of the 1-210 Armor typifies the professionalism and dedication of many Guardsmen



Trucks of the 540th Transportation Battalion, North Carolina Army National Guard, move out in the early morning light

# APPENDIX I

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS — FISCAL YEAR 1973 (ALL APPROPRIATIONS)

| Army National Guard 1973 | Grand Total All Appropriations | National Guard Personnel, Army 2132060 | Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard 2132065 | Military Construction, Army National Guard 21X2085 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,052,736,952 | 558,229,037 | 451,280,744 | 43,227,171 |
| State Obligations — Total | 666,775,510 | 195,162,364 | 431,041,620 | 40,571,526 |
| 1 Alabama | 23,758,770 | 9,722,029 | 13,102,999 | 933,742 |
| 2 Alaska | 7,082,930 | 1,321,712 | 3,905,171 | 1,856,047 |
| 3 Arizona | 6,564,731 | 2,230,633 | 3,939,251 | 394,847 |
| 4 Arkansas | 10,345,457 | 2,972,836 | 6,681,640 | 690,981 |
| 5 California | 41,861,705 | 11,255,445 | 28,853,742 | 1,752,518 |
| 6 Colorado | 4,822,867 | 1,382,592 | 3,353,750 | 86,525 |
| 7 Connecticut | 9,148,463 | 2,413,043 | 6,714,095 | 21,325 |
| 8 Delaware | 5,908,452 | 1,552,809 | 4,067,357 | 288,286 |
| 9 District of Columbia | 4,306,216 | 953,471 | 3,084,429 | 268,316 |
| 10 Florida | 12,484,718 | 4,605,566 | 7,020,273 | 858,879 |
| 11 Georgia | 16,297,496 | 4,551,278 | 11,634,235 | 111,983 |
| 12 Hawaii | 6,997,086 | 1,883,264 | 4,500,694 | 613,128 |
| 13 Idaho | 8,461,516 | 1,924,560 | 5,599,732 | 937,824 |
| 14 Illinois | 16,799,302 | 4,261,642 | 12,404,518 | 133,142 |
| 15 Indiana | 14,414,153 | 4,722,302 | 9,522,084 | 169,767 |
| 16 Iowa | 12,261,012 | 3,872,854 | 7,241,262 | 1,146,896 |
| 17 Kansas | 9,886,319 | 2,984,751 | 6,729,749 | 171,819 |
| 18 Kentucky | 8,313,230 | 2,216,067 | 5,234,283 | 862,880 |
| 19 Louisiana | 10,481,755 | 2,842,830 | 7,054,798 | 584,127 |
| 20 Maine | 5,641,574 | 1,731,125 | 3,633,174 | 277,275 |
| 21 Maryland | 12,943,848 | 3,162,244 | 9,153,520 | 628,084 |
| 22 Massachusetts | 17,834,463 | 5,531,835 | 12,077,775 | 224,853 |
| 23 Michigan | 20,174,704 | 4,448,990 | 13,573,783 | 2,151,931 |
| 24 Minnesota | 16,050,564 | 5,124,997 | 9,427,536 | 1,498,031 |
| 25 Mississippi | 23,625,947 | 5,976,100 | 14,706,774 | 2,943,073 |
| 26 Missouri | 14,715,816 | 4,747,533 | 9,615,944 | 352,339 |
| 27 Montana | 5,670,596 | 1,527,725 | 3,408,802 | 734,069 |
| 28 Nebraska | 6,500,226 | 1,902,641 | 4,443,416 | 154,169 |
| 29 Nevada | 3,154,900 | 877,922 | 2,150,599 | 126,379 |
| 30 New Hampshire | 3,354,540 | 758,695 | 2,532,459 | 63,386 |
| 31 New Jersey | 24,393,671 | 5,738,163 | 16,449,706 | 2,205,802 |
| 32 New Mexico | 5,927,707 | 1,720,847 | 4,075,010 | 131,850 |
| 33 New York | 37,114,100 | 11,857,010 | 23,171,988 | 2,085,102 |
| 34 North Carolina | 17,074,070 | 5,491,987 | 10,787,578 | 794,505 |
| 35 North Dakota | 4,898,790 | 1,181,880 | 3,344,372 | 372,538 |
| 36 Ohio | 19,723,998 | 5,849,919 | 13,105,447 | 768,632 |
| 37 Oklahoma | 13,224,107 | 4,760,354 | 7,612,816 | 850,937 |
| 38 Oregon | 9,654,125 | 3,088,668 | 6,172,367 | 393,090 |
| 39 Pennsylvania | 29,263,482 | 9,118,730 | 16,829,065 | 3,315,687 |
| 40 Puerto Rico | 8,843,326 | 2,911,835 | 5,530,952 | 400,539 |

| Army National Guard 1973 | Grand Total All Appropriations | National Guard Personnel, Army 2132060 | Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard 2132065 | Military Construction, Army National Guard 21X2085 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 Rhode Island | 5,134,764 | 1,259,036 | 3,802,936 | 72,792 |
| 42 South Carolina | 13,730,589 | 4,260,511 | 8,703,362 | 766,716 |
| 43 South Dakota | 6,644,547 | 1,893,127 | 4,410,916 | 340,504 |
| 44 Tennessee | 16,371,715 | 5,757,179 | 9,338,478 | 1,276,058 |
| 45 Texas | 26,741,260 | 7,203,441 | 17,587,026 | 1,950,793 |
| 46 Utah | 8,023,018 | 2,700,255 | 4,691,307 | 631,456 |
| 47 Vermont | 4,918,584 | 1,511,395 | 3,253,949 | 153,240 |
| 48 Virginia | 19,175,651 | 4,641,158 | 12,142,798 | 2,391,695 |
| 49 Washington | 13,151,826 | 3,082,663 | 9,791,554 | 277,609 |
| 50 West Virginia | 5,915,639 | 2,009,357 | 3,884,500 | 21,782 |
| 51 Wisconsin | 13,186,605 | 4,731,089 | 8,403,595 | 51,921 |
| 52 Wyoming | 3,800,580 | 934,269 | 2,584,654 | 281,657 |
| Obligations By Other Than States — Total | 385,961,442 | 363,066,673 | 20,239,124 | 2,655,645 |
| 1 Chief, National Guard Bureau | 366,404,314 | 362,254,061 | 4,150,253 | |
| 2 F&AO, USA MDW | 4,792,282 | 117,882 | 4,674,400 | |
| 3 The Surgeon General | 10,000 | 10,000 | | |
| 4 Chief of Engineers | 3,129,991 | | 474,346 | 2,655,645 |
| 5 The Adjutant General | 4,019,713 | | 4,019,713 | |
| 6 Chief of Staff — DA | 2,018,658 | | 2,018,658 | |
| 7 OASD FINCISCOM | 32,038 | | 32,038 | |
| 8 First U S Army | 2,088,038 | 369,531 | 1,718,507 | |
| 9 Third U S Army | 775,662 | 2,599 | 773,063 | |
| 10 Fifth U S Army | 1,577,281 | 60,136 | 1,517,145 | |
| 11 Sixth U S Army | 1,057,966 | 252,464 | 805,502 | |
| 12 U S Army Pacific | 22,690 | | 22,690 | |
| 13 U S Army Alaska | 32,809 | | 32,809 | |



Army National Guard M42s line the air defense artillery range at Camp Blanding, Florida

# APPENDIX J

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD — 1973

| | 5733080 Other Procurement | 57X3830 Military Construction | 5733840 Operations & Maintenance | 5733850 ANG Military Personnel | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 16,892 | 482,264 | 8,033,683 | 255,055 | 8,787,894 |
| Alaska | 16,505 | 77,493 | 3,297,467 | 97,662 | 3,489,127 |
| Arizona | 9,455 | 13,315 | 8,673,717 | 174,792 | 8,871,279 |
| Arkansas | 2,888 | 318,913 | 5,798,835 | 111,922 | 6,232,558 |
| California | 20,513 | — | 15,505,238 | 567,338 | 16,093,089 |
| Colorado | 19,542 | 10,950 | 9,608,732 | 129,883 | 9,769,107 |
| Connecticut | 4,266 | — | 3,357,736 | 78,549 | 3,440,551 |
| Delaware | — | 79,216 | 2,862,873 | 70,437 | 3,012,526 |
| Dist of Col | 6,139 | — | 7,928,237 | 77,282 | 8,011,658 |
| Florida | 1,091 | — | 3,800,000 | 91,925 | 3,893,016 |
| Georgia | 14,019 | 92,203 | 8,075,295 | 416,875 | 8,598,392 |
| Hawaii | 5,469 | — | 7,567,216 | 173,975 | 7,746,660 |
| Idaho | 1,087 | — | 3,321,025 | 65,986 | 3,388,098 |
| Illinois | 3,531 | — | 8,943,578 | 271,009 | 9,218,118 |
| Indiana | 14,667 | 247,252 | 6,867,520 | 209,776 | 7,339,215 |
| Iowa | 11,158 | 281,750 | 6,421,084 | 170,569 | 6,884,561 |
| Kansas | 5,833 | 36,020 | 6,309,170 | 83,523 | 6,434,546 |
| Kentucky | 14,610 | 44,419 | 3,131,519 | 78,867 | 3,269,415 |
| Louisiana | 5,079 | 275,000 | 3,106,711 | 97,524 | 3,484,314 |
| Maine | 6,789 | — | 4,963,000 | 82,313 | 5,052,102 |
| Maryland | 8,947 | 3,150 | 4,093,040 | 103,007 | 4,208,144 |
| Massachusetts | 946 | — | 8,520,699 | 214,305 | 8,735,950 |
| Michigan | 34,789 | 131,568 | 16,493,169 | 312,683 | 16,972,209 |
| Minnesota | 6,951 | 74,465 | 7,142,853 | 181,723 | 7,405,992 |
| Mississippi | 1,495 | 101,136 | 6,525,937 | 211,297 | 6,839,865 |
| Missouri | 36,323 | 1,191,134 | 8,801,760 | 283,814 | 10,313,031 |
| Montana | 7,626 | 22,073 | 5,061,278 | 107,022 | 5,197,999 |
| Nebraska | 1,412 | 92,238 | 3,595,658 | 75,229 | 3,764,537 |
| Nevada | 14,856 | — | 3,141,756 | 43,335 | 3,199,947 |
| New Hampshire | 6,648 | — | 2,606,805 | 68,464 | 2,681,917 |
| New Jersey | 12,162 | 1,019,699 | 10,246,258 | 234,394 | 11,512,513 |
| New Mexico | — | — | 3,250,348 | 77,340 | 3,327,688 |
| New York | 11,958 | 407,692 | 16,636,459 | 358,610 | 17,414,719 |
| North Carolina | 2,944 | 966,549 | 2,897,843 | 110,115 | 3,977,451 |
| North Dakota | 2,336 | — | 4,234,294 | 102,980 | 4,339,610 |
| Ohio | 8,116 | 566,644 | 15,534,114 | 423,067 | 16,531,941 |
| Oklahoma | 7,322 | 255,980 | 5,786,656 | 186,204 | 6,236,162 |
| Oregon | — | — | 6,137,444 | 145,043 | 6,282,487 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,324 | 1,306,400 | 11,733,878 | 316,518 | 13,364,120 |
| Puerto Rico | 5,417 | — | 4,419,307 | 73,223 | 4,497,947 |
| Rhode Island | 1,361 | 9,927 | 3,012,991 | 120,028 | 3,144,307 |
| South Carolina | 2,759 | — | 3,499,347 | 66,518 | 3,568,624 |
| South Dakota | 6,098 | — | 2,880,827 | 66,621 | 2,953,546 |
| Tennessee | 3,362 | 634,570 | 10,211,453 | 427,376 | 11,276,761 |
| Texas | 4,950 | 255,328 | 11,717,272 | 373,041 | 12,350,591 |

| Army National Guard 1973 | Grand Total All Appropriations | National Guard Personnel, Army 2132060 | Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard 2132065 | Military Construction, Army National Guard 21X2085 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41. Rhode Island | 5,134,764 | 1,259,036 | 3,802,936 | 72,792 |
| 42. South Carolina | 13,730,589 | 4,260,511 | 8,703,362 | 766,716 |
| 43. South Dakota | 6,644,547 | 1,893,127 | 4,410,916 | 340,504 |
| 44. Tennessee | 16,371,715 | 5,757,179 | 9,338,478 | 1,276,058 |
| 45. Texas | 26,741,260 | 7,203,441 | 17,587,026 | 1,950,793 |
| 46. Utah | 8,023,018 | 2,700,255 | 4,691,307 | 631,456 |
| 47. Vermont | 4,918,584 | 1,511,395 | 3,253,949 | 153,240 |
| 48. Virginia | 19,175,651 | 4,641,158 | 12,142,798 | 2,391,695 |
| 49. Washington | 13,151,826 | 3,082,663 | 9,791,554 | 277,609 |
| 50. West Virginia | 5,915,639 | 2,009,357 | 3,884,500 | 21,782 |
| 51. Wisconsin | 13,186,605 | 4,731,089 | 8,403,595 | 51,921 |
| 52. Wyoming | 3,800,580 | 934,269 | 2,584,654 | 281,657 |
| Obligations By Other Than States — Total | 385,961,442 | 363,066,673 | 20,239,124 | 2,655,645 |
| 1. Chief, National Guard Bureau | 366,404,314 | 362,254,061 | 4,150,253 | |
| 2. F&AO, USA MDW | 4,792,282 | 117,882 | 4,674,400 | |
| 3. The Surgeon General | 10,000 | 10,000 | | |
| 4. Chief of Engineers | 3,129,991 | | 474,346 | 2,655,645 |
| 5. The Adjutant General | 4,019,713 | | 4,019,713 | |
| 6. Chief of Staff — DA | 2,018,658 | | 2,018,658 | |
| 7. OASD FINCISCOM | 32,038 | | 32,038 | |
| 8. First U. S. Army | 2,088,038 | 369,531 | 1,718,507 | |
| 9. Third U. S. Army | 775,662 | 2,599 | 773,063 | |
| 10. Fifth U. S. Army | 1,577,281 | 60,136 | 1,517,145 | |
| 11. Sixth U. S. Army | 1,057,966 | 252,464 | 805,502 | |
| 12. U. S. Army Pacific | 22,690 | | 22,690 | |
| 13. U. S. Army Alaska | 32,809 | | 32,809 | |



Army National Guard M42s line the air defense artillery range at Camp Blanding, Florida

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD — 1973

| | 5733080 Other Procurement | 57X3830 Military Construction | 5733840 Operations & Maintenance | 5733850 ANG Military Personnel | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Utah | 4,558 | 10,500 | 3,767,931 | 126,087 | 3,909,076 |
| Vermont | — | 106,379 | 3,413,604 | 51,891 | 3,571,874 |
| Virginia | 7,440 | 225,136 | 3,795,224 | 65,821 | 4,093,621 |
| Washington | 2,174 | 492,359 | 6,778,588 | 198,123 | 7,471,244 |
| West Virginia | 13,729 | 8,950 | 4,988,248 | 144,624 | 5,155,551 |
| Wisconsin | 2,474 | — | 7,965,076 | 230,170 | 8,197,720 |
| Wyoming | 1,224 | 2,100 | 2,779,600 | 90,194 | 2,873,118 |
| Total State — Obligations | 407,234 | 9,842,772 | 339,242,353 | 8,894,129 | 358,386,488 |
| NGB | | | 121,364,000 | | 121,364,000 |
| Bolling | | | 65,570 | | 65,570 |
| AFAFC | | | — | 151,430,929 | 151,430,929 |
| AFLC | | | 3,635,764 | | 3,635,764 |
| HQ USAF | | | 230,849 | | 230,849 |
| ACIC | | | 475,000 | | 475,000 |
| MAC | | | 7,768 | | 7,768 |
| AFCS | | | 87,948 | | 87,948 |
| Total Apportioned to Other Than States | | | 125,866,899 | 151,430,929 | 277,297,828 |
| Grand Total | 407,234 | 9,842,772 | 465,109,252 | 160,325,058 | 635,684,316 |





Helicopter supporting the 1-160th Infantry makes a delivery during annual training in Hawaii.

# APPENDIX K

## CIVIL DISTURBANCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CALIFORNIA** | | |
| 25-28 May 73 | Bass Lake | Potential Civil Disorder |
| **FLORIDA** | | |
| 9-15 Jul 72 | Miami Beach | Democratic National Conv |
| 19-26 Aug 72 | Miami Beach | Republican National Conv |
| **LOUISIANA** | | |
| 31 Oct 72 | Baton Rouge | Potential Civil Disorder |
| 16 Nov 72 | Baton Rouge | Potential Civil Disorder |
| **MARYLAND** | | |
| 31 Mar 73 | Baltimore | Labor Dispute |
| **NEVADA** | | |
| 3-4 Sep 72 | Carson City | Possible Civil Disorder (Rock Festival) |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | |
| 15-17 Jun 73 | Loudon | Potential Civil Disorder (National Motorcycle Races) |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | |
| 6-8 Feb 73 | Wounded Knee | Civil Disorder |
| 8 Feb 73 | Wounded Knee | Civil Disorder |
| 1 Mar-5 Apr 73 | Wounded Knee | Civil Disorder |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | |
| 2 Mar-25 Apr 73 | Moundsville | Prison Riot |
| **WISCONSIN** | | |
| 3 Jan 73 | Milwaukee | Labor Dispute |

## NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | |
| 24 Oct 72 | Deatsville | Water Hauling |
| 23 Aug-25 Nov 72 | Berry | Water Hauling |
| 24 Oct-19 Dec 72 | Holtville | Water Hauling |
| 8-10 Jan 73 | N. Part of State | Ice Storm |
| 9-15 Feb 73 | Ozark-Ariton | Snowstorm |
| 15-20 Mar 73 | N. Part of State | Flooding |
| 26-27 Mar 73 | Demopolis | Flooding |
| 5-6 Apr 73 | Centreville | Search for missing person |
| 18-19 Apr 73 | Elba | Tornado |



Army Guardsmen from the 30th Infantry Division Artillery observe fire during training exercises at Fort Bragg, North Carolina

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27-29 Apr 73 | Shelby County | Search for missing person |
| 19-30 May 73 | Ft. Payne & Section | Tornado |
| 27 May-4 Jun 73 | Centreville | Tornado |
| 26 Jun-12 Sep 73 | Sterrett | Water Hauling |
| **ARIZONA** | | |
| 7 Oct 72 | Phoenix | Flooding |
| 19 Oct 72 | Gila & Little Colorado River | Flooding |
| 10-18 Mar 73 | Navajo & Supai Indian Reservations | Snowstorm |
| 6-18 Apr 73 | N.E. Part of State | Severe Weather |
| **ARKANSAS** | | |
| 19 Apr-16 May 73 | Large portion of State | Flooding |
| 15 May 73 | Lake Village | Re-inforce Levee |
| 27-28 May 73 | Van Buren | Tornado |
| 27 May-3 Jun 73 | Jonesboro | Tornado |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | |
| 13-21 Apr 73 | Oakland-Beverly Hills Area | Removal of Eucalyptus Debris |
| 28 Apr-2 May 73 | Roseville | Munitions Train Explosion |
| 5-6 May 73 | Oakland-Beverly Hills Area | Removal of Eucalyptus Debris |
| 12-13 May 73 | Oakland-Beverly Hills Area | Removal of Eucalyptus Debris |
| 26-27 May 73 | Oakland-Beverly Hills Area | Removal of Eucalyptus Debris |
| 2-3 Jun 73 | Oakland-Beverly Hills Area | Removal of Eucalyptus Debris |
| 12 Jun-14 Aug 73 | Oakland-Beverly Hills Area | Removal of Eucalyptus Debris |
| 21-24 Jun 73 | San Bernadino National Forest | Forest Fire |
| 28 Jun-1 Jul 73 | Big Creek Forest | Forest Fire |
| 30 Jun-2 Jul 73 | Cabazon | Forest Fire |
| **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** | | |
| 24 Jan 73 | Washington, DC | President Johnson's Funeral |
| **FLORIDA** | | |
| 31 Aug 72 | Manatee | Flooding |
| 7-10 Nov 72 | Mascotte | Water Hauling |
| 11-16 Feb 73 | St Augustine | Beach Erosion |
| 4-12 Apr 73 | Columbia & Suwanee Counties | Flooding of Suwanee River |
| **GEORGIA** | | |
| 9-11 Feb 73 | Central Part of State | Snowstorm |
| 9-15 Feb 73 | Large area of State | Snowstorm |
| 31 Mar-3 Apr 73 | Large portion of northern GA | Tornado |
| 28 May-1 Jun | Athens | Tornado |
| **HAWAII** | | |
| 27-30 Apr 73 | Island of HI | Earthquake |
| **IDAHO** | | |
| 17-19 Dec 72 | Weiser | Flooding |



National Guardsman talks to the chaplain before Sunday worship services at Camp Grayling, Michigan



Guardsmen of the 2-135th Infantry practice water rescue during amphibious training at Camp Ripley, Minnesota



Army Guard Doctor kneels over victim during a practice disaster exercise in Pontiac, Michigan



LTG Harris Hollis observes training by National Guardsmen of the 38th Infantry Division



## APPENDIX K (Continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ILLINOIS** | | |
| 29 Mar 73 | Grafton & Kaskaskia Is | Flooding |
| 2-8 Apr 73 | Jersey County | Flooding |
| 21 Apr-15 May 73 | Springfield | Flooding |
| **INDIANA** | | |
| 16 Nov 72 | Michigan City | Landfill |
| 30 Jan-1 Feb 73 | Gary | Erosion |
| 17-18 Mar 73 | Elkhart | Snowstorm |
| 17-18 Mar 73 | Allen County, Huntington | Snowstorm |
| 25 May-3 Jun 73 | Large portion of State | Traffic Safety Patrol |
| **IOWA** | | |
| 3 Jul 72 | Camp Ripley | Flooding |
| 13-14 Sep 72 | Red Oak | Flooding |
| 2-5 Feb 73 | Eagle Grove | Natural Gas Explosion |
| 9-10 Apr 73 | Central & Northeast part of State | Snowstorm |
| 2-3 May | Keokuk | Flooding |
| 25-28 May 73 | Des Moines | Emergency Airlift |
| 18-26 Jun 73 | Centerville & Moville | Tornado |
| **KANSAS** | | |
| 13 Nov 72 | Clay County | Search for missing persons |
| 2-5 Apr | Hutchinson | Flooding |
| 22 May | Scranton | Water Hauling |
| **LOUSIANA** | | |
| 24 Mar 73 | Monroe | Flooding |
| **MAINE** | | |
| 29 Apr-1 May | Fort Kent | Flooding |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | |
| 3-9 Oct 72 | Plum Island | Flooding |
| **MICHIGAN** | | |
| 14 Nov 72 | Monroe | Flooding |
| 14 Nov 72 | Bay City | Flooding |
| 17 Jun 73 | Monroe County | Flooding |
| **MINNESOTA** | | |
| 24 Jul 72 | Brainerd | Flooding |
| 3-5 Nov 72 | Brainerd | Missing Person |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | |
| 7-10 Jan 73 | Parchman | Ice Storm |
| 21-22 Jan 73 | Greenwood | Flooding (broken levee) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24-25 Apr 73 | Drew | Tornado |
| 24 Apr-15 May 73 | Anguilla, Rolling Fork & Vicksburg | Flooding |
| 14-23 May 73 | Anguilla | Flooding |
| **MISSOURI** | | |
| 10-12 Dec 72 | Clinton | Natural Gas Explosion |
| 15-20 Dec 72 | 12 Counties SW, MO. | Ice Storm |
| 27-28 Dec 72 | Independence | President Truman's Funeral |
| 28 Mar-14 Apr 73 | Large portion of State along MI and MO Rivers | Flooding |
| 9-12 Apr 73 | Adair & Harrison County | Ice & Snowstorm |
| 21 Apr-10 Jun 73 | Large portion of State | Flooding of MI and MO Rivers |
| 11-14 May 73 | Joplin | Tornado |
| 28 May 73 | Cape Girardeau | High water |
| **MONTANA** | | |
| 7 Dec 72 | Yellow River, Sidney | Rescue Operation |
| **NEBRASKA** | | |
| 11 Jul 72 | Red Cloud | Flooding |
| 13 Nov 72 | Omaha-Lincoln | Medical Support-Snowstorm |
| 30-31 Dec 72 | Columbus | Snowstorm |
| 9 May-7 Jun 73 | Platte River | Flooding |
| **NEVADA** | | |
| 12-13 Aug 72 | Reno | Forest Fire |
| 16 Aug 72 | McDermitt | Forest Fire |
| 16-19 Aug 72 | Humboldt | Forest Fire |
| 5-6 Jun 73 | Stateline | Medical Evacuation Support |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | |
| 3 Jul 72 | Berlin | Medical Evacuation |
| 10 Jul 72 | Concord | Plane Crash |
| 21 Apr 73 | Tuckerman's Ravine | Medical Evacuation-Skiing Accident |
| 9 Jun 73 | Keene | Search for Missing Mental Patient |
| 27 Jun 73 | Concord | Search for Missing Person |
| 27 Jun 73 | Warren | Search for Missing Person |
| 30 Jun-5 Jul 73 | Large portion of State | Flooding |
| **NEW MEXICO** | | |
| 17 Jul 72 | Gallup | Flooding |
| 1-2 Sep 72 | Las Cruces | Flooding |
| 3-6 Sep 72 | Hillsboro | Flooding |
| 1 Mar-13 Apr 73 | 15 Counties N. part of State | Snowstorms |
| 13-15 May 73 | Taos | Flooding |
| **NEW YORK** | | |
| 29 Jun 73 | Delaware County | Flooding |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | |
| 9-15 Feb 73 | 11 Counties | Snowstorm |
| 28-29 May 73 | Buncombe County | Flash Flooding |



A Minnesota Army National Guardsman simulates destruction of a pontoon foot bridge



Wisconsin Army National Guardsmen, on duty in support of the Milwaukee Fire Department, discuss their plans for fire fighting.



## APPENDIX K (Continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **OHIO** | | |
| 14 Nov 72 | Port Clinton | Flooding |
| 9 Apr-10 May 73 | Lucas County | Flooding of Lake Erie |
| 10-13 May 73 | Huron County | Tornado |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | |
| 29-30 Dec 72 | Madill | Tornado |
| 7-9 Jan 73 | Altus | Snowstorm |
| 10-12 Jan 73 | Gracemont | Water Hauling |
| 17-18 Jan 73 | Pryor | Nitrogen Plant Explosion & Fire |
| 20-21 Jan 73 | N.W. part of State | Snowstorm |
| 9 Mar 73 | Glover River Area | Search for Missing Person |
| 10 Mar 73 | Cherokee | Flooding |
| 14-16 Apr 73 | Idabel | Aerial Search for Body |
| 20-21 Apr 73 | Ada | Tornado |
| 24-27 May 73 | Union City | Tornado |
| 26-28 May 73 | Keefton | Tornado |
| **OREGON** | | |
| 16-17 Dec 72 | Snake River | Flood Watch |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | |
| 17-18 Dec 73 | Harrisburg | Natural Gas Explosion |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | |
| 9-15 Feb 73 | Large Area of State | Snowstorm |
| 31 Mar-3 Apr 73 | Abbeville County | Tornado |
| 27-30 May 73 | Spartanburg | Tornado |
| **TENNESSEE** | | |
| 14 May 73 | Maury | Flooding |
| 15-18 Mar 73 | Columbia & Maury Counties | Flooding |
| **TEXAS** | | |
| 13-14 Aug 72 | Snyder | Flooding |
| 22-25 Dec 72 | N.E. & Central Texas | Traffic Safety Patrol |
| 23-25 Jan 73 | Johnson City | President Johnson's Funeral |
| 10-11 Mar 73 | Burnet | Tornado |
| 10-11 Mar 73 | Hubbard | Tornado |
| 15 Apr 73 | Plainview | Tornado |
| **UTAH** | | |
| 22-29 May 73 | Payson | Flooding—Broken Dam |
| **VERMONT** | | |
| 18 Oct 72 | Royalton | Search for Missing Person |
| 30 Jun-11 Jul 73 | Eastern Half of State | Flooding |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **VIRGINIA** | | |
| 5-9 Oct 72 | Richmond | Flooding |
| 16-18 Mar 73 | Scott County | Flooding |
| 28 May 73 | Pulaski & Roanoke | Flooding |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | |
| 17-24 Aug 72 | McDowell, Logan, Mingo & Wyoming | Flooding |
| **WISCONSIN** | | |
| 9-10 Apr 73 | Green Bay | Flooding |
| 9-10 Apr 73 | Milwaukee | Snowstorm |
| **OTHER (ANG)** | | |
| **NICARAGUA** | | |
| 25 Dec 72 | Managua | Earthquake |



Troops of Troop B 1-26 Cavalry review plans prior to a recent training exercise



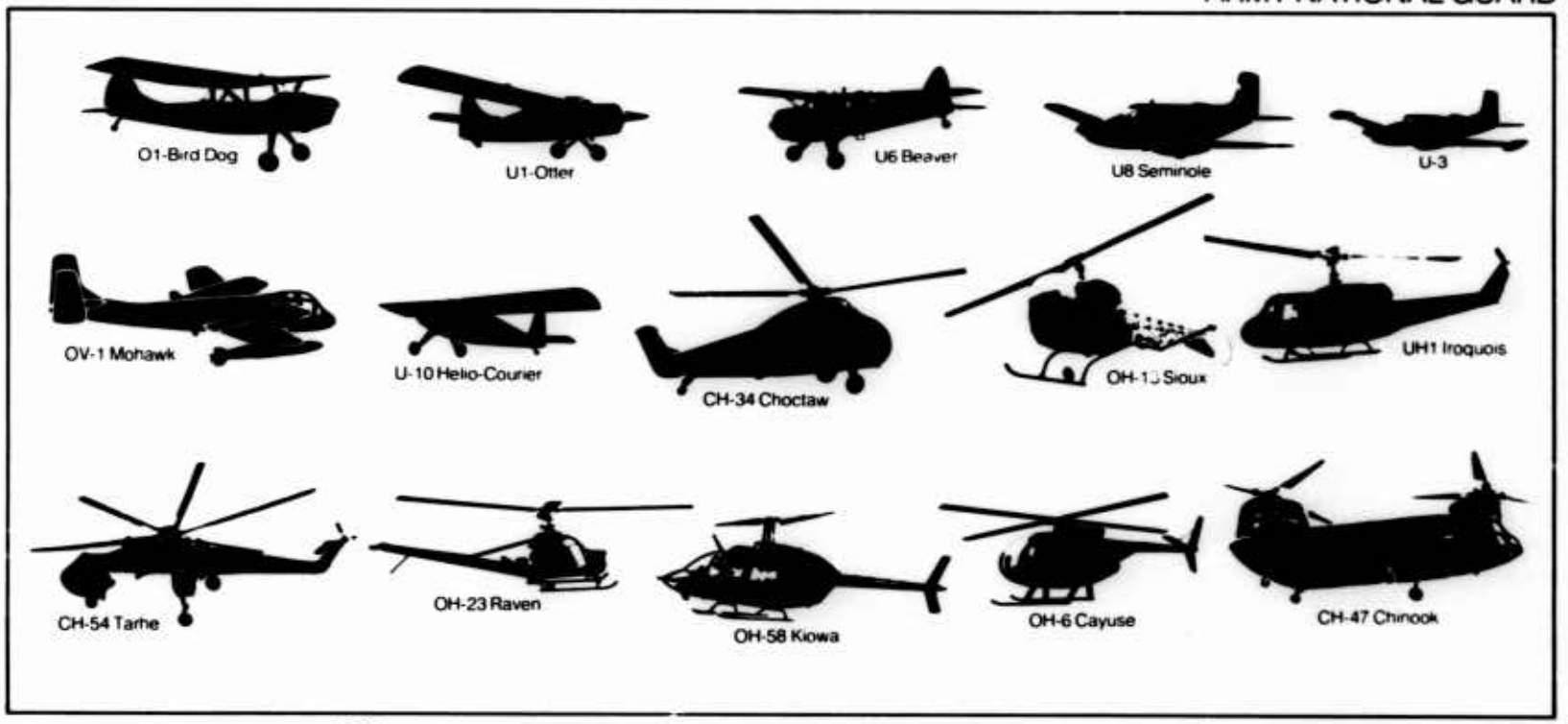
Troops of the California Army National Guard set up a tent city during annual training in Hawaii



Soldiers of the Kansas Army National Guard prepare to issue sheets to incoming troops during annual training

# Aircraft of the Army and Air National Guard

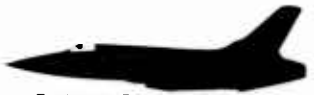
## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



# AIR NATIONAL GUARD

## TACTICAL FIGHTER


A-37B DragonFly


F-105 B D Thunderchief


F100C D Super Sabre


F 104 Starfighter


F-4C Phantom

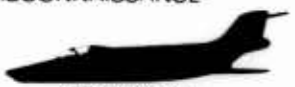
## TACTICAL AIRLIFT


C-7A Caribou


C-130 A B E Hercules


C-123J Provider

## TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE


RF-101 Voodoo


RF-4 Phantom

## TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT


O2-A B Skymaster

## AIR REFUELING


KC97L Stratotanker

## MILITARY AIRLIFT

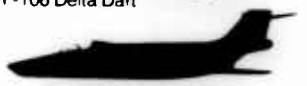

C-124 Globemaster

## TACTICAL BOMBARDMENT


B-57G Canberra

## AIR DEFENSE (Fighter Interceptor)

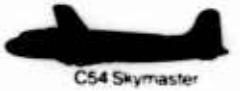

F-106 Delta Dart


F-101 Voodoo


F-102 Delta Dagger

## UTILITY TRAINING and SUPPORT


C-121 Super Constellation


C54 Skymaster


T29 A B D E Convair


T-39 Sabreliner


C47 Sky Train


C-131B Convair


C-97G Strato Freighter


T33 T-Bird

## SPECIAL OPERATIONS and TACTICAL ELECTRONICS WARFARE


U-10D Helio Courier


C-119L Flying Boxcar


EC C-121C Super Constellation

# Winners

## Eighth Annual NGB-NGAUS Photo Contest



1st PRIZE — ARNG
COLOR
Major James L. Jones
2656 Key St.
Jackson, MS 39212
102d PIO, MS ARNG



RUNNER-UP ARNG
BLACK and WHITE
SSgt William Speltie
3313 N. 40 Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85019
123d PIO, AZ ARNG



1st PRIZE — ARNG
BLACK and WHITE
Sgt. Robert Mariotti
521 South Street,
New Britain, CT 06051
130 PID, CT ARNG



RUNNER-UP ARNG
COLOR
Captain James O. Haney, Jr.
309 Memory Lane,
Edmond, OK 73034
145 PID, OK ARNG



1st PRIZE — ANG
COLOR
MSgt Gaylord L. Maxson
14836 S. Helmer,
Battle Creek, MI 49017
110th Combat Support Squadron MI ANG



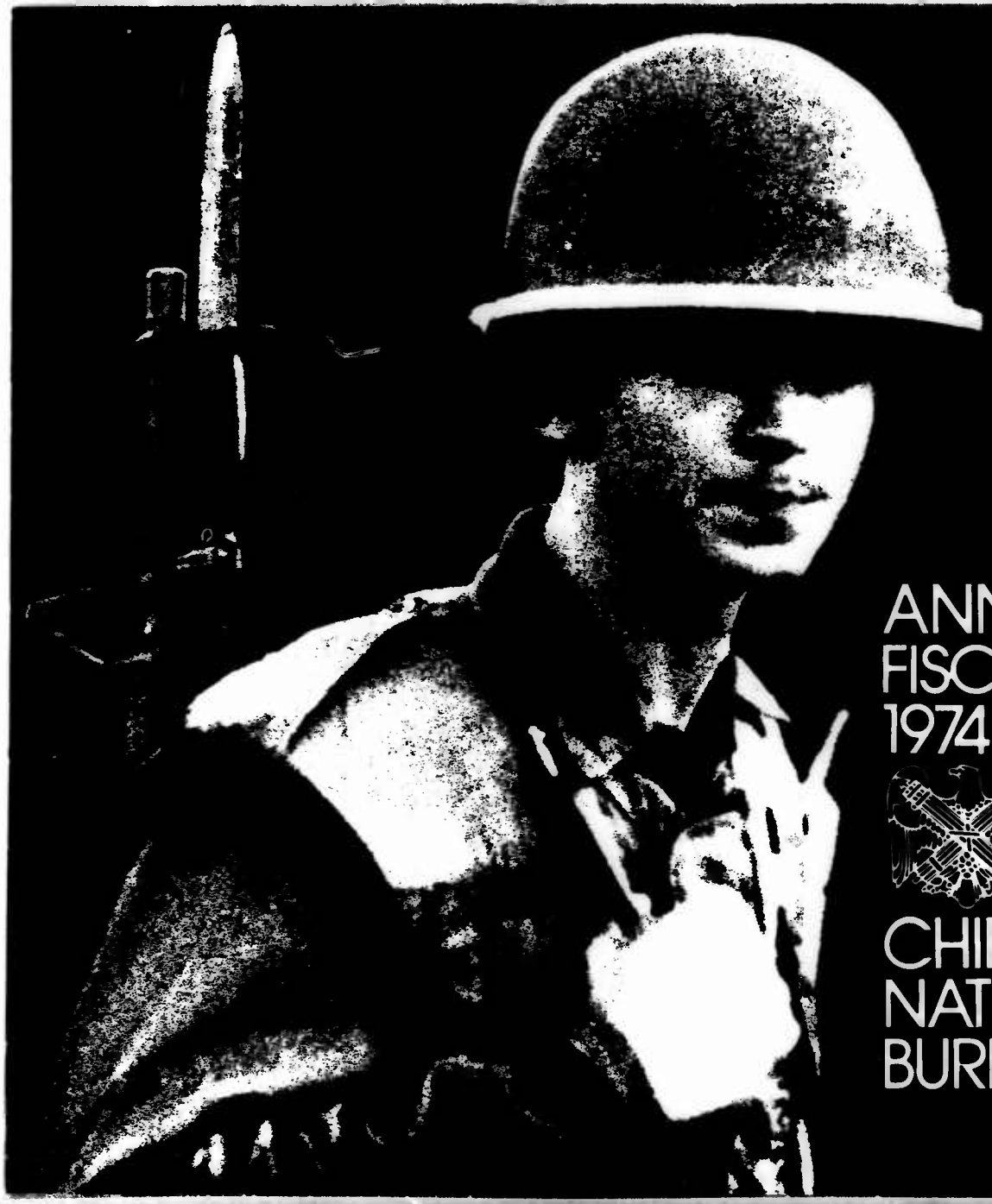

RUNNER-UP ANG
COLOR
Captain John E. Evers
1815 Lebanon, OH 45036
178 Tac Ftr Gp, OH ANG



1st PRIZE — ANG
BLACK and WHITE
SSgt Mitch L. Kezar
Rt 1, Box 15,
Burkville, AL 36725
187th Tac Recon Gp, AL ANG



RUNNER-UP ANG
BLACK and WHITE
MSgt John J. McHugh
29 Sweetbriar R.,
East Granby, CT 06026
103d Tac Ftr Gp, CT ANG



# ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1974

# CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

# ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1974



# CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

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107



**James R. Schlesinger**
Secretary of Defense



**Howard H Callaway**
Secretary of the Army



**John L. McLucas**
Secretary of the Air Force



**General**
**Creighton W. Abrams**
Chief of Staff,
United States Army



**General**
**George S. Brown**
Chief of Staff
United States Air Force



**Major General**
**Francis S. Greenlief**
Chief,
National Guard Bureau



**Major General**
**John J. Pesch**
Director,
Air National Guard



**Major General**
**LaVern E. Weber**
Director,
Army National Guard



**Brigadier General**
**Joseph R. Jelinek**
Deputy Director,
Army National Guard



**Brigadier General**
**John T. Guice**
Deputy Director,
Air National Guard

# To the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force:

This 68th Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau for the fiscal year 1974 is respectfully submitted.

