

**A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE  
AIR NATIONAL GUARD AND ITS ANTECEDENTS  
AUGUST 1908 - 2008**

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**7 August 1911.** Flying his own biplane, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Andrew Drew, commander of the Missouri National Guard's Aeronautic Section, became the first individual to earn a private pilot's license while serving in the Guard.<sup>1</sup>

**August 1912.** Private Beckwith Havens of the New York National Guard's 1<sup>st</sup> Company, Signal Corps, flew an aircraft that his employer, pioneer aircraft designer Glenn H. Curtiss, had loaned him during National Guard maneuvers with the Army at Bridgeport, Connecticut.<sup>2</sup>

**8 August 1918.** 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Reed G. Landis, a former Illinois National Guardsman, scored three aerial kills bringing his wartime total to six. He ended the First World War with 10 victories.<sup>3</sup>

**17 August 1922.** Personnel and five aircraft from the 109<sup>th</sup> Observation Squadron, Minnesota National Guard, were called to active duty by the governor of that state, Jacob Aall Ottesen Preus, to help locate forest fires in the northern portion of the state before they reached major proportions. They remained on duty for 61 days and reported their findings by radio while accumulating 300 flight hours over Minnesota's forests.<sup>4</sup>

**7-8 September 1934.** Members of New Jersey's 119<sup>th</sup> Observation Squadron, flying Douglas O-38E biplanes, assisted the rescue of passengers and crew from the burning liner *S.S. Morrow Castle* off the "Garden State's" coast. They were personally directed by their Governor, A. Harry Moore, who flew on some of the rescue missions.<sup>5</sup>

**1 August 1943.** Lt. Col. Addison E. Baker, an Ohio Guardsman who commanded the Army Air Forces' 93<sup>rd</sup> Heavy Bombardment Group, perished when his B-24D was shot down during an ill-fated raid on enemy oil refineries at Ploesti, Rumania. Baker and his co-pilot, Major John J. Jerstad was each posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for their heroic actions during that mission.<sup>6</sup>

**24 August 1946.** The Army Air Forces (AAF) announced that all 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico had agreed to their respective allotments of Air Guard units. As outlined by the AAAF, the ANG would include 72 fighter

and 12 light bomber squadrons, 2,664 aircraft, 3,000 pilots and 4,900 non rated officers, and some 50,000 enlisted men.<sup>7</sup>

**9 August 1951.** Secretary of the Air Force Thomas K. Finletter approved a “Long Range Plan for Reserve Forces.” Its goal was to provide a dependable and immediately available supply of trained individuals and units for mobilization. For the first time, missions and personnel strengths of the air reserve components were tied to the Air Force’s master war plan. The Air Force promised, as far as possible, to maintain the integrity of Air Reserve Components’ (ARC) units in future mobilizations. It also committed itself to providing ARC units with a full supply of first line equipment.<sup>8</sup>

**8 August 1952.** Capt. Clifford D. Jolley, a Utah Air Guardsman, scored his fifth victory over a MiG 15. Flying an F-86 in a regular Air Force unit, he became the second of four ANG aces during the Korean War. Jolley ended the conflict with 7 confirmed kills.<sup>9</sup>

**August 1955.** Connecticut Air Guardsmen assisted state and local authorities plus federal military forces to deal with flood waters that inundated large areas of their home state as well as portions of New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania.<sup>10</sup>

**1 August 1956.** Capt. Norma Parsons Erb became the first female member of the National Guard in its history. She joined the New York Air Guard’s after President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed legislation authorizing female nurses to join the Guard.<sup>11</sup>

**15 August 1957.** Gen. Nathan F. Twining, USAF, the former Air Force Chief of Staff who had begun his military career as an Oregon National Guardsman in June 1916, became the first blue suit Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He held that assignment until retiring on 30 September 1960.<sup>12</sup>

