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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL STATE OF MONTANA

1 JULY 1960 TO 30 JUNE 1962



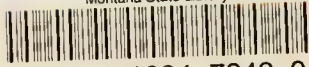
HEADQUARTERS MONTANA NATIONAL GUARD

HELENA, MONTANA

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STATE OF MONTANA
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
HELENA, MONTANA

October 15, 1962

Governor of Montana
State Capitol
Helena, Montana

Sir:

This biennial report covers the period 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1962 and is respectfully submitted in accordance with Section 1349, Revised Codes of Montana 1947.

During this period the Montana National Guard has shown satisfactory progress in the all important areas of training, recruiting and qualification of units and individuals. We have had a considerable turnover in personnel but not unusual. There were no problems developed that were not anticipated and as a result I believe a substantial gain was made toward combat readiness.

The Guard performed exceptionally well during the summer of 1961 when a state emergency, caused by extreme drought conditions, existed in our National and State Forest areas. An all out effort was made to cooperate with forest officials, and we were able to contribute materially by furnishing several hundred men and items of equipment.

In the spring of 1962 elements of the 154th Artillery Group were called to state active duty to assist civil authorities during a major wreck of a Northern Pacific passenger train near Evaro, Montana. The units and individuals mobilized, responded in an excellent manner and were able to furnish a great deal of aid and comfort to the passengers involved.



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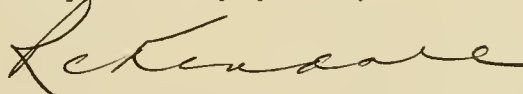
During the past biennium, our studies have indicated a need within the state for additional support to Civil Defense and Emergency Planning Programs. Disaster plans have been written which provide for military assistance in the event of a nuclear attack. The plans call for action by Montana Army National Guard in the pre-attack phase and set forth missions to be accomplished during the recovery phase based on capabilities that are limited by mobilization plans. Selected personnel have been assigned and training is progressing satisfactorily.

One of our major problems is recruiting of enlisted and officer personnel. During the biennium it became obvious that this function will become even more difficult. Many of our men will in 1962 and 1963 complete their military obligations and trends throughout the United States indicate the majority of these people will not reenlist or will transfer to the Standby Reserve. Because of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act, we are losing experienced officers who are being forced out of the National Guard program. These officers reach the maximum time in grade and because of our limited T/O vacancies are eliminated or forced to transfer to In-active Reserve Organizations.

The strength of Montana National Guard on 30 June 1962 was 96% of that authorized. Overall training and efficiency status is such that the Guard is capable of performing its assigned missions and could be mobilized for any type of state emergency on a moment's notice.

I am pleased to submit the following report which details the training, administration and logistical functions of the Adjutant General's Department.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. C. Kendall", written in a cursive style.

R. C. KENDALL
Major General, Mont NG
The Adjutant General





S. H. MITCHELL ARMORY - LEWISTOWN



AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITY
GREAT FALLS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Major General Richard Charles Kendall, Montana's nineteenth Adjutant General, was born in Moab, Utah, July 7, 1917.

General Kendall began his military career upon entering the U. S. Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma in January, 1943. He was commissioned a second lieutenant, Artillery in August, 1943. He served in the European Theater of Operations during World War II as an Artillery Air Observer and Gunnery Officer from Normandy to Germany.

In 1947, General Kendall accepted a commission in "A" Battery, 443d Field Artillery Battalion, Montana Army National Guard in Deer Lodge, and rose through the ranks, serving in various positions at Battery and Battalion level. He served as Executive Officer of the 154th Artillery Group and on July 1, 1960, was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Montana and Chief of Staff of the Montana Army National Guard. On July 1, 1962, he was appointed Adjutant General of Montana.

General Kendall is a 1933 graduate of Lima Montana High School, attended Montana State University from 1934 to 1938. He is a graduate of the Advanced Artillery Officer Course, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Decorations - Awards: Bronze Star, Air Medal with 3 clusters, European Theater Operations with 4 bronze stars.

Civic Affiliations: Kiwanis, Elks, Masonic Lodge, Shrine, National Guard Association of the United States and the Montana National Guard Association.

Marital Status: Married Jane Brown, January 11, 1942. Four sons - Richard, Charles, Tony and Rex.

Previous Civilian Occupation: Owned and operated Standard Chevrolet in Deer Lodge until November, 1961.