In this, my third and final report to you, I am pleased to report the continued progress made by both the Army and Air National Guard as parts of the total force. The continued support of the Departments of the Army and Air Force, the State Adjutants General, and other Defense officials is gratefully acknowledged.

The achievements of the year, outlined in this report, reflect a continued professional competence by the National Guard.

In an area that continues to be a challenge, maintaining our strength, we had a very successful year. The effort to retain Army Guardsmen already in service and to recruit new members was very successful. In the all volunteer environment, every recruiting milestone was attained and surpassed ahead of its target date.

Several important organizational changes occurred in the Army National Guard (ARNG) during the year. Outlined more fully in the text of this report is the organization of the ARNG in the Virgin Islands; the relocation of two of the Guard's eight divisions; conversion of four separate brigades to heavy configuration; and other changes. These changes in the ARNG structure continue the modernization process and make the Guard an increasingly meaningful member of the total force.

The affiliation program, designed to orient certain brigades to active Army combat divisions to augment or "round out" the division in support of wartime contingency plans, got underway during the year. Initial results of this program indicate that affiliation is a feasible means of increasing the overall readiness of ARNG units. The results of a Training and Doctrine Command doctrinal study on division composition and the experience gained during Annual Training 1974 will be the basis for recommendations regarding possible expansion of the affiliation program.

A marked increase in the number of call ups of the Guard to assist local authorities occurred primarily as a result of the truckers' strike. More than twice as many Guardsmen were called up than were called in FY 1973.

The energy crisis experienced across the nation had its effect on the Guard. However, both the Army and Air National Guard participated successfully in the fuel conservation effort. The lessons learned from this trial will continue to have application in the Guard.

The Air National Guard reached the highest readiness status in its history. With greater reliance placed on the reserve forces, and in the face of fuel shortages, budgetary limitations, and other impediments, the Air Guard accomplished its mission in an outstanding manner.
The ANG also had a successful recruiting year. An intensified effort enabled the Air Guard to maintain its average strength for the year at 99.8 percent of the Congressional average floor.

A new Air Guard mission was begun when two units converted to the EB-57. The units are designated "Defense Systems Evaluation Groups" and will provide electronic counter measure training to Army and Air Defense forces of the United States and Canada, including units of the Air National Guard.

Continuing to modernize, the Air Guard converted two units to the A-7 Corsair, receiving those planes directly from the production line. Several other units are scheduled to convert to this modern aircraft during FY 1975.

Air National Guard Communications-Electronics and Meteorology units continued to progress toward achieving full combat readiness. New C&E equipment procurement programs were started, and procurement is now underway by Air Force Logistics Command. Receipt of that equipment and redistribution of present assets throughout the ANG, coupled with increased recruiting efforts at unit level, should bring CE&M units to full combat potential at an early date.

This report reflects a status of achievement which provides the National Guard with leadership, training, professional competence and management necessary to perform efficiently and effectively in the total force. In addition to the accomplishments mentioned above, there are others recounted in the following pages that merit the pride we have in the contributions that Guardsmen make to the security of our nation, its communities and individual citizens.



FRANCIS S. GREENLIEF
Major General, USA
Chief, National Guard Bureau

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**ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1974**



**CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU**



# 1974 in Review

Congress appropriated $1,974,600,000 for the Army and Air National Guard in FY 1974 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 FY 1974, the Army National Guard was in possession of federal equipment and vehicles in excess of $3.1 billion. The Air National Guard equipment and aircraft are valued at over $3.3 billion.

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

### Personnel
410,682 Total Personnel
102,684 Enlistees
28,693 Authorized Technicians

### Organization
3,303 Units

### Major Units
5 Infantry Divisions
1 Mechanized Infantry Division
2 Armored Divisions
9 Infantry Brigades (Sep)
6 Mechanized Infantry Brigades (Sep)
3 Armored Brigades (Sep)
4 Armored Cavalry Regiments
2 Special Forces Groups

### Facilities
2,753 Armories
2,400 Nonarmory Facilities

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

### Personnel
93,884 Officers and Airmen
18,667 Total Airman Accessions
22,106 Authorized Technicians

### Organization
1,046 Units
24 Wings
92 Groups
92 Squadrons
544 Support Units
186 Communications Units
108 Miscellaneous Units

### Facilities
89 Flying Bases
66 Nonflying Bases

| | ARNG | ANG |
|---|---|---|
| Operations and Maintenance | $ 548.1 | $552.9 |
| Personnel | 627.9 | 185.1 |
| Military Construction | 35.1 | 25.3 |
| TOTAL | $1,211.3 | $763.3 |

# Mission, Organization and Administration

## MISSION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard is rooted in the concept of the privilege and responsibility of our able-bodied citizens to be ready at all times to bear arms for the common defense. This tradition was begun in the early seventeenth century, with the development of militia bands in the various colonies. The authors of the Constitution recognized the importance of the concept by empowering the Congress to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." National military policy subsequently enacted into law has served to enhance the availability and improve the readiness of the National Guard as a federal reserve force. The general policy stated in current law (Section 102, Title 32, United States Code) is quoted:

In accordance with the traditional military policy of the United States, it is essential that the strength and organization of the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard as an integral part of the first line defenses of the United States be maintained and assured at all times. Whenever Congress determines that more units and organizations are needed for the national security than are in the regular components of the ground and air forces, the Army National Guard of the United States, or such parts of them as are needed, together with such units of other 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. 350-1, and Air 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.

## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

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

As an operating agency, the National Guard Bureau is the channel of communication between the states and the Departments of the Army and the Air Force (AR 130-5/AFR 45-17).

The function of the National Guard Bureau is to formulate and administer a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units in the several states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia in accordance with departments of the Army and Air Force policy.

The organization of the National Guard Bureau is shown on the chart. The Office of the Director, Army National Guard is organized into five divisions: the Office of the Director, Air National Guard is organized into seven divisions The Office of the Legal Advisor; Office of Policy and Liaison; Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity; Office of Public Affairs; Office of Data Information Systems; Office of Technician Personnel; the Office of Administrative Services; and the Office of Procurement Policy and Review 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 Military 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 1974.



Mother seems to be the worried one as Army National Guard Medics use a jet injector gun to administer innoculations during a domestic action program

# ORGANIZATION

## The Army National Guard

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

The worldwide overseas commitments of the Army in Europe, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and in Korea 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 U.S. 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.

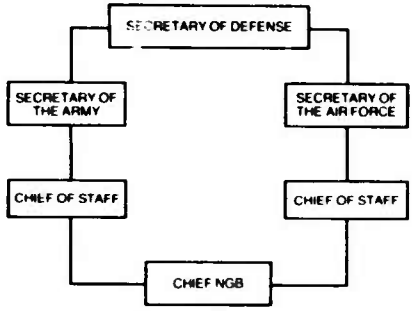
## The Air National Guard

The Air National Guard supports U.S. Air Force missions worldwide, such as those to NATO and the free nations of Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Far East, Alaska, Caribbean, and South America.

The gaining commands to which Air National Guard units are assigned upon mobilization 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 Electronics Installation squadrons perform communications construction projects on U.S. Air Force missile sites and other bases around the world.




# LEGISLATION

## Legislation enacted:

Public Law 93-155 authorized funds, FY 1974, for military procurement and authorized 379,144 personnel strength for Army NGUS and 92,291 personnel strength for Air NGUS.

Public Law 93-166 "Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act", FY 1974, authorized $29,900,000 for Army NGUS and $16,000,000 for Air NGUS.

Public Law 93-169 removed the four year limitation on additional active duty that a nonregular officer of the Army or Air Force may be required to perform on completion of training at any educational institution.

Public Law 93-194 "Military Construction Appropriation Act", FY 1974, appropriated $35,200,000 for the Army NG and $20,000,000 for the Air National Guard.

Public Law 93-238 the Department of Defense appropriation act for FY 1974 appropriated for operation and maintenance of Army National Guard $524,400,000 and for Air National Guard $514,250,000.

Public Law 93-289, Veterans' Insurance Act of 1974 provides full-time coverage under Servicemen's Group



Idaho Army National Guardsmen render assistance during a Guard sponsored bike hike

life Insurance for all members of the Ready Reserves, National Guard, and certain members of the Retired Reserves who are under 60 years of age and have completed at least 20 years of satisfactory service. Increases the maximum amount of life insurance coverage under SGLI and Veterans' Group Life Insurance from $15,000 to $20,000. Authorizes the S/A and S/AF to allow a member of the Army or Air National Guard, who is not on active duty, to make allotments from his pay for the payment of premiums under a group life insurance program sponsored by the military department of the State or by the National Guard Association of the State.

Public Law 93-290 amended section 505 of title10, U.S.C. and makes the enlistment standards the same for both male and female persons, i.e. no difference in age, parental consent, or time of enlistment options.

Public Law 93-292 authorizes the appropriate Service Secretaries to pay the necessary expenses incident to the presentation of a flag to the person designated to direct the disposition of the remains of a member of the Ready Reserve who is not covered by section 1481 of title 10, U.S.C. and those deceased members of the Reserve who die under honorable circumstances after completing twenty years of service, but before becoming entitled to retired pay.

Public Law 93-294 "Aviation Career Incentive Act of 1974" restructures the flight-pay system of the uniformed services so as to achieve a more equitable distribution of flight pay and increases the ability of the uniformed services to attract and retain officer aviation crewmembers.

H.R. 16248, 93d Congress would authorize enlisted members assigned to the Selected Reserve of an armed force, partial payment of tuition, or fees in lieu of tuition, as an incentive for enlisting or reenlisting in the reserve components.

S.3906, 93d Congress would remove from the law the provision that commanders of Air Force flying units shall be commissioned officers who have received aeronautical ratings as pilots.

### Legislation pending:

S 971, 93d Congress, would increase the current 55 percent credit for prior service to 100 percent and would eliminate the current requirement for National Guard employment after 1 January 1969, for entitlement to credit for technician service before that date for the purpose of Civil Service retirement.

H.R. 9800 provides for the administrative settlement of claims arising from noncombat activity of the Armed Forces by increasing the limits for administrative settlements from $15,000 to $25,000.

## Office of Public Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs is the information coordination agency of the National Guard Bureau. Additionally, this office is charged with supporting recruiting and retention activities of both the Army and Air National Guard.

In this regard, increasing the public awareness of the National Guard was emphasized through the increased use of the NGB exhibit program at national conventions. Public Affairs staffers attended several conventions including the National Association of Broadcasters, National School Boards Association, National Association of Black Social Workers, National Newspapers Publishers Association and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

National advertising through magazines was a major means of supporting recruiters with an active and imaginative series of ads designed and produced by W. B. Doner and Company Advertising of Baltimore, Maryland, the National Guard Bureau's advertising agency. The Air National Guard continued its use of the "Hot Wheels" theme and the Army National Guard stressed the theme of the local person in the neighborhood doing something special on weekends.

Along with the print media, other products designed to support recruiters included brochures, pamphlets, posters, television and radio public service announcements and billboards.

A number of mission films depicting the various mission areas of the Air National Guard were proposed along with a similar branch oriented series for the Army Guard. Production work was begun on these films with initial filming beginning late in the fiscal year. The mission/branch films are designed for use by commanders and recruiters.

The InterCom program continued during the year with plans formulated for an expansion of the program beginning early in 1975.

The National Guard continued its involvement in the community with an on-going Domestic Action/Community Service program. This community involvement was recognized by the Department of Defense, in a special ceremony involving five units each in the Army and Air Guard. The top ARNG award was presented to HHB, 2d Bn (155) (SP) 222d FA, Cedar City, Utah, with units in the District of Columbia, Mississippi, New Jersey and Utah receiving certificates. In the ANG the first-place award was presented to the 104th Tactical Fighter Group, Massachusetts, with certificates awarded to units in Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut and Oregon.

The Office of Public Affairs continued to meet its responsibilities to the public by responding to many queries from the nation's press and broadcast media concerning matters involving the National Guard. NGB-OI also arranged for various fly-overs and static display aircraft at a variety of local celebrations and events commemorating national holidays.

**National Guard Bureau Personnel Strength**
**30 June 1974**

| MILITARY | Authorized | Assigned |
|---|---|---|
| ARNGUS | 17 | 15 |
| Active Army | 17 | 16 |
| ANGUS | 35 | 30 |
| Active Air Force | 52 | 48 |
| TOTAL | 121 | 109 |
| **CIVILIAN** | | |
| Army | 78 | 75 |
| Army Guard Technician | 97 | 84 |
| Air Force | — | 9 |
| Air Guard Technician | 158 | 149 |
| TOTAL | 333 | 317 |



Connecticut Army National Guardsmen from the "Yankee" Division sight their 106 MM recoilless rifle on an imaginary enemy tank.



## 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 the Air National Guard and are listed in Appendix E.

## PUBLICATIONS MANAGEMENT

The Army National Guard FY 1974 Program for Department of Defense and Department of the Army publications and blank forms was established at $1,098,000. Obligations for the year totaled $1,141,474, as compared to a FY 1973 obligation of $1,022,713.

During the year authority was received from The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, to place additional Army National Guard units and activities on pinpoint distribution. Currently the Army National Guard has 1,253 pinpoint accounts. Included in this total are 24 states where complete pinpoint distribution has been authorized on a battalion and separate company concept. Every effort is being made to place comparable units of the other 29 states on pinpoint distribution. The ultimate goal is pinpoint distribution to every Army National Guard unit.

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

The Equal Employment Opportunity Program for the National Guard, under the leadership of the Chief, National

Guard Bureau and staff guidance provided by the Special Assistant has achieved positive and measurable progress in FY 1974.

The Chief, National Guard Bureau, in conjunction with the Special Assistant, has actively conveyed to minority organizations nationwide the National Guard program including its purpose, needs, policies and goals for the future. These minority organizations include the National Urban League and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

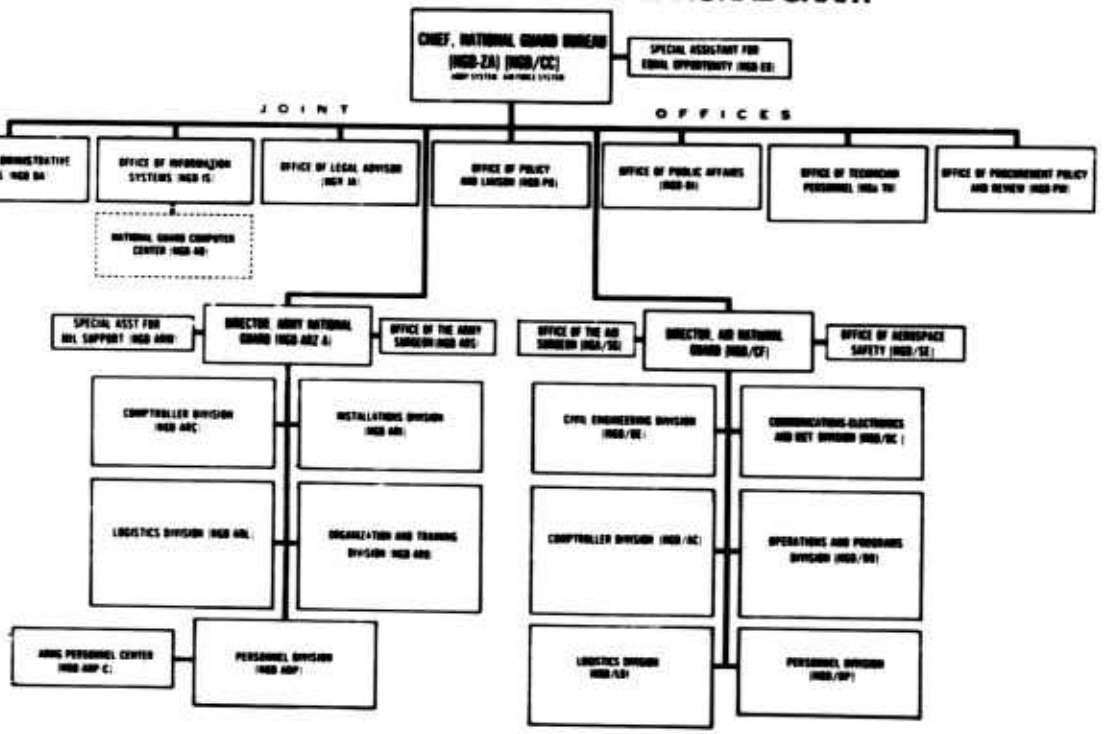
The Office of Minority Affairs, with its two branches, has successfully carried out the responsibilities of a field operating office ensuring the publication of plans and programs and timely processing and investigation of complaints of discrimination. During this fiscal year 15 technician complaints and two military complaints have been processed. The Office of Minority Affairs has conducted orientations for all newly assigned State Equal Opportunity Officers.

The Annual National Guard Bureau Equal Employment Opportunity Action Plan required by Public Law 92-261 was approved by the Civil Service Commission during the year and distribution was made to the states to provide guidance in publishing their plans.

The office provided assistance to the Directors of the Army and Air National Guard by conducting 19 EEO Reviews of the technician program and 16 Compliance Reviews for the military and provided reports to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, the Directors and the Adjutants General.

The Adjutants General of 38 states have appointed full time State Equal Opportunity Officers. These officers are assigned in State Headquarters as Race Relations/Equal Opportunity Officers if

## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Army National Guard and Social Actions Officers if Air National Guard. The remaining states have assigned States Equal Opportunity Officers as a collateral duty.

Forty-nine States, Puerto Rico and District of Columbia have appointed and trained Equal Employment Opportunity Counselors. The remaining states are in the process of appointing, counseling and training has been scheduled for late summer.

See tables 1-3 appendix H for statistics.



Iowa Army National Guardsmen pass in review during Governor's Day Ceremonies at Camp Ripley, Minnesota.



## OFFICE OF DATA INFORMATION SYSTEMS

IBM 1401 card processors have been installed, and conversion to standard systems completed in 44 states. Additionally, tape IBM 1401 processors were installed in four states to replace existing IBM 360/20 configurations. The remaining four 360/20s will be replaced during FY 1975.

Approval was obtained, and procurement action initiated, to replace the existing National Guard Computer Center IBM 7080/1401 with the IBM 360/40 configuration. This action will upgrade the computer center to a third generation operation and enhance the capability to use standard Army and Air systems and programs where feasible and applicable.

State Data Processing Installations (DPIs), in addition to replacement of PCM equipment with IBM 1401 processors, were authorized to obtain the latest peripheral card processing equipment. This action has already improved DPI operational capabilities.

Planning and study efforts were completed in preparation for the Joint Universal Military Pay System (Reserve Components) (JUMPS/RC) test which will be prototyped in Indianapolis, Indiana. JUMPS/RC is integrated with and driven by the personnel system SIDPERS/RC.

The SIDPERS/RC economic analysis was completed, and General Functional System Requirement (GFSR) was approved for implementation by the ARNG. This system is designed to service active Army personnel and Reserve Component personnel. In addition, the system design provides for servicing trainees and students, Class I and Class II activities.

System Development and training for Vertical The Army's Authorization Document System (VTAADS) has been completed. It is expected that VTAADS will be implemented during the second quarter FY 1975.

Tentative installation and conversion plans to install Remote Job Entry Terminals (RJET), in 86 ANG DPIs have been completed. RJET, when fully implemented and operational, will provide to the ANG DPIs access to Standard Air Force B-3500 and 1050 II computers.

## REGULATIONS

The National Guard, when not in active federal service, is governed by National Guard regulations and Air National Guard regulations. These regulations announce the approved policies of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force pertaining to the Army and Air National Guard. Also, certain procedural matters are published in National Guard pamphlets and Air National Guard pamphlets. These may be separate or joint publications, depending upon the applicability of the contents to both the



Air National Guard jet engine mechanic really gets into his work in making a maintenance check.

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 1974 a number of existing regulations were revised or amended. In addition new regulations and pamphlets were developed and published.

## NATIONAL GUARD IN AMERICAN WARS

| War of 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 | 22,745** |

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

**Includes both Army and Air National Guard

## TECHNICIAN PERSONNEL

### National Guard Technicians (Policy and Procedure)

The National Guard Technicians Act of 1968 (PL 90-486) specified that the administration of technicians in their status as federal employees would be accomplished in a uniform manner. This caused the Office of Technician Personnel to be organized as an operating staff Office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau. The purpose of this office is to develop regulations and directives and to provide technical guidance and administrative service to the combined Army and Air National Guard Technician work force. These functions are separate from the technician features of programming which are assigned to the respective Directors of the Army and Air Guard and include manpower requirements and manyear allocations or related funding.

On 6 June 1974, Chief National Guard Bureau approved the reorganization of the Office of Technician Personnel. The new organization achieves three objectives which will improve operations. One, provide an operation with commonality and homogeneous tasks and functions. Two, provide clear and easily understood communication channels between the Office of Technician Personnel, State Adjutants General and Technician Personnel Offices. Three, provide a parallel operation with the Army and Air Staff Civilian Personnel Directorates. The current structure was devised and implemented over four years ago to accommodate the vast problems encountered with the transition under PL 90-486. The current structure no longer serves management in meeting its objective of sound personnel management. Nor does it meet the three objectives cited above. The implementation date for reorganization was set for 1 July 1974.

### Field Service and Liaison Branch, Office of Technician Personnel

The Field Service and Liaison Branch led 11 formal assessments of state personnel management during FY 1974 with representatives from the Civil Service Commission Regions participating as team members. In addition, the Civil Service Commission led 11 state personnel management evaluations with participation from members of the Field Service & Liaison Branch. Although evaluations still cover administration and regulatory matters, Field Liaison evaluations have expanded to include all functional personnel programs with special emphasis in the areas of Labor-Management Relations & Equal Employment Opportunity. The Branch is now in the process of evaluating follow-up reports from various States to identify problems and gauge the progress of personnel management throughout the states. Future plans include publication of a Personnel Management Evaluation pamphlet advising states of internal evaluation



Members of Company C, 1457th Engineer Battalion take a break during a field training exercise at Yuba State Park, Utah.

requirements and implementation of a revised evaluation system to include more participation by line managers. In the meantime, the branch will continue to conduct state evaluations until every state has been visited. After this has been completed, priorities for evaluations or planned assistance visits will be determined by results of the first visit or the trends in a specific program which will require a further sampling of the programs in a cross-section of states.

## Labor Relations

The Labor Relations Branch has continued to experience increased emphasis on contract negotiations by the many labor organizations and the various states. In conjunction with their guidance and advisory service the following has been published: NGB Policy on Labor Relations; Guidance on the Negotiations Process; Guidance on the Arbitration Process; Guidance on the Unfair Labor Practice Process; Guidance on the Negotiation Impasse Process; Guidance on the Supervisor-Steward Relationship.

Additionally, in conjunction with our advisory service, a monthly Labor-Relations News letter and pre-negotiation conferences between management negotiations teams and members of the Labor Relations Branch has been accomplished. Close liaison and coordination is maintained with JAG Air Force, Army, and ARNG on adverse action proceedings within the states that have reached Civil or Federal Court level. Liaison has also been effected with the Technician Personnel Officers in the selection, acquisition, and training of grievance hearing examiners and assurance of correct procedural guidance on grievance processing with the states.

Assistance has also been rendered to states that are involved in negotiation impasses by meeting with the management officials concerned prior to their attendance at the Federal Service Impasse Panel. Liaison is also established with top labor management officials when an Unfair Labor Practice Complaint occurs in an attempt to effect resolution. Table 4 , Appendix H reflects the Units of Recognition to date.

## Technician Reporting

In order to improve civilian reporting requirements for National Guard Technicians, Component Authority, for reporting purposes, was granted the National Guard Bureau by Department of Defense on 31 January 1972. This authority, with one exception, authorizes the National Guard to report data on technicians as defined in P.L. 90-486 directly to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and/or the United States Civil Service Commission, as applicable, rather than through Army and Air Force departmental channels. The one exception to the direct reporting procedure is the Monthly Report of Federal Civilian Employment-Short Form, Standard Form 113-A. The Departments will continue to include National Guard technicians in their respective consolidated SF 113-A reports and submit separate reports covering only technicians.

Refinement of the Technician Personnel Management Information System (TPMIS), which was implemented during the FY 1971 reporting period, is continuing. Development of more precise edit routines for the identification of erroneous transactions, and closer contact with the State Technician Personnel Office should provide an excellent data base for the production of the various reports required by Civil Service Commission, Office of Secretary of Defense, Department of the Army,



Maintenance tents support the operations of the Air National Guard AN TRC-97 Tropospheric Radio System in the foreground and the Radar Operations Center on the right during Spring 1974 field exercises

Department of the Air Force and the National Guard Bureau. Initial input from the TPMIS data base to the United States Civil Service Commission Central Personnel Data File was made on 31 May 1972 with submission of a Magnetic Tape encompassing the TPMIS Master File as of 30 April 1972. Update of the Commission's file will now be performed on a monthly basis, subsequent to update of the TPMIS file.

## Personnel Services (Formal Training and Management)

The National Guard Bureau increased its emphasis on formal training in FY 1974. First-level supervisory training is currently being presented in two courses of forty hours duration. Both courses, "Introduction to Supervision" and "Personnel Management for National Guard Supervisors," have been designed specifically for the National Guard supervisor. The purpose of this training is to provide first-level supervisors with specific understanding of their personnel management duties and responsibilities, to develop a positive attitude toward carrying out these duties and responsibilities in accordance with public policy, and to improve their basic personnel management skills.

These supervisory courses are currently administered by the Civil Service Commission but the National Guard Bureau expects to assume the role by January 1975. In addition, an advanced refresher course is currently being prepared for administration to National Guard Supervisors.

This past year emphasis was placed on utilization by the individual States of regional Civil Service sponsored courses which were available to National Guard Personnel. While attendance by National Guardsmen increased at these schools in FY 1974, the opportunity exists for the individual states to take greater advantage of this excellent method of increasing formal training through the use of these courses.

At year's-end many training programs and courses were in the development stage and scheduled for completion and administration in FY 1975. These training programs included a standardized National Guard training program for Army Guard Administrative Supply Technicians, a "Troubled Employee Program" for NG supervisors, an Executive Development Plan for the National Guard Bureau, and a Career Management Program for the National Guard.

In summary, due to the increased



Reviewing officers troop the line during a Governor's Day review of the Kansas Army National Guard.

emphasis on formal training utilization in FY 1974. National Guard technician participation in these courses increased greatly and a total of $853,000 was expended for this training. Plans call for continuing the emphasis on formal National Guard training in FY 1975. This will be accompanied by more courses designed solely for the National Guard technician and developed and administered by the National Guard Bureau.

Participation in the National Guard Incentive Awards Program continued at an increased rate in FY 1974. This program deals with cash awards for suggestions submitted by National Guard technicians that are judged to be of benefit to the National Guard system. In addition, the National Guard Bureau Incentive Awards Committee reviews recommendations from the field for both Special Achievement Awards and Quality Salary Increases. During FY 1974, 478 suggestions were received for processing systemwide. This represents a six percent increase over FY 1973. Suggestions completed and reviewed have resulted in an estimated first year savings of $331,714 with cash awards to technician amounting to $13,925. In FY 1974, 570 awards were made for Special Achievements and 247 Quality Salary Increases were granted as compared to 380 Special Achievement Awards and 193 Quality Salary Increases in FY 1973 Due to the enthusiastic support and response from the individual states the Incentive Awards Program continues to be of great benefit to the National Guard.

In order to provide the standard program administration required by law, the Office of Technician Personnel developed and prepared Technician Personnel Pamphlet (TPP) 911 dealing with the Merit Promotion Program within the National Guard. In FY 1974 the office served in a staffing capacity to advise the individual states on development of their Merit Promotion Programs.

## Classification

A major impact on the classification function during FY 1974 was the receipt



New Jersey Air National Guardsmen perform a maintenance inspection on their C7 Caribou



Allegheny Airlines helps out a New York Army National Guard M.P. during a rainy open house program

of some 800 classification appeals. The appeals resulted from the conversion to federal status and conformance with Civil Service Commission position classification standards. All these appeals were adjudicated by this office during FY 1974. The office also responded to requests from Regional Offices of the Civil Service Commission on appellants who further appealed our decision on the classification of their positions.

In spite of the heavy appeal activity, a number of significant classification actions were taken. These included a proposal to upgrade technician positions within the Quality Control function (Aircraft Maintenance, ANG) which was resubmitted to the Civil Service Commission for further consideration. The CSC denied our earlier request, but the outcome of the current resubmission is pending. Reviews were made in the medical function, which resulted in the upgrades of the Health Technician positions from GS-08 and GS-05 to GS-09 and GS-06, respectively. In aircraft maintenance, our efforts to achieve the best possible organizational and grading structure will require the rewriting of 42 position descriptions. This project is now approximately 60 percent complete and is to be finished in early FY 1975. Newly published Civil Service Commission Job Grading standards governing Warehousemen, Heavy Mobile Equipment Mechanics, Artillery Repairers and Small Arms Repairers were received and evaluated. All possible measures are being taken to minimize the adverse effect of these standards on ARNG positions.

The review of the State Headquarters and the ANG flying units superstructure was initiated during this period and continues to occupy a significant amount of staff time. The study of the criteria for establishment of the GS-14 Command Administrative Assistant position in the ANRG is also nearing completion. This position would only be authorized in the larger states.



Idaho Army National Guard Huey air lifts a horse which was stranded on island during spring floods



Pennsylvania Army National Guardsman almost disappears in the distance as he moves down a road cut through heavy growth by members of the 2-109th infantry



# Army National Guard

The overall readiness capability of the Army National Guard continued to improve in FY 1974 primarily due to more effective training, increased strengths and MOS qualification, and redistribution of major items of equipment to high priority units. At least half of the major combat units increased their overall readiness in FY 1974.

In FY 1974 more units and individuals were scheduled to participate in joint level field training exercises than in any previous year. Even with the cancellation of several exercises due to fuel constraints, ARNG units participated in exercises in CONUS, Puerto Rico, Europe, and Asia. Individual Guardsmen participated in all these areas plus New Zealand, Australia, Okinawa, Korea, and Norway.

A concentrated recruiting and retention program was sustained during FY 1974 to maintain strength readiness in a zero draft environment. This effort was very successful and every recruiting milestone was attained and surpassed ahead of its target date. As of 30 June 1974, the strength of the Army National Guard was 410,682, an increase of 25,082 over the end FY 1973 figure of 386,600.

Project REDFRAM (Readiness From Redistribution of Army Materiel) initiated in early April 1974 was designed for expeditious attainment of the readiness goal. Redistribution of armored vehicles, launched bridges and launchers, and command and reconnaissance carriers was directed and generally completed during 4th Quarter, FY 1974. The project will continue with self-propelled artillery, carriers, certain critical electronics equipment, and wheeled vehicles until maximum readiness has been achieved through redistribution of major assets currently in the inventory.

## COMPTROLLER

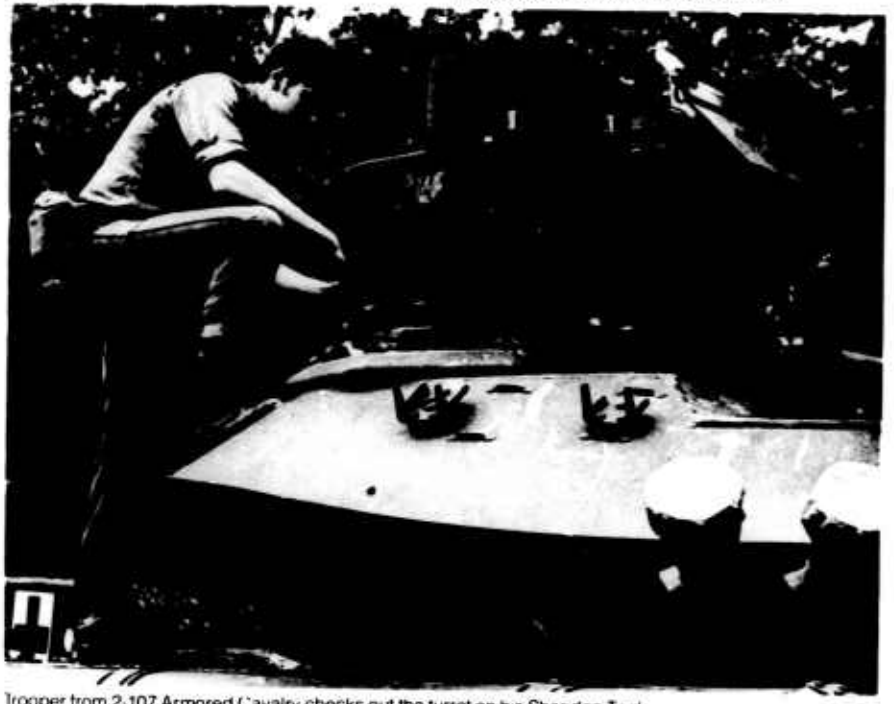
### Appropriations

The Congress appropriated $1,115,484,000 for the Army National Guard in October 1973. These funds were to support National Guard Personnel, Army; Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard; and Military Construction, Army National Guard.

### Funding

**NGPA (BP - 3100)**

The FY 1974 National Guard Personnel Army (NGPA) budget which was submitted to Congress supported an average strength of 379,144 Army Guardsmen and privided for an input of 53,000 recruits into the Reserve Enlisted Program (REP-63) training. This budget, presented to the Congress in January 1973, was for $643,382,000 which included $32,382,000 for the 1 January 1973 Military Pay Increase. Congress reduced the program to $555,900,000. In June 1974 Congress provided supplemental appropriations (PL 93-305) of $69,600,000 for the military pay raises effective 1 January 1973 and 1 October 1973 which



Trooper from 2-107 Armored Cavalry checks out the turret on his Sheridan Tank



Army National Guard Jumpmaster from Maryland's 5th Battalion 20th Special Forces Group waits for the aircraft to approach the drop zone



included $18,000,000 for increased strength. The basic and supplemental appropriation and the funded reimbursements resulted in a total NGPA funding availability of $627,864,000.

**O&M, ARNG (BP - 3700)**
The Congress appropriated $524,400,000 for the Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (O&M, ARNG). In order to provide support for civilian pay increase, wage board increases, and rate increases the Congress appropriated $21,580,000 later in the fiscal year. The basic and supplemental appropriations, plus automatic reimbursable orders of $2,170,000, resulted in a total funding availability of $548,150,000 for FY 1974.

**MCARNG (BP - 8500)**
The Congress appropriated $35,184,000 for Military Construction Army National Guard (MCARNG). These are "no year" funds. This appropriation, together with prior year carryover of $3,043,158 provided a total FY 1974 funding availability of $38,227,158.

## Accounting and Reporting

During FY 1974 the NGB Standard IBM 1401 Fiscal Accounting System was installed in 22 State USPFOs. Seven states remain to be converted.NGR 37-108, Fiscal Accounting and Reporting and Change 3 to NG Pamphlet 37-108-1, were published and distributed.

A total of 1,595 funding documents were issued to 53 fiscal stations of the Army National Guard. These documents provided the annual funding program and allotments of federal funds to support Army National Guard activities in all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Approximately 676 status of allotment reports, reporting on the execution of the funds, were received monthly from the states.

To provide current accounting policies and procedures to the state USPFOs.20 fiscal accounting letters and four messages were issued during FY 1974.

## Finance Service

As a result of Comptroller Ceneral Decisions B-175376/B-148324 which provided more liberal entitlement to incapacitation pay to disabled Guard members, 398 incapacitation payrolls were processed by the Bureau in FY 1974 as compared to 251 in FY 1973.

Fifty-five all states letters were published and distributed to provide finance service guidance and instruction to the states concerned.

FY 1974 has seen the NGB heavily involved in the Department of Army's



Army National Guardsmen inspect maintenance and storage of 106 MM recoilless rifles during training



Indiana Army National Guardsman from 1-151 mechanized infantry plays the role of an aggressor soldier during annual training at Camp Atterbury, Indiana

efforts to establish JUMPS-RC-Army, a centralized computer pay system for the ARNG and USAR. The NGB JUMPS Team, composed of eight Guardsmen on two years of FTTD, has been a major participant in this important project. They have worked in close coordination with personnel of the Comptroller of the Army's Office and FORSCOM in providing the requisite ARNG expertise needed for the project's orderly development. The JUMPS Team, with the cooperation of the test state of Indiana, has also concentrated much of its effort this year in the development and testing of the ARNG field system segment of JUMPS-RC. Sixteen all states letters, covering the many different facets of JUMPS-RC-Army, have been published and distributed to the states. Current DA planning calls for implementation of the drill pay phase of the new system in FY 1975.

During FY 1974, 24 more states were converted to the Standard Army Technician Payroll System (STARTEPS) utilizing IBM 1401 equipment. All states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will be on the Standard System by the end of first half FY 1975.

### Audits and Inspector General Inspections

During FY 1974, the U.S. Army Audit Agency submitted 16 audit reports. This was an increase of six audit reports from FY 1973. The number of projected audits scheduled for completion in FY 1975 is estimated at about 11 audit reports which may be a decrease of five reports from FY 1974.

The emphasis during this period was directed towards the minority recruitment and retention program, the avaition program, and the management of the drill attendance program, equivalent training, and rations accountability.

## MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

### General

The capability of the National Guard to respond rapidly to assist civil authorities in protecting life and property and preserving law and order in time of emergency was tested repeatedly during FY 1974. State active duty requirements during the fiscal year reflected an increase in the number of emergency incidents National Guardsmen responded to and in the number of Guardsmen responding as well.

### Civil Disturbance Control

Due primarily to the trucker strikes and blockades conducted generally during the third quarter in 13 states, a marked increase occurred in both the number of call-ups and the manpower used during FY 1974. There were 25 incidents requiring call-ups in 18 states involving 21,139 National Guardsmen. This was more than twice as many call-ups for civil disturbance control operations as occurred in FY 1973.

Eleven call-ups were for trucker's strikes and three for blockades, four for prison disorders, two for firemen's strikes, two to operate schools and hospitals when employees were on strike; and three for potential disturbances that failed to materialize.

During the fiscal year, the special eight-hour leadership course was again conducted for key personnel (E5 thru Captain) in units with civil disturbance missions, who previously had not had this training. All Army National Guard units with assigned civil disturbance missions conducted up to 16 hours of civil disturbance refresher training.

Many units, as a part of this refresher training, participated in a command post exercise on site at potential trouble

areas and coordinated the training with civil authorities.

During FY 1974, 304 National Guard officers attended the Senior Officers Civil Disturbance Orientation Course conducted at the US Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

### Natural Disasters and Other Contingencies

Continuing the pattern established in the previous six years, the number of call-ups of Guardsmen to provide aid to civil authorities during natural disasters and man-made emergencies increased about 20 percent in FY 1974. Conversely, however, the number of Guardsmen called up decreased from the previous year.