**13 August 1961.** The Soviets and the East Germans began erecting the Berlin Wall.<sup>13</sup>

**30 August 1961.** President John F. Kennedy ordered 148,000 Guardsmen and Reservists to active duty in response to Soviet moves to cut off allied access to Berlin.<sup>14</sup>

**15 August 1962.** The last three Air Guard fighter units mobilized in 1961 during the Berlin crisis -- the 151<sup>st</sup> Fighter Interceptor Squadron (FIS), Tennessee; 157<sup>th</sup> FIS, South Carolina; and the 197<sup>th</sup> FIS, Arizona -- returned to state service. All but the 197<sup>th</sup> returned to their home stations with their F-104s. The Air Force retained the latter’s Starfighters and transferred the first

Boeing C-97Gs to the “Copperheads” in September 1962 to begin a unit conversion process.<sup>15</sup>

**31 August 1963.** Maj. Gen. Winston P. “Wimpy” Wilson, an Arkansas Air National Guardsman, became the first blue suit Chief of the National Guard Bureau on a regular (i.e., non-acting) basis.<sup>16</sup>

**1 August 1965.** At the request of the Military Airlift Command, ANG C-121s and volunteer crews began performing aeromedical evacuation and cargo flights in the U.S. plus Newfoundland, Puerto Rico, Panama, Cuba, and Bermuda freeing Air Force assets for operations in Southeast Asia.<sup>17</sup>

**18 August 1965.** The Air Force approved nine ANG tactical fighter groups and four ANG tactical reconnaissance groups recruiting to 100 percent manning in connection with the U.S. military buildup to deal with the situation in Vietnam. Only one of those nine ANG units had been manned above 90 percent when the order went into effect. Those nine Air Guard units were also receiving stepped up training to meet Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara’s goal of having selected Air Reserve Components units ready to deploy on 24 hours notice by the end of 1965.<sup>18</sup>

**August 1968.** *The National Guardsman* magazine reported that the first group of 25 combat-qualified volunteer ANG F-102 pilots had begun flying air defense missions overseas under an Air Force-sponsored program called Palace Alert.<sup>19</sup>

**17 August – 16 September 1969.** Hurricane Camille, the strongest storm to hit the United States up to that time, devastated the Mississippi coast during the evening of August 19<sup>th</sup> killing over 100 people while inflicting \$1 billion in property damage or destruction. During the ensuing relief operations, the New Jersey ANG’s 170<sup>th</sup> Military Airlift Group sent a C-121 with 10 tons of clothing and medical supplies to Jackson, Mississippi for delivery to storm victims. A number of other ANG military airlift groups also participated in relief operations including the: 116<sup>th</sup>, Georgia; 118<sup>th</sup>, Tennessee; 137<sup>th</sup>, Oklahoma; 146<sup>th</sup>, California; and 172<sup>nd</sup> Jackson, Mississippi. All of those units except California’s flew C-124s. The Golden State’s unit flew C-97s. Overall, ANG units from 18 states flew 108 relief missions in the wake of Camille. They evacuated over 2,000 refugees and 250 litter patients from the disaster area.<sup>20</sup>

**August 1970.** Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird adopted the Total Force concept. It had been developed and sold in the Pentagon by Dr. Theodore Marris, a former Air Guardsman and Air Force Reservist who served as a senior civilian official on his staff. Marris based most of his Total Force ideas on Air Force policies and practices with respect to its own reserve components.<sup>21</sup>

**21 August 1973.** The last C-47 “Gooney Bird” was retired from service as an ANG administrative support aircraft. It had been assigned to the Georgia Air Guard. Beginning in 1946, the C-47 had been flown as a support aircraft by most ANG flying units, state headquarters, and the National Guard Bureau. From July 1957 until April 1960, the Alaska Air Guard’s 144<sup>th</sup> Air Transport Squadron (Light) operated six C-47As as its mission aircraft.<sup>22</sup>