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF MONTANA

Martin Beem (Territorial)-----	1867
James H. Mills (Territorial)-----	1877
C. W. Turner (Territorial)-----	1887
Samuel R. Douglas-----	1889-1891
H. S. Howell-----	1891-1892
C. F. Lloyd-----	1893-1896
Jas. W. Drennan-----	1897
Chas. O. English-----	1898-1900
R. Lee McCulloch-----	1901-1903
Shirley C. Ashby-----	1903-1904
Adlebert M. Alderson-----	1904-1908
Phil Greenan-----	1909-1920
Charles L. Sheridan-----	1920-1924
Erastus H. Williams-----	1925-1937
John W. Mahan-----	1937-1940
Frederick A. Lange-----	1940-1941
Everett M. Birely-----	1941-1942
Spencer H. Mitchell-----	1943-1962
Richard C. Kendall-----	1962-

*THE
ARMY AND AIR
NATIONAL GUARD*

IN

NATIONAL DEFENSE



STATE SERVICE

MISSION
ORGANIZATION, AND
ADMINISTRATION

YOUR NATIONAL GUARD

"AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE FIRST LINE DEFENSES"

ON LAND



IN THE AIR



GUARDING THE NATION

MISSION

The Montana National Guard has a dual mission in that it has responsibilities to, and is supported by, two governmental agencies, The United States of America and the State of Montana. Because of this dual role, the mission of the Montana National Guard is two-fold.

In its responsibilities to the United States of America, the mission of the Montana National Guard is to provide Reserve Components of the Army and Air Force of the United States, trained and equipped so as to be capable of expanding to war strength and defending this country by defensive or offensive action as the need dictates.

The mission of the Montana National Guard, pertaining to the State of Montana, is to provide organizations trained and equipped for preservation of the peace, protection of life and property, and the maintenance of order and public safety under the direction of The Commander-in-Chief.

Service in the Montana National Guard is recognition of the patriotic obligation of every American to preserve the liberty and democracy of this Nation. It has been estimated that a National Guard unit can be maintained for about one-eighth the cost of a similar active Army unit. Such a program enables the United States to maintain preparedness in a manner which is within its economic capability.

FEDERAL AND STATE RESPONSIBILITY

The National Guard is an integral part of the Army of the United States and the United States Air Force and its success depends upon mutual confidence between the Federal Government and the States and Territories. Such confidence is obtained only by the wholehearted efforts of all parties to maintain an effective National Guard.

The Federal Government is responsible for:

Providing the pay of federally recognized personnel for participation in authorized inactive duty training and active duty for training, including appropriate duty or duties and periods of equivalent duty or training, and administrative pay.

The procurement and issue of uniforms, arms, equipment and supplies.

The supervision of training.

Appropriating a sum of money annually for the expense of providing ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, camp equipage and to contribute to State funds an equitable share of the expenses of construction and maintenance of certain training facilities, as are now or may later be authorized by law.

Auditing and inspecting National Guard units, Army and Air, and accounts and records of the United States Property and Fiscal Officer.

The State Government is responsible

Subject to such qualifications for federal recognition as may be established by the Secretary of the Army and Air Force, to appoint, promote, transfer, assign and separate personnel of the National Guard, Army and Air.

To provide training and storage facilities, except as contributed to by the Federal Government.

To train officers, warrant officers and enlisted personnel of the National Guard, Army and Air.

To properly account for and maintain all Federal property and funds.

ALLOCATION AND STATUS

MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

		AUTHORIZED		ACTUAL 30 JUNE 62	
		OFF&WO	EM	OFF&WO	EM
State Hq & Hq Det	Helena	26	27	25	27
Hq, 163d Armd Cav					
Hq & Hq Troop	Bozeman	20	39	18	42
Avn. Co.	Helena	44	43	19	46
Hqs, 1st Recon Sqdn					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Culbertson	16	50	10	58
Sep Plt, Hq Trp	Fairview	4	23	2	26
Troop A	Glendive	5	91	4	86
Troop B	Sidney	5	63	4	33
Troop C	Glasgow	5	63	3	83
Troop D	Malta	5	49	5	56
How Btry	Plentywood	7	50	2	66
Hqs, 2d Recon Sqdn					
Hq & Hq Troop	Bozeman	20	73	14	74
Troop E	Havre	5	91	4	90
Troop F	Butte	5	63	4	62
Troop G	Livingston	5	63	2	61
Troop H	Chinook	5	49	4	59
How Btry	Dillon	7	50	3	56
Hqs, 3d Recon Sqdn					
Hq & Hq Troop	Billings	20	73	17	64
Troop I	Billings	5	63	4	67
Troop K	Miles City	5	91	2	85
Troop L	Lewistown	5	63	4	67
Troop M	Billings	5	49	5	40
How Btry	Harlowton	7	50	3	49
Hq, 154th Arty Group					
Hq & Hq Btry	Missoula	21	36	16	52
190th Arty					
Hq, 1st How Bn					
Hq & Hq Btry	Missoula	16	70	14	63
Btry A	Deer Lodge	5	68	4	58
Btry B	Hamilton	5	68	4	55
Btry C	Anaconda	5	68	4	72
Serv Btry	Missoula	5	50	5	57
Hq, 2d How Bn					
Hq & Hq Btry	Kalispell	17	73	13	79
Btry A	Whitefish	3	82	3	74
Btry B	Kalispell	3	82	3	68
Btry C	Shelby	3	82	3	61
Serv Btry	Kalispell	6	56	5	66