During the fiscal year 18,552 Guardsmen were employed during 181 separate call-ups in 37 different states.

Most of the call-ups (134) were to aid civil authorities in combating the effects of natural disasters, a majority of which were floods (52), tornados (31), and forest fires (39). There were also 12 call-ups for icestorms, windstorms and debris clearance as a result of storms. During these disasters, 15,982 Guardsmen were utilized.

In addition, there were 47 call-ups involving 2,570 Guardsmen for other contingencies such as search and rescue, food and water delivery, traffic safety control, disposal of infected birds and animals and other missions of a miecellaneous nature.

NOTE: Because not all of the after action reports of incidents occurring near the end of the fiscal year have been received, figures of Guardsmen participating in various call-ups are subject to minor change.



SGM John Jenkins of England's Territorial Army brought his unit's crest from Portsmouth, England to Portsmouth, New Hampshire to present to CSM Raymond E. Stackpole of the 3-197 Field Artillery

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

As of 30 June 1974, the federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard was 410,682 an increase of 25,082 from the end FY 1973 figure of 386,600. Assigned officer and warrant officer strength was 34,486 and assigned enlisted strength was 376,196. For 10 months of this fiscal year, July through April, ARNG experienced a continous net gain in personnel strength. This sucess is attributed to the intensity and execution of the recruiting and retention program of ARNG during the year.

Implementation on 1 July 1973 of DOD Directive 1215.6, generally known as the Moot Memorandum, outlined procedures whereby nonprior service enlistees would no longer be paid upon their enlistment but had to wait until entry on initial active duty training to begin receiving pay. It was anticipated that this provision would cause a curtailment of nonprior service enlistment. To counter these effects, large scale recruiting drives were launched in the states. These efforts proved highly successful with a net gain in overall assigned strength of the ARNG each month to close the year with an assigned strength of 410,682 which included a paid drill strength of 403,396. Noteable advancements have been made in the enlistment of minority personnel during the fiscal year with 10.4 percent of the total end fiscal year strength representing minority groups.

At the end of FY 1974, there were 921 Guardsmen in the inactive Army National Guard who were attached to units for administrative and accounting purposes and who would be available in the event of mobilization.

The average strength for the year was 399,962. Year end average strength figures for selected years are shown in Table 1, Appendix F.

## Army Advisors

The number of advisors assigned to the Army National Guard dropped sharply in FY 1974 as the objectives of the reorganization of the Army (STEADFAST) were attained. The drop in assigned advisors from 688 at the start of the fiscal year to 365 at the end of the fiscal year is attributed to the reduced authorization for dedicated Guard advisors. Nonetheless, the percent of advisors assigned versus authorized reached 86% which is the highest percentage of fill enjoyed by the Army National Guard in the past several years. See table 2 Appendix F for status of advisors.

## Officer Personnel

### Strength

In FY 1974, the strength of the Army National Guard officer corps continued to grow with the State OCS program remaining as the major source of newly commissioned officers. Efforts were initiated to improve the quality of the State OCS program as well as to expand the procurement base for second lieutenants. For example, an all-states FY 1974 goal of 500 ROTC/ADT initial appointments was established. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 342 appointments made against this goal. This is considered to be moderately successful in view of the tardy implementation of this program. A similar effort will be used in FY 1975. Additionally, the Guard continued to attract officers effected by the active Army reduction in force (RIF). In this regard, strength accessions were particularly good in the aviation field where this extensive active duty experience has been put to excellent use.

Compared to end FY 1973 strength, a net gain of 517 officers and 106 warrant officers was realized. Assigned officer strength as of 30 June 1974 was 28,166 officers and 6,320 warrant officers.

Strength forecasts for FY 1975 indicate a small drop as compared to present figures. Appointments in the professional fields, particularly medical and dental officers, are expected to continue to decline following the trend in being since implementation of the zero draft environment.

### Personnel Actions

Federal recognition actions decreased overall during FY 1974. Appointments decreased from 7,341 to 5,152 this year; while promotions decreased from 5,100 to 4,345; transfers and reassignments increased from 23,161 to 25,660 and separations were down from 5,522 last year to 4,891 during Fy 1974. These changes reflect a return to a more normal level of activity, and result from reorganizations and specified procurement programs.

### Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA)

Table 5, Appendix F, shows the results of the FY 1973 and FY 1974 selection boards which mandatorily considered officers for promotion under the provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act. The selection rates for officers considered for promotion to the grades of major and lieutenant colonel reflect a further decline from FY 1973. This decline is directly attributable to a greater selectivity exercised by the 1974 selection boards. At the same time, the number of officers who failed to complete the requisite military education qualifications was slightly lower this year than last.

During FY 1974 the convening dates of the boards were drastically revised. Previously they had been held at approximately the same time each year. Because of either an acceleration or a delay of as much as from four to five months, it was necessary to make adjustments to minimize the impact of the revision. For example, the board to consider lieutenant colonels was rescheduled for FY 1975, some five months later than normal. Accordingly, a special board was convened in April 1974 to consider 34 ARNG officers whose mandatory removal dates would have precluded their consideration by the regular board. Due to this action the four officers selected were able to receive promotions that would have otherwise been denied.

### Procurement of Second Lieutenants

In FY 1974, there was a continuing decline in each major procurement source of second lieutenants, see Table 4, Appendix F.



Oklahoma Army National Guardsman pans for gold in a Colorado stream during annual training at Fort Carson.

### Military Service Verification

During the FY 1974, Military Service Branch of the Army National Guard Personnel Center processed 3,418 letters of Eligibility for Retired Pay at age 60. The Branch also processed requests for verification of service performed in the Army National Guard, and requests for statement of service for retired pay purposes. Correspondence of this nature totaled 2,992 pieces.

## Enlisted Personnel

### Procurement

Enlisted personnel gains for FY 1974 totaled 102,684; enlisted personnel losses during the same period totaled 78,225. Table 6, Appendix F, lists data reflecting the enlisted personnel gains and losses.

### Reserve Enlistment Program

The National Guard Bureau continued to monitor the Reserve Enlistment Program (REP-63) in FY 1974. Nonprior service personnel enlisted under the REP-63 Programs during this period was 28,087. The active duty for training required for all nonprior service enlistees varies from a minimum of four months to that period required for military Occupational Speciality (MOS) qualifications. The FY 1974 average period required for MOS qualification was approximately 5.1 months. Constant attention has been given to those MOSs where individuals were reported awaiting training six months or longer. By February 1974 this deficiency had been rectified. Due to intensified screening, hard-to-get MOSs were indentified through the year and special action was taken to obtain additional input in those MOSs through coordination with appropriate Army staff agencies. Throughout the year, the White Book MOS Program was updated to meet training requirements of the states.

The National Guard Bureau has implemented the Telephonic REQUEST program which provides the states with by-name training spaces by placing a telephone call to MILPERCEN. Confirmed reservations are made for training spaces at time of phone call. Project REQUEST is in the test stage with five states currently with Request Terminals. Those states are: Texas, California, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and Alabama. It is anticipated that terminals should be available to remaining states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico in September 1974.

The National Guard Bureau maintained continuous liaison with State REP Coordinators, Army National Guard Liaison Officers, US Army Training Centers, and appropriate Department of the Army staff agencies for monitoring and managing the REP program for the Army National Guard during FY 1974. This action provided continued support to state training needs and resulted in maximum utilization of available training programs.



Army National Guardsman from 2-135 Infantry prepares to direct helicopter landings during annual training exercises at Camp Ripley Minnesota.



Two guitarists from the 28th Infantry Division Band help each other tune their instruments prior to the start of a public performance in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A Basic Training Center Liaison NCO program was initiated to place Senior Army National Guard NCOs in the Basic Training Center to assist REP trainees with personal and military problems. This program should prove valuable in that the liaison NCO, through counselling, may be able to encourage REP trainees with problems to complete training, thus saving the individual for qualitative service in the Army National Guard. Liaison NCOs are currently assigned to: Forts Jackson, Knox, Ord, Dix, Leonard Wood, Polk and McClellan.

**Active Duty for Training**

Fiscal Year 1974 opened with 4,621 enlistees awaiting training in the active Army training centers. At the close of FY 1974, 7,673 individuals were awaiting entry to active duty for training (ADT). During FY 1974, 24,330 Army Guardsmen actually entered the ADT program. Since the inception of this program in 1956, 1,035,540 Guardsmen have enlisted or volunteered for this program, 974,605 have actually entered training, and 928,593 have completed ADT and returned to their units. As of 30 June 1974, 10,559 Army National Guard enlisted men were participating in the ADT program in Army Training Centers, Service Schools and other facilities throughout the United States



LTC Jonathan Eckhart, C.O. of the 5th Battalion, 20th Special Forces, consults with his SGM during field training exercises

**Command Sergeants Major Program**

During FY 1974, a total of 90 nominations were forwarded by the states to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for participation in the Command Sergeants Major Program. All nominations were reviewed by an informal review board established in the National Guard Bureau for administrative correctness and professional qualification. The board arrived at a National Guard Bureau recommendation. Ten states and the Virgin Islands did not participate in this sixth increment of the program due to lack of qualified Sergeants Major. Of the 90 nominations, 85 (94%) were forwarded to the Department of the Army Reserve Components Command Sergeants Major Selection Board for consideration. The remaining five were returned to the states as administratively unqualified for consideration. Selection Board actions were completed on 22 March 1974. Forty-nine Sergeants Major were selected for Command Sergeant Major designation and have been announced in DA Circular 611-31.

## Officer and Enlisted Personnel

**Line of Duty Determinations**

By delegation of authority on 1 November 1964, the Chief, National Guard Bureau was charged with the responsibility for line of duty determinations for Army National Guard personnel not on active duty. This function continues to operate on a current basis. Statistics concerning line of duty determinations FY 1974 are reflected in Table 7, Appendix F.

## Personnel Reporting System

During FY 1974, the Department of Defense Reserve Components Common Personnel Data System was established as the official source for data pertaining to the ARNG, effective 1July 1974. This system became operational on a limited basis in the last quarter of Fiscal Year 1973. From the onset, a conflict existed between the data forwarded from the ARNG Personnel Reporting System and data from the US Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, St. Louis. Concerted efforts by all personnel have overcome and eliminated most of the problem areas, resulting in more information available now than ever before about the character of the National Guard and Army Reserve personnel.

To perfect data from the Personnel Reporting System as required for the DOD System, ARNG initiated an intensive educational program to minimize errors in data submission from the field. Futher, revisions were required



Troops from North Carolina's 30th Infantry Division move down a dusty road during field exercises at annual training

to National Guard Regulation 680-1, Unit Record of Reserve Training, Army National Guard; NGB pamphlet 680-2, Enlisted Personnel Reporting System; and NGB pamphlet 680-3, Officer Personnel Reporting System. Revisions of the referenced regulations also contained provisions, among other things,for changing the Automated Personnel Reporting System to include the Joint Uniform Military Pay System for Reserve Components of the Army (JUMPS-(RC)-Army).

With implementation of the new system, the official Department of Defense data will form the basis for all budget estimates as well as all future official data for public release.



A medic from the 1-180 Infantry of Oklahoma's 45th Infantry Division, prepares a heat exhaustion victim for evacuation during annual training at Fort Carson, Colorado.

## Try One In The Guard

The Try One Program is a multifaceted recruiting and reenlistment program designed to assist State Adjutants General to attract trained, motivated veterans and former Guardsmen for enlistment or reenlistment, and to retain Guardsmen presently assigned. This program was initiated during FY 1970, and will remain in effect until specifically terminated by the Chief, National Guard Bureau.

Provisions include:

One year enlistment option for veterans.

One year extension option for Guardsmen approaching expiration of term of service.

Promotion for selected members (REP) below grade of E5 who extend initial term of enlistment for two or more years and who are otherwise qualified regardless of unit vacancy.

## Recruiting and Retention

The Army National Guard continued unprecedented success in recruiting and retention operations during 1974. Quality was stressed and highlighted by the introduction of quality enlistment programs. Short enlistment options of three and four years were offered only to high school graduates attaining a mental category I, II or III profile. Additionally, advancement to grade E3 or promotion to grade E4 was offered to enlistees awaiting initial active duty for training who recruited two or four nonprior service "buddies" respectively and also possessed a mental category profile of I, II, or III.

Unit recruiting operations were accomplished with more than 7,800 unit recruiters on short periods of Full Time Training Duty ranging from two through eight mandays each month.

Employment of Reserve Component Career Counsellors at 32 active Army installations and 45 District Recruiting Command Liaison NCO was continued as an important adjunct to the Army Guard Recruiting Program.

A total of twenty-seven 100% Club plaques were awarded to each State Adjutant General who attained and maintained 100% of authorized strength for three consecutive months during the fiscal year.

## Black Guardsmen

The continually progressing strength of black guardsmen was realized throughout the fiscal year. Black accessions were attained from all sources and programs. The goal of 20,000 blacks in the Army Guard by October 1974, announced by the Chief, NGB during the first months of the fiscal year, was exceeded in March 1974, seven months ahead of target.

Implementation of NGR 600-21, Army National Guard Race Relations/Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Plan, now in the states, served to provide added emphasis to this vital area of the overall ARNG strength. At the beginning of FY 1974 there were 13,235 blacks in the Army Guard, representing 3.4% of the total assigned strength. As of 30 June 1974, black Guardsmen had increased to 22,377 representing 5.45% of the total assigned strength. ARNG now has a breakout of nine ethnic minority groups, other than black, which reflects the total assigned strength by rank, grade, and gender.

## Women in The Army National Guard

The program for women in the ARNG was expanded during FY 1974. Over 100,000 positions have been identified as appropriate non-combat jobs suitable for assignment of women. The 30 June 1974 goal to have over 2400 Guardswomen assigned was surpassed in May. The

total number of women in the Army Guard as of 30 June 1974 was 2,779.

A "Female Recruiting Handbook" was introduced by 3 Female Recruiting Action Teams during the months of January, February, and March 1974. Each team travelled thoughout each Army Area and conducted classes for ARNG recruiters to familiarize them with regulations, policies, and procedures applicable to the enlistment of women into the ARNG.



WAC takes notes during class at California Military Academy

## ARMY SURGEON

The Army National Guard Medical Service showed several major changes and new programs introduced in the past year. All were designed to provide better training techniques, improved medical support and a maximum readiness posture for the ARNG.

Assigned AMEDD officer strength within the TOE medical units of the ARNG totaled 946 physicians, 139 dentists, 160 nurses, one veterinarian, 863 Medical Service Corp and four medical specialists. In addition, there were 12,896 enlisted personnel assigned to these units.

Recruiting and Retention continued to be an item of major importance with emphasis placed on recruiting of doctors, nurses, women and minority groups. The backbone of physician and nurse recruiting continued to be the State Surgeon and his key personnel within the state. Through his personal contacts and good staff management, a successful physician and nurse recruitment program was conducted. At the same time, State Surgeons have been asked to take more responsibility in the overall management of the ARNG Medical Service. This trend, we hope, will continue so that each State Surgeon recognizes and becomes a part of the total involvement of the medical service. The medical conferences which have been established will be an extremely effective tool in accomplishing this objective.

In line with this policy, a State Surgeons Conference will be held next year in conjunction with the Army Area Management Conference in March of 1975. These conferences will be in addition to the Annual Hospital Conference.

Several significant changes and innovations took place in the ARNG medical units during the year. Many of our field medical units underwent a



Major General Greenlief, Chief, National Guard Bureau, discusses the National Guard Exhibit at the NAACP Conference with Command Sergeant Major Jones



It doesn't even seem to hurt as Lt. Betty Wald administers a shot during the "Every Child By '74" Clinic sponsored as a domestic action program of the National Guard.

major reorganization change when two of the ARNG eight Divisions were relocated and reorganized in California and Texas.

The second major reorganization, and another first for the Reserve Components and the ARNG, occurred during the year when eight of our 15 hospitals were converted to the new Combat Support Hospital. These hospitals will be issued Medical Unit Self-contained Transportable (MUST) equipment beginning in FY 1975. This much needed updated medical equipment will be another step toward providing better medical service to our ARNG personnel.

The third major change occurred during the year when the Chief, National Guard Bureau authorized the addition of two technicians in the training field for each Evacuation and Combat Support Hospital. The technicians were authorized as one Operations and Training Specialist, GS-9, and one Operations Training and Readiness Specialist, GS-7. The addition of these two technicians will provide a much needed training section and help the units meet their mobilization and readiness goals.

A most significant innovation during the year was the mission of giving periodic physical examinations and required immunizations to the 1st and 2nd Eskimo Scout Battalions of the 297th Infantry of the Alaska Army National Guard. This mission was readily accepted by the 134th Surgical Hospital,(now a Combat Support Hospital) from Jackson, Mississippi, whose medical personnel went to Alaska to provide the much needed physical examinations and immunizations to a short-handed organization. This contributed significantly to their readiness posture by alleviating the necessity of using valuable training time during annual training for this purpose.

The ARNG medical service was again active in domestic affairs. Two much publicized and completely successful programs which drew praise at all levels were (1) the immunization of every child against Communicable Diseases in Arkansas, and (2) the complete dental repair performed for every child in the School for the Deaf and Blind in Mississippi.

The 972nd Medical Detachment (Dental Svc) from Jackson, Mississippi received a DOD award for its outstanding domestic action program for rendering the dental service for the deaf and blind in their state as noted above.



Special forces troops, undergoing winter training learn proper cross country ski techniques.

The Army Surgeon's Office maintains close surveillance and carefully scrutinizes all medical records pertaining to Army National Guardsmen. Medical regulations applicable to the active Army apply also to the Army National Guard. The constant, day by day review is reflected by the number of medical examinations as follows:

Medical examinations reviewed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Federal recognition and/or retention | 6,524 |
| Aviation designation | 957 |
| Periodic | 8,890 |
| Certificates in lieu of exams | 1,334 |
| Attendance at schools | 396 |
| TOTAL | 18,101 |

Of the total shown above 46 were medically unfit for the purpose reviewed and appropiate action taken.

During FY 1974 this office rendered professional medical opinion regarding 746 questionable enlisted cases.

Line of duty investigations in excess of 175 were reviewed and medical decisions rendered regarding service connected disease or injury.

During FY 1974, approximately 677 medical vouchers for civilian medical treatment of ARNG personnel were processed by the Army Surgeon's Office.

During FY 1974, the Army Surgeon's Office gave written replies to over 837 inquiries to the various states concerning hospitalization and medical care for ARNG personnel at federal expense.

Funds in the amount of $2,091,000 were allotted to ARNG for medical examinations and medical care during FY 1974. As of 30 June 1974, $1,863,000 of the total amount had been obligated.

See Tables 8, 9, and 10, Appendix F for statistics.

## ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

The Army National Guard continued to provide forces that are an integral part of the Nation's first-line defense.

The worldwide overseas commitments of the Army in Europe, the Pacific, and Korea 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. For the first three Quarters of FY 1974, the Army National Guard shared 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. Beginning in the fourth quarter, 27 ARNG Nike Hercules firing batteries and 11 Headquarters Batteries began inactivations as part of a DOD directed phase-out of the ARADCOM Air Defense Organization.

The Army National Guard troop basis on 30 June 1974 consisted of 3,303 company or detachment size units, with a total authorized strength of 412 000. This is an increase of 38 units for the fiscal year. See Table 11, Appendix F.

### Reorganization

After a comparatively quiet year in FY 1973, several important changes occurred. During FY 1974 the major changes in the Army National Guard Organization Structure were:

—Organization of the Army National Guard in the Virgin Islands. New units authorized were: State Headquarters, two Military Police Companies, and a band.

—Relocation of two of the Guard's eight divisions. The 30th Armored Division located in Tennessee, with brigades in Alabama and Mississippi, was inactivated on 1 November 1973. A Separate Armored Brigade was formed from divisional units in each of these states. The 49th Armored Division was activated in Texas on 1 November. Three Separate Brigades in Texas were absorbed into the new division. The 30th Infantry Division (Mechanized), located in North Carolina, with brigades in South Carolina and Georgia, was inactivated on 1 December 1973. A Separate Mechanized Infantry Brigade was formed from divisional units in each of these states. The 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized) was activated in California on 13 January 1974. Three Separate Brigades in California were absorbed into the new division.

—Conversion of four Separate Brigades to a heavy configuration, concomitant with the division relocation. The Army National Guard has eighteen Separate Brigades, now consisting of nine Infantry, six Mechanized Infantry and three Armored.

—Consolidation of the 197th Armored Cavalry Regiment in Ohio. To accommodate the 3rd Squadron, relocated from West Virginia, Ohio inactivated a Separate Infantry Battalion. West Virginia reorganized their squadron as a Separate Cavalry Squadron.

—Relocation of a Mechanized Infantry Battalion from Missouri to Kentucky, and activation of a new Combat Engineer Battalion in its place in Missouri. To accommodate the new Infantry



Army National Guardsmen from the 2-133 Infantry guard the perimeter of headquarters company during Iowa Army National Guard annual training at Camp Ripley, Minnesota

Battalion, Kentucky inactivated a Target Acquisition Battalion.

—Organization of a new Construction Engineer Battalion in Louisiana.

—Reorganization of four Surgical and three Evacuation Hospitals into Combat Support Hospitals. Another Evacuation Hospital will be reorganized in FY 1975.

—Relocation of Forward Area Signal Platoons and incorporation of them into Separate Brigades. Five platoons were relocated, and a sixth will be activated in FY 1975.

Under ARNG TAADS MTOE proponency, new TOE are implemented as they are published, thus precluding the need for intermittent massive reorganizations. This procedure continued in FY 1974, with 67 units converted from G to H series MTOE.

## Master Priority List (DAMPL)

Current defense planning relies heavily on an Army National Guard that is mobilization-ready. The objective of the Department of the Army is to bring all Army units to a level of readiness responsive to all contingency planning. Accordingly, since 1969, all units—active Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve—are listed on one DAMPL. This single integrated list assigns priorities for the allocation of resources for all units, based in large part on each unit's force package assignment and mobilization time.

In July 1973, the DAMPL priorities of ARNG units were realigned according to revised Department of the Army force structure and mobilization plans. During the year, another updating and refinement of plans resulted in a new realignment, taking effect in June 1974.

## Force Status and Identity Report (FORSTAT)

In October 1973, ARNG units submitted the initial Unit Readiness Report under the Joint Chiefs of Staff reporting system. This integrated the Army Guard into the same reporting system as the active Army, replacing the separate Reserve Component report and AR 135-8.

## The Army Authorization Document System (TAADS)

The National Guard Bureau is the designated proponent for ARNG authorization documents. The Unit Authorizations Board (UAB), formerly known as the TAADS Board, prepares MTOE and TDA through both staff analysis and automatic data processing procedures.



The UAB maintains a data base reflecting current personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations for all ARNG units and support activities.

The UAB has instituted regular procedures for review, update and reprinting of all MTOE on an annual basis. In addition, MTOE consolidated change tables were published periodically.

Preparations are being made for conversion to Vertical TAADS in FY 1975. VTAADS will result in a more responsive flexible system in the future.

## Training

Training continued to progress during FY 1974. The overall ARNG pre-mobilization training goal remains to attain Army Training Program (ATP)proficiency at the highest possible level. Because of personnel and equipment considerations, the general pre-mobilization training objective is to achieve and maintain at least company level training proficiency verified by the successful completion of the applicable Army Training Test (ATT). ARNG commanders, however, are encouraged to set battalion level training as their objective.

The primary constraint to attainment of desired training readiness objectives was the lack of modern equipment. Diversions of Army combat equipment to meet Middle East demands has slowed the issue rate of modern deployable assets to ARNG units. This reduced input has reversed an earlier trend toward stabilization in ARNG unit training programs and restricts the desired improvement of unit readiness.

Primary equipment shortages are modern tanks, self-propelled artillery, radar, selected items of tactical communications equipment and certain types of sophisticated vehicles.

The availability level of modern tanks and self-propelled artillery permits issuance to only some of the ARNG combat units scheduled for early deployment. Accordingly, a larger number of ARNG combat type units must train and be prepared to deploy with assets classified as Mission Essential Contingency Equipment. The continued diversions of essential modern combat equipment has a detrimental effect on unit readiness and restricts desired training readiness improvement.



Kansas Army National Guard artilleryman mans a section of the perimeter during annual training at Fort Riley, Kansas.



Pennsylvania Army National Guardsmen are briefed before being employed as aggressor forces during field training exercises.



Chinook helicopters of the 1-105th Aviation Company support the activity of maneuver units during annual training at Camp Ripley, Minnesota

The required retraining of personnel in new military occupational specialities (MOS), resulting from the conversion of the ARNG to the G/H series TOE is on-going; however, notable progress was made during FY 1974 with increases in school quotas.

Participation in unit training continued at a high level. The following percentages reflect attendance at unit training assemblies during the period 1970 thru 1974:

| FY | PERCENT |
|---|---|
| 70 | 96.6 |
| 71 | 96.5 |
| 72 | 95.9 |
| 73 | 95.1 |
| 74 | 94.1 |



The class pays close attention as Kansas Army National Guard instructor demonstrates proper rappelling technique

Annual Training in FY 1974 was conducted by units utilizing over 100 different training locations throughout the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Norway, Germany, Korea, the Canal Zone, and a Canadian Forces base. Units conducting Annual Training in overseas commands during 1974 decreased slightly due primarily to the uncertainty of the fuel situation during the planning stages.

The first mutual exchange of the Army National Guard and the Norwegian Home Guard unit was conducted during third quarter FY 1974. This exchange program enhanced the training readiness of the two units and had a favorable politico-military impact between the United States of America and Norway in their NATO relationship.

Primary and alternate missions with readiness objectives based on operational requirements remained essentially unchanged in FY 1974 except for ARNG Nike Hercules Air Defense units being inactivated.

The 1973 CONUS Reorganization of the Army is proving to be highly effective to Army National Guard training and readiness.

In several locations, due to non-availability of land and ecological considerations, unit commanders continue to lack sufficient close-in areas for tactical training or maneuver of track vehicles during weekend training assemblies. Close-in individual and crew-served weapons range are also not available in some areas. Although commanders are continuing to seek additional real estate to reduce travel time to and from the Armory and to conduct meaningful weekend field training, it is doubtful that this problem will be resolved in FY 1975.

Evaluation of ARNG Annual Training was accomplished by active Army personnel. Emphasis placed on



evaluation of the readiness status of units and evaluations were rigorous.

During Training programs conducted during FY 1974, an intensive drive by commanders to accomplish the maximum amount of readiness training within the two week period was continuously reflected.

The AT 1974 Affiliation Pilot Program whereby selected ARNG units were sponsored in their training by designated active Army units or training installations shows promise for continued improvement of training and readiness in FY 1975. Initial results of this program indicate that Affiliation is a feasible means of increasing the overall readiness of ARNG units. The results of a TRADOC doctrinal study on division composition and the experience gained during AT 1974 will be the basis for recommendations regarding possible expansion of the Affiliation program.

ARNG units continued to conduct progressive, and dynamic annual training through the use of unfamiliar terrain, facilities or new instructional expertise provided by the active army.

Successful fuel conservation efforts in FY 1974 enabled ARNG units to meet both conservation and most training objectives. The conservation lessons learned will continue to have application during FY 1975.

Other training related programs in FY 1974 were the recently completed OSD Test Program and the Combat Arms Training Board (CATB)Unit Training Extension Course (UTEC) concept. Results of the OSD Field Test are currently being analyzed at DA to determine the cost effectiveness of implementing the test report recommendations. The analysis is scheduled for completion by third quarter FY 1975.

Three states currently participate in the Unit Training Extension Course (UTEC) test program initiated by the Combat Arms Training Board (CATB). This energetic test, designed to evaluate new and dynamic approaches for improving MOS proficiency, continued to be successful and testing will continue through FY 1975.

The previously introduced program of additional training assemblies for selected individuals to provide time for the planning and preparation of training at staff and company level has resulted in favorable results. This program will be expanded in FY 1975 to include the State Headquarters for the purpose of supervising unit readiness report preparation. The FY 1972 authorization for the addition of enlisted training technicians at Division, Brigade, Group and Battalion Headquarters level has also contributed to the improvements in unit training supervision.

The trend toward more units participating in combined exercises as annual training continued in FY 1974. Major units, as well as individuals, participated in joint exercises conducted in CONUS and in overseas areas.

## Schools Program

The projected FY 1974 Schools Program called for an estimated 19,005 officers and enlisted personnel to attend various resident courses at Army Service Schools. During FY 1974, 40,861 Guardsmen/women attended these valuable courses. The courses ranged in length from one week to forty weeks and included numerous courses in the non-commissioned officer education

system (NCOES) which encompasses those that provide basic skill proficiency to the Sergeants Major Course conducted at the US Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Officers participated in basic branch courses for newly commissioned second lieutenants and intermediate career development courses up to and including the Army War College for Senior Officers.

Attendance at Army Service Schools and/or completion of correspondence courses provided the opportunity for ARNG officers to meet the necessary education requirements needed for promotion. FY 1974 ended with 50,659 Guardsmen and women enrolled in correspondence courses offered by the various schools.

Continued emphasis on the readiness of the Guard as a vital force has had an impact on the Schools Program. As a result of a modernized equipment inventory, numerous courses of instruction previously not offered to Guard personnel are available, particularly in aviation and other sophisticated weapon systems.

Participation of Guardswomen in Service School training is evidence of their concern with improving the readiness of their units. During FY 1974 Guardswomen attended courses in personnel management, race relations, initial flight training and other courses.

The State OCS Program and the Reserve Component OCS Program conducted at the US Army Infantry School continue to be the major sources of procurement of second lieutenants.

## Readiness

A Readiness Branch was established in the Army Directorate in the second quarter and charged with two primary functions:

—The preparation, maintenance and dissemination of readiness data from FORSTAT (Force Status and Identity Report), Annual Training Evaluations, and Annual General Inspection reports.

—The identification of problems, determination of trends and development of recommendations for improvement of readiness through analysis of available data and conduct of studies and research projects.

During the period since its establishment, the Readiness Branch implemented Army National Guard participation in the revised readiness reporting portion of the FORSTAT System. This implementation included presentation of seminars, dissemination of edit systems and implementation of manuals, as well as review and purification of input data. The Branch also prepared readiness studies and conducted liaison visits.

Some of the Branch's more important



National Guard bulldozer operator prepares for the expansion of the rifle range at Camp W G. Williams in Utah.



National Guard tanks are intimidating as they prepare to move out during field exercises at annual training.

on-going projects include priority versus performance studies, coordination with the Army War College on readiness related research, expansion of the FORSTAT system, and development of readiness management programs. Organizations reporting under the Unit Readiness Report (URR) System showed a significant improvement in FY 1974 as compared to FY 1973. As an example, at least half of the major combat units had increased their overall readiness to some degree. Progress was noted in training, strength, and MOS qualification percentages.

## Army National Guard Technicians

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 Unit Commanders in the day-to-day administrative, supply, operations and training responsibilities, and help the United States Property and Fiscal Officers with their duties. The technicians provide organizational maintenance in the organizational maintenance shops and direct support and limited general support maintenance in state shops. 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. Technically trained personnel necessary to keep the Nike Hercules Missile Sites operational 24 hours a day for the air defense of the United States were provided by Army National Guard technicians until 1 May 1974 when the final sites became non-operational. Upon deactivation of those sites, Air Defense technician authorizations were withdrawn with final authorizations to be terminated in FY 1975.

## Air Defense Program

Fiscal Year 1974 was the 20th consecutive year of successful participation in CONUS Air Defense by the Army National Guard. It was also during this period that a Program Decision Memorandum issued by the Secretary of Defense directed the phase-out of the major Army portion of CONUS air defense. This decision was publicly announced on 4 February 1974 and on 1 March 1974 four defenses stood down from their operational mission and commenced inactivation operations.[1] The second group of defenses stood down on 1 April 1974 and the final segment on 1 May 1974.[2] These inactivations will eliminate the final twenty-seven ARNG batteries and eleven battalions from the ARADCOM Task Organization and signal the end of an era of outstanding performance by dedicated ARNG air defense elements.

Inactivation processes will continue through October 1974 at which time all ARNG Nike-Hercules battalions in the troop structure will have been inactivated.

The SECDEF Program Decision Memorandum authorized retention of Air Defense Technician positions and



Army National Guard infantryman awaits orders to move out with the armor during field training exercises



Candidates march to class in formation at New York's Officer Candidate School



Oklahoma Guardsmen move slowly through the gate into the rodeo grounds during rioting at McAlester State Prison in Oklahoma

supporting funds for utilization in other ARNG programs. Citing this authority, Chief, National Guard Bureau authorized the state Adjutant General, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia to employ air defense technicians in otherwise unfunded positions. Forty states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia cooperated in the reassignment and relocation effort. Table 12, Appendix F shows the military and technician strength of the on-site units on the date of the public announcement and the month by month draw down through 30 June 1974. Table 13, Appendix F reflects those states assisting in technician reassignment.

Some evaluations and inspections of on-site units were terminated effective with the announcement of the phase-out of CONUS air defense i.e., Annual Service Practice (ASP) and Defense Combat Evaluations (DCE). Annual General Inspections (AGI), Operational Readiness Evaluations (ORE's) and Technical Proficiency Inspections / Technical Standardization Inspections (TPI/TSI) were continued for all units. Though inactivations were imminent, units continued to perform in a superb manner. The results of the major evaluations and inspections which were conducted are located in Table 14, Appendix F.

Again this fiscal year an ARNG unit scored 100% at Annual Service Practice and qualified for the ARADCOM Commander's Outstanding Firing Battery In Annual Service Practice Trophy. Battery A, 4th Battalion, 251st ADA, CA ARNG accomplished this feat for the second time, having fired a maximum score previously in FY 1971. Seventy-five percent of the units firing ASP scored above an outstanding 95%.

Over the years California ARNG air defense units had been awarded the ARADCOM Commander's Outstanding Hercules Firing Battery and the ARADCOM Commander's Outstanding Hercules Battery in Annual Service Practice trophies more times than any other element of the ARADCOM Task Organization. As a tribute to this sterling performance, on 12 April 1974, LTG Raymond L. Shoemaker, Commander, ARADCOM, awarded these trophies to the Adjutant General of California, MG Glenn C. Ames for permanent retention.

[1] Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Pittsburgh

[2] Group two consisted of Chicago-Detroit and Washington- Baltimore-Norfolk. Group three New England and New York- Philadelphia



28th Infantry Division Band, directed by SP5 Franklin Martin, plays for a retreat parade at Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia.

## Army Aviation Program

Early in FY 1974 the responsibility for the ARNG Aviation Program was transferred from the Organization and Training Division to the ARNG Aviation Division. The Aviation Division consists of the Office of the Chief and four operating elements: the Standards and Training Branch; the Certification Branch; the Multi-Media Group; and the Aviation Logistics Center (ALC). The ALC continues to operate under the technical control of the Army Logistics Division.

Transition and instrument training progressed during the year but the announcement of the ARNG Nap-of-the-Earth (NOE) Program highlighted the training year. The NOE Program will be a long range program to give ARNG Aviation units the capability of operating on the mid-intensity battlefield.

The division's Multi-Media Group started an ambitious audio-visual program by establishing a "mini-learning center" at each of the Aviation facilities. This "mini-learning center" initially consisted of equipment capable of presenting a 35mm slide presentation in conjunction with a tape recording on selected subjects. Lessons on the subjects of instrument flight, aviation weather, maintenance and safety have been distributed to the field. The approval to expand the "mini-learning centers" to include video tape play back equipment will greatly enhance the effectiveness of this program. One aspect of the program which is unique is that when the lessons become obsolete, they are returned to the Multi-Media Group's laboratories at Ft. Rucker and the tapes are reprocessed for reuse in new lessons.

The 307th Aviation Company (Heavy Helicopter), Alabama, won the Army Aviation Association of America's Reserve Component Aviation Unit of the Year Award. This unit was selected as the most outstanding Aviation Unit in the Army National Guard or the US Army Reserve for FY 1974. This was the fourth consecutive year that an Army National Guard unit has won this award.

ARNG Aviation Units and personnel flew 308,795 hours in FY 1974 in support of aviation and ground training, despite some curtailment of flying due to fuel cutbacks.

The personnel gain of aviators and qualified air crewmembers continued to make a great impact on the overall readiness posture of ARNG aviation units in FY 1974. Aviator gains from accessions from the active Army has been impressive. The number of aviators on flying status increased during FY 1974 from 3,839 to 3,981, and the number of enlisted crewmembers and non-crewmembers increased from 1,392 to 1801.



Connecticut Army National Guard combat engineers practice an assault river crossing

During FY 1973 Army National Guard Aviation Logistics continued to keep pace with the rapidly expanding aviation program. Table 15, Appendix F displays the steady increase in ARNG aircraft inventory and represents on hand first line rotary wing aircraft and on hand quantities of fixed wing aircraft.

All aircraft maintenance on ARNG aircraft up to and including general support was performed by Army National Guardsmen. Maintenance not performed to TOE maintenance personnel during training periods was performed by National Guardsmen in their Technician capacity. Each of the 66 Aviation Support Facilities has a TDA direct support aviation maintenance capability. General support maintenance was performed on an area basis at the four ARNG Transportation Aircraft Repair Shops (TARS). The entire Integrated Aviation Logistics Program was managed by the ARNG Aviation Logistics Center.

Aerial Gunnery training in the ARNG which began slowly in FY 1973 was conducted with vigor during FY 1974. Although a considerable amount of armament assets were in the inventory at the close of FY 1973 and 167 aircraft on hand were weapons carriers, very few systems were installed and few of the aircraft had been tested as weapons carriers. By the close of FY 1974 the ARNG aircraft inventory included 225 weapons carriers and 26 of the 28 units authorized weapons had conducted range firing. The M-22 missile systems were issued to the ARNG in February 1974 and live firing could not be conducted during FY 1974.

Operational Readiness of the ARNG aircraft fleet is shown on Table 16, Appendix F. Although slightly below the DA Standards, the challenges incurred in transitioning from obsolete and substitute aircraft to the sophisticated

first line aircraft have been formidable. Not operationally ready because of maintenance (NORM) is displayed on Table 17 and not operationally ready because of supply (NORS) is shown on Table 18. The NORS rate for May 1974 was 9.4% which exceeded DA Standards for the first time. A significant contribution to this accomplishment was the initiation of the ARNG aircraft repair parts direct exchange program during the first quarter FY 1974. Four direct exchange points were utilized, one at each of the four TARS, which stocked and repaired selected items. Table 19 depicts the number of transactions by each DX point. It is anticipated that each DX point will have 2,500 transactions in FY 1975.

On 1 July 1974 the Aircraft Major Item Exchange Program was implemented for the ARNG. For the first time the ARNG was required to pay for the overhaul of aircraft. A total of 187 aircraft were input to the depot during FY 1974 at a cost of 18.32 million dollars. In addition the ARNG obligated 12.004 million dollars for repair parts to support the FY 1974 Flying Hour Program.



National Guard armored cavalrymen check their maps prior to moving their column against aggressor forces during annual training field exercises

## LOGISTICS

Logistics support of Army National Guard was highlighted by the intensive efforts directed toward improved materiel readiness. With the exception of energy related programs, all ARNG logistic activities and support programs continued to show progressive expansion. Due to increased worldwide requirements, Army issues of PEMA type equipment to ARNG was considerably less than issues over the past three years. The impact resulting from a reduction in the projected issue level of modern standard tanks and field communications equipment was minimized to the extent possible by intensive control/management of equipment assets on hand. Expanded service support and more effective use of logistics units were emphasized as a means to promote unit training effectiveness.