**23 August 1973.** Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger wrote to his key subordinates that the “Total Force is no longer a concept. It is now a Total Force Policy which integrates the active, Guard, and reserve forces into a homogenous whole.”<sup>23</sup> He added that, in the future under that policy, the Guard and reserve forces would be used as the initial and primary sources for augmenting the active duty armed forces.<sup>24</sup>

**August 1973.** In response to a request from the National Guard Bureau, the U.S. Army’s Institute of Heraldry drew the Air Guard’s first official emblem, a blue shield-shaped surface with a Minuteman and two aircraft silhouettes in the background. The scroll at the bottom of the shield had the words “Air National Guard” written on it.<sup>25</sup>

**27 August 1985.** Astronaut John M. Lounge, an F-4C pilot in the Texas Air Guard, served as a mission specialist on the Space Shuttle *Discovery* (STS-51I) which went into orbit this date. The mission returned to earth on 3 September 1985.<sup>26</sup>

**2 August 1990.** Kuwait was seized by Iraqi forces in a blitzkrieg-style attack.<sup>27</sup>

**3 August 1990.** The Air Force notified the National Guard Bureau’s Air Directorate to be prepared for a 24-hour response by Air Guard units to initiate missions in response to Iraq’s seizure of Kuwait.<sup>28</sup>

**6 August 1990.** The Air Force asked the ANG to provide C-5, C-141, and KC-135 aircraft plus an airlift control element unit augmentation of the active force for a possible American military intervention in the Persian Gulf region in response to the Iraqi seizure of Kuwait.<sup>29</sup>

**6 August 1990.** At the request of the Strategic Air Command, ANG KC-135 units began forming tanker task forces at Bangor, Maine, Pease, New Hampshire, Phoenix, Arizona, and Forbes, Kansas to support a possible US military intervention in the Persian Gulf in response to the Iraqi seizure of Kuwait.<sup>30</sup>

**6 August 1990.** At the Strategic Air Command’s request, ANG volunteers and their KC-135s began deploying to Moron Air Base, Spain to support a possible

move of US forces to the Persian Gulf after Iraqi forces seized Kuwait.<sup>31</sup>

**7 August 1990.** President George H. W. Bush ordered the deployment of American military forces to Saudi Arabia to protect it from a possible invasion by Iraq. That deployment became known as Operation Desert Shield.<sup>32</sup>

**9 August 1990.** Lt. Col. Harold Cross, 172<sup>nd</sup> Military Airlift Group, Mississippi ANG, landed his C-141 in Saudi Arabia. His was the first ANG aircraft and volunteer crew to reach the Persian Gulf region after Iraq seized Kuwait.<sup>33</sup>

**11 August 1990.** Under the leadership of Col. Charles M. Baier, six ANG KC-135s and volunteers from the 190<sup>th</sup> Air Refueling Group, Kansas ANG, landed in Saudi Arabia and began operations.<sup>34</sup>

**23 August 1990.** ANG volunteer participation in the U.S. military response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait peaked with over 4,000 Air Guardsmen on federal active duty. Altogether, more than 8,000 ANG members served as volunteers during operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.<sup>35</sup>

**24 August 1990.** Volunteers and 6 RF-4C aircraft from the 117<sup>th</sup> Tactical Reconnaissance Wing, Alabama ANG, deployed to the Persian Gulf region in Operation Desert Shield.<sup>36</sup>

**24 August 1990.** The 183<sup>rd</sup> Military Airlift Squadron (MAS) at Jackson, Mississippi and the 137<sup>th</sup> MAS at Stewart ANG Base, New York became the first Air Guard units mobilized during the Persian Gulf crisis.<sup>37</sup>

**28 August 1990.** The 193<sup>rd</sup> Special Operations Group, Pennsylvania ANG, deployed two of its EC-130 Volant Solo aircraft and volunteer crews to the Persian Gulf region. They were equipped to receive and broadcast electronic signals.<sup>38</sup>