		<u>AUTHORIZED</u>		<u>ACTUAL 30 JUNE 62</u>	
		<u>OFF&WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>OFF&WO</u>	<u>EM</u>
1049th Engr Co (-)	Polson	3	57	3	37
Sep Plt, 1049th	Helena	1	36	1	28
143d Ord Co (DAS)	Helena	9	78	5	71
3669th Ord Co (DS)	Helena	9	78	6	77
46th Army Band	Bozeman	1	28	1	26
103d PID	Helena	1	2	1	2
TOTALS - ARMY N. G.		344	2290	249	2243

MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Hq, Mont Air NG	Helena	8	6	4	1
120th FTR Group					
Hq, 120th Ftr Gp	Great Falls	28	112	23	91
120th ABRON	Great Falls	7	131	3	102
120th CAMRON	Great Falls	9	349	5	289
120th MATRON	Great Falls	11	206	7	144
186th FIS	Great Falls	64	19	61	12
120th USAF Disp	Great Falls	10	24	8	21
TOTALS - AIR N. G.		137	847	111	660
TOTAL MONT N. G.		481	3137	360	2903

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING

ARMORY DRILLS

Armory drills are conducted on a basis of forty-eight per year. Two types of armory drills are conducted, the first consists of two hours of training, the second of two four-hour multiple periods normally conducted on weekends. Subjects which readily lend themselves to classroom instruction are normally scheduled for the two-hour periods, while subjects requiring team effort or practical exercises implementing theory taught during the two-hour drill periods are conducted during multiple drills. Armory drills generally are scheduled on a basis of twelve each quarter.

SIX MONTHS TRAINING

The Reserve Forces Act of 1955 requires that all non-prior service personnel enlisting in the Army National Guard participate in Six Months Active Duty Training. This training is conducted by active Army personnel at specified Army installations. The training is divided into three plans:

1. Basic Combat Training (8 weeks)
2. Advanced Individual Training (8-12 weeks)
3. Basic Unit Training (4-8 weeks)

The above three phases accomplish primary or basic military training common to all members of the Army. During Advanced Individual Training phase the trainee is taught a specific Military Occupational Speciality(MOS); during this training he learns to perform the specific duties he will be required to know in order to fulfill his assignment. The most advanced and final phase is the Basic Unit Training Phase wherein the individual is made a part of the "Big Picture" and taught the teamwork required to make his unit, and ultimately, the entire Army function as the best trained, fighting force in existence. During the past two years 627 members of the Montana ARNG were ordered to six months active duty.

ANNUAL ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING

Each year following the completion of the forty-eight armory and multiple drills the Montana Army National Guard participates in field training. It is at this time that the lessons taught in the classroom are put into practice under "field" conditions. Also at this time extensive training tests are conducted to determine adequacy of training and measure unit ability. During the past two summers annual active duty for training has been conducted at Fort William H. Harrison, Montana. The Montana Army National Guard actively demonstrated its ability and readiness to be considered part of our nation's first line of defense.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS

The U. S. Army Service School program is organized to include a service school for each arm and service of the Army, as well as specialized schools to provide highly trained individuals in phases of military endeavor. During the preceding two years 98 officers, 8 warrant officers, and 62 enlisted men attended Army Service Schools, each becoming more proficient in his military specialty as a result of the training.

SIXTH U. S. ARMY AREA SCHOOLS

The Sixth U. S. Army operates an Army Area School program to supplement the Army Service School program and to provide training in specific areas determined to be most needed with the Army Area. The Montana Army National Guard ordered 26 officers, 5 warrant officers and 60 enlisted men to Sixth U. S. Army Area Schools during the past two-year period.

ARMY AVIATION

To provide immediate responsive aviation support to increase combat effectiveness of the Army National Guard, two aviation elements have been organized. The largest of these is Aviation Company of the 163rd Armored Cavalry with 44 officers and warrant officers and 43 enlisted men. This unit is equipped with six L-19 fixed wing aircraft and two H-23 helicopters. The aviation section of the field artillery units make up the other element with 4 officers and 9 enlisted men. It is equipped with two L-19 aircraft. These elements flew a total of 3,598 hours in 1961 and 3,942 hours in 1962. The Army Aviation Maintenance Shop at Helena provides maintenance for these aircraft.