The national fuel shortage had little adverse effect on Army National Guard. The FY 1974 ARNG fuel conservation program was most effective toward reduction of motor fuel requirements. CNGB required states to review training plans and identify any possible reductions in fuel requirements that could be made without interruption to mandatory training. The use of alternate training areas as well as increased use of commercial transportation was fully explored. This program resulted in widespread action to reduce fuel requirements. Problems in availability of fuel were, in all cases, solved by intensive coordination. No training was cancelled or curtailed in FY 1974 due to the shortage of motor fuel.

Positive action was continued to insure that all ARNG logistics support programs closely interface with the Army system. To this end, coordination between ARNG and Army Commands was sharply increased. The establishment of Army Readiness Regions in addition to the CONUS Armies and Army Forces Command greatly enhances the working relationship and understanding. A series of detailed briefings were presented Army commands to explain the ARNG logistics system and actions being taken to promote ARNG materiel readiness.

The program to provide 16 ARNG Combat Units (Divisions and high priority Brigades) with Army owned ADPE for conversion to the Army Division Logistics System (DLOGS) continued. This system provides for an automated property book and hand receipt accounts to command elements. Installation of this ADPE in high priority ARNG combat units scheduled for eary deployment is a positive mobilization preparedness action. This system insures rapid conversion (Plug-in Capability) to the active Army system in event of mobilization. During FY 1974 eight combat units were converted to DLOGS. Six were designated early deploying Armor and mechanized Infantry Brigades. Two ARNG Divisions, which were reorganized into a singular Division located in one state, were also converted to DLOGS. Such Division conversion has proven most effective to handle the heavy logistics workloads associated with Division support.

The ARNG program to update and improve logistic support procedures and regulations was continued during FY 1974. Increasing demands for improved mobilization readiness dictate agressive action to insure that ARNG combat units are prepared for rapid integration into the Army support system at time of mobilization. ARNG logistic controls management and reporting must closely interface with those prescribed for active Army units. All ARNG supply personnel must be well trained in Army procedures as well as regulatory requirements.

Progressive refinement of ARNG logistic publications to minimize change over requirements at mobilization : a primary objective in development of improved preparedness.

## Materiel Readiness

Mission requirements for mobilization readiness and the continuing shortage of modern equipment create a need for intensive management of all standard equipment on hand. In order to achieve improved unit readiness the best standard equipment available must be issued to the highest priority combat units. ARNG unit readiness is a paramount factor in total force plans and schedules, therefore, positive action is essential to insure proper equipment distribution.

Over the past two years, four actions directly affected the ARNG equipment distribution pattern: * Two Division Relocations; * Changes in Unit Priority; * Completion of DOD Tests; * Decrease Delay in PEMA Issues.

The resulting distribution did not effectively support mobilization readiness, therefore, redistribution was mandatory. In addition to the action listed, equipment requirements were increased by reorganization actions and the establishment of six heavy Brigades in connection with relocation of Divisions.

Project REDFRAM "Readiness From Redistribution of Army Materiel" was initiated during fourth quarter FY 1974 with the main battle tank as the first major equipment item studied. This first phase of PROJECT REDFRAM, involved physical movement of 787 tanks, or 30% of the tank assets on hand. Phase II of this project includes Self Propelled Artillery, Armored Personnel Carriers, Recovery Vehicle, AVLB, Wheeled Vehicles and other selected items of combat equipment. Phase II of



PROGRAM REDFRAM is expected to be completed during FY 1975. Following that, REDFRAM will be a continuing project to review equipment distribution and take action necessary to insure that equipment support is consistent with unit requirements priority.

The scope of project REDFRAM is broad, covering approximately 200 separate items of equipment. In the interest of effective equipment utilization and increased mobilization readiness, REDFRAM encompasses DA NGB controlled items including those major equipment in critical supply and or high dollar value equipment items.

The primary long range objective of PROJECT REDFRAM is increased mobilization readiness. In addition, the project will insure the maximum unit readiness with current assets, better support affiliation, and upgrade training and crew proficiency of the tank with which a unit will deploy. As a side benefit, the realignment of assets simplifies logistics support. As examples of increased readiness, redistribution of the main battle tank will equip 26 of 84 ARNG units with their authorized level of standard tanks. Redistribution of M110, 8" SP Artillery will result in one unit rated at C-1 and 12 additional units rated at C-3 on this major item line entry.

## Maintenance

The general condition of ARNG equipment is improving as a result of increased emphasis by commanders and maintenance managers at all levels. The influx of new equipment and strict adherence to repair parts supply priorities have also aided in this improvement. Continued efforts by commanders to improve organizational maintenance operations through training and added emphasis on correct use of diagnostic equipment has assisted measurably in raising the overall condition of Army National Guard equipment.

Direct and general support level maintenance backlogs during the first three quarters of FY 1974 were lower than those for like periods in FY 1973. Reductions can generally be attributed to the receipt of newer types and models of equipment which require less maintenance initially.

Army National Guard equipment requiring maintenance beyond the capability of the Combined Support Maintenance Shops (CSMS), Annual Training Equipment Pools (ATEP) and Transportation Aircraft Repair Shops (TARS) facilities is being accomplished at US Army Depots on a reimbursable basis. This depot maintenance support included work on aircraft and aircraft components, eight fuel dispensing semi-trailers, a water purifcation set van body and calibration support.

Issue of the new M113A1 armored personnel carriers (diesel engine) to US Army units in Europe permitted transfer of 1,446 of the older model M113 (gasoline engine) vehicles to the Army National Guard in an "as is" condition. These carriers required direct support and limited general support level maintenance to restore them to a combat deployable condition. Ownership remained with the National Inventory Control Point (NICP) until the carriers were repaired, with the cost of repair parts, and transportation being provided by DA. Although there has been some delay in receiving repair parts and Basic Issue Items (BII), over 1,000 of these carriers have been repaired to a serviceable condition with the remainder scheduled for completion in FY 1975. A large number of these carriers still require communications equipment which is currently scheduled for delivery in third quarter FY 1975.

Preliminary actions were initiated with US Army Materiel Command and the Commodity Commands concerned to upgrade the ARNG M109, 155MM self-propelled Howitzer fleet. Upgrading will include converting the artillery system to the extended range capability of the M109A1 model and updating of the automotive system. Two M109 Howitzers will be delivered to the depot during FY 1975 as a pilot program. Approximately 27 percent of the fleet will be converted during FY 1976, with the remainder scheduled for completion during FY 1977 and FY 1978.

The receipt of 2,300 Gama Goats generated new maintenance requirements at both the organizational and support maintenance levels. A series of seven multimedia audiovisual programs were developed for operator and maintenance training and distributed to the states concerned.

## Logistics Services

The National Guard Bureau considers authorized access to rapid communication service, including AUTOVON and AUTODIN, as highly essential to all Army National Guard activities. During FY 1974, the National Guard Bureau continued to review the overall Army National Guard communications support and provided essential additions, where justified. The review and evaluation is designed to provide Army National Guard activities with a communications system which is increasingly more responsive to operational demands and more adequate to fulfill mission essential requirements.

Communication studies performed on ARNG AUTOVON circuits by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company resulted in some additional AUTOVON service being approved by the US Army Communications Command for several ARNG activities.

This service is to cover the rapidly growing requirements for recruitment and retention offices as well as to provide communications for newly authorized activities.

The AUTODIN program for the ARNG is to provide AUTODIN access for both TAG and USPFO activities. It is planned that centralized AUTODIN terminals will be provided collocated AG/USPFO activities and a separate terminal for TAG and USPFO activities when they are not collocated. DA has approved the plan; with, OSD approval expected early in FY 1975. It is anticipated that AUTODIN support to the ARNG will become a reality in FY 1976.

Reacting to several complaints that ARNG flight activities were not reviewing "Safety of Flight" message in a timely manner, NGB has taken action to correct the problem. A TWX or TELEX machine has been authorized those ARNG flight facilities not having acess to communication facilities operating on a full-time (seven day) basis. This authorization should provide for the expeditious receipt of cited messages by aircraft operators thereby eliminating the adverse circumstances that may result if they are delayed.

The National Guard Bureau recognizes the need for a reduction of travel time to and from weekend training sites in order to maximize available training time. To this end and having experienced affirmative program accomplishments recently through the use of limited commercial transportation in support of IDT, the NGB in FY 1974 supported the commercial transportation requirements for IDT to the maximum extent possible consistent with budget limitations and DOD guidelines. However, organic vehicles were used to the maximum extent possible as long as this mode of transportation met mission requirements and provided no undue hardship. It is the intent of the National Guard Bureau to continue to satisfy these commercial transportation requirements to the maximum extent possible consistent with DOD guidelines and the availability of funds for this purpose.

## Logistics Procedures (Mechanized)

During FY 1974, action was continued to install Army-owned IBM 1401 second generation data processing equipment at the United States Property and Fiscal Office in each state. At end FY 1974, 43 states of the 44 equipped with IBM 407 ADPE have been converted to the 1401 configuration. Two of the eight largest states equipped with leased IBM 360-20 ADPE were also converted to a 1401 tape drive supported configuration. The more modern standard equipment now permits positive action toward full standardization and expansion of the logistics procedures. The increasing demands for improved mobilization readiness during FY 1974 generated intensive requirements for more accurate and timely logistics data. Throughout the year, the ARNG mechanized logistics system was closely evaluated to determine feasible improvements. A new program was developed to mechanize the accumulation and submission of depot level maintenace requirements.



Members of the Ohio Army National Guard construct a floor of a 40' Bailey Bridge built as a community service project for Ashtabula County residents.

# INSTALLATIONS

## Military Construction Program

The National Defense Facilities 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 nonarmory construction.

Congress approved during FY 1974 the construction of 27 armories for $9.1 million and 47 nonarmory projects for $19.3 million.

During FY 1974 23 armories and 35 nonarmory projects were awarded and their breakout is as follows:

| | Prior Year Projects | | FY74 Projects | | Totals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type Project | Number | Cost | Number | Cost | Number | Cost |
| Armory | 4 | $ 888 | 23 | $ 7,863 | 27 | $ 8,751 |
| Non-Armory | 6 | 3,068 | 35 | 17,730 | 41 | 20,798 |
| Total | 10 | 3,956 | 58 | 25,593 | 68 | 29,549 |

The nonarmory projects consisted of 15 organizational maintenance shops, 12 training facilities, seven aviation facilities, two combined support maintenance shops, two USPFO warehouses and offices, two annual training equipment pools and one DLOG facility.

A total of 20 projects worth $5,990,000 which have been authorized by Congress were not awarded during FY 1974 and will be accomplished during FY 1975.



Members of Company C, 1457th engineers race against the clock, trying to beat their own record at setting up a light, tactical pontoon bridge.

### Funding

Carryover funds from prior years for the Military Construction Army National Guard Program amounted to $3.0 million. An additional $35.2 million appropriation was made by the Congress (PL 92-160) bringing the total available to $38.2 million.

### Obligations

In the execution of the program, the total obligation for FY 1974 was $36,269,000 and the breakdown is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Armory | 8,792 |
| Nonarmory | 21,100 |
| Advance Planning and Design (A & E) | 2,897 |
| Minor Construction | 3,480 |
| Total | $36,269 |

The difference in the armory and nonarmory obligation figures and the awards noted above is due to construction contract change orders. With the $38.2 million available and the $36.3 million obligated, leaves $1.9 million carried over to FY 1975.

### Future Requirements

The Army National Guard operates and maintains facilities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. There are 2,753 armories used for home station assembly, storage and training. Additionally, there are over 2,400 administrative and logistical support facilities located in individual communities. There are also 62 state operated camps of various sizes including six of multi-brigade or divison capacity. Camp facilities are in accordance with approved master plans. A tabulation of facilities by general category is located in Table 17, Appendix F.



C H 47 Chinook helicopter air lifts a damaged Navy Avenger bomber from a remote mountaintop where it had crash landed during fire fighting operations near Yosemite, California

Approximately one-fifth of the facilities listed in Table 20, Appendix F, are not adequate to provide the intended support function and must be replaced The backlog of construction requirements at the beginning of FY 1972 was approximately $300 million at current prices Due to the increased amount of equipment issued the Guard units, and the increased emphasis placed on the reserve component readiness, both of which have created additional requirements for maintenance, storage and training facilities, and due to construction cost escalation, the construction backlog has increased to $500 million. The breakout of requirements is in Table 21, Appendix F.

Although other factors, such as personnel and equipment, are equally important, 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 700 ARNG units result in a 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 in an armory, state field training sites and certain designated semi active Army forts used for annual training. All of these nonarmory facilities are urgently required to support the training of units either during the year or during the two week annual training period. Any lack or inadequacy in these nonarmory

facilities, which are austere at best, will seriously detract from the achievement of prescribed training readiness goals.

In order to provide these needed facilities in a reasonable time frame and to minimize the adverse effect of the rapid rate of increase in construction costs, Departments of the Army and Defense have approved an increase in funding level for construction in FY 1975 to $59 million. Indications are that Congressional approval for this increase is pending.

## Real Property

The National Guard Bureau provides all possible assistance to the states in licensing available federally-owned facilities and in leasing appropriate privately-owned facilities for the Army National Guard. During FY 1974, the Army National Guard made use of 316 federally-owned facilities and 158 privately owned facilities under federal lease, including nine Army Advisor offices, 24 aircraft facilities, nine organizational maintenance shops, one U.S. Property and Fiscal Office and warehouse and 108 training area sites and ranges. Table 22, Appendix F, is a list of state operated camps.

## Support facilities

Federal funds in the amount of $8,822,500 were allotted under 51 separate service contracts with the states to operate, maintain and repair the nonarmory facilities of the Army National Guard.

These funds provide for the costs of



Guardsmen from the 433rd Signal Company warm up after a hard day at winter training at Camp Atterbury, Indiana.



Captain Richard Compton of the 111th Infantry takes careful aim while qualifying with a 45 caliber pistol at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation.



Welder from the 682nd Engineer Battalion of the Illinois Army National Guard repairs damaged steel work during annual training at Camp Atterbury, Indiana

utilities, operations, and for maintenance and repair of facilities such as USPFO offices and warehouses, combined support maintenance shops, organizational maintenance shops and Army aviation support shops required for the care and safeguarding of federal equipment and property used in the states to perform their intended federal missions.

In addition to funding under service contracts, O&M ARNG funds in the amount allotted of $1,899,300 were provided to support minor new construction projects, alterations, extensions and relocation of facilities.

## Training Sites

Annual Training sites are designed to provide for support of Army National Guard units during periods of annual training. Generally 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's quarters. In addition, range facilities of all kinds and tactical maneuver areas are provided to enhance combat readiness.

A total of $9,930,100 in federal funds were allotted to support the opening, operating, and closing costs as well as year-around operations and maintenance costs of annual training sites. Of this amount $2,817,500 was allotted for federal-controlled sites and $7,112,600 for state-controlled training sites. There are a total of 62 state operated training sites used by the Army National Guard in CONUS for annual training.

Weekend training sites are designed to provide minimum essential requirements for support of Army National Guard units during periods of weekend training. Construction is generally limited to more austere facilities required for the health and safety of troops and security of federal property. Weekend training was conducted at 240 separate weekend training sites. Federal funds in the amount of $3,227,315 were provided in support of this activity.

An additional amount of $604,800 was provided to accomplish minor construction projects at state operated training sites.



Artillerymen from the Kansas Army National Guard move to new firing positions during a night motor march at Fort Riley, Kansas



# Air National Guard

In FY 1974 the Air National Guard reached the highest readiness status in its history. This was accomplished during a period of change and unforseeable disruptions. As the first full year following United States disengagement in the Vietnam War, FY 1974 saw announced reductions in the active forces, and full implementation of the Total Force Policy. These factors required that greater reliance be placed on reserve forces to meet the nation's defense needs. At the same time, fuel shortages, budgetary limitation, and decreased external stimulli for Guard enlistments, could have been serious impediments to Air National Guard progress. In this confused environment, all objective measurements placed the Air National Guard's mission accomplishment ability at an excellent level. Additionally, support provided to the active forces by Air National Guard units was at a peacetime high. These achievements were the outcome of previous and continuing efforts to modernize equipment, expedite procurement and supply, streamline organizational structures, and recruit the highest quality personnel.

## COMPTROLLER

### Budget

The President's FY 1974 Budget totaled $726 million and included requirements for Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance, and Military Construction. The budget was based on the 1974 Air National Guard force structure, flying hours, air technician strength and military personnel strength contained in program guidance at the time of preparation. Subsequently, the Congress appropriated $177.5 million for Military Personnel, $514.2 million for Operation and Maintenance, and $20 million for Military Construction, for a total of $711.7 million.

Congressional action on the FY 1974 ANG Operation and Maintenance Appropriation resulted in a reduction of $10,250,000, $1,250,000 in Air Technicians, $8,100,000 resulting from energy conservation measures, $500,000 in depot maintenance and $400,000 for an anticipated shortfall in military drill strength. One hundred air technicians were tied to the $1,250,000 reduction and the language of the Congressional reports prohibited an increase in technician end strength without prior Congressional approval. A supplemental appropriation of $33,250,000 was requested to fund General Schedule employee pay raises, Wage Rate employee increases and a 1 February 1974 fuel price increase. An additional supplemental appropriation of $9,300,000 was required to support a 1 April 1974 fuel price increase and higher flying hour costs resulting from the slippage of flying hours from the first to the last half of the fiscal year, by which time fuel costs had nearly tripled. Congressional reductions caused the ANG to absorb $875,000 of the pay, supplemental and $3,000,000 of the fuel supplemental request.

In the National Guard Personnel, Air Force appropriation, the ANG initially requested a supplemental appropriation of $14,000,000 to support military pay increases. A shift in emphasis from nonprior service to prior service recruiting enabled the ANG to voluntarily absorb $7,000,000 of the supplemental request.

Fiscal Year 1974 reimbursable obligations for the support of other agencies and not included below were $230,000 in the Military Personnel Appropriation and $10,104,000 in Operation and Maintenance.





Mess personnel of the 187th TAC Recon Group prepare the noon meal during a weekend training assembly.

| | National Guard Personnel | O&M | Military Construction | Total ANG Appropriations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| President's Budget | $181.5 | $524.5 | $20.0 | $726.0 |
| Initial Appropriation | $177.5 | $514.2 | $20.0 | $711.7 |
| Prior Year Carryover | | | $ 5.3 | $ 5.3 |
| Supplemental Appropriation | $ 7.6 | $ 38.7 | | $ 46.3 |
| Final Availability | $185.1 | $552.9 | $25.3 | $763.3 |

Base procured equipment items having a unit cost of $1,000 or more are funded under the USAF "Other Procurement" appropriation. During FY 1974, $1,211,000 was made available to the Air National Guard for procurement of this equipment.

## Accounting and Finance

During FY 1974 the primary Accounting and Finance effort was the development of procedures required to convert base level accounting and Air Technician payroll functions to Air Force B3500 computer systems. Several improvements were also made in the procedures used for processing of financial reports at NGB level. A major revision of ANG mandays management procedures was started in FY 1974 and is scheduled for completion during the first quarter of FY 1975. In addition, Air Technician Time and Attendance procedures were revised and revision of attendance procedures for Inactive Duty Training initiated.

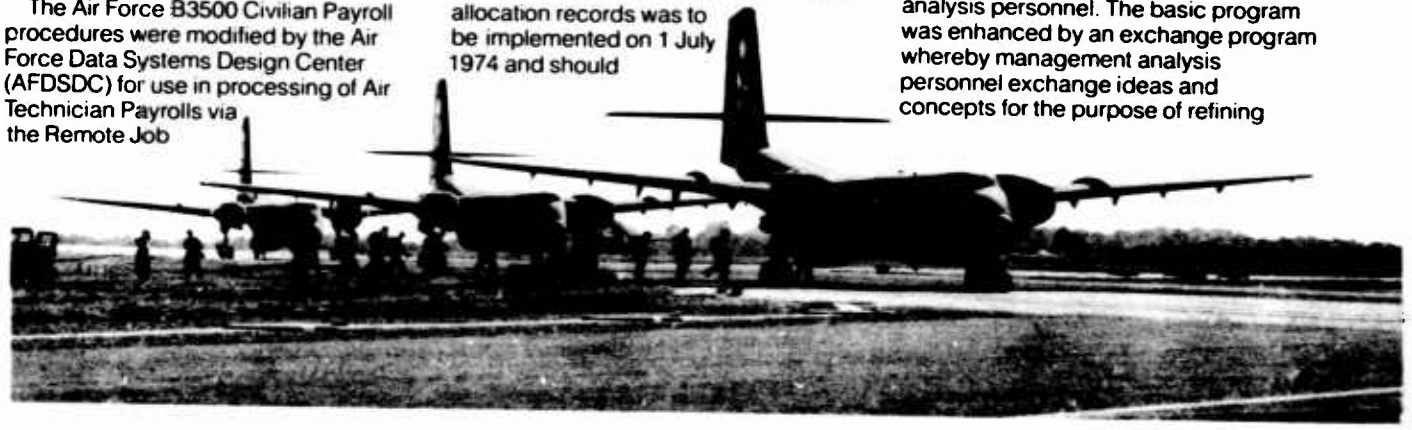
The Air Force B3500 Civilian Payroll procedures were modified by the Air Force Data Systems Design Center (AFDSDC) for use in processing of Air Technician Payrolls via the Remote Job Entry Terminal System (RJETS). Conversion of ANG accounting to the Air Force B3500 General Accounting System was coordinated with the Air Force Accounting and Finance Center and AFDSDC. The Air National Guard will implement these B3500 systems beginning in January 1975.

Purification of edit routines used in processing of base level financial reports was accomplished through coordination with the National Guard Computer Center. Revised mandays management procedures, to be published as an ANG directive during the first quarter of FY 1975, will simplify the accounting for military mandays. A new procedure for maintenance of fund allocation records was to be implemented on 1 July 1974 and should significantly decrease the potential for introduction of erroneous data into financial reports prepared by the National Guard Bureau.

Revised Air Technician Time and Attendance procedures were published as a part of ANGM 177-204. This revision responded to the deficiencies that were included in a Summary Report of Audit and incorporated other necessary changes. Development of revised Inactive Duty Training procedures was initiated during FY 1974 and will be completed by approximately 1 September 1975. The new Inactive Duty Training attendance procedures will be published initially as an ANG directive, but will ultimately be incorporated in AFM 177-105, Volume III.

## Management and Resources Analysis

The constant need for effective utilization of resources has caused increased emphasis to be placed on productive and viable management analysis services throughout the Air National Guard. Accordingly, a Management Analysis Program has been implemented to provide concepts and guidance to base level management analysis personnel. The basic program was enhanced by an exchange program whereby management analysis personnel exchange ideas and concepts for the purpose of refining



techniques for services rendered. Air National Guard Manual 178-01, currently being printed, will formalize the programs and standardize ANG policy and procedures to maximize program effectiveness. A resident training course for ANG airmen has been established to increase effectiveness of management analysis through formal training. Approval of a similar course for officers is anticipated. These actions are aimed at providing meaningful analysis of data to commanders in a timely manner as a basis for sound management decisions.

More effective use of automatic data processing (ADP) in support of the Air National Guard mission continued to receive emphasis during FY 1974. ADP management policies and procedures were published in an ANG manual titled "Management of Data Processing Equipment". Distribution of this manual to the 86 base data processing installations will be early in FY 1975.

The growth of the ANG and restricted budget allocations requires a high degree of management control, improved analyses and up-to-date information. Much of this management support can only be provided through utilization of ADP equipment and systems. This fact led the National Guard Bureau to initiate a study to review current and future ANG management information needs, and to develop a management information system (MIS) for the Air Directorate. A conceptual system will be recommended by the study team in August 1974.

The equipment selection process for the Remote Job Entry Terminal System (RJETS) is nearing completion with contract award scheduled for September 1974. RJETS installation is planned to begin early in calendar year 1975. This satellite system to Air Force base-level computers (B3500 and Univac 1050-II) will provide ANG base managers with data automation services in support of the peace time operations and training mission comparable to that of the active force. RJETS can also furnish in-place mission support to mobilized ANG units without systems modification. In support of the Air National Guard use of standard Air Force systems, a Special Assistant for ANG Affairs (Section 265, Title 10, USC) was assigned to the AF Data System Design Center during the year.

The Director, Air National Guard provided to the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Staff, USAF continuing special information on the programs and operations of the Air National Guard in its assigned role under the Department of Defense Total Force Policy. With continuation of the Guard's assumption of more active force missions through aircraft conversions and increased communications activities, particular effort was devoted to reporting these programs and events to the leadership of the Air Force.

# PERSONNEL

## Military Strength

On 30 June 1974, the strength of the Air National Guard was 93,884. The average strength for the year was 92,125 or 99.8% of the Congressional average floor of 92,291.

Intensified recruiting efforts in FY 1973 enabled the ANG to exceed the year-end program of 88,876. Therefore, the ANG entered FY 1974 with an on-board strength of 90,371 and a programmed congressional average of 92,291.

The ANG experienced difficulty attracting nonprior service individuals. However, prior service recruiting was very successful as was recruiting of blacks and women.

The retention rate for FY 1974 was 65 percent.

## Air National Guard Recruiting in FY 1974

The Air National Guard continued to recruit personnel for the Air Guard in larger quantities in FY 1974 than in previous years. Reaching the Congressional mandated goal of 92,473 at the end of FY 1974 was the objective. The Air National Guard exceeded the goal and ended the fiscal year with a 101.5 percent manned. Air Force personnel separating at nine CONUS bases were counseled by Air Guardsmen about the advantages of belonging to and participating in the Air National Guard. This In-Service Recruiting Program greatly enhanced the prior service pool that enlisted during FY 1974. The Palace Chase early release program separated 67 officers and 6 airmen for subsequent enlistment in the ANG during FY 1974. Both In-Service and Palace Chase programs have been widely publicized by USAF and have assisted the strength increase of the Air Guard.

103 recruiters at the four-week USAF Recruiting School, Lackland Military Training Center, Texas. The Air Guard has trained 251 personnel in recruiting techniques and procedures and is authorized 212 recruiting positions. Two recruiters are authorized at each Air National Guard flying location and one at the geographically separated units, i.e., Tac Control, Electronics Installation and Mobile Communications units containing over 200 authorized personnel.

## Personnel Data Systems

The Advanced Personnel Data System (APDS) was partially implemented in April 1974. Under this system, the active

duty. ANG and USAFR central site processing is accomplished on a Burroughs-6700 Computer at the Air Force Military Personnel Center (AFMPC), Randolph AFB, Texas. This integrated system, centrally designed at AFMPC, enhances the ANG mobilization readiness posture by facilitating the expeditious transfer of data and streamlining base level training requirements. APDS links the Personnel Division of the Directorate, ANG via a remote terminal to the AFMPC computer and provides the capability for introducing both update and inquiry transactions. Additionally, APDS features 127 displays of key personnel management statistics available to Directorate, ANG users through on-line inquiry. It is anticipated that the system will be fully operational in another 12 months.

## Education and Training

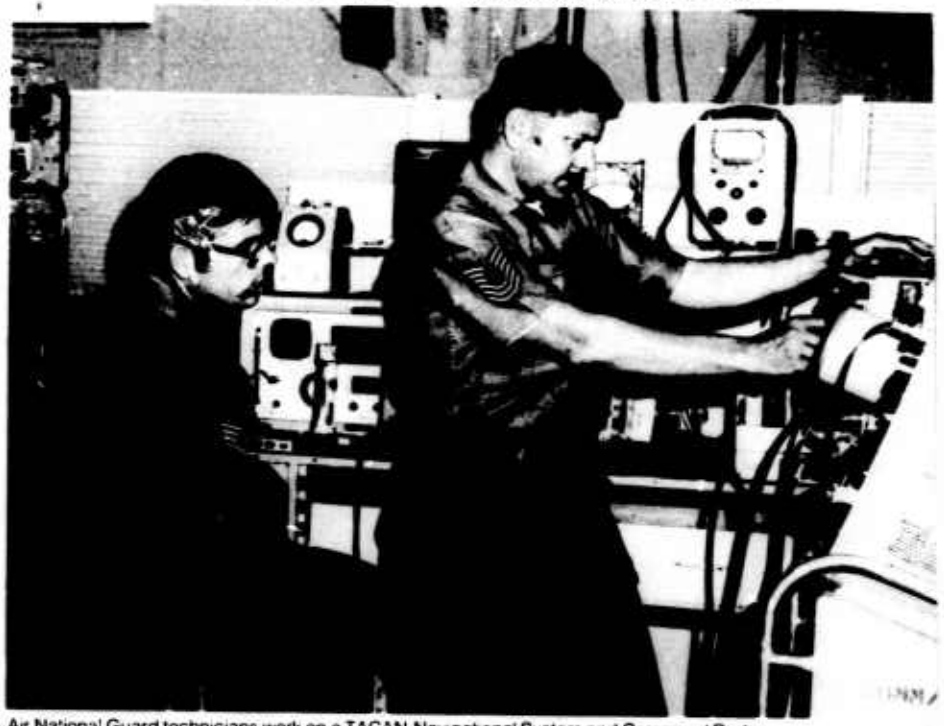
The Air National Guard school training program provides formal school training for qualified Guardsmen enabling them to be trained to meet mission requirements. Guardsmen also attend the same schools as Air Force personnel and meet the same prerequisites.
The ANG school program, comprised of four major categories - flight, technical, professional and recruit - ensures that ANG unit commanders get maximum assistance in achieving an adequately skilled unit.

### ANG Formal Schools

The ANG operates six formal schools. These schools provide both advanced technical and professional training to Army and Air National Guardsmen, USAF personnel and certain foreign nationals in the Military Assistance Program. Four of the schools are advanced flying schools providing combat crew training; one school provides maintenance technical training for the KC-97 and C-130 aircraft and the ANG Professional Military Education Center provides precommission training for individuals not attending USAF Officer Training Schools, leadership training for junior NCOs and professional military education for senior NCOs.

**F-100 Combat Crew Training School:** The 162nd Tactical Fighter Training Group (TFTG), Tucson, Arizona provides F-100 transition training for ANG pilots assigned to tactical fighter units. In addition, the 162d TFTG provides upgrade and maintenance training necessary to support the requirements of those units that converted to F-100 aircraft. The primary mission of the 162d TFTG is to provide advanced flying training for UPTs assigned to F-100 and F-104 units. During fiscal year 1974, a total of 143 students entered into courses conducted by the 162d TFTG.

**F-101B/F-102 Combat Crew Training School:** The 147th Fighter Group, Houston, Texas provides transition and intercept training for ANG F-101B and F-102 student pilots. Also other personnel concerned with Air Defense receive technical training here. Students are entered into one of three courses of varying lengths depending on their personal experience. UPTs and trainees not current in jet aircraft enter a



Air National Guard technicians work on a TACAN Navigational System and Command Radio.

four-week preinterceptor course to become qualified in jet aircraft. During fiscal year 1974, 76 pilots entered courses conducted by the 147th Fighter Group.

**RF-101 Replacement Training Unit (RTU):** The 189th Tactical Reconnaissance Group, Little Rock, Arkansas provides transition training for ANG UPTs assigned to RF-101 units. During FY 1974, 10 ANG pilots entered training courses conducted by the 189th TRG.

**F-105 Combat Crew Training School:** The 184th Tactical Fighter Training Group, McConnell AFB, Kansas provides advanced flying training for ANG and AF Reserve aircrews assigned to F-105 units. During FY 1974, 16 ANG pilots and 11 Air Force Reserve pilots entered training courses conducted by the 184th TFTG.

**133d Field Training Flight (FTF):** The 133d Field Training Flight, St. Paul, Minnesota provides maintenance and technical training for aircrews assigned to the KC-97 and C-130 aircraft. Courses are offered in Aircrew Familiarization (2 weeks), Basic Loadmaster (5 weeks), and Flight Engineer Technician Cruise Control (12 weeks). Since FY 1971, the 133d FTF has been assigned as a Mobile Training Team (MTT) and aided in the timely training needed to support ANG units converting to the KC-97 and C-130 aircraft. During FY 1974 the 133d FTF provided training for 1,761 officers and airmen of the ANG, the USAF and Military Assistance Program.

**The Air National Guard Professional Military Education Center**

The Air National Guard operates three professional military schools at McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee. The oldest and the largest of the three schools is the ANG NCO Academy established in 1968. During fiscal year 1971, a Leadership School for junior NCOs was established and an Officers Preparatory Academy (now known as the Academy of Military Science) conducted its first class in April of 1971.

**ANG Leadership School:** The Leadership School curriculum consists of 138 academic hours in the following subject areas: Human Relations in Leadership, World Affairs, Communicative Skills, Supervision and Management, and Military Training. The course is offered in two two-week segments for Guardsmen in the grades of E-3, E-4 and E-5. The two-week courses afford Guardsmen, who cannot take more than two weeks of military training each year, an opportunity to complete the prescribed course.

**ANG NCO Academy:** The NCO Academy curriculum, consisting of 225 academic hours, is devoted to the same basic areas as the Leadership School. Like the Leadership School, the ANG NCO Academy offers special two-week courses to enable Guardsmen the opportunity to attend in two segments. In addition, a regular five-and-one-half-week course is offered. Graduates of the NCO Academy are authorized to wear the NCO Academy Ribbon.

**ANG Academy of Military Science:** The Academy of Military Science provides the ANG officer selectee with his initial military training. Officer candidates attend the course in pay grade of E-5 or their former enlisted grade, if higher, and are commissioned upon graduation. For the present, priority for selection is being given to UPT and UNT candidates; however, the goal of the Academy is to provide the initial military training for all officer candidates in the ANG.



Air National Guard Sergeant keeps track of the status of close air support missions as Hot Wheels II progresses.



Senior Master Sergeant Lawrence Wright mans the workload control panel for an Air National Guard Avionics Shop.

## AIR SURGEON

The Air National Guard Medical Service provided a Physical Standards and Aerospace Medicine program during FY 1974 for 11,351 officers and 76,263 airmen or a total of 87,614 personnel. In addition to the performance of regular periodic physical examinations this included industrial and occupational medical surveillance and a care-of-flyer program for 5,200 officers and 1,900 enlisted crew members.

The Air National Guard Medical Service provided the following direct support through either specific tasks or training in FY 1974:

Accomplish physical examinations at Air National Guard facilities for the military services enlistment program, service academy applicants, ROTC appointments, annual flying examinations (Air Force), annual flying and period examinations for Army aviators, various physical examinations for the Navy including flying examinations.

Direct patient care support provided by ANG medical units and personnel during annual training with active duty facilities.

Administer immunizations to active duty personnel in isolated locations when requested.

Provide information and guidance for POW MIA next of kin.

The above tasks were performed with assignment of 1 Active Air Force Flight Surgeon, 2 Active Air Force Health Administrators and 214 full-time ANG Medical Technicians.



Staff Sergeant David Sr... of the North Carolina Air National Guard's 156th AMEF gains valuable training while at the same time performing a community service at the Charlotte Rehabilitation Hospital

The ANG Medical Service personnel authorized and assigned during FY 1974 in a training status are outlined in Table II, Appendix G.

The Air National Guard Medical Service is organized on a basis which makes each TAC organization self-sufficient with its own medical service support. Air Guard physicians provide aircrew coverage for daily flying activities, unit training assemblies and field training.

During FY 1974 the ANG took action to upgrade the position of Chief Medical Technician at each base from GS-8 to GS-9, and increased the authorizations to provide two technicians at most bases. In addition, an ANG Medical Technicians Association was arranged and a Nurses Association is being established to stimulate activity and motivate personnel in these areas of interest.

## PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

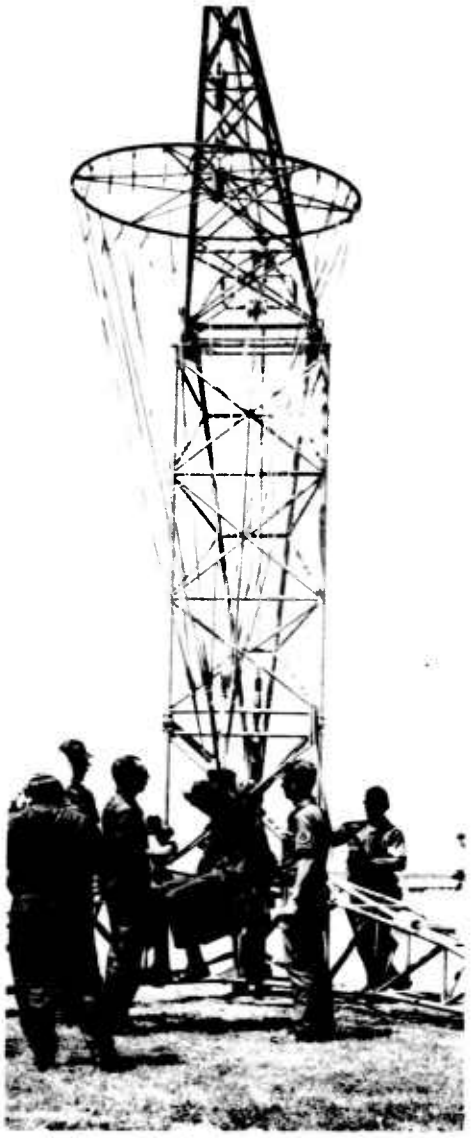
### Organization

As of 30 June 1974, the Air National Guard had 1,046 federally recognized units. Flying units were organized into 24 wings, 92 groups, and 92 squadrons. The number of support units and non-flying units was 838. The total authorized military strength was 102,580.

The Air National Guard force structure is reflected in Table 13, Appendix G.

### Conversions

During FY 1974 there were four significant aircraft conversions which continued the modernization and updating of Air National Guard forces. Two units of aging F-100Ds the 140th Tactical Fighter Group at Buckley ANGB Colorado and the 150th Tactical Fighter Group at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico were



Air National Guard pilots engage in a hanging harness drill during emergency procedures training.

reequipped with A-7Ds. These first-line aircraft have added substantially to the ANG's capability to perform tactical fighter missions. The third and fourth units involved in conversions received EB-57 aircraft and corresponding Electrical Warfare Missions. To accept EB-57s, the 190th Tactical Bombardment Group at Forbes AFB, Kansas, relinquished its B-57G tactical bombers, and reorganized to a Defense Systems Evaluation Group. The 158th Fighter Interception Group at Burlington, Vermont, replaced its F-102s with EB-57s, and became a second Defense Systems Evaluation Group instead of an Air Defense unit.