**August 1992.** After Hurricane Andrew devastated parts of Florida and Louisiana, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, a Kentucky Air Guardsman, strongly resisted Pentagon efforts to mobilize Florida Guardsmen in federal status. He successfully argued that such an action would deprive Guardsmen of their ability to assist hard pressed state and local law enforcement agencies in conducting critical police functions because of the restrictions of the Posse Comitatus Act. Engineers from the Florida Air Guard cleared downed trees and other debris away streets with chain saws and heavy equipment. They also hauled debris away from neighborhoods to help prevent a breakdown of public sanitation. In Louisiana, the ANG's 236<sup>th</sup> Combat Communications Squadron delivered electrical generators to various communities and a medical facility that provided constant

care for infants and the elderly. Storm recovery operations in the affected states directly involved 250 Florida Air Guardsmen (5,500 man days) and 80 Louisiana Air Guardsmen (1,900 man days). ANG airlift units flew 2,359 passengers and 1,925 tons of cargo to those ravaged areas. A total of 110 ANG aircraft (C-5s, C-141s, and C-130s) accumulated over 500 sorties and exceeded 1,200 flying hours in that relief effort. <sup>39</sup>

**5 August 1994.** An A-10 of the 175th Fighter Group, Maryland ANG, participating in Operation Deny Flight, destroyed a self propelled M-18 76 millimeter anti-tank gun which the Bosnian Serbs had stolen from a U.N. weapons holding area in Bosnia. <sup>40</sup>

**22 August 1995.** 12 A-10s and 150 (later 180) personnel from the 104th Fighter Wing (FW), Massachusetts ANG, began participating in Operation Deliberate Force, a NATO response to a Serb mortar attack on Sarajevo that killed 37 people. The 104th FW had deployed to Aviano AB, Italy on 8 August 1995 to relieve an active Air Force unit participating in Operation Deny Flight. The unit flew approximately 285 sorties during Deliberate Force which ended on 22 September 1995. <sup>41</sup>

**7 August 1997.** Col. Walter “Buster” Burns, USAF, formally began his tour as commander of the Connecticut ANG’s 103<sup>rd</sup> Fighter Wing. He was the first active duty Air Force officer known to have commanded an ANG unit in state service. <sup>42</sup>

**4 August 1998.** Lt. Gen. Russell C. Davis, USAF, succeeded LTG. Edward Baca, USA, as the Chief, National Guard Bureau, effective this date. General Davis, a District of Columbia Air Guardsman, was the first African-American and the third Air Guardsman to hold that assignment on a regular (i.e., non-acting) basis. He would hold this post until his retirement on 4 years later on 3 August 2002. <sup>43</sup>

**August 2000.** From Montana to California, Guardsmen and civilian firefighters battled the nation’s worst wildfires in over a decade. By the second week of the month, nearly 1,000 Army Guardsmen and over 200 Air Guardsmen as well as 6 C-130s capable of dispensing fire retardant were involved in that massive effort in 10 states. On August 7<sup>th</sup>, 65 major fires were burning and had scorched 3.9 million acres, an area larger than Connecticut. <sup>44</sup>

**16 August 2002.** The Air Force announced that it would extend the mobilization of over 14,000 Guardsmen and Reservists into a second year as part of the Bush administration’s “global war on terror.” The majority of them were in security forces, one of the service’s most heavily used career fields. <sup>45</sup>

**28 August 2005.** The ANG Crisis Action Team, located at the Air National Guard Readiness Center, Andrews AFB, Maryland, directed all Air Guard units affected by Hurricane Katrina to initiate their hurricane relocation plans.<sup>46</sup>

**29 August 2005.** The ANG deployed 50 of its medical personnel to the Joint Reserve Base, New Orleans, Louisiana to establish an Expeditionary Medical Support (EMEDS) facility.<sup>47</sup>

**30 August 2005.** An aircrew and C-17 from the 172 Airlift Wing, Mississippi, flew the Air Guard's first Hurricane Katrina relief mission. It lasted three days.<sup>48</sup>