MONTANA MILITARY ACADEMY

The Montana Military Academy was organized in March 1957 to provide the Army National Guard with a source of commissioned officers in the grade of second lieutenant. Applicants may be warrant officers or enlisted men, who are qualified by reason of meeting the minimum standards as set forth in NGR 46, and who have received the recommendation of commanders and a screening board appointed to interview applicants. To date, seventy-one candidates have graduated and received commissions as officers. Twenty-four candidates are currently enrolled.

The students receive instruction in a course prescribed by the National Guard Bureau and prepared by the U. S. Army Infantry School. The course parallels, that taught in the special Army National Guard schools conducted by the active Army. In addition, the cadets are required to give instructions in their home unit and function in positions that will further develop their leadership.

The program of instruction is designed to be taught at two ANACDUTRA periods (summer camp) plus four week-end assemblies conducted at Fort Harrison. The instruction is given by qualified officers who have demonstrated ability as instructors.



CLASS OF 1961-1962

FACILITIES

MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

ARMORIES

At the present time, units of the Montana Army National Guard occupy fifteen state-owned armories located at Kalispell, Glendive, Sidney, Miles City, Billings, Hamilton, Whitefish, Dillon, Chinook, Butte, Plentywood, Bozeman, Helena, Lewistown, and Anaconda. The most recently constructed armories are located at Lewistown and Anaconda. The Anaconda armory was completed October 1961 at a cost of \$85,752. The Lewistown armory, or S. H. Mitchell Armory, was completed January 1962 at a cost of \$85,012, and was named in honor of Major General S. H. Mitchell, who served as Adjutant General for the State of Montana from February 1943 to July 1962.

The requirement for armories has been alleviated to a great extent. However, there are still units of the Montana National Guard in need of adequate armory facilities. It is the strong desire of the Department of Defense, the State of Montana, Adjutant Generals Department, units in the field, as well as the many citizens in the State of Montana, that this armory construction program continue in the interests of local, State, and National Defense.

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

In addition to the armory construction program there has been a critical requirement during the past years for the construction of adequate facilities to support the storage and maintenance of the numerous track and wheeled vehicles that are allocated to and dispersed within the State of Montana. These maintenance facilities as of June 1962 have been completed with 100% Federal funds, and are geographically located within each Squadron and Battalion area. The Organizational Maintenance Shops are located at Kalispell, Missoula, Helena, Culbertson, Belgrade, Chinook and Billings.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, MONTANA

Another phase in providing adequate facilities for the housing and training of the Montana Army National Guard, involves the Annual Active Duty Training Facilities located at Fort William H. Harrison. At the present time, permanent buildings are under construction to replace the temporary structures that were erected prior to and during World War II. These temporary structures have badly deteriorated since World War II, to the extent that the buildings are entirely inadequate and unusable. The re-construction of Fort Harrison has been developed into a five year program. As of the end of the second year, eleven 40 man barracks buildings, seven 200 man messhalls, five 200 man latrines, four headquarters buildings, and three double administrative and supply buildings, will have been completed at a Federal cost of \$395,000.



FIELD TRAINING FACILITY
FORT WILLIAM H. HARRISON

AIR NATIONAL GUARD INSTALLATIONS

GREAT FALLS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Additional facilities constructed during the biennium and maintenance and repair projects include the following:

Engine Buildup Shop	\$ 51,017
Loading Dock & Pavement	10,867
Seal Parking Area and Roads	8,722
Alteration of Water System	19,640
Addition - Crash-Fire Building	13,998
POL Office & Classrooms	9,994
Ground Power Maintenance Bldg.	13,992
Runway Overrun	42,669
Resealing of Runway	12,795
Minor Construction & Rehabilitation	33,167
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$216,861

Facilities accomplished under the minor construction program included a combat operations center, IBM machine room, additional security fencing and on-the-job training projects for construction personnel.

An alert hangar, housing two combat ready F-89 aircraft and quarters for aircrews, to perform the Air Defense Command Alert as well as a Weapons Storage Facility, including quarters for security personnel, at a cost of approximately \$610,000 are programmed for construction during the next fiscal year.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

ORGANIZATION

The Montana Air National Guard is composed of Headquarters, Montana Air National Guard, Helena, Montana and the 120th Fighter Group (AD) (ANG) stationed at International Airport, Great Falls, Montana. The 120th Fighter Group (AD) (ANG) is composed of the Headquarters 120th Fighter Group, 186th Fighter Interceptor Squadron 120th Consolidated Maintenance Squadron, 120th Materiel Squadron, 120th Air Base Squadron and the 120th USAF Dispensary.

