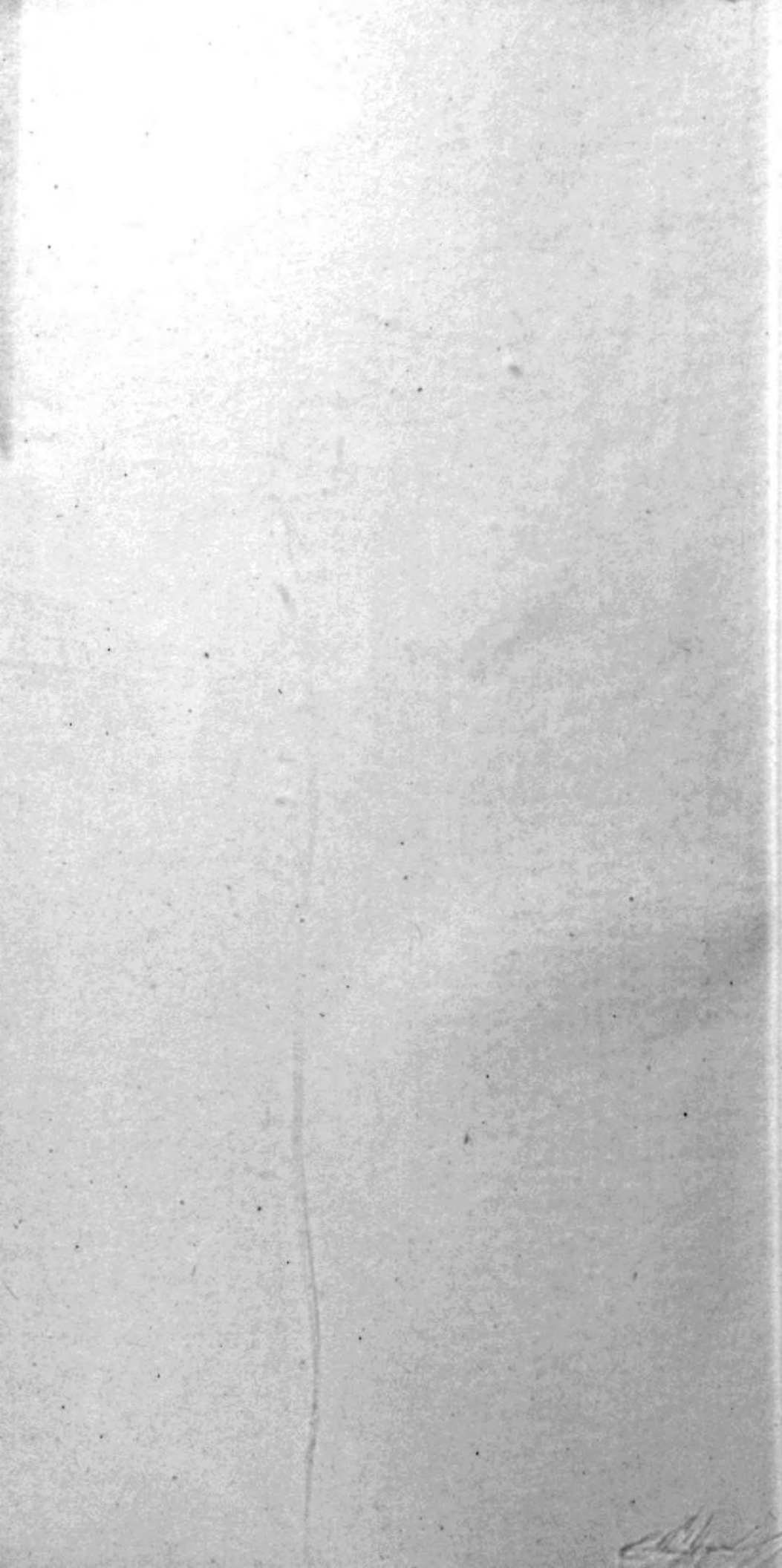




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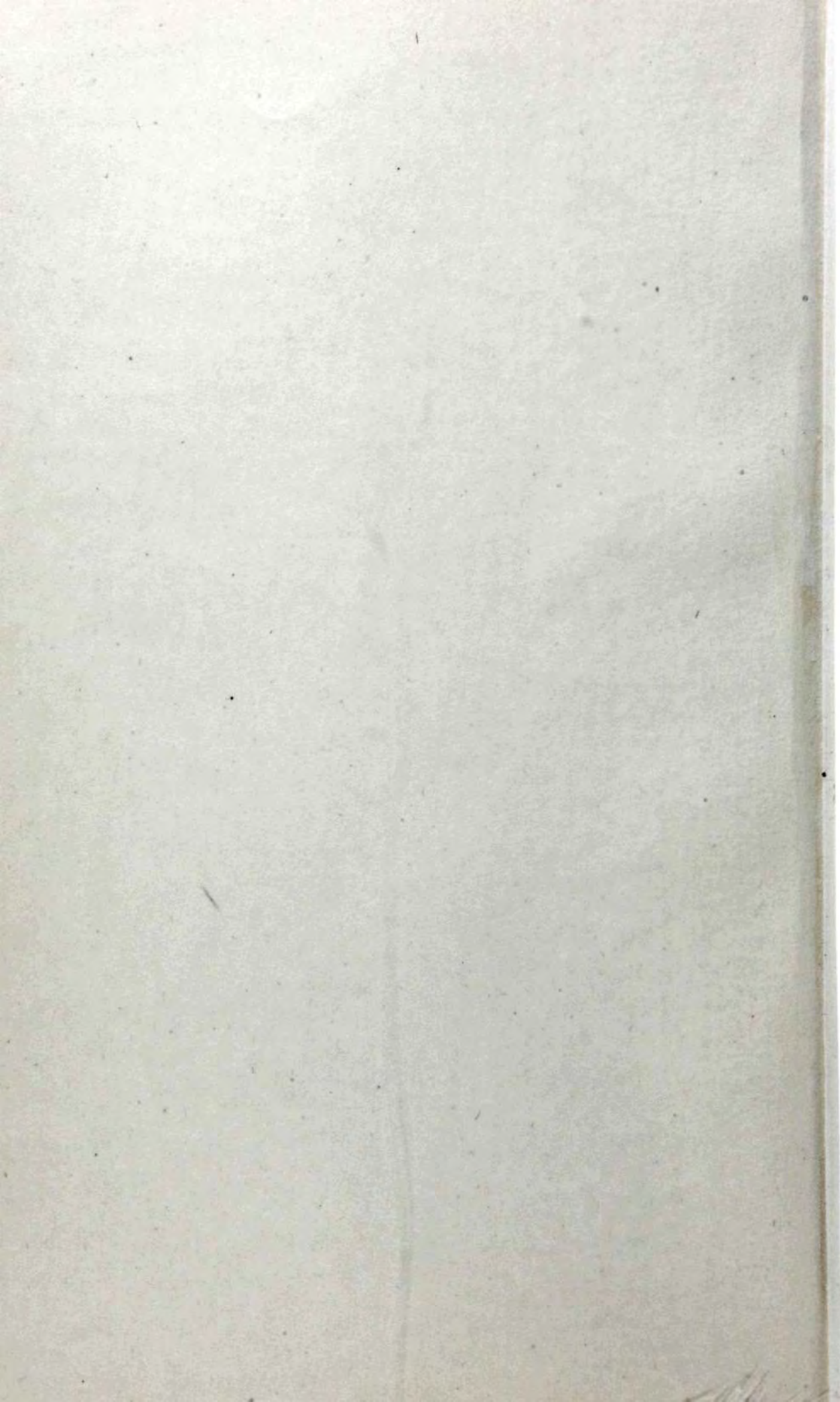














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*ANNUAL REPORT*  
OF THE  
**CHIEF**  
**NATIONAL GUARD**  
**BUREAU**

*FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1947*

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UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1948

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,

*Washington 25, D. C., 30 June 1947.*

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

Submitted herewith is the annual report of the National Guard Bureau for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1947. The previous report for the combined period fiscal years 1942 through 1945 summarized National Guard and National Guard Bureau activities from the time of the induction of the National Guard into active Federal service as part of the Army of the United States through the participation of the National Guard of the United States in World War II, and the initial reorganization of the National Guard under the War Department Policies Relating to Postwar National Guard, approved by the Secretary of War on 13 October 1945. The annual report herewith chronicles the activities of such reorganization during the fiscal year 1946, and the activities of the National Guard Bureau in connection therewith.

## INTRODUCTION

In submitting this annual report it is gratifying to record that during the last fiscal year a strong and vital National Guard came into existence. With the close of the fiscal year covered by the previous annual report (30 June 1946) there were then only four National Guard units all of which had just been federally recognized on 30 June 1946. These combined comprised 13 officers and 31 enlisted men.