**30 August 2005.** Air Guardsmen made 600 rescues one day after Katrina made landfall on the Gulf Coast, 100 by helicopter and 500 by pararescue specialists in ZODIAC boats.<sup>49</sup>

**August 2005.** ANG units participated in a Total Force effort to rescue seven Russian sailors after their mini-sub became tangled in a fishing net 625 feet below the surface. A C-17 Globemaster III assigned to the Mississippi Air Guard's 172<sup>nd</sup> Airlift Wing flew non-stop from New Orleans NAS to Russia carrying 95,000 pounds of equipment and personnel. Two KC-135s from the Alaska ANG also supported the operation. Ultimately, the Russian sailors were rescued by a British submarine on 8 August 2005.<sup>50</sup>

**25 August 2006.** The Air National Guard Readiness Center at Andrews AFB, Maryland was renamed "Conaway Hall" after retired Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, a former Chief of the National Guard Bureau and a former Director of the Air National Guard. He had been instrumental in having the center built in the early 1980s.<sup>51</sup>

**August 2006.** The California Air Guard assumed the responsibility (entirely) for a Predator combat orbit as a "unit" during this month.<sup>52</sup>

#### NOTES:

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<sup>1</sup> Article (U), "A Coming of Age: Aviation in the Army National Guard," p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Francillon, *Air Guard*, p. 13; Article (U), "A Coming of Age: Aviation in the Army National Guard," p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> Haulman and Stanick, *Air Force Aerial Victory Credits*, p. 17; Gross, *American Military Tradition*, pp. 34-35.

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<sup>4</sup> Rpt (U), Militia Bureau, Subj.: “Annual Report Of The Militia Bureau, [FY] 1923,” (Washington, DC: GPO, 1923), p 62; *The Air National Guard in Minnesota, 1921 To 1971: A Fifty Year History Of Pioneering, Progress And Service To State And Nation*, (Department of Military Affairs, State of Minnesota, 1970), p 26.

<sup>5</sup> Gross, *American Military Tradition*, p. 42.

<sup>6</sup> Gross, *American Military Tradition*, pp. 55-56.

<sup>7</sup> Article (U), “Set Air National Guard,” *New York Times*, 25 August 1946.

<sup>8</sup> Gross, *Prelude*, pp 77-78.

<sup>9</sup> Haulman and Stancik, *Air Force Aerial Victory Credits*, p 757.

<sup>10</sup> *Flying Yankees*, pp 45-48.

<sup>11</sup> Article (U), CWO John W. Listman, Jr., Virginia Army National Guard (Ret.), “Sisters In Arms,” *National Guard*, March/April 2002, p. 89.

<sup>12</sup> Col. Flint O. DuPre, USAFR, *U.S. Air Force Biographical Dictionary*, (New York, NY: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1965), pp 240-241.

<sup>13</sup> Francillon, *United States Air National Guard*, p.60.

<sup>14</sup> Gross, *American Military Tradition*, p. 91.

<sup>15</sup> Francillon, *United States Air National Guard*, pp. 60, 103, 165, 167; Eckwright, “Air National Guard Deployment To USAFE,” pp. 83-85

<sup>16</sup> News Item (U), “Changing the Guard,” *The National Guardsman*, August 1963, p. 23; Article (U), “Gen Wilson New Chief, NGB,” *The National Guardsman*, October 1963, pp. 7, 9.

<sup>17</sup> Rpt (U), NGB, Subj.: “Annual Report Chief, National Guard Bureau Fiscal Year 1969,” undated, pp. 43-44; Francillon, *United States Air National Guard*, p. 62; Chronology (U), HQ MAC/HO, “Military Airlift Command, Aeomedical Chronology, Southeast Asia (1964 – 1968),” undated, p. 2; Gross, *Adapting The Force*, p. 26.

<sup>18</sup> News Item (U), “‘Peaking’ Units Reach For Higher Readiness,” *The National Guardsman*, October 1965, p. 20.