MISSION

The mission of these Montana Air National Guard units is to insure effective administration, equipping and training of personnel, to provide command and staff supervision over assigned units, to provide trained air defense combat crews to execute fighter interceptor missions and destroy enemy forces, to maintain and operate an airbase in support of ADC Fighter Interceptor units and to provide administrative and professional services, logistical support and technical assistance to other ANG or ADC units located on the base.

OPERATIONS

The 186th Fighter Interceptor Squadron assumed a twenty-four alert commitment under Air Defense Command on 1 July 1961. The alert status requires a number of pilot and radar observer aircrews on active duty twenty-four hours a day in a five-minute alert status flying combat ready aircraft upon scramble orders by Air Defense Command Organizations. The aircrews flew a total of 5,257 hours in F-89 and T-33 aircraft during FY 1961 for an average of 144 hours per tactical pilot and totaled 5,001 flying hours for an average of 149 hours per tactical pilot during FY 1962. The total flying hours include Air Defense Command Alert scrambles, proficiency flights, navigational flights, tests and administrative flights.

Maintenance provided the aircraft in an operational readiness status was 76.2 percent of the on-hand hours compared to the ANG desired readiness of 75 percent and the nationwide F-89 unit average of 74.9 percent during FY 1961 and increased to 80.3 percent during

FY 1962. Overall operational readiness was 70 percent for aircrews and 60.9 percent for other than aircrews during FY 1961 and 69.2 percent for aircrews and 61.5 percent for other than aircrews during FY 1962. The lack of qualified radar observer personnel and the discharge and transfer of airmen without sufficient school quotas for recruiting and training replacements were the major causes of the decrease in operational readiness percentages.

PERSONNEL

Military personnel decreased by forty airmen and increased three officers during 1961 for a year-end strength of 777 personnel. Personnel strength at the end of FY 1962 was 766 officers and airmen, the loss caused by insufficient training space quotas for recruiting and training replacements. Approximately sixty airmen were placed on waiting lists for enlistment pending receipt of increased training space quotas. Military personnel strength fluctuated between a high of 793 during the first quarter to a low of 747 during the third quarter, however, the fiscal year was completed within 2 percent of the beginning strength. The attrition rate increase by 2.6 percent to 18.6 percent, however, basic training quotas coupled with recruiting of prior service personnel kept pace with attrition.

The year-around field training program was initiated during FY 1962. This program authorizes commanders to call each officer and airman to active duty for training from one to fifteen days at a time throughout the year in order to obtain maximum productive work and training manpower throughout the year in direct support of the units daily mission requirements. Personnel are ordered on an individual basis, small teams, sections, flights, and squadrons. This program provides commanders with complete flexibility to schedule training, meet peak workloads, gaining command exercises, evaluations, inspections and alert or operational missions. This program resulted in a field training attendance of 97.9 percent, and utilized 11,355 paid man days out of an authorized 11,595 man days. A total of five personnel based on the 30 June 1960 strength did not perform field training and were excused for hardship reasons.

SERVICE SCHOOLS

A total of \$53,129 was expended on service school training during FY 1961 and \$52,536.45 in FY 1962. Officer training included communications, instructor pilot training, nuclear safety training, medical, maintenance

and supply training at Air Force Schools. Airmen training included jet engine mechanic, nuclear weapons specialist, automotive repairman, parachute rigger, administrative specialist, data processing machine operator and others covering the majority of specialist fields. Seven officers and one-hundred thirty-three airmen attended these Air Force Schools during FY 1962 and of these three airmen were honor graduates.

FLYING SAFETY

The flying safety record compiled by the 120th Fighter Group was marred by the crash of ANG C-47 in the Wolf Creek Canyon, north of Helena, Montana, while on a flight to Cut Bank, Montana. The Governor of Montana and Commander-in-Chief of the Montana Army and Air National Guard, Donald G. Nutter, his Executive Secretary, Mr. Dennis Gordon, Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Edward Wren, Major C. L. Hanson, Pilot, Major J. L. Devine, Co-pilot and M/Sgt C. W. Ballard, Flight Engineer, lost their lives in the crash which was caused by the loss of one wing when the aircraft encountered severe turbulence.

MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AIRCRAFT



L-19 Bird Dog



H-23 Raven

MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD AIRCRAFT



F-89 FIGHTER - INTERCEPTOR
(ALL WEATHER)

TROPHIES AND AWARDS

THE EISENHOWER TROPHY

A trophy named for General of the Army, Dwight D. Eisenhower, is awarded each calendar year to the most outstanding Federally recognized Army National Guard unit in each State. This is a revolving trophy, therefore a replica of the trophy is presented at the same time for permanent possession by the unit.