A year later, as of the close of this report, there are 2,615 federally recognized National Guard air and ground units, with an aggregate strength of 97,526.

In July 1946 enlistments had just commenced at a rate of about 25 per week, reaching the approximate rate of 2,600 per week by 30 June 1947, together with officer appointments having reached a rate of about 475 per week by the same date. (See appendixes A, B, C, D, and E.)

The reorganization had become widespread and rapid, with every prospect of continued acceleration.

## Comparison With Reorganization Following World War I

The situation following the close of the war against Hitler and the real significance of the progress indicated briefly above can best be understood by making a few comparisons with the situation following the close of the Kaiser's war.

In both cases, there was a rapid piecemeal demobilization of the 437,000 guardsmen drafted in 1917 and of the 300,000 inducted in 1940 and 1941. During the Kaiser's war, however, other new National Guard units were organized at home, so that there were 37,130 enrolled on 11 November 1918, while during Hitler's war the State Guards had been raised on a temporary basis and were specially barred from continuance as a nucleus of the reorganization.

In both cases, there was a new deal—the first by the enactment of the act of 1920 and in the second by the adoption of the approved policies of 13 October 1945. But the existence in the earlier period of the residual National Guard units in the States gave a basis for the reorganization then. Indeed, when the act of 1920 was passed there were 56,090 officers and men already in the guard. On the other hand, after the surrender of Japan, there were none at all until 30 June 1946.

