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STATE OF ILLINOIS

WILLIAM G. STRATTON, Governor



Biennial Report
of
The Adjutant General

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1 November 1958

Honorable William G. Stratton
Governor of the State of Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

Sir:

The following report of the Military and Naval Department is submitted in accordance with Section 26, Article IV, Military and Naval Code of Illinois, approved 8 July 1957 and covers the period between 1 November 1956 and 31 October 1958.

During the period of this report the National Guard has been faced with many critical problems. The Illinois Air National Guard suffered the loss of a fighter interceptor squadron through inactivation due to lack of Federal Fiscal support. The Army National Guard was forced to fight off a determined threat to reduce its overall personnel strength in addition to the normal problems of recruiting, securing adequate training facilities, modern training equipment and permanent duty personnel.

The reduction proposed would have resulted nationwide in the loss of six (6) National Guard divisions and the lowering of strength in many units below the percentage required by Department of Defense Directives for eligibility to participate in progressive unit training. The Governors of the States, many members of Congress, leaders and supporters of the National Guard all over the country rallied to the support of the National Guard and in the forefront of this fight was the National Guard Association of the United States.

The National Conference of Governors in Florida, under your able and militant leadership, took a leading part in supporting the National Guard. It was at this conference that the Department of Defense made its first compromise offer to revise its original plan to reduce the number of National Guard divisions from its present number of 27 to an authorized 21 divisions. This concession, however, did not solve the personnel reduction problem, as revised troop basis allotments later presented to the States revealed the unacceptable plan to reduce divisions not designated as priority mobilization divisions from the normal organization of five Battle Groups, under the Pentomic concept, to bob-tailed organizations of only three Battle Groups.

This was, of course, not accepted by the Governors of the States and renewed efforts of an aroused National Guard and its loyal supporters subsequently brought about Congressional action supporting a strength of 400,000 for the Army National Guard and an increase in appropriations to support such a strength.

All of this has forced an otherwise unnecessary delay in the reorganization of the National Guard under the Pentomic plan. Although strength ceilings have been revised upward, permitting the Illinois National Guard to retain its present units and present personnel, previous enforced reductions and the uncertainty of future developments have seriously hampered and greatly increased the difficulties of all Commanders to increase and maintain the high degree of efficiency desired.

Today's National Guard, proud of its history, well knows that survival depends on its ability to fight effectively and to survive on an atomic battlefield. The role of the National Guard on the defense team of the future must be determined, not by its past deeds, but on its present and future capabilities.

The objective of the State Military Forces has been the attainment of the high degree of efficiency in organization, equipment, training and housing, so vital to the successful accomplishments of the assigned missions, both Federal and State.

STATUS OF STATE TROOPS

The troops of Illinois, Army, Navy and Air Force, and those of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, under the Federal law are Reserve Components of the United States Army, Navy and Air Force, and as such are subject to immediate "call" or "order" to active duty by the Federal Government in time of National emergency.

FEDERAL MISSION

The mission of our State Military Forces, in accordance with the overall defense plan for the security of our nation is as follows:

ARMY

"To provide units of the Reserve Components for the Army, adequately organized, trained and equipped, available for mobilization in the event of National emergency or war, in accordance with deployment schedule, and capable of participating in combat operations in support of the Army's war plans. This mission may include the defense of critical areas of the United States against attack."

AIR FORCE

"The mission of the Air National Guard is to provide trained units and qualified individuals to be available for active duty in the Air Force in time of war or National emergency and at such other times as the National security may require."

NAVY

"The mission of the United States Naval Reserve Forces is to be capable, with fully trained components, of immediately bringing the active fleets and major combatant ships of the Reserve Fleet to war strength in the event of emergency."

STATE MISSIONS

"To provide sufficient organizations in each state, so trained and equipped as to enable them to function efficiently at existing strengths in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety, under competent orders of the state authorities."

TROOP BASIS ALLOTMENT FOR ILLINOIS

In compliance with the requirements of above missions, the Federal Government, in conformity with its overall planning for a balanced force to provide for our National security, allotted to Illinois a total of 182 units (Army, Navy and Air Force) with an allotted strength of 16,611 officers, warrant officers and enlisted men as follows:

ARMY

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Unit(s)</u>	<u>Allotted Strength</u>	<u>Actual Strength</u>
State Hq & Hq Det Ill NG.....	1	96	96
33d Infantry Division.....	114	9,803	9,463
178th Regimental Combat Team.....	29	1,745	1,660
202d Anti-Aircraft Arty Gp.....	13	1,005	906
32d Ordnance Battalion.....	3	224	223
Total	160	12,873	12,348

AIR FORCE

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Unit(s)</u>	<u>Allotted Strength</u>	<u>Actual Strength</u>
Headquarters, Ill Air NG.....	1	36	17
126th Fighter Interceptor Wing and Organization Units.....	11	2,095	*2,249
Total	12	2,131	2,266

NAVY

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Unit(s)</u>	<u>Allotted Strength</u>	<u>Actual Strength</u>
Brigade, Illinois Naval Militia.....	10	1,607	736

* These personnel are carried as surplus due to the inactivation of the 168th Fighter Interceptor Squadron on 31 May 1958 by direction of the Federal Government. They may be retained for a period of twelve (12) months or until absorbed by attrition, whichever is the earlier.

NEW MILITARY AND NAVAL CODE

On 8 July 1957 a new Military and Naval Code was approved marking the first major change in the code for forty-nine years. The new code effected the following changes:

a. Reduced the number of Sections from 210 to 103, a total of 107 Sections either by combining them with other Sections or deleting those rendered superfluous or outmoded by Federal legislation or current Federal regulations.

b. Created a Military and Naval Department in the Executive Branch of the State Government.

c. Brought the State law, pertaining to the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Militia, into conformity with the following Federal legislation and laws:

(1) Uniform Code of Military Justice and the Manual for Courts-Martial United States, 1951 (Short Title-UCMJ, USC).