Recipients of the Eisenhower Trophy are as follows:

Calendar Year 1960: Troop I, 3d Recon Sqdn, 163d Armored Cavalry, Billings, Montana, commanded by Captain Charles E. Marvin.

Calendar Year 1961: 3669th Ordnance Company (DS), Helena, Montana, commanded by Captain William M. Liston.

THE ERICKSON TROPHY

The trophy named for Maj. General Edgar C. Erickson (Retired), former Chief of the National Guard Bureau, is awarded to the Army National Guard distinguished graduate from each of the State Officer Candidate Schools and the officer candidate courses of the U. S. Army Infantry School and the U. S. Army Artillery and Missile School. The Erickson Trophy Silver Revere Bowl is retained at the Headquarters of the National Guard Association of the United States. A replica of the trophy, suitably engraved, is presented during appropriate ceremonies to the distinguished graduate.

Distinguished Graduates Montana Military Academy:

1960 - not yet established

1961 - 2d Lt Gordon D. Foley, Troop A, 1st Reconnaissance Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry, Glendive, Montana.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Annually a certificate will be awarded by the appropriate Army commander to each unit attaining an overall rating of SUPERIOR as a result of the Annual General Inspection. The award is made during ceremonies conducted at the annual field training period.

1961 - no award

1962 - Battery B, 2d Howitzer Battalion, 190th Artillery, Kalispell, Montana, Commanded by Captain James A. Root.

THE S. H. MITCHELL TROPHY

A trophy named for Major General S. H. Mitchell, Adjutant General, State of Montana, is awarded annually to the unit accomplishing the highest gain in strength and drill attendance for the annual period 1 June to 31 May. The trophy is presented at an appropriate ceremony during annual field training and remains in the custody of the unit for one year. This is a revolving trophy.

1961 - 143d Ordnance Company (DAS), Helena, Montana commanded by Captain Philip L. Kincheloe.

1962 - Troop K, 3d Reconnaissance Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry, Miles City, Montana, commanded by 1st Lt Peter Forsythe.

THE DAV CUP

This trophy named for and presented by the Disabled American Veterans organization of Helena, Montana, is awarded annually to the unit attaining the highest composite percentage rating during annual field training as reflected on USCONARC Form 914 compiled by the U. S. Army Evaluation Board. The trophy is awarded at the completion of ANACDUTRA at an appropriate ceremony and remains in the custody of the winning unit for one year.

1961 - 3669th Ordnance Company(DS), Helena, Montana, commanded by Captain William M. Liston.

1962 - 3669th Ordnance Company(DS), Helena, Montana, commanded by Captain William M. Liston.

ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AWARD

The Association of the United States Army awards annually a plaque to the Army National Guard graduate of each State Officer Candidate School and the special officer candidate courses conducted for reserve components personnel at the U. S. Army Artillery and Missile School and the U. S. Army Infantry School who demonstrates the highest standards of leadership while undergoing the program.

1960 - not yet established

1961 - 2d Lt Gordon D. Foley, Troop A, 1st Reconnaissance Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry, Glendive, Montana.

ARMOR LEADERSHIP AWARD

The Commanding General, U. S. Continental Army Command will award annually a plaque to the outstanding Army National Guard Tank Troop or Armored Cavalry Troop of each Armored Cavalry Regiment based on performance in each calendar year as prescribed in AR 672-73. Presentation of the award is made during appropriate ceremonies held at annual field training.

Recipients of the award are:

1960 - not yet established

1961 - Troop H, 2d Reconnaissance Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry, Chinook, Montana, commanded by Captain Joseph W. Upshaw.

NATIONAL GUARD AWARD FOR EFFICIENCY IN TRAINING

The National Guard Bureau will award annually a certificate entitled the Army National Guard Award for Efficiency in Training to each unit attaining a high level of training as outlined in NGR-44. The award is made by the appropriate Army commander following the completion of the annual field training period.

1960 - no award

1961 - 3669th Ordnance Company(DS), Helena, Montana commanded by Captain William M. Liston.

MONTANA NATIONAL GUARD DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

The medal is awarded to any person serving in any capacity as a member of the Montana Army or Air National Guard who distinguished himself by meritorious achievement or meritorious service (AGO Memo 672-3).

1962 - Posthumously, for death in the line of duty

Governor Donald G. Nutter

Major Clifford E. Hanson - 120th ABRON, Mont
Air NG

Major Joseph R. Devine - 120th ABRON, Mont
Air NG

MSgt Charles W. Ballard - 120th CAMRON, Mont
Air NG

1962 - For exceptionally meritorious service during the period 10 February 1943 through 30 June 1962.