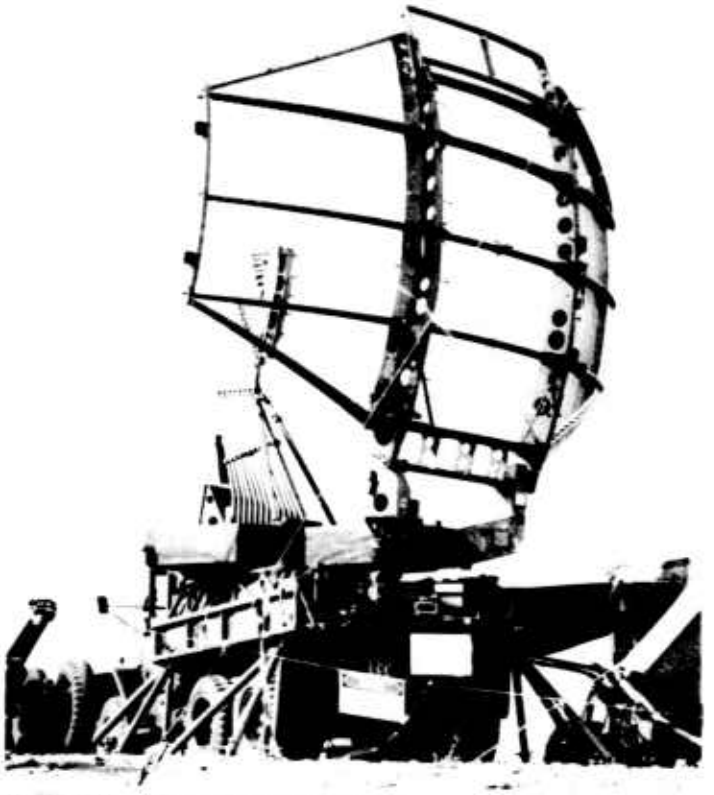
## Air Technician Program

The Air Technician Program continued to expand during FY 1974 commensurate with the assignment of highly sophisticated weapons systems into the Air National Guard inventory. The Air Technician Program experienced an actual growth of 1,201 air technicians which resulted in a 30 June 1974 end-strength of 22,106.

## Flying Hour Program

The Air National Guard flew a total of 405,428 hours during FY 1974, against an adjusted program of 401,284 hours. Thus, actual flying exceeded the program by 4,144 hours, for a variance of only 1.03%.

Air National Guard flying units started the year with a program of 432,206 hours, and actual flying was slightly ahead of schedule in early October 1973. At that time, the energy crisis and fuel conservation efforts caused a serious reduction in flying activity. The reduction culminated in a total stand down of Air National Guard aircraft from 21 December 1973 until 7 January 1974. After the stand down was lifted, flying hours were reprogrammed to comply with fuel conservation guidelines. The new program was 406,284 hours. In March 1974 the figure was again adjusted downward because of budget limitations. The final program of 401,284 hours was an ambitious one when viewed in the light of fuel shortage induced flying curtailments, but was met and exceeded by Air National Guard aircrews.



AN/TTS-43 Mobile Ground Radar set is employed in a field environment.

## AEROSPACE SAFETY

The Air National Guard completed FY 1974 with a 4.9 major aircraft accident rate for each 100,000 hours flown. This was a decrease from the 6.5 rate of the previous year.

There were 28 major aircraft accidents in FY 1973 and 20 in FY 1974. Pilot factor accounted for 55 percent of FY 1974 major accidents and was to some degree a result of lower than normal pilot proficiency, the Department of Defense directed the ANG grounding during the period 21 December 1973 through 7 January 1974 due to the national fuel crisis. In FY 1974 the ANG flew approximately 24,830 hours below its FY 1973 total.

Forty ANG units received USAF Flying Safety certificates, four received Missile Safety certificates, and one received a certificate for Explosive and Nuclear Safety. These awards are a testimony to the accomplishment of these units. The Explosive Safety Award is the first to be received in the Air Nation Guard.

See Table 16, Appendix G for ANG accident statistics.

## PLANS AND OPERATIONS

### Aerospace Defense Command Units

By the end of FY 1974 all ADC/ANG units had completed their conversions to the F-106 for a total of four units reporting operationally ready. The four Fighter Interception Groups were 102d Otis ANGB, Massachusetts, 120th Great Falls, Montana; 177th Atlantic City, New Jersey; 191st Selfridge ANGB, Michigan. Two additional units, the 125th Jacksonville, Florida and the 144th Fresno, California prepared to begin converting from the F-102 to the F-106 beginning 1 July 1974. One ANG/TAC unit joined ADC forces when the 190th BTG at Forbes ANGB, Kansas began converting from the B-57G to the EB-57. This unit and the 158th FIG Burlington Vermont, also converting to the EB-57 from the F-102, will begin a new mission for the ANG. This mission gives each unit a new designation of "Defense System Evaluation Group". The crew of each aircraft pilot and Electronic Warfare Officer, will provide Electronic Countermeasure training to Army and Air Defense forces of the United States and Canada, including Fighter Interceptor Groups of the ANG. Although still undergoing conversion, the units have been complemented by Hq ADC for voluntarily providing ECM training to NORAD forces during pilot/EWO training flights.

### Tactical Air Command Units

#### Tactical Airlift

The tactical airlift fleet consisted of eleven C-130 units, one unit of C-123s in Alaska, and one unit of C-7s at McGuire AFB, New Jersey. Seven of the C-130 units were equipped with the "A" model aircraft, three units were equipped with "Bs", while only one unit had the "E" model. In addition to a total of 69 C-130s, the tactical airlift fleet was comprised of 8 C-123 and 13 C-7 aircraft.

All units during the past fiscal year accomplished all local training requirements and were in a combat ready status. Twenty-three percent achieved a C-1 rating, sixty-nine percent were C-2, and eight percent of the tactical airlift fleet were in a C-3 status. USREDCOM requirements were actively supported. Scheduling was provided by the ANG Field Support Center at Edgewood, Maryland.

The following JCS exercises were supported by ANG C-130 aircraft during the year: Ember Dawn — Alaska, 4 aircraft; Flintlock — Europe, 2 aircraft; Deep Furrow — Europe, 4 aircraft; Crested Cap — Europe, 4 aircraft; Creek Bee — Europe, 4 aircraft; Solid Shield — CONUS, 10 aircraft.

In support of the Strategic Air Command the ANG flew 179 sorties, hauling 6,249 passengers, 283.4 tons of cargo, logging 1,307.3 hours. This mission, known as Coronet Satellite, provided transportation for rotational missile crews and their equipment.

The Air National Guard continues to provide support to aid civil authorities in domestic emergencies. On 27 March 1974 the 176th Tactical Airlift Group, Kulis ANG Base, Alaska, used two C123J aircraft to airlift a generator to replace one which had failed. It was the town's only source of power. The unit also supplied four aircraft to airlift emergency equipment from Anchorage to Bethel during a flood. On 1 April 1974, the 118th Tactical Airlift Group, Nashville, Tennessee used one aircraft to airlift 1.5 tons of material and five passengers to assist the community after a tornado.

#### Tactical Fighter Units

In FY 1974 the ANG continued to upgrade and modernize its Tactical Fighter Force by converting two F-100 units to A-7D aircraft. Units completing their conversions were the 150TFG, Kirtland AFB NM and the 140TFW Buckley ANGB Colorado.

The 150TFG was selected as the first ANG unit to receive A-7D aircraft. The first aircraft was received from LTV Aerospace Corporation plant facilities on 19 Sept. 73. Eighty-five percent of the aircraft were received by 17 Jan 74. Aircrew and maintenance training was accomplished in a timely fashion. On 1 Apr 74, the 150TFG reported C-3 status to become the first ANG unit to attain combat ready status in the A-7D aircraft.

The 150TFG received 24 A-7D aircraft and assumed the Defense System Evaluation (DSE) mission in support of

the Department of Army Defense Artillery testing upon the deactivation of Det 1 HQ NMANG in FY 4/74.

The 140TFG received its first A-7D in Dec 73. Eighty-five percent of the aircraft were received by April 1974. The 140TFG became Combat Ready on 15 Sept 74.

Three ANG units in FY 1975 and one in FY 1976 will convert to A-7D aircraft.

Two A-7D Total Mission Simulator Aircraft (TMSA) are being produced to support the ANG A-7D training requirements. The first one will be installed at Buckley ANG Base in FY 4/75.

**Tactical Reconnaissance Units**

ANG tactical reconnaissance units which began conversion to RF-4C aircraft in FY 1972 all reached a combat ready C-status in FY 1974. The unusually long conversion time was due to short notice of conversion implementation and sophistication of the new weapon system.

All of the reconnaissance units are now equipped with an operational WS430B photo processing and interpretation facility.

**Tactical Air Support**

The five Air National Guard Tactical Air Support units improved their combat readiness significantly in FY 1974. Adjustments to rated manning have provided more realistic and attainable readiness goals in both personnel and equipment. Extensive joint and unilateral training activities have contributed greatly to a broader base of experience and increasing capability for these units. The Tactical Air Support Groups additionally provide support for various Department of Defense tests of the Army National Guard's readiness. Recent reductions in active Tactical Air Support forces will place an even greater reliance on Air National Guard units.

## Military Airlift Command Units

**Strategic Airlift**

Military Airlift Command gained C-124 units, reduced from a 1971 high of ten units to only three Military Airlift Groups in FY 1973, continued to augment the MAC outsize airlift effort during FY 1974. During the fiscal year, the ANG airlift fleet (both MAC-and TAC - gained aircraft) flew a total of 2,451 missions and logged 11,074 flying hours. While performing these missions, 3,813 tons and 24,772 personnel were airlifted in support of various agencies of the Department of Defense. The following are airlift highlights of the year:

**Project Coin Assist**

Space available airlift was provided under Project Coin Assist for the annual meeting of the National League of Families (next of kin of MIA personnel) on 27-30 June 1974. This year, the meeting was held at Offutt AFB, Nebraska, after being conducted for several years in Washington DC. A total of 291 next of kin personnel were airlifted roundtrip from 28 Department of Defense bases within the United States by five ANG, eight Air Force, two Air Force Reserve and two Navy aircraft.

**C-124 Augmentation of MAC**

In addition to the C-5A, the Douglas C-124 "Globemaster" is the only DOD transport capable of airlifting "outsize" cargo items. The three remaining ANG C-124 units continued to augment the Military Airlift Command as requested. MAC funded missions operated monthly into channel destinations such as Adana, Turkey and supported special assignment missions to Pacific islands of the Marshall group, as well as other remote bases.

**Microwave Landing System Tests**

Support was provided by three units of the Air National Guard for the Microwave Landing System under development by the United States which was tested and refined by the Federal Aviation Administration during the first half of FY 1974. The system is designed to replace present terminal subsystems, (e.g. ILS and GCA), and to provide desired performance for all types of aircraft on a world-wide basis. Since the system will eventually be sanctioned by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the impacts of the tests conducted by NASA at Wallops, Virginia and Atlantic City, New Jersy are significant. The tests conducted over a 10-week period required a "high profile" transport for radiation pattern evaluation. At the request of FAA, ANG C-124 aircraft from three units supported both ground and approach flying requirements.

**Aerial Refueling**

**Operation Creek Party**

The aerial refueling support by the ANG KC-97L tanker force of Air Force tactical fighter and reconnaissance aircraft in Europe completed a seventh successful year in May 1974. During FY 1974 the tanker units flew 656 sorties, completed 4,233 hookups and off-loaded 14,656,254 pounds of fuel.

**Integrated Tacs Training**

TAC-and ADC-gained flying units participated with Tactical Control, Tactical Air Support, and Mobile Communications Groups in five major Air National Guard training exercises. These exercises were coordinated by the ANG Plans and Operations Division. This division also scheduled Tactical Air Support Groups participation in ARNG Command Post and Field Training Exercises; scheduled ANG Weapons Controller and Controller Technicians for advanced training with the 147th Fighter Interceptor Group (ANG), Ellington AFB;

provided tactical air support for Williamson Study Group Tests at Ft. Stewart, Georgia, Camp Drum, New York, and Camp Irwin, California, and coordinated unit training assembly simulation missions involving complete tactical air control systems.



Air National Guard Sergeant loads a film canister into an RF4C prior to a reconnaissance flight.

# COMMUNICATIONS/ ELECTRONICS AND METEOROLOGY

During FY 1974 the ANG Communications-Electronics and Meteorology units continued progress toward achieving full combat readiness. New communications and electronics equipment procurement programs were initiated and funded and are now in the first stages of procurement by the Air Force Logistics Command. Receipt of that equipment, redistribution of existing vehicle assets within the ANG, and redoubled recruiting efforts at the base and unit level are predicted to bring units to full combat potential at the earliest possible time.

Training continued by participating in JCS exercises with the active forces and by concentrated training exercises generated within the ANG and executed by deployment under simulated wartime conditions in complete system configuration.

## Base Communications

The overall base communications support provided in FY 1974 was improved by the addition of new switchboards, Autovon circuitry and new fourth generation DCT 1000 Autodin terminals. The state-of-the-art is continually changing in the field of base communications and the National Guard Bureau is trying to stay abreast of these changes.

**Communications Flights (Support):** A large number of personnel from the Communications Flights were used to provide assistance to the active duty communications units at several Air Force bases during FY 1974.

**Tactical Control Units**

During FY 1974 the Air National Guard Tactical Control Groups continued concentrated training in the operation and maintenance of the two automated Tactical Control Systems (407L) assigned by the Air Force in CY 1972. Two 407L equipped squadrons participated in JCS exercises during FY 1974. The 102nd Tactical Control Squadron, Rhode Island ANG, provided a Control Reporting Center in Exercise Black Hawk III in the Panama Canal Zone during the period 24 Mar-4 April 1974. The unit was commended by the commander in chief, Southern Command in the final exercise report for outstanding contribution to the success of the exercise. The 115th Tactical Control Squadron, Dothan, Alabama provided a Control Reporting Post to Exercise Solid Shield IX, in the Southeastern United States during the period. The 115th Squadron was also commended for its part in that exercise by the exercise commander.

The four manual Tactical Control Groups and subordinate units participated in ANG exercises designed to simulate, as closely as possible, deployments and conditions that will exist when units are federalized.

Significant progress was made in equipping the four manual Tactical



RF4Cs from the Alabama Air National Guard fly by in tight formation.

Control Groups (nonautomated) in FY 1974. The FY 1974 Readiness Supplemental was enacted on 8 June 1974 and the Air Force received $51.5 million to procure radar and communications equipment for both the active and the ANG units. An ad hoc committee was formed to arrange the procurement priorities to accommodate the total force. The priority list includes sufficient radar and communications equipment within the funds allocated to equip all ANG Tactical Control Groups and Mobile Communications Groups with sufficient modern equipment to give them C-3 or higher readiness status in the equipping area of measurement. All equipment on the priority list was certified by the Air Force Logistics Command as being procurable and funds can be obligated within six months of the time of appropriation. In the interim, effective training was accomplished by the use of other than latest state-of-the-art equipment.

A vehicle shortage problem was well on the way to solution. Truck shortages (M-35) were filled and it is now projected that all units will be satisfactorily equipped in the vehicle area by 31 October 1974.

Much progress was also made in the personnel area. In January 1974 twelve units in the Tactical Control mission were unsatisfactory because of personnel shortages. In the most recent report only two units remained at C-4 because of personnel shortages. Both units project a satisfactory situation before the end of CY 1974.

In summary, great improvement was made in the readiness status of ANG Communications-Electronics units in FY 1974. Improvements will continue until all are equipped, manned and trained to provide the Air Force and Department of Defense with a highly usable force in emergencies and contingencies.

## Electronics Installation Squadrons

During FY 1974 the 19 Air National Guard Electronics Installation Squadrons continued to train at Air Force bases both in the CONUS and at overseas locations by engineering, installing, and maintaining ground communications-electronics equipment and systems.

Also during the year the gaining command (Air Force Communications Service) requested volunteer participation to augment active units in Germany, Spain, Turkey, Hawaii, and the Philippines. All ANG volunteers were in an active duty status for periods of 31/139 days.

The Air Force authorized 21,000 mandays to AFCS for use by the ANG in FY 1974 to augment the active forces in the CONUS and European and Pacific areas.

## Weather Flights

Thirty-one ANG Weather Flights collocated with ANG flying units provide weather forecasting and observer service during unit training assemblies and annual training periods. Eight flights were trained and equipped to support the eight Army National Guard Divisions. Both types of units deployed during FY 1974 in support of exercises.

## Mobile Communications Units

There were no organizational changes during FY 1974 which affected the mobile communications unit structure, i.e., six CONUS groups, consisting of six Air Force Component Headquarters Squadrons, four Tactical Air Base Squadrons, 16 Contingency Squadrons, seven Flight Facilities Flights, four Mobile Communications Flights, and two Air Traffic Regulation Center Flights; and



Pilots receive a last minute briefing prior to their training mission

one Tactical Air Base Squadron, two Flight Facilities Flights and two Mobile Communications Flights in Hawaii independent of the CONUS group structure. The 50 units show an improved status in both overall combat readiness and personnel on board over the FY 1973 figures, with the majority of units reporting C-2 and in excess of 80 percent of authorized personnel. Several units have achieved a 90 percent or greater personnel status.

Elements of several Mobile Communications units participated in direct support efforts to the active establishment during the reporting period. JCS sponsored exercises, such as Solid Shield provided excellent opportunities for the communications units to test their mobility training and the capability to install, operate, and maintain tactical communications facilities supporting the Air Force tactical commander. The ability to support the Air Force mission was tested on numerous occasions throughout the year as units were requested to deploy equipment and personnel to active installations. Several deployments of the AN/TSW-7 Mobile Control Tower were made to furnish air traffic control facilities during the IRAN of fixed tower consoles, including Langley and Tyndall Air Force Bases. The Air Force research and development mission was supported through the deployment of an AN/TRC-97A tropospheric scatter radio system. The newest equipment items in the ANG mobile communications inventory, the vanized digital subscriber terminal equipment (DSTE) were deployed as emergency mission support to Pease and Mather Air Force Bases. The exceptional condition and availability of ANG communications equipment was recognized and appreciated by both the Air Force Communications Service and the user organizations.

Equipment transfers from active mobile communications groups to ANG units, under AFCS Programming Plan 5-73, continued through FY 1974 with variable results. In several instances the equipment was received in less than technical order required condition. Continuing efforts are underway to preclude this situation. Unfortunately, the AFCS effort to equip these units has not and will not provide each type element an equal capability in terms of like equipment items. Sufficient numbers of equipment are not available in the inventory to allow such equipage and the continuing TRI-TAC program prevents the procurement of many items which, while currently considered state-of-the-art, are required to provide balanced capability.

Early in the reporting period the Air Staff directed the two ANG 407L equipped Air Force Component Headquarters squadrons transfer one AN/TTC-30 Electronic Telephone Switching System, one AN/TSC-62 Technical Control Facility and one AN/TGC-27 Communications Central to the two ANG 407L Tactical Control Center Squadrons. The loss of these facilities hampered the training efforts of the affected communications units although later in the year the AN/TTC-30's were replaced with a smaller, but more mobile switchboard, the AN/TTC-22.

The effectiveness of the mobile units was expected to increase sharply with the transfer of newer equipment from the active force under the auspices of AFCS Program Action Document 6-74.



Illinois Air National Guard KC97 Tanker refuels F-100s during a flight to Puerto Rico.

however, the Air Staff again intervened to direct transfer of much of the equipment to ANG Tactical Control units. This direction also included the transfer of AN TRC-97A tropo radio sets from Mobile Communications units to Tactical Control units in exchange for heavier, less desirable AN TRC-66A tropo radio sets. Approximately 20 of each radio set were involved. As the fiscal year closed the situation had not been resolved, although it was apparent that an exchange of the radios would affect the combat readiness, morale, and recruiting efforts of the Mobile Communications units involved.

The condition of the two Air Traffic Regulation Center (ATRC) Flights organized late in FY 1973 was somewhat distressing during FY 1974. The flights were authorized 19 personnel — all in the air traffic controller career field. The recruiting effort was not successful through the end of the fiscal year and the flights did not achieve a satisfactory manning level. The shortage of ATC personnel also affected active units, but the presence of only two such units in the ANG presented a high visibility. The ATRC Flights are assigned organizationally to the 226th and 253rd Mobile Communications Groups respectively; however, they are collocated with and under the command of the 407L equipped Tactical Air Control Groups. While this situation does not necessarily indicate a problem, it must be noted that the weapons controller personnel so necessary to the tactical control function must meet the same requirements as air traffic controllers.

Much of the training and planning by the Mobile Communications units during the past year was directed to preparation for operational readiness inspections. The gaining command, AFCS, was anxious to test ORI criteria for application to the ANG units.

The authorization of war readiness spares kits (WRSK) for the greater majority of the communications units was a welcome indicator of the validity of the existence of these units. Commanders and staff personnel devoted considerable time and expertise to identifying requirements, establishing facilities and actually building up the kits. This is a continuing effort, not limited to the reporting period.

The ANG Mobile Communications units continued in FY 1974 as viable entities, providing valuable support to the Air Force and meeting the training requirements of the gaining command.



Pilots prepare to get wet during water survival training conducted by the Alabama Air National Guard

# AIR LOGISTICS

## Aircraft Inventory

The Air National Guard assigned aircraft inventory decreased by 59 aircraft during the year. The 103 replacement aircraft did not equal the 162 losses, however, there is a steady trend that continues to reflect modernization of the ANG fleet under the "Total Force Policy." The A-7D, along with additional F-106s and the EB-57B aircraft replaced some of the F-100 and B-57G aircraft. Additional F-106s added to the inventory enabled the phase out of our older F-102 aircraft. While the support aircraft inventory remained relatively stable throughout the year, the most significant change was the replacement of the T-29A and C-54 aircraft with the T-29C.

## Maintenance Engineering

In FY 1974 programmed depot maintenance at contractor and AFLC facilities was accomplished on 13 C-124s, 32 C-130s, two C-131s, 18 KC-97s, two F-4Cs, 164 F-100s, 26 F-101s, 29 F-105s, 24 F-106s, six RF-4Cs, 24 RF-101s, six T-29s and 16 T-33s. In addition, 9 C-119s and 41 F-102s were processed through programmed depot maintenance programs at home station utilizing contract field team personnel to accomplish the work. Several major modification programs were initiated this year to enhance capability or correct deficiencies. Some of these were: C-119 changed propeller systems to enhance engine operation; KC-97 added increased engine oil capacity to increase effective range; F-RF-4 replaced electrical connectors to correct deficiencies in insulation material and reworked fuel cell cavities to correct safety of flight deficiencies; F-105B replaced deficient electrical connectors; F-106 installed improved power

generating system for automatic weapons control system; T-33 correction of major structural deficiencies in wings and fuselage. Many of these programs were accomplished at ANG units using contract field team personnel for the actual modification work with ANG personnel preparing the aircraft for work and performing checkout of systems prior to returning aircraft to service.

## Facilities and Equipment

**Equipment:** As a result of weapon system conversions, both on-going and projected, and changes in related mission responsibilities, the ANG equipment authorization posture was significantly aggrandized during FY 1974, with an increase of approximately $47 million in equipment authorizations. At the end of FY 1974 the dollar value of the total ANG equipment authorization was $830 million. Those authorizations represented an authorization/inventory of approximately 800,000 pieces of equipment. To exercise managerial surveillance and control over this vast inventory the ANG maintained in excess of 332,000 accountable records. On a comparative basis the ANG, as a parent command, had the largest essential accountable record count in the Air Force exceeding the nearest regular major command by 50,000 records.



Michigan Air National Guard radio operator receives on the job training.

Efforts were continued throughout FY 1974 to review and update Tables of Allowance to meet new requirements generated as a result of Weapon Systems conversions and mission expansions within the ANG. Those Tables of Allowance applicable to Tactical Control Units received special emphasis during this period.

The ANG Command Equipment Management Office (CEMO) implemented a specialized program designed to improve the monthly equipment reporting accuracy rate of base level Equipment Management Offices (EMOs). To date the program has proven to be infinitely successful with some ANG units achieving a 100 percent accuracy rate. As of 15 June 1974 the ANG overall accuracy rate was 99.2 percent exceeding the USAF world-wide rate of 98.4 percent.

The ANG policy of inspecting/accepting only combat serviceable equipment was redefined during FY 1974 to provide for conditional acceptance of equipment items to accommodate the overhaul/repair of such items prior to transfer to the ANG. This policy change will result in qualitatively better equipment entering the ANG inventory, and will minimize the acceptance of equipment items which, though technically serviceable, are in marginal condition.

ANG implementation of the Program Communication Support Program (PCSP) was initiated during 1974 and all ANG units are currently in the process of converting from the Equipment Authorization Inventory Data (EAID) reporting system to PCSP reporting of fixed communication equipment. The transition from EAID to PCSP reporting is expected to be completed by early 1975.

**Supply System:** Effective aviation fuel support to ANG units was sustained throughout the period of the FY 1974 fuel crisis. Extensive coordination with the Defense Fuels Supply Center insured that available petroleum stocks were positioned so as to achieve and maintain an optimum support posture. Additionally, fuel conservation measures instituted by flying activities significantly reduced fuel consumption while allowing most essential training requirements to be met. Those fuel conservation practices initiated during the crisis are being continued across-the-board by the ANG in contributing toward the overall Air Force goal of reducing fuel consumption.

Major improvements were made in the Base Supplies and Equipment Budget Requirements Reports (ANG S-105). Changes made now allow each ANG base to prepare its report by using an NGB developed computer program which can be run on the supporting UNIVAC 1050-II. These revised reporting techniques insure a high degree of accuracy with a minimum amount of manual effort. A residual benefit derived from the new reporting procedure is that the new report also serves as an excellent managerial tool for use by local managers in exercising control over supplies and equipment funds.

**System Support:** Throughout FY 1973 chaff was in critical short supply and training requirements for some units had to be waived. Beginning with the first quarter FY 1974 the availability of chaff improved considerably, and by the end of FY 1974 quantities available to ANG ADC-gained units were sufficient to permit all units to fly their required chaff missions.

With the conversion of the 190th Bombardment Tactical Group (B-57G) and the 158th Fighter Interceptor Group (F-102) to EB-57s, the ANG assumed a new type of chaff mission in which these units flew electronic counter measure missions for other ANG ADC-gained units. Two types of chaff were used — RR-125 AL which was the item normally used in training missions, and RR-114 AL. The supply of RR-125 was limited buy RR-114 AL was plentiful. It is anticipated that both units will have sufficient quantities of chaff for FY 1975.

The shortage of BDU 33B/B Practice Bombs had a rather serious impact during FY 1974. The shortage which evolved out of production problems and contractor inability to meet delivery schedules was further aggravated by limited availability of pig iron, fuel shortages, and implementation of pollution standards which generally reduced output and in some instances resulted in the closure of some mills. The AFLC Ogden Air Logistic Center Item Manager has indicated that requisitions are being reduced by 50 percent-70 percent, and that the estimated get well date is not earlier than December 1974 or January 1975. As an interim measure the NGB issued an NGB conservation plan which imposed stringent monitoring of supplies of BDU-33 Practice Bombs, and established requisitioning priorities for ANG units.

The 159th Tactical Fighter Group, New Orleans, Louisiana requested authority to use NAVY MK-87 500 pound practice bombs which were excess at the Naval Air Station, New Orleans, because of the shortage of MK-82 AF 500 pound practice bombs. Authority was obtained from the F100 system manager, Sacramento Air Logistics Center. Further investigation by the National Guard Bureau with the Navy item manager indicated that approximately 70,000 were excess throughout CONUS. AFLC was advised that initial tests by the 159th TFG indicated good similarity in ballistics data compared to the MK-82 and that by using the Navy bombs substantial savings in procurement funds could be realized. AFLC approved the NGB proposal.

ANG units have requirements for 6,300 463L system pallets, of which 5,600 are for contingency purposes. Since only 1,300 were on hand the ability of the ANG to meet mobility planning requirements of the Tactical Air Command was extremely limited. Constant surveillance was maintained over this situation and every possible effort extended to preclude degradation of mission response capability.

TAC-gained Guard units were selected by the Tactical Air Command to be among the first to implement the Base Automated Mobility System (BAMS), utilizing data storage and retrieval capabilities of the Air Force's Burroughs 3500 third generation computer. By 30 June 1974, most pilot units had completed the conversion of their mobility plan to BAMS.

**Transportation:** The size and scope of transportation in the ANG has grown proportionately during the past year with the substantive growth of mission requirements in the ANG. Total transportation management of the ANG vehicular fleet was greatly affected by



F101B "Voodoo" from the Minnesota Air National Guard flys over the city of Duluth.

the rapid growth of the inventory which is the second largest fleet of vehicles within the Air Force. The fleet consists of 15,516 vehicle authorizations. The total inventory posture is comprised of 12,521 assets valued at $85,103,897. Due to vehicle requirements documented in the vehicle buy program, instituted in June 1973, the ANG received 1,200 vehicles from FY 1974 procurement. Even though this was a great improvement over past years, due to inadequate funding for special purpose vehicles, vehicle depot repair support has been provided for the special purpose fleet, i.e., fire crash equipment, snow removal equipment, etc.

Traffic management direction and control has increased with the continued flow of new and more sophisticated weapons systems into the ANG inventory. During the last half of the fiscal year, the Directorate, ANG gathered data concerning receipts and shipments to and from some 89 major ANG activities. The intent was to pinpoint and identify the causes for delays in both routine and NORS shipments that ANG activities have continued to experience. Many such delays were attributed to the LOGAIR system; however, further study revealed that the problem lay primarily in transhipments from LOGAIR terminals to the ultimate consignee. Specific data on shipments to various locations were catalogued. A cost comparison was conducted on premium transport mode costs, that is, LOGAIR versus commercial air, with the additive costs and deleterious effects of the necessary transhipments of LOGAIR cargo from certain LOGAIR terminals to determine whether or not a change of mode would be feasible. When all alternatives were considered, including higher NORS rates, a strong case was made for a change in premium transport mode for Priority #7 NORS and AWP support of those ANG activities previously identified. The overall result of the study was that eight ANG units are now receiving premium support with reduced delays and NORS rates.

During this year staff planning and monitorship of unit moves to field training and other commercial transportation functions increased substantially. These have included submitting requirements in support of command operation and programming plans to include submission of industrially funded airlift requirements to Hq USAF and arrangements with MAC as well as with group moves through MTMTS. As a result of the above, budgeting development and preparation for transportation has concurrently increased to over five million dollars during the year.

## Propulsion Systems

During FY 1974 the ANG F-100, F/RF-101 and F-102 fleets using J57 engines experienced improved levels of engine reliability. It now appears the countless hours dedicated to improve the J57 engine were productive. Replacement of the J57-21 engine (F-100) N-2 compressors with its improved ninth stage airseal is now 95 percent complete. Pacer Transplant which involved replacement of the old iris type afterburner with the newer flap type afterburner, is now complete at all but three bases scheduled for conversion. The most important J57 engine improvement is updating the engine to a Pacer Rake configuration. Pacer Rake is the code name for J57 engine depot overhauls that incorporate 22 time compliance technical orders and 362 pieces of new hardware. Approximately half of ANG's J57-21 engines have undergone Pacer Rake overhaul. The remaining J57-21 engines are scheduled for Pacer Rake overhaul in FY 1975. By end FY 1975, the F-100 fleet will have 100 percent Pacer Rake engines.

The TF41 engine (A-7) was assigned to 3 ANG units in FY 1974. Although the TF 41 engine is relatively new, there have been critical problems with the engine oil system, compressor section (stalls) and the turbine. At the present time ANG units are performing visual inspection of the first stage turbine (HP1) vanes. These vanes have been failing and causing catastrophic engine failure. Approximately one-third of our TF41 engines inspected for vane deterioration have been rejected. A new improved vane is being manufactured but a get-well date is unknown.

Other engines assigned to ANG units have been performing well and only minor problems have been encountered.



Air National Guard technician performs communications equipment maintenance.

# CIVIL ENGINEERING

## Military Construction (P 321)

Fiscal Year 1974 saw an increase in the Air National Guard's Military Construction Program (MCANG) from $14.5 million to $16.0 million, of which a total of $11.6 million had been obligated involving 26 projects in 15 states.

Utilizing prior-year carryover and uncommitted authorizations, an additional $3.8 million was obligated, involving seven projects in seven states, for a total obligation of $15.4 million for the fiscal year.

Rapidly spiralling construction costs during the last quarter of this fiscal year resulted in low bids which exceeded the National Guard Bureau approval authority on seven projects having a total cost of $3.1 million. Five of these, having a cost of $2.3 million, are being recleared with the Congressional Committees and two are being deferred to the FY 1975 MC ANG.

An OSD moratorium on fuel plant conversions required the re-design of a project for the conversion of the heating plant at Selfridge ANG Base, Michigan (programmed cost $1,085,000) and postponed the obligation of these funds for this fiscal year. Bids are now scheduled to be opened in April 1975.

After the FY 1974 authorizations noted above, there will remain a long range requirement of approximately $310 million in authorizations for the construction of facilities to eliminate currently known facility deficiencies at ANG installations throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. These projects include 414 operational-type facilities with an estimated cost of $95 million; 373 maintenance-type facilities with an estimated cost of $106 million, and 444 general-type facilities with an estimated cost of $109 million.

## Minor Construction (P 341)

Two million dollars were allocated for P 341 projects in FY 1974. A total of $2,147,966 was spent, of which $147,966 was from prior year funds. Thirty-nine projects were completed in 27 states, at 32 separate locations.

## Maintenance and Repair (P 449)

Maintenance, Repair, Alteration and Construction projects are accomplished through this program. Alteration and construction projects are limited to $25,000.

Operations and Maintenance (O&M) projects totalling $7.073 million were accomplished in FY 1974. This program included a variety of projects for maintenance, repair and alteration of ANG facilities, airfield pavements and utility systems. Projects associated with aircraft conversions, new and changed missions, pollution control, security, safety, fire protection, airfield pavements and emergency repairs comprised the major portion of this program in FY 1974.

## Real Estate

The total value of real estate administered by the Air National Guard was approximately $688 million. ANG units are located on 89 flying bases and 66 nonflying bases. ANG flying units based at 69 civilian airports, 13 active Air Force bases, three Naval Air Stations and four ANG bases. When Forbes AFB officially becomes Forbes ANG Base, there will be five ANG bases. At those bases, the ANG unit is host to other military organizations.

The ANG negotiated for assumption of host responsibility for operation of Forbes AFB, Kansas, which will become effective in FY 1975. Host responsibility for operation of the flying field and activities at Otis AFB, Massachusetts, was assumed on 1 January 1974. The



Air National Guard mechanic gives an extra effort during engine maintenance procedures.

Air Force retained caretaker responsibility for the cantonment and other areas permitted to military and government tenants.

## Operations and Maintenance (P 448.02)

The daily operation and maintenance of Air National Gaard base facilities is accomplished through O&M Agreements between the federal government and the states. These federal-state cost sharing agreements provide utilities, facility maintenance, airport use fees, security guards, etc. The federal share of these costs during FY 1974 totalled $20.9 million.

## Air National Guard Prime Beef Teams

Fiscal year 1974 saw a significant change in the Prime BEEF structure of the ANG Civil Engineering Flights. In March 1974, 18 ADC-gained Prime BEEF R-teams were converted to Prime BEEF C-teams. The conversion of the R-teams resulted in a total ANG force posture of 91 Prime BEEF C-teams, four 15 man fire fighter teams, and one RED HORSE Squadron.

As a result of the change in Prime BEEF structure, the R-team conversion increased the requirements for mobility training conducted under auspices of the Air Force Civil Engineering Center. In order to accommodate the additional requirement, negotiations were conducted in late FY 1974 with the Air Force Civil Engineering Center to establish an additional mobility training site at the ANG RED HORSE unit at Camp Perry Ohio. Operations were tentatively scheduled for early FY 1975 to accomodate mobility training for 12 C-teams. During FY 1974, 27 ANG Prime BEEF Teams deployed for Prime Beef Mobility Training at Tyndall AFB, Florida, to participate in the timed contingency situation under simulated combat conditions.

In order to conduct an evaluation of a full-scale Prime BEEF C-team deployment under actual conditions, the 118 CEF, Nashville, Tennessee deployed their entire C-team (60 men) and full contingency equipment in a DCI (Deployment Capability Inspection) exercise to Tyndall AFB, Florida in two C-130 aircraft to conduct their triennial mobility training. The deployment for mobility training, the first deployment under full conditions for mobility training was highly successful.

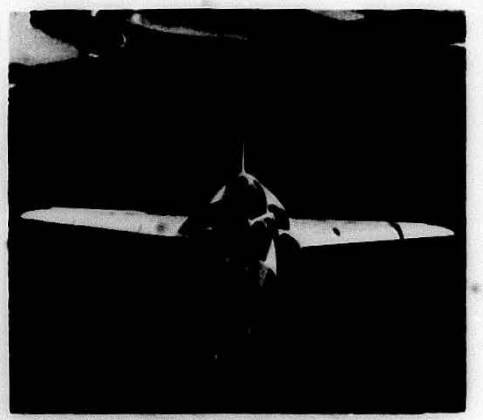
In FY 1974, 55 ANG Prime BEEF Teams deployed for annual training, with 23 deploying to other ANG bases and 32 deploying to USAF bases, including a limited number of deployments to USAFE, Alaska, and the Canal Zone. These deployments were designed to provide training not generally available at home station as well as to enhance the mobility mission. The training projects, as well as the deployments themselves, are aimed at developing and maintaining a highly skilled, mobile military engineering force, capable of rapid response to tactical air, special air



Air National Guard marksmen prove they know how to handle the basic infantry weapon

warfare, and contingency operations worldwide. Past experience has proven that a double benefit accrues to the Air Force and the Air Guard from these deployments. Readiness of the Prime BEEF team is markedly increased, and the Air Force and Air Guard save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in minor construction and/or facility alteration funds due to the labor saving efforts of the Prime BEEF teams. It is estimated that 40 to 60 percent of the project costs are saved with Prime BEEF accomplishment as well as accomplishing priority projects that normally would not be accomplished due to funds limitations.

In light of the above, the practice of supporting USAF requirements with the highly successful "composite team" continues, due to the availability of volunteers for periods of 30 to 120 days, supported by USAF mandays. Deployments were conducted to Campion AFS, Arkansas for priority facility maintenance projects; to Fort Hood, Texas in support of firefighter activities for Brave Shield VI and Brave Crew 74 exercises; and again to Tyndall AFB, Florida to augment the AFCEC Training Cadre.

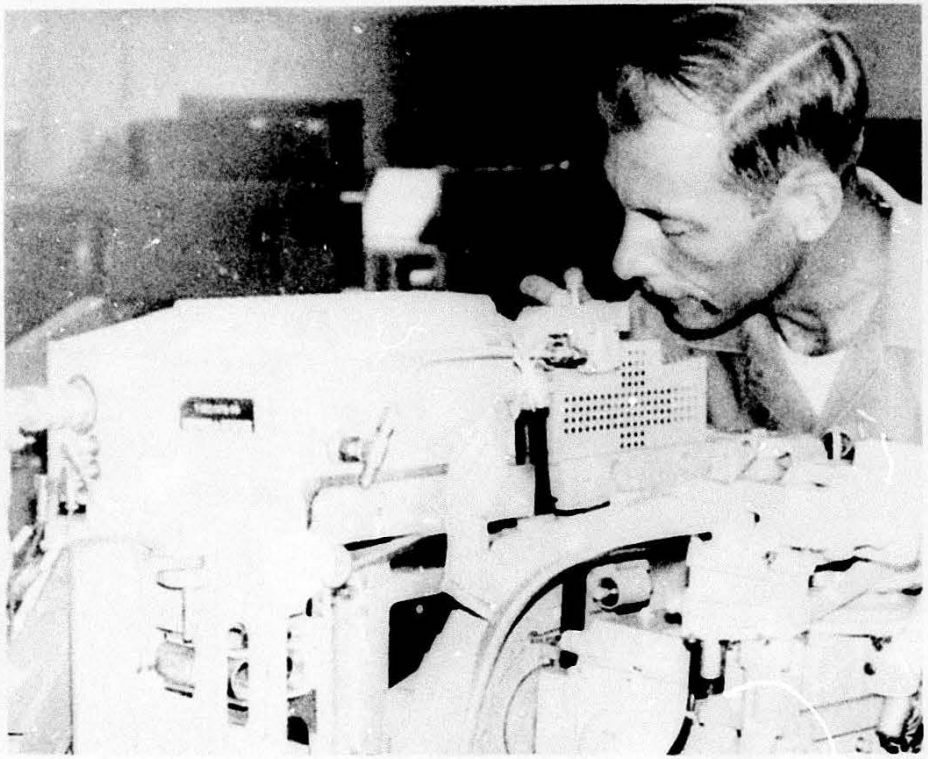


F102A from Minnesota's 148 Fighter Intercepter Group bores in.