(2) Armed Forces Reserve Act, 1952—Public Law 476, 82d Congress (Short Title AFRA).

(3) Reserve Officer Personnel Act—Public Law 773, 83d Congress (Short Title—ROPA).

(4) An Act to revise, codify and enact into law Title 10 of the United States Code, entitled “Armed Forces”, and Title 32, Public Law 1028, Chapter 1041, 84th Congress. (Short Title—Title 10 and Title 32, USC).

d. Removed tenure of office of officers as their tenure is now governed by the provisions of ROPA.

e. Provided for the termination of officers and warrant officers absent without leave from four (4) consecutive ordered armory drills, or from the annual field training period.

f. Provided, when approved by the Governor, blanket bond coverage for all officers responsible for Federal and State property, thereby providing better protection from loss without increasing the cost to the State.

g. Provided that the changes effected by future Federal legislation will be effective in the Illinois National Guard and Illinois Naval Militia without enactment of new laws by the State.

h. The new Code retains those provisions peculiar to the State of Illinois where usage has indicated their value such as the system of Courts-Martial.

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE ACTIVE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES IN TIME OF PEACE

In conformity with the Federal missions for the National Guard, the Departments of the Army and Air Force have called upon the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard of the several states to assume a greater peace time role in the active defense of the Nation than ever before in our history.

The Air National Guard actively participated in the Air Defense Command Alert Program by providing personnel and aircraft, fully armed, from thirty minutes before sunrise to thirty minutes after sunset each day. Pilots on Air Defense Command Alert when properly notified, which was many times daily, were air-borne within five minutes for the purpose of intercepting any unknown or known enemy aircraft in the area. The Air National Guard was released from this mission 28 February 1958.

The Army National Guard under the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Plan in the defense of the Nation, mans many "on-site" positions throughout the Nation; thereby relieving the United States Army troops for other duties.

In Illinois the 202d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group has been released from its on-site mission of manning Anti-Aircraft Artillery Gun positions in the Chicago-Gary Defense area and is now in the process of training its personnel at Regular United States Army schools and by on-the-job training at NIKE sites in the Chicago area in preparation of the actual take-over of NIKE positions in the Chicago-Gary Defense area in 1959.

The utilization of the National Guard in the actual defense of our Nation in time of peace demonstrates its vitally important position in the national defense structure. The responsibilities, thus imposed upon the officers and men of the National Guard (Army and Air) are many times greater than they have ever been in the past.

ILLINOIS OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL

The Illinois Officer Candidate School was initiated on 1 June 1957, and its purpose is best expressed in the Preface published in the School Manual:

"The Illinois National Guard Officer Candidate School is established, thereby marking another milestone of significant importance in the continued development and training proficiency of the Army National Guard.

This School is organized to train officer candidates to fill existing and future Second Lieutenant vacancies in the Army units of the Illinois National Guard. It will offer a balanced curricula of fundamental military subjects developed by The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. It will be staffed by efficient, capable and experienced officers. It will provide intensive training, a rigid standard of conduct and discipline and an exacting manner of performance. Its OBJECTIVE is to develop and train the highest type of qualified candidates for appointment as future officers of the Illinois Army National Guard.

The graduates of this School will be the leaders of the Illinois National Guard in the years that lie ahead, thereby preserving the great traditions and prestige of the National Guard. It is to this end that the Illinois Officer Candidate School is dedicated."

The training year is divided into two phases. The first consisting of two (2) weeks at summer Field Training and the second phase consisting of ten (10) week-end sessions conducted at Camp Lincoln, Springfield.

The first class of seventy-six (76) candidates reported 14 July 1957. The Honorable William G. Stratton, Governor of Illinois, presented Commissions and diplomas to thirty nine (39) graduates, 19 July 1958, at Camp Ripley, Minnesota.

Seventy-eight (78) candidates were accepted for Class II which is now in training. The graduation ceremony for Class II will be held at summer Field Training 1959.

With the initiation of the Illinois Officer Candidate School all Commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Illinois Army National Guard, with the exception of doctors, dentists, chaplains and judge advocates, are limited to graduates of the Illinois Officer Candidate School, the Officer Candidate School of another State, the United States Army Regular Officer Candidate School of the United States Army Special National Guard Officer Candidate School.

ANNUAL FIELD TRAINING 1957 - 1958

The fifteen days Annual Field Training required by Federal law for all units of the State military forces was conducted as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Organization</u>
1957	Camp Ripley, Minnesota.....	33d Infantry Division
1957	Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.....	178th Regimental Combat Team
1957	Camp Haven, Wisconsin.....	202d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group
1957	Camp Haven, Wisconsin.....	133d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion 33d Division
1957	Phelps-Collins Field, Alpena, Michigan.....	126th Fighter-Interceptor Wing
1957	North Auxiliary Air Field, North, South Carolina.....	264th Communications Squadron (Operations)
1957	Brookley Air Force Base, Alabama.....	217th Communications Construction Squadron
1958	Camp Ripley, Minnesota.....	33d Infantry Division
1958	Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.....	178th Regimental Combat Team
1958	Camp Haven, Wisconsin.....	133d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Bn
1958	45th AA Brigade U. S. Army.....	202d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group
1958	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.....	217th Communications Construction Squadron
1958	Ottumwa Municipal Airport, Ottumwa, Iowa.....	264th Communications Squadron (Operations)
1958	Phelps-Collins AFNG Base, Alpena, Michigan.....	126th Fighter Interceptor Wing