Major General S. H. Mitchell

AIRMAN'S MEDAL FOR HEROISM

This medal was awarded by the Department of the Air Force to 2d Lt Kenneth J. Wickham, 186th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, on 22 March 1962. An F-89 aircraft, flown by 1st Lt. Paul E. Jones with Radar Observer Wickham was returning from a training flight, having lost one engine, and crash landed at International Airport in Great Falls, Montana. The pilot ejected when the aircraft caught fire and landed next to the burning aircraft, receiving a broken foot. The Radar Observer escaped from the aircraft in a dazed condition, but upon seeing the pilot helpless and the aircraft about to explode, went back into the fire and dragged the pilot to safety.



OPERATIONS SUPPORTED

BY

FEDERAL FUNDS

THE BIG PICTURE

The "Guard" Dollar



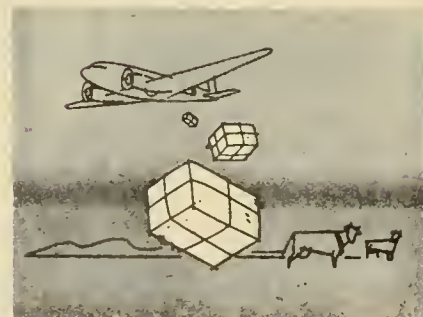
OPERATIONAL MISSIONS



MOBILIZATION TRAINING



STATE SERVICE



FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

1961 AND 1962

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

\$6,164,000

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

\$4,528,000

FEDERAL SUPPORT

The responsibility of the Federal Government in the support of the Montana National Guard is to furnish clothing, equipment, supplies, arms, ammunition and transportation to individuals and units of the Montana National Guard. The Federal government also furnishes outdoor training facilities and supervises training. All pay and allowances to individuals attending Annual Active Duty Training, Service Schools, Armory Drills or Supplemental Training Exercises are paid for from Federal funds.

During the last biennium the total amount of Federal funds expended for support purposes for the Army National Guard was \$6,164,270. This amount is an increase of about 12% over the amount expended during the previous biennium. The greatest funding increases were in the areas of Army Technician salaries, and construction of facilities.

The magnitude of the operation of the Montana National Guard and the extent to which it is a source of income to the State of Montana is apparent when it is realized that Federal funds of over 6 million dollars has been expended for Army National Guard support during the biennium. Federal funds expended in the support of the Montana Air National Guard amounted to over 4½ million dollars. The Guard is indeed "Big Business" in the State of Montana and is worthy of the whole hearted support of every citizen of the State of Montana.

ARMY TECHNICIANS

Army National Guard technicians are employees authorized for administrative and accounting duties, and maintenance, repair and inspection of equipment provided for the Army National Guard. Technicians, except for female employees in designated stenographic and clerical positions, are members of Federally recognized units of the Montana Army National Guard.

During the period covered by this report the total number of Federally supported technician positions remain relatively stable, following the 1 July 1960 establishment of an 89% national level of total requirement for maintenance manning. The following is a breakdown for the end of each of the fiscal years being reported:

	30 June 1961	30 June 1962
Organizations and Units	83	85
USPFO	33	33
Field Maintenance	60	60
TOTAL	176	178

In October 1960 the National Guard Bureau authorized implementation of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1960 enacted by Public Law 86-568. This granted pay raises for the NGC Technicians (classified employees) retroactive to the first day of the first pay period beginning after 1 July 1960. Additionally, NGW Technicians (wage board employees) were granted cost-of-living salary increases in January 1961 and January 1962 in accordance with salary schedules published by the Army and Air Force Wage Board. For the first time the Army technician payroll exceeded \$1 million, including the employees share of FICA. By years the following is the total fund obligation for salaries:

FY 1961 - - - - - \$ 998,300

FY 1962 - - - - - \$1,024,900

AIR TECHNICIANS

The Air Technician Detachment is composed of the Commanders, maintenance, supply, administrative and operations personnel who operate the airbase as civilian personnel and also are trained and qualified as Air National Guard military personnel (Reserve of the Air Force) to occupy the military position aligned with their civilian position during the periods of inactive duty training, active duty for training or active duty upon mobilization or an Air Defense emergency. During the biennium the number of civilian personnel was increased from 171 to 196. The twenty-five additional manning spaces were authorized to support a twenty-four hour air defense alert commitment and to train personnel for the care, storage and loading of nuclear weapons.