<sup>19</sup> News Item (U), “Air Guard Fighter Pilots Deploy World-Wide,” *The National Guardsman*, July 1968, p. 14; News Item (U), “First Air Guard



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'Deuce' Pilots Join Active AF In 'Palace Alert'," *The National Guardsman*, August 1968, p. 9.

<sup>20</sup> Daniel L. Haulman, Air Force Historical Research Agency, Maxwell AFB, Alabama, *The United States Air Force and Humanitarian Airlift Operations, 1947-1994. The United States Air Force Reference Series*, (Washington, DC: Air Force History And Museums Program, 1998), pp 58-60; Francillon, *The United States Air National Guard*, [see unit entries for aircraft flown in Aug-Sep 1969]; Rpt (U), NGB, Subj.: "Annual Report, Chief, National Guard Bureau, Fiscal Year 1970," p 52.

<sup>21</sup> Gross, *American Military Tradition*, pp.113-115.

<sup>22</sup> News Item (U), "Goodbye To The Gooney," *The National Guardsman*, October 1973, p. 18; Francillon, *United States Air National Guard*, p. 185.

<sup>23</sup> Gross, *American Military Tradition*, p. 115.

<sup>24</sup> News Item (U), " 'Total Force' No Longer Is 'Concept' ; It's 'Policy', Says Schlessinger," *The National Guardsman*, October 1973, p 22.

<sup>25</sup> Hist (FOUO), ANG, CY 1998-CY 2000, Appendix A, Lineage and Honors Data, pp. 220-221, info used was (U).

<sup>26</sup> Article (U), "From Fighter Jocks to Astronauts: Guardsmen Take to the Heavens," *National Guard*, September 1983, pp. 16-18, 35; Biographical Data (U), Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, NASA, Subj.: "John M. 'Mike' Lounge NASA Astronaut (Former)," <http://www.jsc.nasa.gov/Bios/htmlbios/lounge-jm.html>.

<sup>27</sup> Charles J. Gross, PhD., *Shield to Storm: The Air National Guard and the Persian Gulf Crisis*, (Washington, DC: NGB Historical Services, 1995), p. 12.

<sup>28</sup> Gross, *Persian Gulf Crisis*, p. 12.

<sup>29</sup> Gross, *Persian Gulf Crisis*, p. 12.

<sup>30</sup> Gross, *Persian Gulf Crisis*, p. 15.

<sup>31</sup> Gross, *Persian Gulf Crisis*, p. 15.

<sup>32</sup> Gross, *Persian Gulf Crisis*, p. 12; Rpt (U), Thomas A. Keaney and Eliot A. Cohen, "Gulf War Air Power Survey: Summary Report," (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 1-3.

<sup>33</sup> Gross, *American Military Tradition*, p. 141.

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<sup>34</sup> Gross, *American Military Tradition* p. 141.

<sup>35</sup> Gross, *Persian Gulf Crisis*, p. 15.

<sup>36</sup> Gross, *Persian Gulf Crisis*, p. 25.

<sup>37</sup> Gross, *Persian Gulf Crisis*, p. 26.

<sup>38</sup> Gross, *Persian Gulf Crisis*, p. 23.

<sup>39</sup> Rpt (U), NGB, Subj.: "Annual Review of the Chief National Guard Bureau [FY] 1992," undated, p. 57; Article (U), TSgt. John Malthaner, 105<sup>th</sup> Airlift Group, New York ANG, "Vet pilot says nothing compares with Andrew," *The On Guard*, October 1992, p. 8; Article (U), SSgt. David W. Altom, Kentucky National Guard "Guard delivers calm after 'Southern Storm'," *The On Guard*, April 1997, p.1; Article (U), SSgt Dale Greer, Kentucky National Guard, "Air Assisted," *The On Guard*, April 1997, p. 11; Article (U), 1<sup>st</sup> Lt John Daigle, Jr., Florida National Guard, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Bob Hart, Florida National Guard, Capt. Maria LaVasco, Louisiana National Guard, and Sgt. Kristi Moon, Louisiana National Guard, "Andrew's Wrath Mobilizes The National Guard," *National Guard*, October 1992, pp. 20-23; Lt. Gen. John B. Conaway, USAF (Ret.), with Jeff Nelligan, *Call Out The Guard: The Story of Lieutenant General John B. Conaway and the Modern Day National Guard*, (Paducah, KY: Turner Publishing Co., 1997), pp.204-212; Rpt (U), NGB, "Annual Review Of The Chief, National Guard Bureau, Fiscal Year 1992," pp. pp. 89, 91.