In responding to a natural disaster, two ANG Civil Engineering Flights (178th CEF, Springfield, Ohio and 123rd CEF Louisville, Kentucky provided emergency assistance in search and rescue operations as well as clean up and security following the destructive tonados that hit Xenia Ohio in April 1974.

## Air National Guard Red Horse Squadron

FY 1974 was the last year of the heavy build-up phase for both ANG RED HORSE Units (200th CES, Camp Perry, Ohio and 201st CEF, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania. During FY 1972 / 1974 extensive efforts were placed on recruiting, special training, and accomplishment of in-house base projects. As of 30 June 1974, the overall manning of the squadron is 97 percent. In FY 1974, aircraft arresting barriers were installed at Otis AFB Massachusetts and Buckley ANGB, Colorado and two sets of barriers dismantled at Ramey AFB Puerto Rico. At home station, semi-permanent buildings were erected to provide adequate shop space and other buildings altered to provide the necessary training and administrative facilities. With the build-up phase nearing completion, both RED HORSE Units were scheduled for extensive deployment in FY 1975 to support both USAF and ANG requirements.



Alabama Air National Guard maintenance specialist provides the gentle touch in adjusting his mechanical marvel.

# Appendices





Members of the 5th Battalion, 20th Special Forces Group brief Major General Holland on their training program

## 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 McI. Carter | 1917-1918 |
| Brigadier General John W. Heavey (Acting) | 1918-1919 |
| Major General Jessie McI. 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 | 1963-1971 |
| Major General Francis S. Greenlief | 1971-Present |



Idaho National Guard tank moves out during field training exercises

# APPENDIX B
## STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

### 30 June 1974

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | Maj. Gen. Charles A. Rollo |
| Alaska | Maj. Gen. Bruce I. Staser |
| Arizona | Maj. Gen. Charles W. Fernald |
| Arkansas | Maj. Gen. Joseph R. Chappell |
| California | Maj. Gen. Glenn C. Ames (CG) |
| Colorado | Maj. Gen. Joe C. Moffitt |
| Connecticut | Maj. Gen. John F. Freund |
| Delaware | Maj. Gen. Clarence E. Atkinson |
| District of Columbia | Maj. Gen. Charles L. Southward (CG) |
| Florida | Maj. Gen. Henry W. McMillan |
| Georgia | Maj. Gen. Joel B. Paris, III |
| Hawaii | Maj. Gen. Valentine A. Siefermann |
| Idaho | Maj. Gen. George B. Bennett |
| Illinois | Maj. Gen. Harold R. Patton |
| Indiana | Maj. Gen. Alfred F. Ahner |
| Iowa | Maj. Gen. Joseph G. May |
| Kansas | Maj. Gen. Edward R. Fry |
| Kentucky | Maj. Gen. Richard L. Frymire, Jr. |
| Louisiana | Maj. Gen. O'Neil J. Daigle, Jr. |
| Maine | Maj. Gen. Paul R. Day |
| Maryland | Maj. Gen. Edwin Warfield, III |
| Massachusetts | Maj. Gen. Vahan Vartanian |
| Michigan | Maj. Gen. Clarence C. Schnipke |
| Minnesota | Maj. Gen. Chester J. Moeglein |
| Mississippi | Maj. Gen. Evan A. Turnage |
| Missouri | Maj. Gen. Charles M. Kiefner |
| Montana | Maj. Gen. John J. Womack |
| Nebraska | Maj. Gen. Francis L. Winner |
| Nevada | Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Edsall |
| New Hampshire | Maj. Gen. Francis B. McSwiney |
| New Jersey | Maj. Gen. Wilfred C. Menard, Jr. (CofS) |
| New Mexico | Brig. Gen. Franklin E. Miles |
| New York | Maj. Gen. John C. Baker (CofS) |
| North Carolina | Maj. Gen. William M. Buck |
| North Dakota | Maj. Gen. LaClair A. Melhouse |
| Ohio | Maj. Gen. Dana L. Stewart |
| Oklahoma | Maj. Gen. David C. Matthews |
| Oregon | Brig. Gen. Richard A. Miller |
| Pennsylvania | Maj. Gen. Harry J. Mier, Jr. |
| Puerto Rico | Maj. Gen. Carlos F. Chardon |
| Rhode Island | Maj. Gen. Leonard Holland (CG) |
| South Carolina | Maj. Gen. Robert L. McCrady |
| South Dakota | Maj. Gen. Duane L. Corning |
| Tennessee | Maj. Gen. William C. Smith |
| Texas | Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Bishop |
| Utah | Maj. Gen. Maurice L. Watts |
| Vermont | Maj. Gen. Reginald M. Cram |
| Virginia | Maj. Gen. William J. McCaddin |
| Washington | Maj. Gen. Howard S. McGee |
| West Virginia | Maj. Gen. Jack W. Blair |
| Wisconsin | Maj. Gen. James J. Lison, Jr. |
| Wyoming | Maj. Gen. John R. Carson |



Minnesota Army National Guardsmen from the 47th Division prepare to calm a simulated riot during training operations at Camp Ripley, Minnesota.

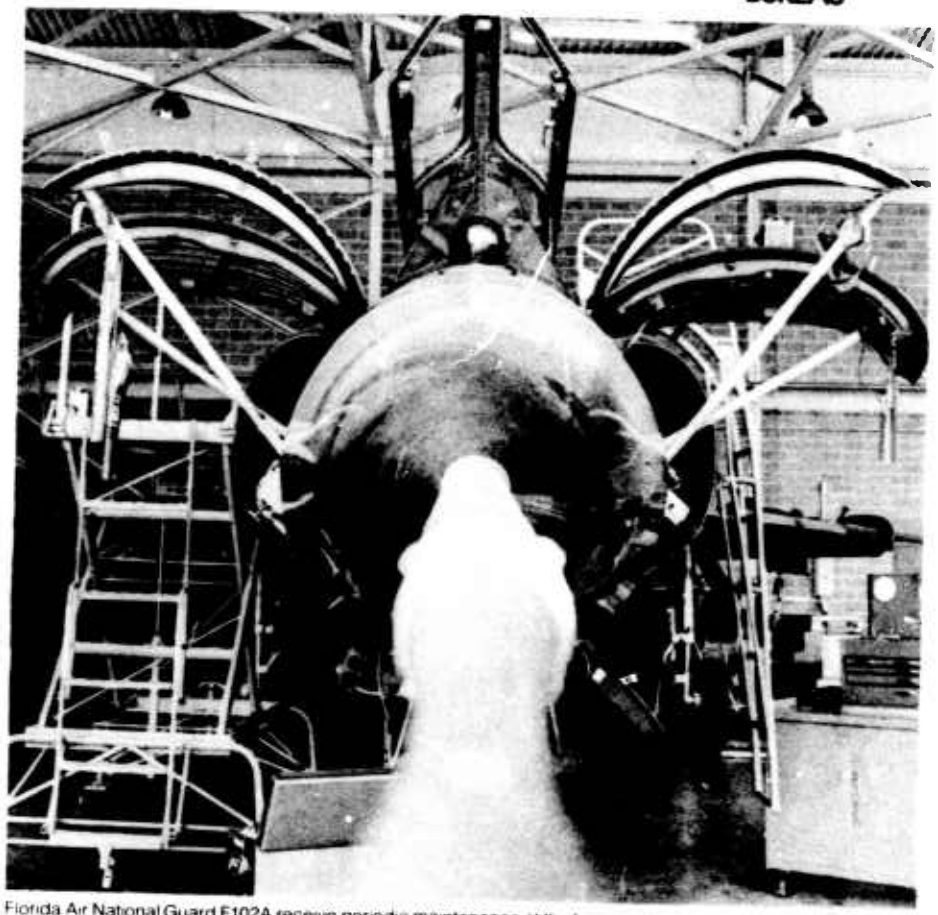
# APPENDIX C
## UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

**30 June 1974**

***Acting**

| STATE | NAME AND RANK |
|---|---|
| Alabama | Col Herman A. Price, Jr. |
| Alaska | Col Dempsey A. Anderson |
| Arizona | Col John G. Smith, Jr. |
| Arkansas | Col Lavaun M. James |
| California | Col Theodore M. Robinson |
| Colorado | Col Harold L. Wright |
| Connecticut | Col Milton E. Kaplan |
| Delaware | Col Ignatius DeCicco |
| District of Columbia | Col Leonard F. Bergstrom |
| Florida | Col Albert E. Durrell |
| Georgia | Col George W. Roberts |
| Hawaii | Col Thomas S. Ito |
| Idaho | LTC L. Everett Morrison |
| Illinois | Col Thomas B. Bishop |
| Indiana | Col John N. Owens |
| Iowa | Col Arnold E. Harjehausen |
| Kansas | Col Dale H. Page |
| Kentucky | Col Edward H. Milburn |
| Louisiana | Col Henry J. Lala |
| Maine | Col Calvin E. Nichols |
| Maryland | Col Irvin E. Ebaugh |
| Massachusetts | Col Joseph M. Ambrose |
| Michigan | Col Ralph C. Phillips |
| Minnesota | Col Edward R. Kiefer |
| Mississippi | Col Robert M. Dent, Jr. |
| Missouri | Col Walter C. Wilson |
| Montana | LTC Peter Tyanich |
| Nebraska | LTC Harry A. Dahlgren |
| Nevada | Col Earl A. Edmunds |
| New Hampshire | Col Chester E. Marchut |
| New Jersey | Col George W. Zalmas |
| New Mexico | Col Robert H. Moser |
| New York | Col Donald B. Holsclaw |
| North Carolina | Col William P. Keeton, Jr. |
| North Dakota | LTC Victor J. McWilliams |
| Ohio | Col Paul E. Hoover* |
| Oklahoma | Col William R. Wilson |
| Oregon | Col George W. Boyd |
| Pennsylvania | LTC Richard H. Houser* |
| Puerto Rico | Col Tulio L. Diaz-Ramirez |
| Rhode Island | Col Lynwood R. Hoxsie |
| South Carolina | Col James C. Dozier |
| South Dakota | LTC Edward P. Rowen |
| Tennessee | Col Herschel C. Fox |
| Texas | Col Vernon M. Scofield |
| Utah | Col Morgan G. Higham |
| Vermont | Col Burton A. Paquin |
| Virginia | LTC Harold S. Price |
| Washington | Col Thomas R. Stewart |
| West Virginia | Col Frank W. Haught |
| Wisconsin | Col Jack C. King |
| Wyoming | Col George C. Sims |





Florida Air National Guard F102A receive periodic maintenance at the hangars of the 125th Fighter Intercepter group at Jacksonville International Airport

# APPENDIX D
## MILITARY PERSONNEL ON DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

### 30 June 1974

**Greenlief, Francis S.**, Major General, ARNGUS, Chief, National Guard Bureau
**Berriman, Peter J.**, Colonel, ARNGUS, Executive, National Guard Bureau
**Brewer, Franklin L.**, Major, ARNGUS, Assistant Executive, National Guard Bureau
**Clayton, Charles C.**, Colonel, USA, Deputy Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity
**Dixon, John K.**, Captain, USAF, Office of Public Affairs
**Hill, Edward Y.**, Colonel, ANGUS, Deputy Chief, Office of Policy and Liaison
**Jacobs, Bruce**, Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Office of Public Affairs
**Leitzsey, George F.**, Major, USAF, Chief, Personnel and Records Branch Office of Administrative Services
**Stroble, Edward J. Jr.**, Captain, USAF, Office of Legal Advisor

### DIRECTOR, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

**Pesch, John J.**, Major General, ANGUS, Director, Air National Guard
**Guice, John T.**, Brigadier General, ANGUS, Deputy Director, Air National Guard
**Amoscato, Guy**, Major, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Barrentine, Emmett S.**, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Logistics Division
**Bennett, James B.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Programs & Resources Division
**Bishop, Willard V.**, Major, USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon
**Bryan, Cephas W.**, Captain, USAF, Accounting and Finance Branch, Comptroller Division
**Capps, Ted C.**, Major, USAF, Propulsion Branch, Logistics Division
**Christman, Donald O.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division
**Conner, Arlie R.**, Major, USAF, Construction Engineering Branch, Civil Engineering Division
**Driggers, William B., JR.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Programs and Resources Division
**Fry, Robert S.**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division
**Gilbreth, James W.**, Captain, USAF, Operation, Maintenance, and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division
**Goudeau, James**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Operations, Maintenance, and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division
**Grey, James H.**, Major, USAF, Office of Aerospace Safety
**Hanning, Royal M.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Operations Branch, Plans and Operation Division
**Hanson, Delbert L.**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division
**Hart, Herbert W.**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division
**Horne, James E.**, Colonel, USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon
**Jackson, Edwin**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division
**Johnson, Bernard L.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Special Plans Branch, Plans and Operations Division
**Johnson, William J.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Office of Administrative Services





Green Beret Guardsman gathers in his silk following a training jump in Maryland

**Kaiser, Donald W.**, Captain, USAF, Operations, Maintenance, and Real Property Branch, Civil Engineering Division
**Kemp, Terry S.**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division
**Kidd, William C.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Propulsion Branch, Logistics Division
**Kilkenny, Gustave W.**, Major, USAF, Personnel Training Branch, Personnel Division
**Looney, Charles A. III**, Captain, USAF, Personnel Plans, Policy and Systems Branch, Personnel Division
**Marshall, Ronald N.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Communications-Electronics and Met Division
**Moore, Clyde A. Jr.**, Major, USAF, Maintenance and Engineering Branch, Logistics Division
**Morris, James K.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Operations Branch, Plans and Operation Division
**O'Hagan, Richard N.**, Colonel, USAF, Chief Office of Aerospace Safety
**Pombrio, Richard C.**, Major, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Roberts, John R.**, Major, USAF, Operations Branch, Plans and Operations Division
**Schreiber, Charles G.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Budget Branch, Comptroller Division
**Steinmetz, William A.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Thomas, Florence K.**, Colonel, USAF, Deputy Chief, Personnel Division
**Thompson, Raymond E.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Chief, Construction Engineering Branch, Civil Engineering Division
**Townsend, Johnnie F.**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Programs and Resources Division
**Uridel, Richard K.**, Captain, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Urtz, Howard R., JR.** Master Sergeant, USAF, Manpower and Organization Branch, Programs and Resources Division
**Violett, Russell**, Lt Colonel, USAF, Programs Branch, Programs and Resources Division
**Waddell, Ralph**, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Plans and Operations Division
**Weaver, James D.**, Colonel, USAF, The Air Surgeon, National Guard Bureau
**Wimer, Glenn C.**, Captain, USAF, Supply and Services Branch, Logistics Division
**Zern, Richard A.**, Major, USAF, Communications-Electronics and Met Division

## DIRECTOR, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

**Weber, La Vern E.**, Major General, ARNGUS, Director, Army National Guard
**Jelinek, Joseph R.**, Brigadier General, ARNGUS, Deputy Director, Army National Guard
**Brouse, M.D.**, Colonel, USA, Executive, Army National Guard
**Barton, Carol B.**, LTC, ARNGUS, Assistant Executive, Army National Guard
**Acree, Carl L.**, LTC, ARNGUS, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Training Branch, ARNG
**Asente, James**, LTC, USA, Chief, Training Branch, Organization and Training Division
**Bax, Giles A.**, LTC, ARNGUS, Chief, Facilities and Requirements Branch, Installations Division
**Bennett, John B., Jr.**, Colonel, USA, Chief, Personnel Division
**Bradley, William C.**, LTC, USA, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Training Branch, Organization and Training Division
**Coffey, William T.**, Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Organization & Training Division
**Daniels, Geoffrey M.**, LTC, USA, Chief, Maintenance and Services Branch, Logistics Division



A young squad leader waits with his fellow guardsmen for orders to move into the McAlester State Prison during riots





Air National Guard flight crews suit u[illegible] to take-off

**Daniels, John R.**, Colonel, USA, Army Surgeon
**Gray, Franklin M.**, Major, ARNGUS, Budget and Fiscal Officer, Program and Budget Branch, Comptroller Division
**Hausburg, Edward A.**, LTC, USA, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Training Branch, ARO
**Heglund, Chester R.**, Major, USA, Chief, Enlisted and Special Activities Branch, ARP
**Kaiser, Samuel E.**, LTC, USA, Aviation Staff Officer, Training Branch, ARO
**Kanzler, Norbert A.**, LTC, USA, Maintenance Staff Officer, Maintenance and Services Branch, ARL
**Kauffman, Robert R.**, Major, USA, Personnel Staff Officer, Officers Branch, ARP
**Keeling, John O., Jr.**, Colonel, ARNGUS, Chief, Logistics Division
**Kennedy, Billie J.**, LTC, USA, Chief, Staff Finance Branch, ARC
**March, C. Allen**, LTC, ARNGUS, Chief, Officers Branch, ARP
**Moore, Jesse G.**, LTC, ARNGUS, Chief, Organization & Mobilization Branch, ARO
**Lipscomb, Lawrence A.**, LTC, USA, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Training Branch, ARO
**McCollum, Richard J. W.**, LTC, USA, Chief, Supply Branch, Logistics Division
**Winkler, Jack L.**, LTC, ARNGUS, Chief, Program and Readiness Branch, Logistics Division
**Yurchak, Paul N.**, Major, USA, Operations and Training Staff Officer, Organization and Mobilization Branch, ARO
**Zimmer, Lyle D.**, LTC, ARNGUS, Chief, Technician Manpower and Program Branch, ARO

# APPENDIX E
# TROPHIES AND AWARDS

## Army National Guard

**The Army National Guard Superior Unit Award.** This certificate award is presented annually by Chief, National Guard Bureau to Army National Guard units, at the company, battery, troop or detachment level, which have demonstrated a high degree of performance and have been rated "Superior" for the previous training year. Units are required to attain established Department of the Army minimum standards in the measurable areas of personnel strength and qualification, training progression and satisfactory performance during the Annual General Inspection. During training year 1973-1974, three hundred Superior Unit Award Certificates were presented to Army National Guard units as compared to 838 like awards during the previous training year.

**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, DC. Identical cups are awarded each year to the outstanding company-size unit in each state, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The trophies are rotated annually within each state with the winners receiving one half scale replicas for permanent retention. Names of winning units are also inscribed on a parchment folio in the National Guard Association Memorial. During Calendar Year 1973 a total of 46 Eisenhower Trophies was awarded to Army National Guard units. Announcement of winning units is made annually in NGB Official Bulletins.



Air National Guardsmen from the 187th TAC Recon Group rests after contributing blood to their unit blood bank.

**The National Guard Award for Efficiency in Maintenance.** The National Guard Bureau Award for Efficiency in Maintenance is awarded to the Army National Guard company-size unit in each State that achieves the highest degree of efficiency during the fiscal year in maintenance of material and maintenance management. National Guard Bureau certificate award is issued by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to the respective State Adjutant General for presentation to the winning unit at a suitable ceremony during the Annual Training period following the inspection.

**The Erickson Trophy.** This trophy is named for Major General Edgar C. Erickson who served as Chief of the National Guard Bureau from 1953 to 1959. It is awarded annually to the distinguished graduate of each of the Officer Candidate courses conducted by the US Army Infantry School and the US Army Artillery and Missile School and the distinguished graduate of each of the State Officer Candidate Schools. The original Erickson Trophy, a replica of the "Sons of Liberty" bowl made by Paul Revere, is permanently displayed in the Milton A. Reckord Lounge at the National Guard Association Memorial, Washington, D.C. Each distinguished graduate receives a smaller facsimile of the trophy. Additionally, the names of the recipients are permanently recorded on parchment displayed with the original trophy.

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

**Armor Leadership Award.** The Armor Leadership Award is a plaque awarded on an annual basis by the Commander, US Army Training & Doctrine Command, to outstanding Army National Guard tank companies, armored cavalry troops and similar sized units of armor designation. The plaque is rotated within each State until all the inscription spaces provided thereon are filled with the unit designations of the annual winners.

**National Guard Association Trophy, Pershing Trophy, and National Guard (State) Trophy.** These awards are presented as a result of annual marksmanship qualification competition with assigned individual weapons based on the highest figure of merit attained by Army National Guard units. The National Guard Association Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit of all competing teams. The Pershing Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each Army Area. The National Guard (State) Trophy is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest figure of merit in each State. Winners of the above trophies are published annually in National Guard Bureau official bulletins.

**Chief, National Guard Bureau Annual Indoor Rifle and Pistol Tournament Trophies and Awards.** Marksmanship competition for these trophies and awards is conducted in three separate indoor .22 caliber rifle and pistol postal matches. The matches are sponsored jointly by Chief, National Guard Bureau and the National Rifle Association of America and consist of Individual Match, Unit (company level) Team Match and Battalion (or equivalent level) Team Match with each weapon. The winning unit team receives the trophy plaque which is rotated annually to subsequent team winners. The names of winning units are permanently inscribed on the plaques. During calendar year 1973, a total of 43 States participated in these matches. The complete list of winners is published in NGB Official Bulletin FY 1974.



Air National Guard firefighter trains a hose on a blaze during a weekend training assembly.



Sergeants from the 224th Mobile Communications Squadron of the Georgia Air National Guard man their equipment

**National Rifle Associaiton (NRA) Tournament Trophy and Awards.** T e NRA Tournament is conducted under the overall direction of the STATE Adjutant General utilizing NRA rules. The tournament is conducted in three separate rifle postal matches utilizing the .22 caliber rifle. The purpose of this competition is to encourage the formulation of competitive small-bore competition between leagues formed within National Guard units with the winning team in each league eligible to compete for the National Rifle Association Trophy. This trophy is awarded annually to the National Guard team attaining the highest score in all the States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia in .22 caliber postal matches. Announcement of winners is made annually in the NGB Official Bulletins.

## 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, logistical efficiency, aircrew readiness, readiness of other than aircrew personnel, operational readiness of aircraft and flying safety program. The trophy is a large silver globe on a silver base. 130th Special Operations Group, West Virginia

**ANG Distinguished Flying Unit Plaques.** These plaques are awarded by the national Guard Association each year to the next fi ve flying groups adjudged most operationally ready in Spaatz Trophy competition.

151st Air Refueling Group, Utah
161st Air Refueling Group, Arizona
133d Tactical Airlift Group, Minnesota
193d Tactical Electronics Warfare Group, Pennsylvania
142d Fighter Interceptor Group, Oregon



Troopers from the 2-107 Armored Cavalry hang on to their hats as their steel steed moves to meet the enemy



Alabama Air National Guardsman prepares on an RF4C for a mission

**Communications and Electronics Trophy.** This large silver globe, mounted on a silver base, is awarded by the National Guard Association each year to the C&E unit adjudged most operationally ready. The trophy is permanently retained by the winning unit. 130th Communications Flight (Support), West Virginia

**ANG Distinguished CEM Unit Plaque.** These large distinctive plaques are awarded by the national Guard Association each year, one to the runner up C&E unit, one to the most outstanding weather unit, and one to the most outstanding communications flight (support).
Runner-up C&E Unit — 299th Communications Flight (Range Support), Utah
Outstanding Communications Flight — 138th Communications Flight (Support), Oklahoma
Outstanding Weather Unit — 196th Weather Flight (Mobile Fixed), California

**Air Force Association Outstanding Unit Trophy.** This trophy is awarded yearly on a rotating basis to the most outstanding Air National Guard flying group (winner of the Spaatz Trophy). The trophy is a large bowl upon which is engraved the name of each winning unit. 130th Special Operations Group, West Virginia

**Winston P. Wilson Trophy.** This trophy is named for Major General Winston P. Wilson, former Chief, National Guard Bureau. This trophy is a large silver urn, surmounted by an American Eagle and engraved with the inscription "The Winston P. Wilson Trophy awarded to the most operationally ready jet-engine equipped fighter reconnaissance group." 104th Tactical Fighter Group, Massachusetts

**Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy.** The Ricks Trophy is awarded by the Air Force Association to the most outstanding Air National Guard aircrew. The selection is based on the most significant achievement by an aircrew or aircrew member coping with an inflight emergency during the year. The trophy is a large silver replica of the Washington Monument, surmounted by a bronze jet airplane on a silver base. Miniature replicas of the trophy are retained permanent the winning unit and aircrew. Lt. Colonel Samuel E. Wilcox, Jr., 159th Tac Fighter Group, Louisiana



Interested visitor looks in the cockpit of an Illinois Air National Guard O2

# APPENDIX F

## TABLE 1 — ARMY NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH FY 1951 — FY 1974

| | YEAR END | | | AVERAGE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aggregate | Officer | Enlisted | Aggregate | Officer | Enlisted |
| 1951 | 226,785 | 24,142 | 202,643 | 257,532 | 26,155 | 231,377 |
| 1956 | 404,403 | 34,899 | 369,504 | 380,242 | 34,550 | 345,692 |
| 1961 | 393,807 | 36,245 | 357,562 | 402,925 | 36,584 | 366,341 |
| 1966 | 420,924 | 33,764 | 387,160 | 409,052 | 34,453 | 374,599 |
| 1967 | 418,074 | 33,880 | 384,194 | 418,786 | 34,523 | 384,263 |
| 1968 | 389,182 | 31,938 | 357,244 | 411,419 | 34,019 | 377,400 |
| 1969 | 388,954* | 30,432 | 358,522 | 388,942 | 31,838 | 357,104 |
| 1970 | 409,192 | 29,391 | 379,801 | 392,388 | 30,146 | 362,242 |
| 1971 | 402,175 | 30,263 | 371,912 | 400,842 | 29,590 | 371,252 |
| 1972 | 387,539 | 32,821 | 354,718 | 386,528 | 31,380 | 355,148 |
| 1973 | 385,600 | 33,863 | 351,737 | 388,025 | 33,725 | 354,300 |
| 1974 | 410,682 | 34,486 | 376,196 | 399,962 | 34,538 | 365,424 |

*Excludes 12,234 mobilized in May 1968.

## TABLE 2 STATUS OF ARNG OFFICER ADVISORS As of 30 June 1974

| | Authorized | Present for duty on 30 June 1973 | Present for duty on 30 June 1974 | % of Advisors Present for duty on 30 June 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonels | 61[1] | 74 | 63 | 103.3 |
| Air Defense | 10 | 16 | 5 | 50.0 |
| Adjutant General | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Armor | 40 | 69 | 33 | 82.5 |
| Chemical | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Engineer | 43 | 68 | [illegible] | 65.1 |
| Field Artillery | 80 | 139 | 78 | 97.5 |
| Infantry | 115 | 165 | 104 | 90.4 |
| Military Intelligence | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Military Police | 8 | 22 | 5 | 62.5 |
| Medical Service | 13 | 6 | 7 | 53.8 |
| Ordnance | 3 | 34 | 6 | 200.0 |
| Quartermaster | 22 | 18 | 11 | 50.0 |
| Signal | 10 | 38 | 9 | 90.0 |
| Transportation | 15 | 37 | 13 | 86.7 |
| Warrant Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100.0 |
| | 424[2] | 683[3] | 365[4] | 86.1 |

[1]Includes 52 Senior Army Advisors
[2]Includes 66 Aviation Positions
[3]Includes 54 Army Aviators
[4]Includes 58 Army Aviators



Helicopter passes over training area near the Conoochee River, Fort Stewart, Georgia during annual training.

## TABLE 3
## ARNG OVERSTRENGTH

| | COL | LTC | MAJ | CPT | LT | WO | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 June 1970 | 17 | 44 | 182 | 170 | 258 | 395 | 1,066 |
| 30 June 1971 | 7 | 13 | 34 | 29 | 20 | 214 | 317 |
| 30 June 1972 | 10 | 25 | 68 | 75 | 76 | 226 | 480 |
| 30 June 1973 | 14 | 18 | 48 | 61 | 90 | 153 | 384 |
| 30 June 1974 | 14 | 37 | 96 | 224 | 190 | 244 | 805 |

## TABLE 4 — SOURCE OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS

| | FY 1973 | FY 1974 |
|---|---|---|
| Officer Candidate Schools | 1,755 | 1,579 |
| Regular | (18) | (6) |
| Special | (188) | (125) |
| State | (1,549) | (1,448) |
| Former Officers and Others | 217 | 151 |
| TOTAL | 1,972 | 1,730 |

## TABLE 5 — RESERVE OFFICERS PERSONNEL ACT (ROPA) FY 1973

| Grade | Number Considered | Number Selected | Percent Selected |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 LT to CPT | 695 | 522 | 74.9 |
| CPT to MAJ | 795 | 399 | 50.2 |
| MAJ to LTC | 251 | 133 | 52.9 |
| *LTC to COL | 779 | 286 | 35.8 |

### FY 1974

| Grade | Number Considered | Number Selected | Percent Selected |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 LT to CPT | 1,002 | 817 | 81.5 |
| CPT to MAJ | 881 | 339 | 38.4 |
| MAJ to LTC | 346 | 154 | 44.5 |
| †LTC to COL | | | |

*Selection based on best qualified to fill existing or anticipated vacancies in the Reserve of the Army. For this reason, selection rates will remain at low levels and fluctuate from year to year.

†The FY 1974 LTC to COL Selection Board was deferred to FY 1975.

## TABLE 6 — ENLISTED PERSONNEL PROCUREMENT FY 1974

| | |
|---|---|
| Enlisted in FY 1974 to take ADT | 28,087 |
| Veterans | 30,642 |
| Obligors | 27,431 |
| Transferred from Inactive National Guard | 169 |
| Enlisted from Other Reserve Forces | 4,634 |
| Reenlistments | 11,721 |
| TOTAL GAINS | 102,684 |
| TOTAL LOSSES | 78,225 |

## TABLE 7 — LINE OF DUTY DETERMINATIONS ARNG Fiscal Year 1974

| TYPE OF ACTION | | |
|---|---|---|
| Formal Investigations (other than death) | | 615 |
| In Line of Duty | 539 | |
| Not in Line of Duty — Not Misconduct | 45 | |
| Not in Line of Duty — Misconduct | 17 | |
| Returned as Unnecessary | | 14 |
| Death Cases (No Determination made) | | 41 |
| Informal Investigation | | 3,954 |
| TOTAL | | 4,610 |



National Guard Platoon in full riot gear assembles during civil disturbance training exercises

## TABLE 8 — STATUS OF AMEDD OFFICERS

| BRANCH | 30 Sep 73 AUTH | ASG | FILL | BRANCH | 30 June 74 AUTH | ASG | FILL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMSC | 4 | 4 | 100% | AMSC | 4 | 4 | 100% |
| ANC | 222 | 108 | 49% | ANC | 214 | 160 | 74 7% |
| DC | 198 | 140 | 70% | DC | 190 | 139 | 77 6% |
| MC | 1209 | 955 | 79% | MC | 1161 | 946 | 81% |
| MSC | 862 | 863 | 100% | MSC | 882 | 863 | 98% |
| VC | 4 | 1 | 25% | VC | 9 | 1 | 11% |



National Guard engineer moves gravel during a construction project at Yuba State Park, Utah

## TABLE 9 — MAJOR MEDICAL UNITS IN THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

| | |
|---|---|
| Hospitals | |
| | Evac 5 |
| | CS 8 |
| | 100 Bed 2 |
| Medical Group | Med Gp HHD 5 |
| Medical Bn | Med Bn HHD 9 |
| Medical Co | Ambulance 12 |
| | Air Ambulance 4 |
| | Clearing 14 |
| | Air Cav Rgt 4 |
| Medical Bn (1 Per Division) | 8 |
| Medical Co (1 Per Sep Brigade) | 18 |



Idaho Army National Guardsmen assist in the clean-up of a recreational area during a domestic action project

## TABLE 10 — OTHER MEDICAL DETACHMENTS

| | No. of Units |
|---|---|
| Md Disp Gen | 10 |
| Laboratory (W/Pers. Aug) | 1 |
| Helicopter Amb. (Ra) | 8 |
| Med Disp (TMMA) | 1 |
| Med Det Blood Collecting | 1 |
| Dental (KJ) | 8 |
| Medical (TMOA) | 2 |
| Surgical (KA) | 1 |
| Orthopedic (KB) | 1 |
| Thoracic (KF) | 1 |
| Prosthetic (KK) | 1 |



A member of C Company, 1-279 Infantry waits for an aggressor counterattack during ATT testing of the 45th Infantry Brigade from Oklahoma.

## TABLE II — ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATION

**3303 Units**
**MAJOR UNITS**
5 Infantry Divisions
1 Mechanized Infantry Division
2 Armored Divisions
18 Separate Brigades
4 Armored Cavalry Regiments
2 Special Forces Groups

### 30 June 1974 ARNG Troop Basis

**Major Combat Units**
5 Infantry Divisions

| | |
|---|---|
| 26th Inf Div. HQ: | Massachusetts |
| Brigades: | Massachusetts, Connecticut |
| 28th Inf Div. HQ: | Pennsylvania |
| Brigades: | Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia |
| 38th Inf Div. HQ: | Indiana |
| Brigades: | Indiana, Ohio, Michigan |
| 42d Inf Div. HQ: | New York |
| Brigades: | New York, Pennsylvania |
| 47th Inf Div. HQ: | Minnesota |
| Brigades: | Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois |

1 Mechanized Infantry Division

| | |
|---|---|
| 40th Inf Div. | California |

2 Armored Divisions

| | |
|---|---|
| 49th Arm Div. | Texas |
| 50th Arm Div. HQ: | New Jersey |
| Brigades: | New Jersey, New York, Vermont |

9 Infantry Brigades (Sep)
6 Mechanized Infantry Brigades (Sep)

3 Armored Brigades (Sep)
4 Armored Cavalry Regiments
2 Special Forces Groups

**Other Separate Combat Units**
4 Brigade HHC
4 Infantry Battalions
7 Mechanized Infantry Battalions
2 Airborne Infantry Battalions
1 Light Infantry Battalion
2 Scout Battalions
10 Armor Battalions
3 Armored Cavalry Squadrons
53 Field Artillery Battalions
11 Nike Hercules (On-Site) Air Defense Battalions
8 Automatic Weapons, Self-Propelled Air Defense Battalions
33 Combat Engineer Battalions
27 Separate Companies (3 Rgr, 2 SLT, 11 EN, 1 SF, 10 Aslt Hel)

**Major Command Headquarters Units**
2 Corps Artillery HHB
1 Air Defense Artillery Brigade HHB
2 Engineer Brigade (Combat) HHC
2 Engineer Brigade (Const) HHC
1 Theater Strategic Communications Command HHC
2 Military Police Brigade HHD
1 Support Brigade HHC
1 Transportation Brigade (Motor Transport) HHC

**Combat Support, Support and Other Units**
24 Combat Support Battalions (11 EN, 13 SC)
15 Hospitals
53 State HHD
24 Rear Area Operations Centers
69 Headquarters Units (Group, Depot, Area HQ)
147 Battalion HHD HHC
654 Other Separate Companies and Detachments



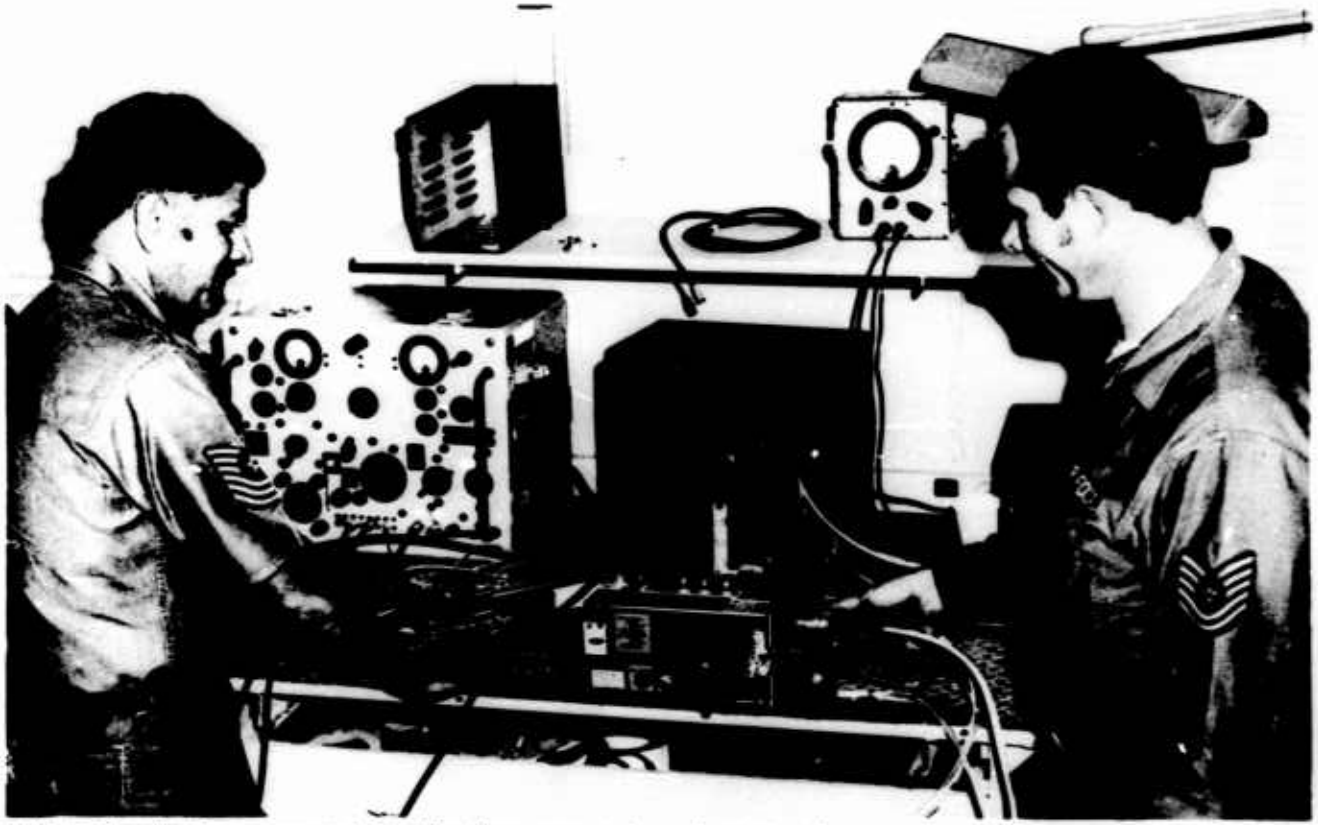


Ohio Army National Guardsmen search for survivors in the wreckage left by tornadoes in Xenia, Ohio.