Advisory reports by the Inspector General, 29th Air Division indicates the Air Technician Detachment is well manned by personnel with high experience levels, highly qualified in technical and non-technical fields and job performance and mission support were very satisfactory. Air technician yearly pay was as follows:

FY 1961 - - - - - \$ 987,500

FY 1962 - - - - - \$1,145,700

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF
MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

	<u>FY 1961</u>	<u>FY 1962</u>
Salaries		
Army Technicians (Civilian)	\$ 998,204	\$1,024,890
Military Personnel		
Training Assemblies (Armory Drill)	832,197	848,572
Service & Technical Schools & Supplemental Exercises	127,991	142,434
Annual Active Duty Training	253,967	283,775
Travel		
Civilian Personnel	14,552	21,689
Military Personnel	26,221	32,440
Fuels & Lubricants	81,893	73,220
Construction of Facilities	253,126	270,599
Miscellaneous Operating Supplies	8,176	11,818
Equipment		
Purchased	77,273	87,996
Maint & Repairs & Parts	89,557	103,965
Transportation of Supplies	9,033	10,145
Subsistence Unit Training & Annual Active Duty Training	45,368	48,820
Operation & Repair of Facilities	128,579	41,953
Uniform & Clothing		
Enlisted Personnel	57,701	65,197
Officer Personnel	8,300	6,050
Communication Services	3,552	3,672
Service Contracts	25,554	32,040
Medical Care	6,678	7,073
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$3,047,922	\$3,116,348
TOTAL FOR BIENNIUM	\$6,164,270	

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF
MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

	<u>FY 1961</u>	<u>FY 1962</u>
Salaries		
Air Technicians (Civilian)	\$ 997,550	\$1,145,680
Military Personnel		
Unit Training Assemblies	315,870	304,976
Service & Technical Schools	53,129	52,536
Field Training	113,649	120,898
Supplemental Exercises	14,050	1,841
Travel		
Civilian Personnel	8,247	6,523
Military Personnel	8,525	5,006
Fuels & Lubricants		
Ground Fuel	7,556	9,317
Aircraft Fuel & Lubricants	342,377	450,983
Construction of Facilities	170,898	28,279
Miscellaneous Operating Supplies		
Material & Aircraft Parts	39,813	86,939
Equipment	8,193	55,197
Transportation of Supplies	15,000	10,576
Subsistence		
Unit Training Assemblies	9,060	9,527
Field Training	5,792	-0-
Uniforms		
Officers	6,480	2,100
Airmen	1,891	27,091
Service Contract		
Custodial & Security Salaries	33,213	35,798
Utilities	19,409	26,857
Capital, Repair & Replacement	5,883	2,572
Communication Services	2,250	2,430
 TOTAL EXPENDITURES	 \$2,178,835	 \$2,385,126
 TOTAL FOR BIENNIUM	 \$4,563,961	

EQUIPMENT

ARMY

\$25 MILLION INVENTORY INCLUDING:

124 TRACK VEHICLES

691 WHEEL VEHICLES

10 AIRCRAFT



AIR

\$31 MILLION INVENTORY INCLUDING:

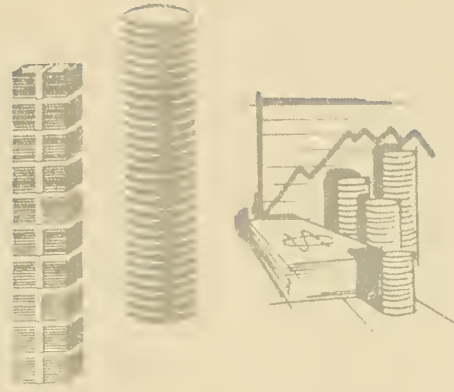


30 AIRCRAFT

26 F-89

3 T-33

1 C-47



STATE FUNDS

EXPENDED IN DIRECT

SUPPORT OF THE

ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD

EXPENDITURE OF STATE FUNDS

FISCAL YEARS 1961 - 1962

OPERATIONS	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Salaries	\$ 87,017.67	\$ 93,539.10
Employees Benefits	7,828.55	3,886.74
Office	1,949.80	3,024.04
Telephone	14,156.32	17,175.32
N. G. Expense	27,910.31	36,835.22
Travel	6,103.31	7,580.16
Supplies & Materials	12,965.92	16,868.47
Utilities	68,120.05	81,166.64
Rent	23,273.75	19,437.50
Insurance	1,696.40	2,005.43
CAPITAL & REPAIRS		
Land & Land Improvement	1,965.90	581.58
Bldgs. & Attached Fixtures	29,767.28	26,132.14
Motor Vehicles & Machines	2,143.12	1,532.61
Other Equipment	1,586.38	397.79
NEW ARMORY CONSTRUCTION		
(State Share - 25% of Total Cost)	70,653.93	25,831.88
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$357,138.69	\$335,994.62
REFUNDS - SERVICE CONTRACTS -		
75% Refunds to the State by the Federal Government	\$53,831.52	\$67,381.01

WITHDRAWN