<sup>40</sup> Article (U), 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Jeffrey S. Legeer, "Maryland's 175th FG Executes DENY FLIGHT Search and Destroy Mission to Perfection," Maryland ANG News Release, 7 December 1994, SD II-16, Hist (U), ANG, CY 1992-CY 1994.

<sup>41</sup> Telecon (U), MSgt Steve Stearns, NGB-PAH, with Sgt Wynne, 104th FW MA ANG, 15 April 1996; Article (U), SSgt Charles R. Cangemi, Jr., 104th FW, MA ANG, "Part-Time Warriors Work For Full-Time Peace," *National Guard*, January 1996, pp 22, 24, 26.

<sup>42</sup> Article (U), "Active commander takes reigns of Connecticut Wing," *The On Guard*, September 1997, p 3.

<sup>43</sup> Article (U), MSgt Bob Haskell, NGB-PA, "Davis Named Chief," *The On Guard*, August 1998, p 1; Rpt (U), NGB, "Annual Review of the Chief National Guard Bureau, Fiscal Year 1998," undated, p. vii; Biography (U), United States Air Force, Lieutenant General Russell C. Davis, current as of January 1999, SD I- 2, Hist (FOUO), ANG, CY 1998-CY 2000; S O AA-572 (U), NGB, Subj.: "LIEUTENANT GENERAL (Select) RUSSELL C. DAVIS," 31 July 1998, SD CHRON-10, Hist (FOUO), ANG, CY 1998-CY 2000;

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<sup>44</sup> Article (U), MSgt Bob Haskell and SFC Eric Wedeking, NGB, "Guard Marches in to battle wildfires," *The On Guard*, August 2000, pp 1, 5; Article (U), SFC Eric Wedeking, NGB, "Help from Above," *The On Guard*, September 2000, p 11.

<sup>45</sup> Article (U), Suzann Chapman, Managing Editor, "USAF Extends 14,000 Reservists," *Air Force Magazine*, September 2002, p. 14.

<sup>46</sup> CMSgt Anderson, ANG Hurricane Chronology, 2005, p. 7 (endnote 23).

<sup>47</sup> CMSgt Anderson, ANG Hurricane Chronology, 2005, p 10 (Note 42).

<sup>48</sup> CMSgt Anderson, ANG Hurricane Chronology, 2005, p. 12 (note 49).

<sup>49</sup> CMSgt Anderson, ANG Hurricane Chronology, 2005, p 14 (note 60).

<sup>50</sup> Web Page (U), TSgt Mark Diamond, "AMC 'Total Force Rushes to Aid of Trapped Russian Sailors,'" AMC-Total-Force-Rushes-To-Aid-Trapped-Russian-Sailors-[Aug-2005].mht, 11 Aug 05.

<sup>51</sup> Article (U), Staff Sgt, Cheryl Hackley, NGB, "Air Readiness Center renamed; scores 'excellent' inspection," *The On Guard*, October 2006, p. 3.

<sup>52</sup> Email (U), Lt Col Gerald S. Alonge, NGB/A2I, to Charles, Gross, NGB-PAI-H, Subj.: "RE: First Predator Combat Flight Controlled by an Air Guardsman," 9 February 2007, 3:54 PM, DOC 2007-3.