## TABLE 12 —
## ARNG AIR DEFENSE STRENGTH DATA

| | OFF | WO | ENL | TOTAL MIL | TECH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED | 229 | 163 | 4099 | 4491 | 2669 |
| *ASSIGNED (As of 4 Feb 74) | 213 | 162 | 4141 | 4516 | 2609 |
| (As of 28 Feb 74) | 213 | 162 | 4082 | 4457 | 2579 |
| (As of 30 Mar 74) | 208 | 162 | 3876 | 4246 | 2475 |
| (As of 30 Apr 74) | 198 | 162 | 3674 | 4034 | 2372 |
| (As of 31 May 74) | 188 | 157 | 3108 | 3453 | 2138 |
| (As of 30 Jun 74) | 170 | 148 | 2605 | 2923 | 1791 |

*4 Feb 74 — Date of Public Announcement



Air National Guard maintenance personnel inspect the airborne communications and navigational shop.

## TABLE 13 —
## AREAS OF ARNG AIR DEFENSE TECHNICIAN RELOCATIONS




★ = AIR DEFENSE STATES
☆ = STATES ABSORBING AIR DEFENSE TECHNICIANS
✪ = STATES PROVIDING OUTSTANDING SUPPORT TO THE RELOCATION EFFORT

## TABLE 14 — RESULTS OF AIR DEFENSE EVALUATIONS AND INSPECTIONS

### ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTIONS (AGI)
**(11 HHB — 27 Firing Btrys)**

| SATISFACTORY | UNSATISFACTORY |
|---|---|
| 38 — 100% | 0 |

ANNUAL SERVICE PRACTICE (ASP)
(12 Btrys Fired ASP)

| | |
|---|---|
| 100% | 1 ( 8%) |
| 99 9 — 95% | 8 (67%) |
| 94 9 — 90% | 2 (17%) |
| 89 9 — 85% | 1 ( 8%) |

### OPERATIONAL READINESS EVALUATIONS (ORE)
**(29 Inspections Conducted)**

| FULLY COMBAT READY (1) | COMBAT READY (2) | NOT COMBAT READY (3) |
|---|---|---|
| 19 units | 8 units | 2 units |
| 65% | 28% | 7% |

(1) All equipment fully operational
(2) Some equipment limited capability
(3) Major items of equipment out of action

### TECHNICAL PROFICIENCY INSPECTIONS (TPI) AND TECHNICAL STANDARDIZATION INSPECTIONS (TSI)
**(29 Inspections Conducted)**

| SATISFACTORY | UNSATISFACTORY |
|---|---|
| 27* | 2 |
| 93% | 7% |

*Of the 27 SATISFACTORY ratings, 5 were Closed Reports



Members of the 114th Armored Cavalry, Kansas Army National Guard, move their tanks to a new location during annual training at Fort Riley, Kansas.

NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT

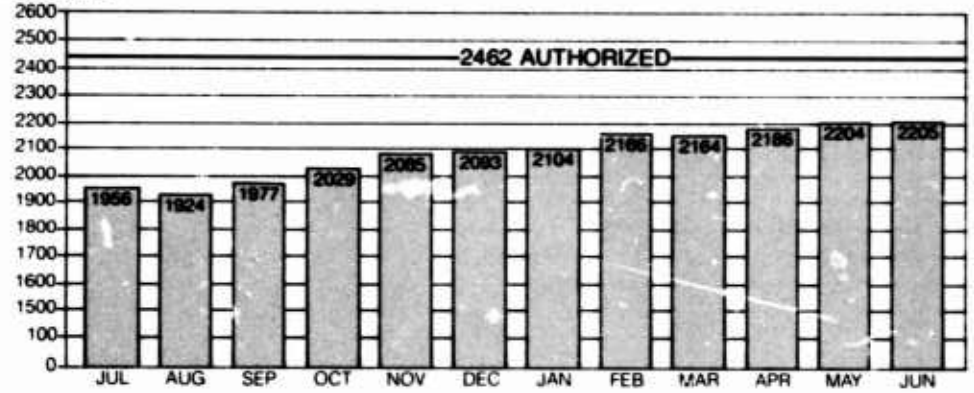



TABLE 15
FIRST LINE
APNG AIRCRAFT
AUTHORIZATIONS AND
ON HAND QUANTITIES

TABLE 16

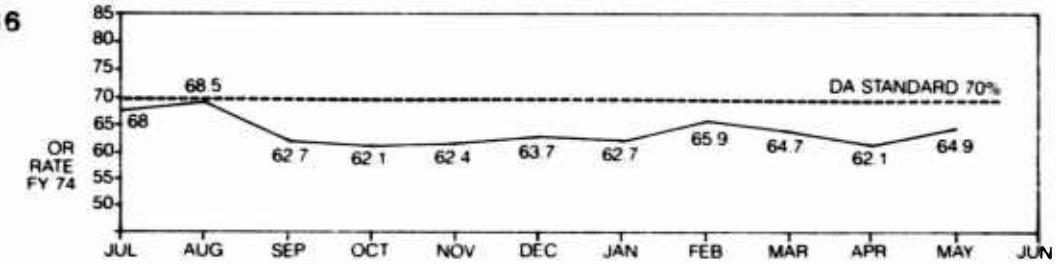



TABLE 17

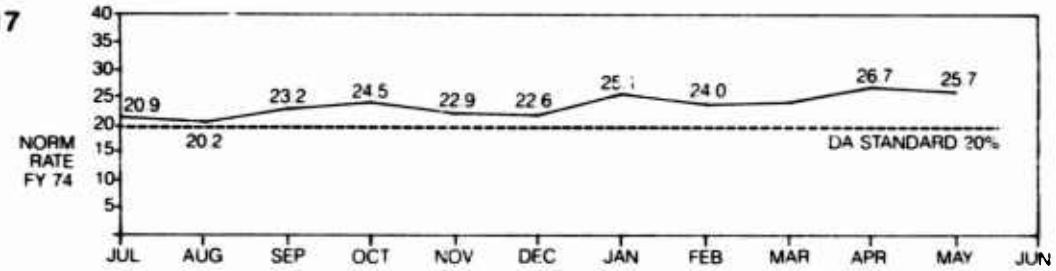



TABLE 18

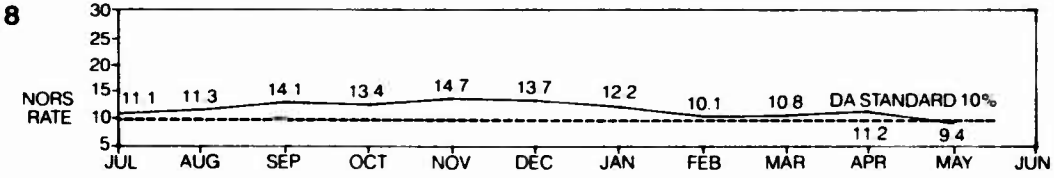
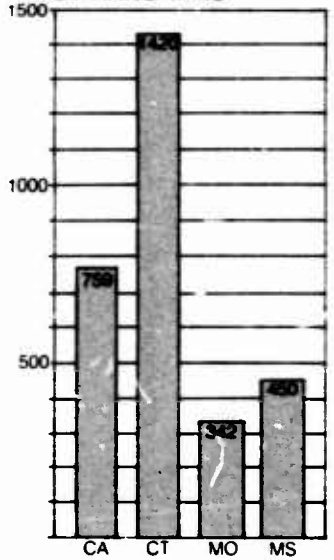



TABLE 19
FY 74
AIRCRAFT DX
TRANSACTIONS
BY ARNG TARS



## TABLE 20 — CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS
**(Includes new construction, additions, and alterations)**

| | No. Proj. | $ Millions |
|---|---|---|
| Armory | 678 | 268 |
| Non-Armory | 250 | 80 |
| State Operated Camps | *43 | 87 |
| Inactive Camps | *2 | 14 |
| Planning & Minor Construction | | 51 |
| | | 500 |

*Number of different training sites

## TABLE 21 — TOTAL FACILITIES NEEDED TO ADEQUATELY HOUSE AND TRAIN ARNG.
**(and for which National Guard Bureau has construction responsibility.)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Armory | 2753 |
| Non-Armory | 2400 |
| State Operated Camps | 62 |
| Semiactive Army Camps | 2 |



Members of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard's 2-109 Infantry ferry themselves across a flooded stream in their bivouac area during field training exercises.



Air National Guard maintenance specialist checks circuitry during a weekend training exercise.

# TABLE 22 — STATE OPERATED INSTALLATIONS
1 JULY 1974



**ALABAMA**
Montgomery

**ALASKA**
Camp Carroll (Ft. Richardson)

**ARIZONA**
Phoenix (Papago Park)

**ARKANSAS**
Camp Robinson (No. Little Rock)

**CALIFORNIA**
Camp San Luis Obispo
Camp Roberts
Fort Irwin

**COLORADO**
Camp George West (Golden)

**CONNECTICUT**
Camp Hartell (Windsor Locks)
Camp Meskill (Niantic)
Stone's Ranch (E. Lyme)

**DELAWARE**
Bethany Beach
New Castle Rifle Range

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
Camp Simms

**FLORIDA**
Camp Blanding (Starke)

**GEORGIA**
Fort Stewart (Portion)

**IDAHO**
Camp Farragut
Gowen Field (Boise)

**ILLINOIS**
Camp Lincoln (Springfield)
Camp Logan (Zoin)

**INDIANA**
Camp Atterbury — ARFTA (Edinburg)

**IOWA**
Camp Dodge (Des Moines)

**KANSAS**
Nickell Barracks (Salina)

**KENTUCKY**
Boone NG Center (Frankfort)

**LOUISIANA**
Camp Beauregard (Pineville)
Camp Livingston (Pineville)
Camp Villere (Slidell)
Jackson Barracks (New Orleans)

**MAINE**
Camp Keyes (Agusta)

**MARYLAND**
Gunpowder Target Range (Glenarm)
State Mil. Reservation (Havre De Grace)

**MASSACHUSETTS**
Camp Curtis Guild (Wakefield)

**MICHIGAN**
Camp Grayling (Grayling)
Custer Res For Trng Area (Agusta)

**MINNESOTA**
Camp Ripley (St. Cloud)

**MISSISSIPPI**
Camp McCain (Grenada)
Camp Shelby (Hattiesburg)

**MISSOURI**
Camp Clark (Nevada)
Fort Crowder (Neosho)

**MONTANA**
Fort Wm. H. Harrison (Helena)

**NEBRASKA**
Camp Ashland (Ashland)

**NEVADA**
Stead Trng Fac (Reno)

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**
Camp La Bonte SMR (Concord)

**NEW JERSEY**
Sea Girt

**NEW MEXICO**
Dona Ana Range
Santa Fe

**NEW YORK**
Camp Smith (Peekskill)

**NORTH CAROLINA**
Camp Butner (Butner)

**NORTH DAKOTA**
Camp G. C. Grafton (Devils Lake)
Fraine Barracks (Bismarck)

**OHIO**
Camp Perry (Port Clinton)

**OKLAHOMA**
Camp Gruber (Braggs)

**OREGON**
Camp Adair (Corvallis)
Camp Rilea (Astoria)
Camp White (Medford)
Camp Withycombe (Clackamas)

**PUERTO RICO**
Salinas Trng Area

**RHODE ISLAND**
Camp Varnum (Narragansett)

**SOUTH CAROLINA**
Former Charleston Army Depot

**SOUTH DAKOTA**
Camp Rapid (Rapid City)

**TENNESSEE**
Smyrna
Catoosa Range

**TEXAS**
Camp Barkley (Abilene)
Camp Bowi (Brownwood)
Camp Bullis (San Antonio)
Camp Mabry (Austin)
Camp Maxey (Paris)
Camp Swift (Bastrop)
Eagle Mt. Lake (Newark)

**UTAH**
Camp W. G. Williams (Riverton)

**VERMONT**
Camp Johnson (Colchester)

**VIRGINIA**
State Mil. Reservation (Va. Beach)

**WASHINGTON**
Camp Murray (Tacoma)

**WEST VIRGINIA**
Camp Dawson (Kingwood)

**WISCONSIN**
Camp Douglas-Williams (Douglas)

**WYOMING**
Camp Guernsey (Guernsey)



F102 engine gets final check-out on a maintenance stand



# APPENDIX G

## TABLE 1 — AIR NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH (FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED)

| | FY 1970 | FY 1971 | FY 1972 | FY 1973 | FY 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 89,847 | 85,689 | 89,237 | 90,371 | 93,884 |
| Officers | 10,872 | 11,210 | 11,489 | 11,564 | 11,669 |
| Airmen | 78,975 | 74,479 | 77,748 | 78,807 | 82,215 |

## TABLE 2 — BLACK STRENGTH

| | FY 1971 | FY 1972 | FY 1973 | FY 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Officer | 53 | 76 | 81 | 96 |
| Airmen | 843 | 1,149 | 1,760 | 2,608 |
| Total | 896 | 1,225 | 1,841 | 2,704 |

## WOMEN

| | FY 1971 | FY 1972 | FY 1973 | FY 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Officer | 7 | 15 | 24 | 42 |
| Airmen | 103 | 260 | 604 | 1,235 |
| Total | 110 | 275 | 628 | 1,277 |
| Nurses | 379 | 385 | 368 | 462 |

## TABLE 3— OFFICER PERSONNEL

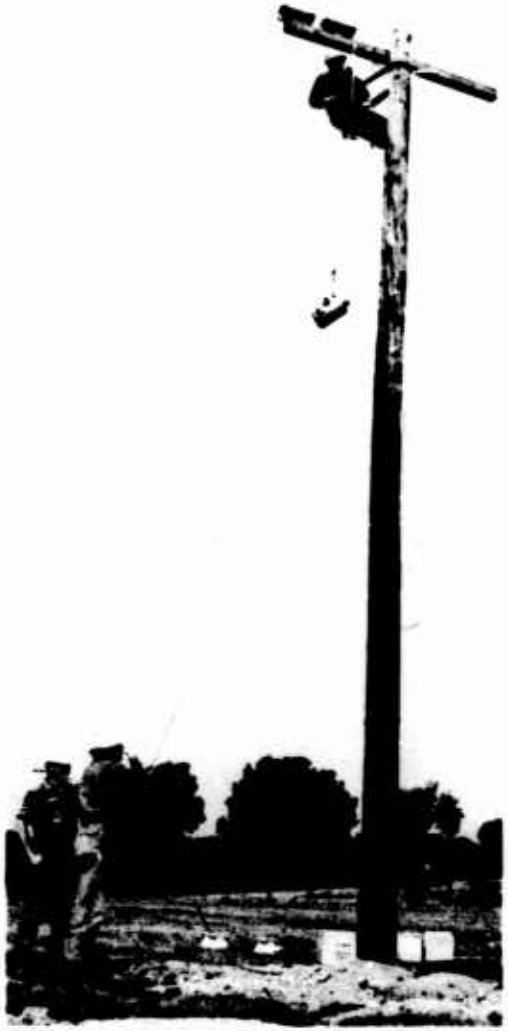
**Officer Average Age by Grade**
**30 June 1974**

**Total Officers**

| Gen | Col | L/C | Maj | Capt | 1/Lt | 2/Lt | W/O | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 51 | 46 | 40 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 53 | 37 |

**Total Pilots**

| | Gen | Col | L/C | Maj | Capt | 1/Lt | 2/Lt | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Force | 52 | 48 | 43 | 39 | 32 | 27 | 25 | 33 |
| Supervisory | 52 | 50 | 45 | 39 | 32 | 28 | 26 | 41 |
| Training | — | 56 | 42 | 39 | 33 | — | 26 | 37 |
| State Staff | 53 | 51 | 46 | 40 | 32 | — | — | 49 |



Members of the 243rd Electronics Installation Squadron complete the installation of lighting on the Cape Elizabeth High School soccer field. The system was designed, engineered and installed by the 243rd as a community service project.

## TABLE 4—
## OFFICER LONGEVITY
## 30 June 1974

**Average Years of Service By Grade**

| Gen | Col | L/C | Maj | Capt | 1/Lt | 2/Lt | W-4 | W-3 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32.6 | 30.0 | 25.6 | 19.1 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 5.1 | 30.2 | 29.4 | 15.0 |

**Average Years of Service of Officers on Flying Status by Grade**

| Gen | Col | L/C | Maj | Capt | 1/Lt | 2/Lt | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32.3 | 29.3 | 24.4 | 18.4 | 10.2 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 14.8 |

## TABLE 5 — RATED OFFICERS

| | Assigned |
|---|---|
| Pilots | 3,923 |
| Navigators and Radar Intercept Officers | 790 |
| Others on Flying Status | 347 |

## TABLE 6—
## GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PILOTS BY TYPE
## 30 June 1974

| | Gen | Col | L/C | Maj | Capt | 1/Lt | 2/Lt | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Force | 3 | 17 | 151 | 618 | 1,083 | 422 | 196 | 2,490 |
| Supervision | 15 | 120 | 420 | 467 | 237 | 20 | 3 | 1,282 |
| Training | — | 1 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 26 |
| State Staff | 37 | 46 | 30 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 125 |

## TABLE 7 — OFFICER FLYING STATUS
## 1 July 1973 through 30 June 1974

| | |
|---|---|
| Revalidations of Pilots and Navigators | 20 |
| Aeronautical Rating Boards (21) | |
| Cases Pending | 4 |
| Cases Approved | 14 |
| Turndowns or Declines | 3 |
| Flying Evaluation Boards (3) | |
| Cases Pending | 1 |
| Cases Approved | 2 |
| Turndowns or Declines | 0 |

## TABLE 8 — OFFICER PROMOTION ACTIONS

| Unit Vacancy Promotions Effected in FY 1974 to the Grades Indicated | |
|---|---|
| Brigadier General to Major General | 2 |
| Colonel to Brigadier General | 13 |
| Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel | 41 |
| Major to Lieutenant Colonel | 212 |
| Captain to Major | 192 |
| First Lieutenant to Captain | 263 |
| Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant | 131 |

## TABLE 9 — ROPA BOARD RESULTS

| | Considered | Selected | Deferred First | Deferred Second |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Lieutenant to Captain | 271 | 271 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain to Major | 244 | 223 | 17 | 4 |
| Major to Lieutenant Colonel | 291 | 230 | 43 | 18 |
| Warrant Officers | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |




Alabama Air National Guard RF4C taxies into park following a mission

## TABLE 10 — AIRMAN PERSONNEL
### Airman Average Age by Grade
### 30 June 1974

| E-9 | E-8 | E-7 | E-6 | E-5 | E-4 | E-3 | E-2 | E-1 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | 45 | 42 | 36 | 28 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 29 |

### AIRMAN LONGEVITY
### 30 June 1974

#### Average Years of Service by Grade

| E-9 | E-8 | E-7 | E-6 | E-5 | E-4 | E-3 | E-2 | E-1 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27.2 | 24.2 | 21.0 | 14.9 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 7 | 8.2 |

#### Airmen on Flying Status (Average Years)

| E-9 | E-8 | E-7 | E-6 | E-5 | E-4 | E-3 | E-2 | E-1 | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26.1 | 24.5 | 21.2 | 16.3 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 1.7 | — | 15.0 |

## TABLE 11 — FY 1972 - 1974
### TRAINING PROGRAM

| TRAINING CATEGORY | Student Entries FY 1972 | FY 1973 | FY 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flight | 1,326 | 710 | 537 |
| Skill and Professional | 4,859 | 3,667 | 5,120 |
| Recruit | 8,734 | 4,600 | 2,362 |
| TOTAL | 14,919 | 8,977 | 8,019 |
| | **Mandays** | | |
| Flight | 140,978 | 136,378 | 97,767 |
| Skill and Professional | 132,503 | 138,549 | 173,602 |
| Recruit | 1,310,430 | 803,140 | 331,498 |
| TOTAL | 1,583,911 | 1,078,067 | 602,867 |

### PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION

| COURSE OF INSTRUCTION | Student Entries FY 1972 | FY 1973 | FY 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Academy of Military Science | — | 195 | 244 |
| Officers Preparatory Academy | 163 | — | — |
| Officer Training School | 29 | 5 | — |
| Squadron Officers School | 18 | 21 | 21 |
| Air Command and Staff College | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Air War College | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Leadership School | 127 | 95 | 110 |
| NCO Academies | 631 | 739 | 826 |
| TOTAL | 986 | 1,073 | 1,219 |



The president of the St. Louis Junior Women's Chamber of Commerce gets some technical instruction on radar equipment during an Armed Forces Day program held at Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis.

## RECRUIT TRAINING

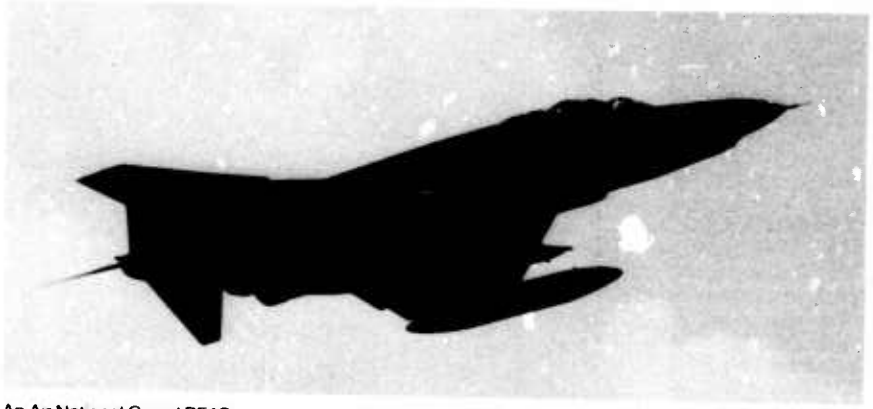
| | Entries | Completions | In Training 30 June 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|
| BMT/OJT | 583 | 573 | 265 |
| BMT/TT | 1,779 | 1,367 | 775 |
| TOTAL | 2,362 | 1,940 | 1,040 |

## TABLE 12 — ANG MEDICAL SERVICE PERSONNEL

| OFFICERS | AUTH | ASGN |
|---|---|---|
| Medical Corps | *380 | 315 |
| Dental Corps | 191 | 134 |
| Medical Service Corps | 164 | 129 |
| Nurse Corps | **494 | 408 |
| Biomedical Service Corps | 93 | 29 |
| Veterinary Corps | 44 | 17 |
| TOTAL | 1366 | 1032 |
| **ENLISTED** | 2952 | 2957 |
| *Flight Surgeon | 299 | 140 |
| **Flight Nurse | 218 | 78 |

**UNITS**

17 TAC Hospitals
50 TAC Clinics
26 USAF Clinics
7 Aeromed Flights
2 Aeromed Squadrons
58 Mobility Support Flights
5 TAC Air Support Squadrons
3 AC&W Sites
28 Mobile Communications Units
24 TAC Control Units



An Air National Guard RF4C streaks across the sky on a reconnaissance run.

# TABLE 13—
# AIR NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE
# As Of 30 June 1974

| COMMAND FLYING UNITS | MISSION | WINGS | GROUPS | SQUADRONS | SUPPORT | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ADC | Defense Systems Evaluation | | 2 | 2 | 10 | 14 |
| ADC | Fighter Interceptor (includes Hawaii) | 6 | 20 | 20 | 100 | 146 |
| TAC | Tactical Fighter | 9 | 27 | 27 | 162 | 225 |
| TAC | Tactical Ftr Trng Gps (CCTS) | | 2 | 2 | 10 | 14 |
| TAC | Tactical Reconnaissance | 2 | 7 | 7 | 44 | 60 |
| TAC | Special Operations | | 3 | 3 | 18 | 24 |
| TAC | Air Refueling (KC-97) | 3 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 75 |
| TAC | Tactical Electronics Warfare | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| TAC | Tactical Air Support | | 5 | 5 | 25 | 35 |
| TAC | Tactical Airlift | 3 | 12 | 12 | 92 | 119 |
| MAC | Military Airlift | 1 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 25 |
| AAC | Tactical Airlift | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| | TOTAL | 24 | 92 | 92 | 544 | 752 |

**NON-FLYING UNITS**

**COMMUNICATIONS UNITS (186)**

6 Hq Mbl Comm Gps
16 Mbl Comm Sqs (Cont)
6 Mbl Comm Sqs (AFCH)
5 Mbl Comm Sqs (TAB)
6 Mbl Comm Flts
9 Flight Facility Flights
3 Aircraft Control & Warning Sqs (Fix)
1 Communications Squadron (Special)
70 Communications Flight (Support)
19 Electronics Installation Sqs
6 Tactical Control Groups
6 Tactical Air Control Center Sq
6 Tactical Control Sq (CRC)
12 Tactical Control Sq (CRP)
12 Tactical Control Flt (FACP)
2 Air Traffic Regulation Ctr Flts
1 Communication Flight (Range Spt)

**MISCELLANEOUS UNITS (108)**

1 Civil Engineer Flight
12 Air Force Bands
1 Weather Squadron
8 Weather Flights (SA)
31 Weather Flights (MF)
52 State Headquarters (Air)
1 Field Training Flight
1 Civil Engr Squadron (HR)
1 Civil Engr Flight (HR)

**TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS & MISCELLANEOUS** **294**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS IN THE ANG** **1046**

## TABLE 14 — ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN FY 1974

**The following units were activated on dates as indicated below:**

| LOCATION AND UNIT | EFFECTIVE DATE |
|---|---|
| **Birmingham MAP, Alabama** | |
| 117 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 117 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **Dannelly Field, Montgomery, Alabama** | |
| 187 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 187 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **Sky Harbor MAP, ANG, Phoenix, Arizona** | |
| 161 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 161 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **Little Rock AFB, Arkansas** | |
| 189 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 189 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Illinois** | |
| 126 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 126 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **Forbes AFB, Kansas** | |
| 190 Supply Squadron | 6 April 1974 |
| **Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky** | |
| 123 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 123 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **Key Field, ANG, Meridian, Mississippi** | |
| 186 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 186 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **Rosecrans Memorial Airport, St. Joseph, Missouri** | |
| 139 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 139 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **Lincoln MAP, Nebraska** | |
| 155 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 155 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **Reno MAP, Nevada** | |
| 152 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 152 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **Blue Ash ANG Station, Ohio** | |
| 123 Tactical Control Flight (FACP) | 9 February 1974 |
| **Lockbourne AFB, Ohio** | |
| 160 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 160 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Pennsylvania** | |
| 171 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 171 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee** | |
| 134 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 134 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 572 AF Band | 28 September 1973 |
| **US NAS, Dallas, Texas** | |
| 136 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 136 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |



Air crewmen look out the yawning rear door of their aircraft following the departure of Army National Guard special forces parachutists

| | |
|---|---|
| **Salt Lake City MAP, ANG, Utah** | |
| 151 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 151 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| **General Mitchell ANG Base** | |
| **Milwaukee, Wisconsin** | |
| 128 Mobility Support Flight | 1 July 1973 |
| 128 Weapon System Security Flight | 1 July 1973 |

**The following units were inactivated on dates indicated below:**

| LOCATION AND UNIT | EFFECTIVE DATE |
|---|---|
| **Birmingham MAP, Alabama** | |
| **(Sumpter Smith ANG Base)** | |
| 117 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |
| **Dannelly Field, Montgomery, Alabama** | |
| 187 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |
| **Sky Harbor MAP, ANG, Phoenix, Arizona** | |
| 161 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |
| 197 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight | 30 September 1973 |
| **Little Rock AFB, Arkansas** | |
| 189 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |
| **Savannah MAP, ANG, Georgia** | |
| 158 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight | 30 September 1973 |
| **Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Illinois** | |
| 126 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |
| **Forbes AFB, Kansas** | |
| 190 Mobility Support Flight | 5 April 1974 |
| 190 Weapon System Security Flight | 5 April 1974 |
| 190 Communications Flight | 5 April 1974 |
| **Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky** | |
| 123 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |
| **Key Field, ANG, Meridian, Mississippi** | |
| 186 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |
| **Rosecrans Memorial Airport, St. Joseph, Missouri** | |
| 180 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight | 2 July 1973 |
| 139 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |
| **Lincoln MAP, Nebraska** | |
| 155 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |
| **Reno MAP, Nevada** | |
| 152 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |
| **Pease AFB, New Hampshire** | |
| 133 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight | 30 September 1973 |
| **Roslyn ANG Station, New York** | |
| 137 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight | 30 September 1973 |
| **Hancock Field, Syracuse, New York** | |
| 128 Tactical Control Flight (FACP) | 8 February 1974 |
| **Lockbourne AFB, Ohio** | |
| 160 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |
| **Will Rogers World Airport, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma** | |
| 137 Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron | 30 September 1973 |
| **Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Pennsylvania** | |
| 171 Supply Squadron | 1 July 1973 |



A telephone repairman with the Georgia Air National Guard connects wires in the switchboard van of a TTC-7

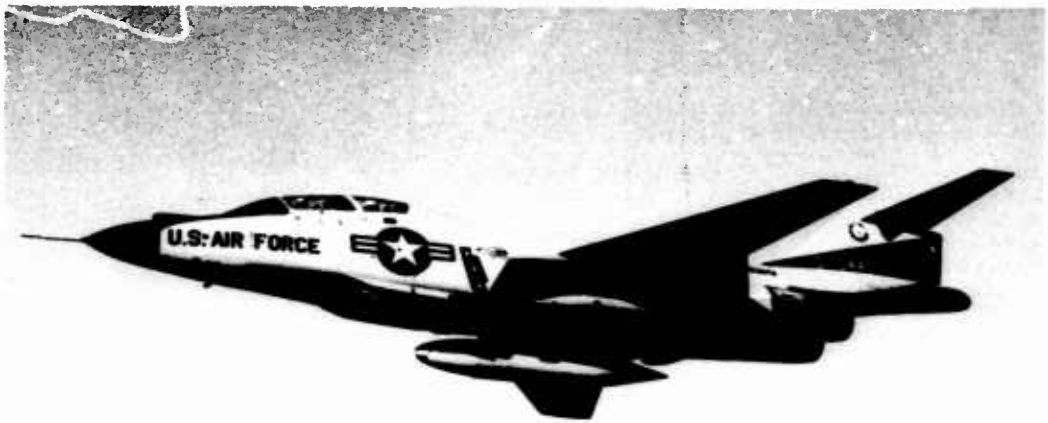


Air National Guard ground crews load the M-61 gun.

**Willow Grove NAS, Pennsylvania**
103 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight — 30 September 1973
**McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee**
134 Supply Squadron — 1 July 1973
**Memphis IAP, Tennessee**
155 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight — 31 July 1973
**US NAS, Dallas, Texas**
136 Supply Squadron — 1 July 1973
**Salt Lake City MAP, ANG, Utah**
151 Supply Squadron — 1 July 1973
155 Aeromedical Evacuation Flight — 30 September 1973
**General Mitchell ANG Base**
**Milwaukee, Wisconsin**
128 Supply Squadron — 1 July 1973

**The following units were redesignated as indicated below:**

**Forbes AFB, Kansas**
FROM: Hq 190 Bombardment Tactical Group
TO: Hq 190 Defense Systems Evaluation Group — 6 April 1974
FROM: 117 Bombardment Tactical Squadron
TO: 117 Defense Sytems Evaluation Squadron — 6 April 1974
FROM: 190 Tactical Clinic
TO: 190 USAF Clinic — 6 April 1974
**Burlington IAP, Vermont**
FROM: Hq 158 Fighter Interceptor Group
TO: Hq 158 Defense Systems Evaluation Group — 9 June 1974
FROM: 134 Fighter Interceptor Squadron
TO: 134 Defense Systems Evaluation Squadron — 9 June 1974




Sleek F-101B "Voodoo" from the Minnesota Air National Guard streaks through the summer sky

## TABLE 15 — AIRCRAFT CONVERSIONS AND MISSION CHANGES IN FY 1974

| UNIT AND LOCATION | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|
| 146 Tactical Airlift Group, Van Nuys, California | C-130A | C-130B |
| 150 Tactical Fighter Group, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico | F-100C | A-7D |
| 185 Tactical Fighter Group, Sioux City, Iowa | F-100C | F-100D |
| 158 Defense Systems Evaluation Group, Burlington, Vermont[1] | F-102 | EB-57 |
| 190 Defense Systems Evaluation Group, Forbes ANGB, Kansas[2] | B-57G | EB-57 |
| 140 Tactical Fighter Group, Buckley ANGB, Colorado | F-100D | A-7D |

NOTE: (1) Change in mission: Formerly Fighter Interceptor; now Defense Systems Evaluation.
(2) Change in mission: Formerly Tactical Bomber; now Defense Systems Evaluation.

## TABLE 16 — ACCIDENT STATISTICS

| | |
|---|---|
| MAJOR ACCIDENTS | 20 |
| AIRCRAFT DESTROYED | 16 |
| FATALITIES | 8 |
| FLYING HOURS | 405, 427 |
| CUMULATIVE RATE | 4.9 |



Air National Guard fire fighters train in emergency action procedures.



Alabama Air National Guard ground crews conduct maintenance checks on their aircraft

## TABLE 17 — ANG PARTICIPATION IN FY 74 JCS EXERCISES

The Air National Guard participated in a succession of JCS directed or coordinated exercises during FY 1974. A list of these exercises appears below.

| COMMAND | EXERCISE | LOCATION | DATE | FORCES | UNITS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CINCRED | BOLDFIRE 1-74 | Camp Robinson Arkansas | Aug 73 | 3 RF 4 | 155 TRG |
| | | | | 6C130 | 133 TAW |
| | | | | PPC | 189 TRG |
| CINCAL | PUNCH CARD XIX EMBER DAWN | Alaska | Aug 73 | 8 F100 | 178 TFG |
| | | | | 8 RF 101 | 186 TRG |
| | | | | PPC | 186 TRG |
| | | | | TACC AUG | 152 TCG |
| | | | | 4 C130 | 118 TAW |
| CINCRED | BOLDFIRE 2-74 | Ft Carson Co | Sep 73 | 18F100 | 140 TFG |
| | | | | 6RF101 | 152 TRG |
| CINCEUR | FLINTLOCK '73 | Europe | AUG-Sep 73 | 3 C119 | 130 SOG |
| | | | | 1 C130 | 133 TAG |
| | | | | 1 C130 | 166 TAG |
| CINCEUR | DEEP FURROW | Europe | Sep 73 | 1 C130 | 133 TAG |
| | | | | C130 | 146 TAG |
| | | | | C130 | 118 TAG |
| | | | | C130 | 145 TAG |
| CINCRED | BRAVE SHIELD VI | Texas | Oct-Nov 73 | 18 F100 | 132 TFG |
| | | | | 1 CRF | 128 TCS |
| USCINCSO | BLACK HAWK III | Coral Zone | Mar 74 | CRC | 102 TCS |
| CINCEUR | CRESTED CAP | Europe | Mar-May 74 | 4 C130 | 118 TAW |
| CINCRED | BOLDFIRE 3-74 | Washington | May 74 | 3 RF101 | 152 TRG |
| | | | | PPC | |
| | | | | 1 CRP | 105 TCS |
| | | | | 3 0-2 | 182 TASG |
| | | | | 3 TACP | 182 TASG |
| | | | | Comm Spt | 242 MCS |
| CINCEUR | CREEK BEE | Europe | May-Jun | 4 C130 | 172 TAG |
| CINCLANT | SOLID SHIELD 74 | SE CONUS | MAY-JUN | 18 F105 | 192 TFG |
| | | | | 6 RF4 | 117 TRW |
| | | | | PPC | 117 TRW |
| | | | | 10 C130 | 118 TAW |
| | | | | 2 C119 | 143 SOG |
| | | | | 3 U10 | 143 SOG |
| | | | | 1 CRP | 115 TCS |
| | | | | 1 FACP | 113 TCP |
| | | | | 2 EC121 | 193 TEW |
| | | | | Comm Spt | 263 MCB |
| | | | | 2 0-2 | 135 TASG |
| | | | | 2 TACP | 135 TASG |
| CINCRED | BRAVE CREW 74 | Texas | June | 4 KC 97 | 136 ARW |



Members of the 28th MP Company, Pennsylvania Army National Guard, search two captured "infiltrators" from a USAR Psychological Operations Company at Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia.

# APPENDIX H



## TABLE 1

**Minority participation in the Army Guard as of 30 June 1974**

| Officer | | Enlisted |
|---|---|---|
| 518 | Negro/Black | 21,786 |
| 146 | Spanish Origin | 5,257 |
| 15 | American Indian | 535 |
| 185 | Oriental | 1,270 |
| 493 | Puerto Rican | 7,822 |
| 24 | Filipino | 718 |
| 35 | Eskimo | 1,050 |
| 0 | Aleut | 16 |
| 69 | Other | 1,298 |
| 32,814 | None | 333,267 |
| 73 | Unknown | 632 |
| 34,372 | TOTAL | 373,651 |

## TABLE 2

**Minority participation in the Air Guard as of 30 June 1974**

| Officer | | Enlisted |
|---|---|---|
| 96 | Negro/Black | 2,608 |
| 63 | Spanish Origin | 1,132 |
| 40 | American Indian | 577 |
| 108 | Oriental | 1,108 |
| 89 | Puerto Rican | 713 |
| 2 | Filipino | 107 |
| 1 | Eskimo | 8 |
| 1 | Aleut | 9 |
| 3,029 | Other | 16,935 |
| 7,877 | None | 55,160 |
| 380 | Unknown | 4,872 |
| 11,686 | TOTAL | 83,229 |

## Minority Participation in the National Guard Technician Force

### TABLE 3 — Army National Guard

| | Total Employment | Black | Spanish American | American Indian | Oriental | All Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Jun 74 | 28,030 | 748 | 662 | 41 | 62 | 26,487 |
| **Air National Guard** | | | | | | |
| 30 Jun 74 | 21,312 | 306 | 526 | 24 | 42 | 20,414 |
| **Female Participation in the National Guard Technician Force** | | | | | | |
| 30 Jun 74 | 2,972 | 166 | 89 | 7 | 8 | 2,672 |

### TABLE 4 — UNITS OF RECOGNITION

| UNION | EXCLUSIVE RECOGNITION | WAGE TECHNICIANS | GS TECHNICIANS | TOTAL TECHNICIANS | UNDER AGREEMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAGE | 57 | 5,444 | 4,163 | 9,607 | 6,136 |
| AFGE | 36 | 3,912 | 3,912 | 7,044 | 3,309 |
| ACT | 23 | 3,276 | 2,875 | 2,875 | 2,409 |
| NFFE | 23 | 2,182 | 1,918 | 4,100 | 3,026 |
| NAATA | 6 | 308 | 387 | 695 | 695 |
| AFSCME | 1 | 0 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| TOTALS | 1,146 | 15,122 | 112,491 | 27,613 | 15,591 |



Army National Guardsmen help stricken homeowners in Xenia, Ohio, retrieve items of personal property that survived the vicious tornadoes

# APPENDIX I

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OBLIGATIONS — FISCAL YEAR 1974 (ALL APPROPRIATIONS)

| Army National Guard 1974 | Grand Total All Appropriations | National Guard Personnel, Army 2142060 | Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard 2142065 | Military Construction, Army National Guard 21X2085 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 1,191,124,765 | 621,662,762 | 533,193,344 | 36,268,659 |
| Obligations — Total | 761,470,965 | 236,370,291 | 490,262,439 | 34,838,235 |
| 1. Alabama | 25,067,369 | 9,651,366 | 15,164,030 | 251,973 |
| 2. Alaska | 10,413,137 | 1,567,175 | 5,084,722 | 3,761,240 |
| 3. Arizona | 7,462,255 | 2,232,448 | 4,805,578 | 424,229 |
| 4. Arkansas | 12,474,755 | 4,860,878 | 7,521,235 | 92,642 |
| 5. California | 52,956,811 | 15,453,547 | 36,233,981 | 1,269,283 |
| 6. Colorado | 5,516,770 | 1,491,703 | 3,653,177 | 371,890 |
| 7. Connecticut | 11,643,656 | 3,645,676 | 7,560,254 | 437,725 |
| 8. Delaware | 6,740,422 | 1,736,855 | 4,407,513 | 596,054 |
| 9. Dist. of Col. | 4,426,998 | 735,964 | 3,557,677 | 133,357 |
| 10. Florida | 13,875,167 | 4,750,420 | 8,094,954 | 1,029,793 |
| 11. Georgia | 17,179,874 | 3,556,164 | 13,605,979 | 17,731 |
| 12. Hawaii | 8,876,493 | 1,902,869 | 5,130,619 | 1,843,005 |
| 13. Idaho | 9,485,756 | 2,369,927 | 6,916,101 | 199,728 |
| 14. Illinois | 19,385,484 | 5,483,070 | 13,704,724 | 197,690 |
| 15. Indiana | 16,903,314 | 5,981,616 | 10,784,336 | 137,362 |
| 16. Iowa | 13,128,747 | 4,442,646 | 8,386,687 | 299,414 |
| 17. Kansas | 12,535,750 | 4,928,856 | 7,384,234 | 222,660 |
| 18. Kentucky | 9,852,792 | 3,487,796 | 5,961,154 | 403,842 |
| 19. Louisiana | 14,541,258 | 5,192,611 | 8,481,054 | 867,593 |
| 20. Maine | 5,931,387 | 1,679,912 | 4,107,678 | 143,797 |
| 21. Maryland | 15,563,467 | 2,573,580 | 10,792,132 | 2,197,755 |
| 22. Massachusetts | 23,365,859 | 9,756,995 | 13,499,350 | 109,514 |
| 23. Michigan | 21,860,665 | 5,663,428 | 15,049,231 | 1,148,006 |
| 24. Minnesota | 16,718,492 | 5,538,294 | 10,240,712 | 939,486 |
| 25. Mississippi | 23,981,467 | 6,705,410 | 16,471,071 | 804,986 |
| 26. Missouri | 16,334,622 | 4,578,410 | 11,179,523 | 576,689 |
| 27. Montana | 6,169,386 | 1,949,107 | 4,171,562 | 48,717 |
| 28. Nebraska | 7,844,333 | 2,477,712 | 5,103,805 | 262,816 |
| 29. Nevada | 3,935,193 | 1,109,126 | 2,508,364 | 317,703 |
| 30. New Hampshire | 4,848,300 | 1,887,873 | 2,880,824 | 79,603 |
| 31. New Jersey | 25 337,887 | 7,496,388 | 17,729,576 | 111,923 |
| 32. New Mexico | 7,024,089 | 2,181,623 | 4,463,232 | 379,234 |
| 33. New York | 38,100,535 | 12,753,370 | 25,007,261 | 339,904 |
| 34. North Carolina | 21,657,117 | 8,804,519 | 11,801,369 | 1,051,229 |
| 35. North Dakota | 5,282,163 | 1,424,621 | 3,633,340 | 194,202 |
| 36. Ohio | 23,311,600 | 7,327,342 | 14,535,715 | 1,448,543 |
| 37. Oklahoma | 15,400,800 | 4,870,099 | 8,522,962 | 2,007,738 |
| 38. Oregon | 11,402,490 | 3,541,864 | 7,315,334 | 545,292 |
| 39. Pennsylvania | 26,664,839 | 7,717,419 | 18,288,554 | 658,866 |
| 40. Puerto Rico | 14,662,948 | 5,253,413 | 6,195,247 | 3,214,288 |
| 41. Rhode Island | 6,455,353 | 1,929,695 | 4,320,753 | 204,905 |

## APPENDIX I
## (Continued)

| Army National Guard 1974 | Grand Total All Appropriations | National Guard Personnel, Army 2142060 | Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard 2142065 | Military Construction, Army National Guard 21X2085 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42. South Carolina | 18,051,473 | 7,953,277 | 9,449,552 | 648,644 |
| 43. South Dakota | 7,704,765 | 2,170,736 | 4,904,381 | 629,648 |
| 44. Tennessee | 17,681,596 | 7,091,479 | 9,925,616 | 664,501 |
| 45. Texas | 29,457,171 | 8,000,913 | 20,876,685 | 579,573 |
| 46. Utah | 9,404,333 | 3,573,500 | 5,455,927 | 374,906 |
| 47. Vermont | 5,020,503 | 1,227,355 | 3,625,418 | 167,730 |
| 48. Virginia | 17,777,541 | 3,964,532 | 13,723,914 | 89,095 |
| 49. Washington | 16,614,736 | 4,163,947 | 11,386,242 | 1,064,547 |
| 50. West Virginia | 6,394,925 | 1,390,064 | 4,367,269 | 637,592 |
| 51. Wisconsin | 15,069,375 | 5,116,073 | 9,387,542 | 565,760 |
| 52. Wyoming | 4,004,749 | 1,026,628 | 2,904,289 | 73,832 |
| Obligations by Other Than States — Total | 429,653,800 | 385,292,471 | 42,930,905 | 1,430,424 |
| Chief, National Guard Bureau | 388,397,580 | 385,177,500 | 3,220,080 | |
| F&AO, USA MDW | 26,154,061 | 135,445 | 26,018,616 | |
| The Surgeon General | 250,000 | 10,000 | 240,000 | |
| Chief of Engineers | 2,083,123 | | 652,699 | 1,430,424 |
| The Adjutant General | 6,295,474 | | 6,295,474 | |
| Chief of Staff — DA | 2,377,244 | | 2,377,244 | |
| USAFSAC | (39,028) | (30,474) | (8,554) | |
| TRADOC | | | | |
| FORSCOM | 4,020,011 | | 4,020,011 | |
| USARPAC | 24,693 | | 24,693 | |
| USAFSAC | 90,642 | | 90,642 | |

## APPENDIX J

### AIR NATIONAL GUARD — 1974

| | 5743080 Other Procurement | 57X3830 Military Construction | 5743840 Operations & Maintenance | 5743850 ANG Military Personnel | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1,298,265 | 49,776 | 9,568,949 | 335,645 | 11,252,635 |
| Alaska | 46,000 | 21,443 | 3,482,014 | 103,887 | 3,653,344 |
| Arizona | 33,945 | 36,733 | 10,087,242 | 254,993 | 10,412,913 |
| Arkansas | 1,345,714 | 21,710 | 6,412,484 | 149,059 | 7,928,967 |
| California | 48,460 | 34,180 | 17,715,220 | 699,206 | 18,497,066 |
| Colorado | 95,901 | 20,169 | 10,998,860 | 163,386 | 11,278,316 |
| Connecticut | — | 15,201 | 3,740,941 | 87,823 | 3,843,965 |
| Delaware | — | 4,687 | 3,217,570 | 104,314 | 3,326,571 |
| Dist of Columbia | — | 11,671 | 8,696,820 | 101,835 | 8,810,326 |
| Florida | — | 3,423 | 4,458,334 | 101,823 | 4,563,580 |
| Georgia | 1,979,307 | 33,826 | 9,339,160 | 462,553 | 11,814,846 |
| Hawaii | 19,006 | 9,813 | 8,414,235 | 174,632 | 8,617,686 |
| Idaho | 38,498 | 4,888 | 3,586,174 | 72,240 | 3,701,800 |
| Illinois | — | 5,555 | 9,965,996 | 327,410 | 10,298,961 |
| Indiana | 103,533 | 26,056 | 7,179,088 | 247,345 | 7,556,022 |
| Iowa | 30,267 | 9,123 | 6,829,973 | 180,640 | 7,050,003 |
| Kansas | 53,528 | 18,571 | 9,551,526 | 100,216 | 9,723,841 |
| Kentucky | 24,220 | 11,109 | 3,484,036 | 85,558 | 3,604,923 |
| Louisiana | — | 6,961 | 3,507,377 | 122,530 | 3,636,868 |
| Maine | 66,362 | 5,545 | 5,680,151 | 119,776 | 5,871,834 |
| Maryland | 49,859 | 11,814 | 5,034,207 | 144,306 | 5,240,186 |
| Massachusetts | 113,850 | 17,207 | 11,724,530 | 245,075 | 12,100,662 |
| Michigan | 48,549 | 23,242 | 19,813,440 | 363,090 | 20,248,321 |
| Minnesota | — | 20,121 | 7,903,406 | 205,772 | 8,129,299 |
| Mississippi | 27,206 | 20,408 | 7,202,928 | 314,804 | 7,565,346 |
| Missouri | 378,240 | 35,955 | 175,348,729 | 315,480 | 176,078,404 |
| Montana | — | 5,633 | 5,758,155 | 121,213 | 5,885,001 |
| Nebraska | 608,009 | 8,472 | 3,882,285 | 98,094 | 4,596,860 |
| Nevada | 35,792 | 4,294 | 3,543,073 | 76,045 | 3,659,204 |
| New Hampshire | — | — | 2,858,404 | 86,447 | 2,944,851 |
| New Jersey | 920,510 | 40,935 | 12,482,227 | 204,031 | 13,647,703 |
| New Mexico | 95,821 | 8,265 | 4,118,638 | 89,397 | 4,312,121 |
| New York | 97,100 | 55,773 | 15,100,846 | 498,512 | 15,752,231 |
| North Carolina | 795,922 | 14,434 | 3,227,511 | 128,183 | 4,166,050 |
| North Dakota | — | 13,479 | 4,793,719 | 147,815 | 4,955,013 |
| Ohio | 92,545 | 41,018 | 17,000,988 | 437,390 | 17,574,941 |
| Oklahoma | 441,337 | 16,947 | 6,200,963 | 253,472 | 7,008,719 |
| Oregon | 78,395 | 25,350 | 7,137,951 | 187,212 | 7,428,908 |
| Pennsylvania | 214,580 | 37,006 | 13,605,944 | 394,465 | 14,251,995 |
| Puerto Rico | 8,590 | 8,947 | 4,952,789 | 102,935 | 5,073,261 |
| Rhode Island | 415,025 | 10,915 | 3,387,958 | 141,828 | 3,955,726 |
| South Carolina | 1,674 | 34,692 | 3,921,372 | 80,368 | 4,038,106 |
| South Dakota | — | 10,970 | 3,137,710 | 89,186 | 3,237,866 |
| Tennessee | 108,176 | 38,076 | 11,449,285 | 583,427 | 12,178,964 |

# APPENDIX J
# (Continued)

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD — 1974

| | 5743080 Other Procurement | 57X3830 Military Construction | 5743840 Operations & Maintenance | 5743850 ANG Military Personnel | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas | 101,763 | 22,079 | 13,091,288 | 355,983 | 13,571,113 |
| Utah | — | 2,988 | 5,229,708 | 185,469 | 5,418,165 |
| Vermont | 31,842 | 2,218 | 3,661,299 | 77,849 | 3,773,208 |
| Virginia | 172,340 | 17,708 | 4,119,064 | 88,744 | 4,397,856 |
| Washington | 1,292 | 27,790 | 7,714,765 | 306,261 | 8,050,108 |
| West Virginia | 955,209 | 16,509 | 5,414,216 | 164,726 | 6,550,660 |
| Wisconsin | — | 19,900 | 8,749,171 | 216,893 | 8,985,964 |
| Wyoming | — | 5,569 | 3,015,954 | 86,223 | 3,107,746 |
| TOTAL STATE OBLIGATIONS | 10,976,632 | 969,154 | 550,597,673 | 10,785,566 | 573,329,025 |
| Apportioned To Other than States — Total: | | | $ 6,000,787 | $171,791,590 | $177,792,377 |
| Lackland AFB, TX | | | | 512,590 | 512,590 |
| Bolling AFB, DC | | | 27,711 | | 27,711 |
| AFAFC | | | | 171,279,000 | 171,279,000 |
| AFLC | | | 5,294,853 | | 5,294,853 |
| ACIC | | | 426,319 | | 426,319 |
| MAC | | | 7,152 | | 7,152 |
| AFCS | | | 10,926 | | 10,926 |
| ALC — Tinker | | | 9,612 | | 9,612 |
| ALC — Hill | | | 27,041 | | 27,041 |
| ALC — McClellan | | | 7,624 | | 7,624 |
| ALC — Kelly | | | 15,694 | | 15,694 |
| AFESS | | | 173,855 | | 173,855 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 562,599,247 | 354,368,746 | 928,913,779 |

# APPENDIX K

## NATURAL DISASTERS AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | |
| 26 Jun-12 Sep 73 | Sterrell | Water Hauling |
| 28 Sep-22 Nov 73 | Southside | Water Shortage |
| 26-27 Nov 73 | Guin | Traffic Control |
| 29 Dec 73-2 Jan 74 | Enterprise | Tornado |
| 23 Mar-9 Apr 74 | Longsboro | Water Hauling |
| 3-16 Apr 74 | Northwest | Tornados |
| 23-25 May 74 | Lynn | Water Hauling |
| **ALASKA** | | |
| 25 Apr 74 | Anchorage | Airlift Sand Dryer |
| **ARIZONA** | | |
| 5-7 Jul 73 | Kingman | Explosion of RR Tank Ca loaded with propane gas |
| 30 May 74 | Sitgreaves Natl Forest | Forest Fire |
| 21-24 Jun 74 | Kiabab Natl Forest | Forest Fire |
| 25-30 Jun 74 | San Carlos Reservation | Forest Fire |
| 29-30 Jun 74 | Graham | Forest Fire |
| 30 Jun -1 Jul 74 | San Carlos Reservation | Forest Fire |
| **ARKANSAS** | | |
| 26-27 Nov 73 | North Little Rock | Flood |
| 5-9 Jan 74 | Warren & Bradley Cos | Ice Storm |
| 2 Feb 74 | Lake Village | Flood Evacuation |
| 15-16 May 74 | Helena | Flash Flood |
| 7-10 Jun 74 | Forrest City | Flooding |
| 7-9 Jun 74 | Calion | Flooding |
| 10 Jun 74 | Siloam Springs | Flooding |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | |
| 1 Jul 73 | Big Creek | Forest Fire |
| 1-2 Jul 73 | Cabazon | Forest Fire Operation |
| 3-8 Jul 73 | Ontario | Forest Fire |
| 19-22 Jul 73 | Yreka | Forest Fire |
| 18-28 Aug 73 | Stanislaus | Forest Fire Fighting |
| 20-25 Aug 73 | Kyburz | Forest Fire |
| 2-8 Sep 73 | Clear Lake | Fire Fighting |
| 9-14 Sep 73 | Signal Hill, Long Beach | Fire Fighting |
| 21 Nov-15 Dec 73 | Humbolt Bay | Strengthen Leaking Storage Tanks |
| 30 Nov 73 | Fresno | Bomb Disposal |
| 1-15 Dec 73 | Soledad Prison | Weapons Search |
| 16-24 Jan 74 | Eureka-Dinsmore | Flood Evacuation |
| 21-23 Feb 74 | Tehachapi | Prison Search |
| 27 Feb 74 | Fresno | Search for Bomb |
| 7 Mar 74 | Fresno | EOD Mission |
| 29-30 Mar 74 | Humbolt County | Flood Duty |
| 21-23 May 74 | San Luis Obispo Prison | Search for Buried Weapons |
| 10-11 Jun | San Benito County | Forest Fire |



Army National Guard Band performs during retreat ceremonies at annual training.



Special forces paratroopers sweat out the trip to the drop zone.



## APPENDIX K (Continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CONNECTICUT** | | |
| 17-22 Dec 73 | Hartford | Ice Storm Throughout State |
| **DELAWARE** | | |
| 18-21 Dec 73 | Sussex County | Winter Storm (Provide electric power) |
| **HAWAII** | | |
| 6-10 May 74 | Malokai | Infested Cattle |
| 8-10, 13, 14 May 74 | Haleiwa | Flood Damage |
| **IDAHO** | | |
| 31 Jul-5 Aug 73 | Bruneau (Horse Butte) | Forest Fire |
| 16-26 Aug 73 | Nez Prez Natl Forest | Forest Fire |
| | Bitteroot Forest | Forest Fire |
| | Boise Forest | Forest Fire |
| | Craig Mountain | Forest Fire |
| 9-13 Aug 73 | St. Joe & Sawtooth Forests | Forest Fire |
| 16-24 Jan 74 | Coeur D'Alene | Flood Evacuation |
| **ILLINOIS** | | |
| 26 Apr-1 May 74 | Chicago | Chemical Leak |
| 22-24 Jun 74 | Pekin | Flooding |
| **INDIANA** | | |
| 3-15 Apr 74 | Statewide | Tornados |
| 25-27 May 74 | Statewide | Traffic Safety |
| **IOWA** | | |
| 4-5 Jul 73 | West Des Moines | Flood |
| 20 Oct 73 | University of Iowa | Med Evac for Football Game |
| 6 Dec 73 | Boone County | Storm |
| 30 May-4 Jun 74 | Iowa City | Flooding |
| 10 Jun 74 | Marshalltown | Flooding |
| 18 Jun 74 | Ankeny | Windstorm |
| 18-20 Jun 74 | Atlantic | Traffic Control |
| 21-28 Jun 74 | Clinton | Windstorm |
| 27-29 Jun 74 | Des Moines | Windstorm |
| **KANSAS** | | |
| 25-30 Sep 73 | Clay Center | Tornado |
| 27-29 Sep 73 | New Cambria | Flood |
| 27 Sep-3 Oct 73 | Hutchinson | Flood |
| 11 Oct 73 | Kingman | Flood |
| 11-12 Oct 73 | Elwood | Flood |
| 11-12 Oct 73 | Marysville | Flood |
| 3-18 Dec 73 | Dickinson, Riley, Geary Counties | Ice Storm |
| 5-8 Dec 73 | Sabetha | Ice Storm |
| 10-11 Mar 74 | Coffeeville | Flood |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 Apr 74 | Pratt | Flood |
| 20 Apr 74 | Newton | Flood |
| 8-10 Jun 74 | Emporia | Tornado |
| **KENTUCKY** | | |
| 28-29 Nov 73 | Southeastern Area | Flooding |
| 1-11 Apr 74 | Campbellsburg | Tornado |
| 3-11 Apr 74 | Central | Tornados |
| **LOUISIANA** | | |
| 4 Dec 73 | DeRidder | Tornado |
| 26-27 Jan 74 | W. Sterlington | Flood Evacuation |
| 29-30 Jan 74 | Sicily Island | Flood Evacuation |
| 5-7 Feb 74 | Mansura | Bridge Removal |
| 21-23 Mar 74 | Natichitoches-Winfield | Tornados |
| **MAINE** | | |
| 18 Dec 73 | Penobscot | Heavy Rains |
| 22-26 Dec 73 | Aroostook County | Floods |
| 26 Apr-3 May 74 | Dickey | Flooding |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | |
| 14-28 Oct 73 | Chelsea | Fire |
| 22 Jun 74 | Brockton | Search |
| **MICHIGAN** | | |
| 17-21 Mar 74 | Bay City | Flood |
| 8-9 Apr 74 | Monroe Co | Flood |
| **MINNESOTA** | | |
| 3-5 Nov 73 | Brainerd | Search |
| 7-10 Nov 73 | Aitkin | Search |
| 11 Jan 74 | St. Paul | Apartment Fire |
| 5-6 May 74 | Cloverdale | Search |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | |
| 26-29 Nov 73 | Hatley, Monroe County | Tornado |
| 3-11 Jan 74 | Parchman | Ice Storm |
| 13-22 Apr 74 | SE Mississippi | Flood |
| **MISSOURI** | | |
| 17-20 May 74 | Northwest | Flood |
| **MONTANA** | | |
| 15 Aug 73 | Western Montana | Forest Fire |
| **NEBRASKA** | | |
| 6-9 Jul 73 | Chadron State Park | Forest Fire |
| 9-25 Oct 73 | Southeastern | Flood |
| 21-27 Nov 73 | Boone County | Provide electric power |
| 4-5 Dec 73 | Southeastern | Ice Storm |
| 18-19 Dec 73 | Omaha | Snowstorm |
| 20-29 Apr 74 | Arcadia | Tornado |
| **NEVADA** | | |
| 19-22 Jul 73 | Washoe Mts | Forest Fire |
| 27 Jul-1 Aug 73 | Red Rock Area | Forest Fire |



Mortar crew from Pennsylvania's 28th "Keystone Division prepares to drop a round during annual training



Crew of Army National Guard armored scout vehicle rest during a break in field training exercises

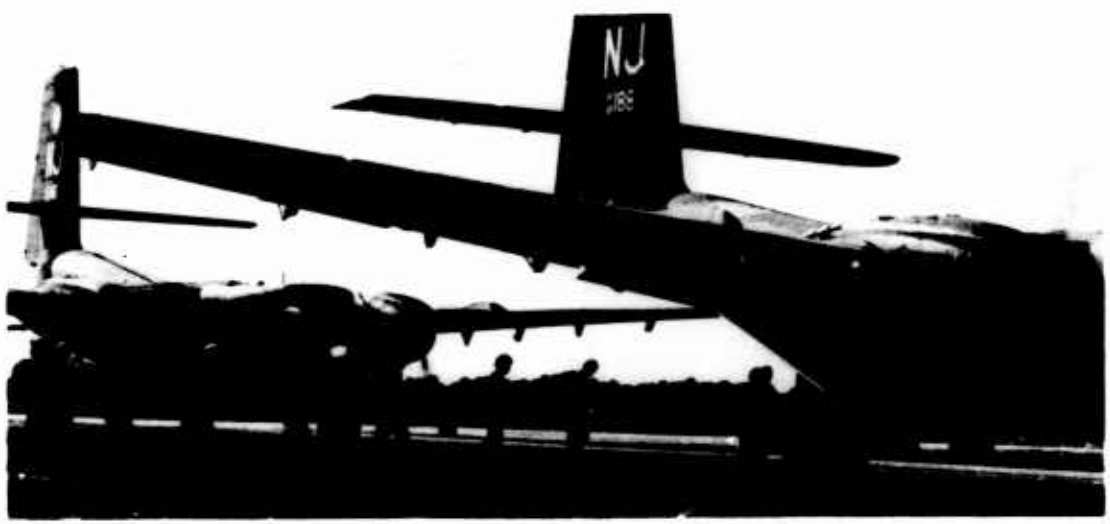
## APPENDIX K
## (Continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27-30 Jul 73 | Virginia City | Forest Fire |
| 27-30 Jul 73 | Thomas Creek Area | Forest Fire |
| 19-24 Aug 73 | Minden | Forest Fire |
| 24-26 Aug 73 | Brent Canyon | Forest Fire |
| 5-8 Sep 73 | Long Canyon | Forest Fire |
| 30 Seh-3 Oct 73 | Reno | Forest Fire |
| 25 Jun 74 | Reno | Forest Fire |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | |
| 8 Jul 73 | Guyat Mt | Evacuation |
| **NEW JERSEY** | | |
| 2-5 Aug 73 | Northern New Jersey | Flood |
| 25-28 Oct 73 | Secaucus | Traffic Control |
| 18 Apr 74 | Deptford | Search |
| **NEW MEXICO** | | |
| 7-12 Apr 74 | Lincoln Natl Forest | Forest Fire |
| 11-12 May 74 | Santa Fe Natl Forest | Forest Fire |
| 19-24 May 74 | Guadalupita Forest | Forest Fire |
| 29-31 May 74 | Lincoln Natl Forest | Forest Fire |
| 4-5 Jun 74 | Lincoln Natl Forest | Forest Fire |
| 14-17 Jun 74 | Guadalupita Forest | Forest Fire |
| 19-23 Jun 74 | Golondrinas Forest | Forest Fire |
| 17-19 Jun 74 | San Geronimo Forest | Forest Fire |
| 28 Jun-1 Jul 74 | Magdalena Forest | Forest Fire |
| 30 Jun -6 Jul 74 | Carlsbad Forest | Forest Fire |
| **NEW YORK** | | |
| 7 Oct 73 | Niagara Falls | Search |
| 16 Feb 74 | Hoosick Falls | Search |
| 6 Apr 74 | Delaware County | Search |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | |
| 23-24 Mar 74 | Clayton | Search |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | |
| 19-30 Apr 74 | Minot | Flooding |
| 19-30 Apr 74 | Drayton | Flooding |
| **OHIO** | | |
| 16-18 Oct 73 | Eastlake | Flood |
| 3-22 Apr 74 | Southwest | Tornado |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | |
| 29 Sep-2 Oct 73 | Texarkana | Search |
| 10-17 Oct 73 | North Central | Flood |
| 19-20 Nov 73 | Blackwell | Tornado |
| 19-20 Nov 73 | Tonkawa | Tornado |
| 10-12 Mar 74 | Tulsa, Osage | Flood |
| 8-9 Jun 74 | Chewey | Flooding |



Utah special forces troopers train on a 34-foot tower preparatory to rappelling from a helicopter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8-9 Jun 74 | Grove | Flooding |
| 10 Jun 74 | Tahlequah | Search |
| 10 Jun 74 | Oklahoma City | Tornado |
| 10-11 Jun 74 | Ada | Natural Gas Explosion |
| 10-11 Jun 74 | Drumright | Tornado |
| 10-11 Jun 74 | Chandler to Davenport | Tornado |
| 10-12 Jun 74 | Tulsa | Tornado |
| 10-12 Jun 74 | Oak Grove and Olive | Tornado |
| 13 Jun 74 | Moore | Train Derailment |
| 30 Jun 74 | El Reno | Auto-Truck Accident |
| **OREGON** | | |
| 14 Aug-8 Sep 73 | LaGrande | Fire |
| 15-24 Jan 74 | Grant's Pass | Flood |
| 18-19 Jun 74 | New Bridge | Flood |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | |
| 7-17 Jul 73 | Philadelphia | Food Delivery |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | |
| 26-27 Jul 73 | McPhersonville | Search |
| 26 Jul 73 | Manning | Search |
| 14-17 Sep 73 | Laurens | Flood |
| 13-15 Dec 73 | Greenwood | Tornado |
| 21-24 Feb 74 | Camden | Search |
| 30 Mar-4 Apr 74 | Hilton Head, Beaufort | Traffic Control |
| 12-13 May 74 | Summerville | Tornado |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | |
| 21-22 Jun 74 | Black Hills | Forest Fire |




Jumpers load in a New Jersey Air National Guard Caribou prior to take off for parachute jumping competition

## APPENDIX K
## (Continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **TENNESSEE** | | |
| 3-5 Apr 74 | Etowah-Cleveland | Tornados |
| **TEXAS** | | |
| 16 Jul 73 | Castroville | Flood |
| 1-3 Sep 73 | NE & SE Texas | Traffic Control |
| 22 Sep 73 | Dallas-Fort Worth | Airport Opening |
| 27-28 Sep 73 | Seguin | Flood |
| **VERMONT** | | |
| 30 Jun -11 Jul 73 | Eastern Vermont | Flood |
| 21-29 Dec 73 | Statewide | Flood |
| **VIRGINIA** | | |
| 27 Jul 73 | Toms Brook | Flood |
| **WASHINGTON** | | |
| 1 Aug 73 | Statewide | Forest Fires |
| 16-21 Jan 74 | Yakima | Flood Evacuation |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | |
| 1 Aug 73 | Charleston | Search |
| 27 Nov 73 | Kanawha Valley | Floods |
| 11 Jan 74 | Mingo-Logan County | Flood Evacuation |
| 4-8 Apr 74 | Hinton | Tornado |
| *24-27 May 74 | Charleston | Holiday Traffic Safety |
| **WISCONSIN** | | |
| 21-23 Apr 74 | Oshkosh | Tornado |

NOTE: Information above subject to change because not all official after action reports have been received from the States.

### CIVIL DISTURBANCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | |
| 28-29 Nov 73 | Gadsden | Potential Civil Disturbance |
| 9-13 Feb 74 | Statewide | Trucker Strike |
| **HAWAII** | | |
| 5-11 Oct 73 | Hawaii State Prison | Security OPD |
| 13-26 Nov 73 | Hawaii State Prison | Prison Riot |
| **ILLINOIS** | | |
| 6-11 Feb 74 | Statewide | Trucker Strike |
| **INDIANA** | | |
| 7-12 Feb 74 | Statewide | Trucker Strike |
| **IOWA** | | |
| 5 Feb 74 | Statewide | Trucker Strike |



Army National Guard Armory Cavalrymen receive a last minute briefing before moving out on an extended training operation

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **KENTUCKY** | | |
| 5-13 Feb 74 | Statewide | Trucker Strike |
| **MARYLAND** | | |
| 6-11 Feb 74 | Western Counties | Trucker Strike |
| **MICHIGAN** | | |
| 4-12 Feb 74 | Statewide | Trucker Strike |
| **MONTANA** | | |
| 12-13 Mar 74 | Warm Springs | Operate Mental Hospital |
| 18-21 Mar 74 | Warm Springs<br>Galen-Boulder | Operate Schools Hospitals |
| **NEVADA** | | |
| 13 Dec 73 | Reno | Truck Stoppage (Standby, troops not committed) |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | |
| 14-16 Jun 74 | Loudens | Potential Civil Disturbance |
| **OHIO** | | |
| 5-8 Dec 73 | Hebron | Truck Blockade |
| 4-12 Feb 74 | Northeast | Trucker Strike |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | |
| 27 Jul-24 Sep 73 | McAlester Prison | Prison Riot |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | |
| 1-12 Feb 74 | Statewide | Trucker Strike |
| **PUERTO RICO** | | |
| 6-13 Jul 73 | Island of PR | Public Workers Strike |
| **TENNESSEE** | | |
| 4-5 Feb 74 | Knoxville<br>Madisonville | Trucker Strike |
| **TEXAS** | | |
| 12-13 Sep 73 | Gatesville | Prison Duty (Standby, no troops committed) |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | |
| 6-13 Feb 74 | Statewide | Trucker Strike |
| **WISCONSIN** | | |
| 5-10 Nov 73 | Milwaukee | Fireman's Strike |
| 12 Dec 73 | Staten, Douglas Co | Trucker Road Block |

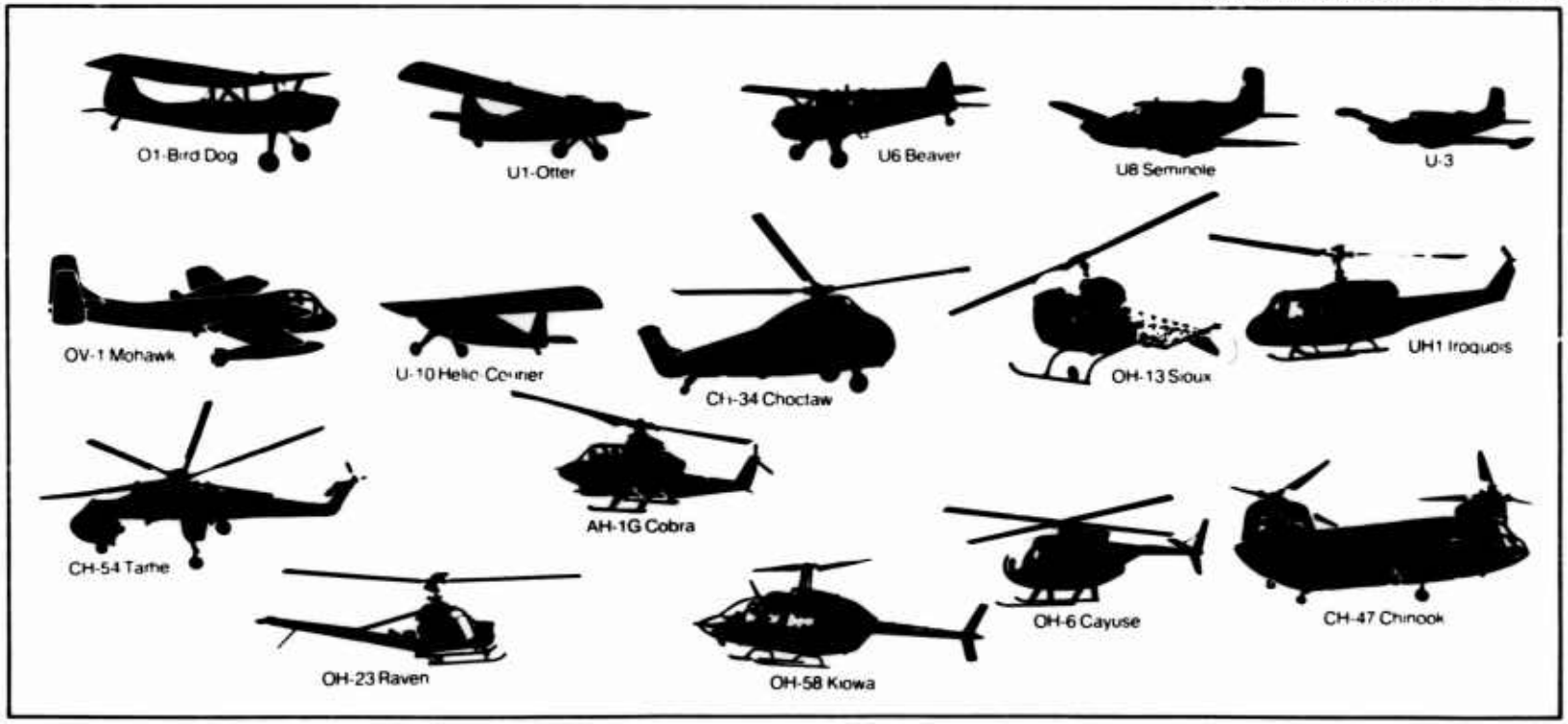
NOTE: Information above subject to change because not all official after action reports have been received from the States.



Battalion Motor Officer, Capt. Wayne E. Kohlmeier inspects the condition of his vehicles.

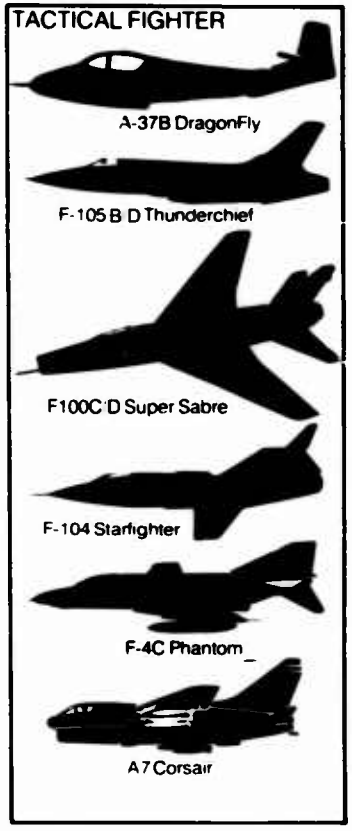
# Aircraft of the Army and Air National Guard

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

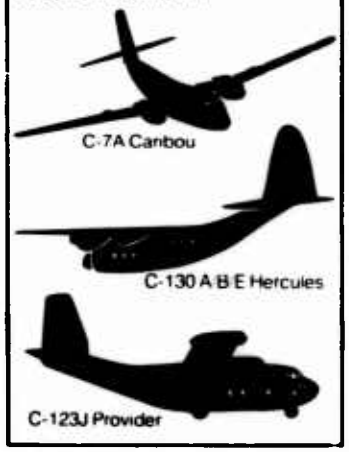


# AIR NATIONAL GUARD

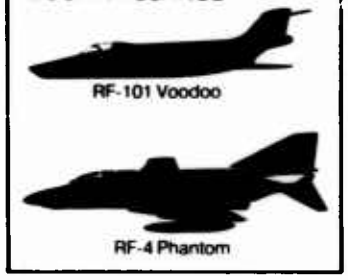
## TACTICAL FIGHTER




## TACTICAL AIRLIFT




## TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE




## TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT




## AIR REFUELING



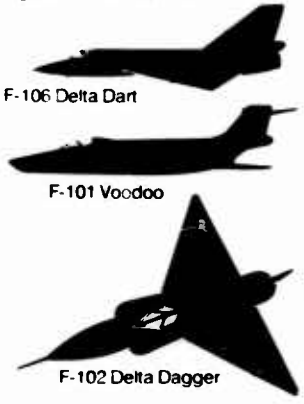

## MILITARY AIRLIFT



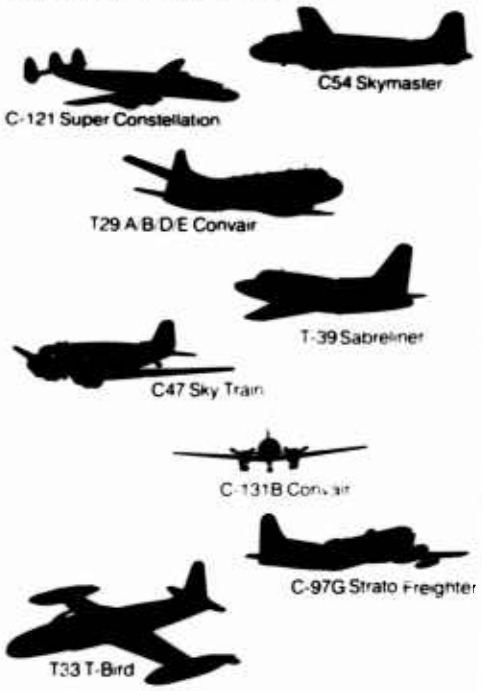

## TACTICAL BOMBARDMENT



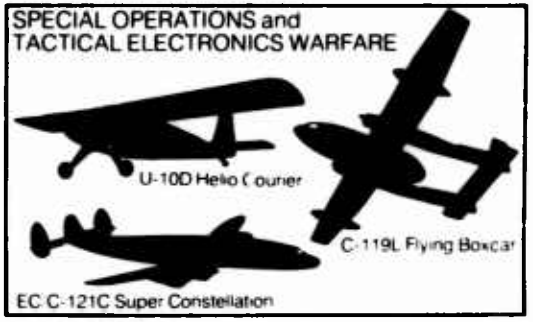

## AIR DEFENSE (Fighter Interceptor)




## UTILITY TRAINING and SUPPORT




## SPECIAL OPERATIONS and TACTICAL ELECTRONICS WARFARE



# Winners

## Ninth Annual NGB - NGAUS Photo Contest



1st PRIZE—ARNG
COLOR
Major James L. Jones
102d PID Mississippi ARNG




1st PRIZE—ARNG
BLACK and WHITE
CW2 Amir M. Pishdad
2120th PID Virginia ARNG



RUNNER-UP—ARNG
COLOR
SP5 John D. Hawthorne
103d PID
Montana ARNG



RUNNER-UP—ARNG
BLACK and WHITE
SSG Stephen E. Row
2120th PID Virginia ARNG



1st PRIZE—ANG
COLOR
MSG John J. McHugh
103d Tactical Fighter Group
Connecticut ANG



1st PRIZE—ANG
BLACK and WHITE
Sgt. Joseph B. Salzmon
175th Tactical Fighter Group
Maryland ANG





RUNNER-UP-ANG
COLOR
SSG Jim Haldaman
110th Combat Support Sq
Michigan ANG



RUNNER-UP—ANG
BLACK and WHITE
114th Fighter Group
South Dakota ANG



U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1975 O - 578-158