Recruiting in the early 1920's was slow. The target figure had been initially established as 435,800 but increases lagged. Reasons for this slowness adduced in the reports of the Bureau for that time indicate general circumstances not much different from those current now. Old armories were said to be too small for the new unit strengths. There were uncertainties in legislative support. Discontent with the service, fanned by tales of unfair treatment from men with apparent grievances, acted as a deterrent. The war was won and the average American looked at the score board and sat back thinking everything was settled. The team could disband until the next training season while the League of Nations (or the United Nations) took over, like a glorified Amateur Athletic Union or National Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The growth of the guard in the 1920's was seriously affected by two factors: By antimilitary propaganda and also by paucity of appropriations. It, therefore, moved in definite steps; whereas now the growth seems to be going in a steady upward curve. In the early 1920's strengths went as follows:

Fiscal year	Strength	Allotted	Appropriated	Expended
1920-----	56, 090	178, 043	\$13, 000, 000	\$4, 000, 000
1921-----	113, 630	210, 824	28, 000, 000	8, 842, 413
1922-----	159, 658	226, 613	25, 000, 000	17, 000, 000
1923-----	160, 598	370, 165	26, 000, 000	23, 000, 000



These figures indicate that it took 2 years to recruit 100,000 on an already existing nucleus, that the States were well behind the allotment program, and that the failures were in recruitment, not in financial support, for appropriations were steadily well ahead of actual expenditures.

We have not, in this post-Hitler period, been so well provided with funds; on the contrary, recruitment has outpaced financial support so that recognitions of some units had to be delayed from April and May of 1947 until the close of the fiscal year.

Approximately at the end of the 1920-23 period there came a distinct change in the situation. The National Guard was more nearly using up its available funds, as we have seen. Public interest improved. Yet the program for attaining 435,800 seemed beyond ready accomplishment. So, on 13 January 1923, the program was changed so as to set a target of 250,000 only by 30 June 1926. On 25 July 1924, it was necessary to suspend recognitions of new units. The economy era was on. Thereafter strengths attained were as follows:

Fiscal year:	Strength	Fiscal year:	Strength
1924.....	176, 322	1927.....	181, 142
1925.....	177, 525	1928.....	181, 221
1926.....	174, 969	1929.....	176, 988

This last was the year of the stock-market crash and the beginning of the depression. The Bureau had held the strength down to not more than 185,730 authorized; but it now raised the ceilings slightly. So strengths then for a time were:

Fiscal year:	Strength	Authorized
1930.....	182, 715	190, 211
1931.....	187, 386	190, 188
1932.....	187, 413	190, 190
1933.....	185, 925	189, 273
1934.....	184, 791	189, 431
1935.....	185, 916	190, 211

Then clouds of war appeared on the horizons. Japan was in Manchuria and central China. The Nazis rose to power. Italy struck at Abyssinia. In 1936, when Japan and Germany signed their Anti-Comintern Pact, Congress appropriated funds for annual increases of 5,000 toward the 210,000 minimum then considered by the War Department essential for the primary National Guard mission of reinforcing the Regular Army in case of emergency. Thereafter, increases in guard strength were constant, as the following figures show:

Fiscal year:	Strength	Authorized
1936.....	189, 174	194, 936
1937.....	192, 161	199, 032
1938.....	197, 188	199, 592
1939.....	199, 491	204, 420
1940.....	241, 612	251, 225

We have not yet, since 1945, felt the impact of such frantic events overseas as caused these 1930 to 1940 surges in guard strength. But the growth of the guard from a total of 44 on 30 June 1946 to 97,526 on 30 June 1947 has been rapid. Every prospect is that the strength of 271,000 proposed for 30 June 1948 will then be reached. We have already, it is true, felt the weight of the economy knife on Federal appropriations, and have made some sacrifices to meet the normal needs of the guard growth. But it is worth pointing out how the fiscal year 1946 compares in facts and figures with the corresponding earlier years.

### Comments on Comparison

Thus, following World War I, the reorganization of the National Guard had what might be termed a "head start" as, on 30 June 1919, some 7 months after the Armistice, the then federally recognized strength was 1,198 officers and 36,012 enlisted men (aggregate 37,210), while as of 30 June 1920 (1 year later) the aggregate strength of the then National Guard was 56,106.

This increase of 18,896 officers and enlisted men in the, then, initial year of reorganization following World War I is approximately one-fifth of that accomplished during the past fiscal year covered by this report, which latter represents a similar period following the termination of military operations against an armed enemy on 2 March 1946. During this initial year of the postwar period of World War II the National Guard has grown from "zero" to a 97,526 aggregate. (See appendixes A, B, C, and D.)

Again, on 30 June 1920, 14 States had no National Guard, whereas on 30 June 1947, all States had accepted their allotments of ground and air units, although Nevada had no units federally recognized on that date.

In reviewing the problems of my predecessors, summarized above for your convenience here, I find initially complaints of difficulties in organizing and recruiting caused by indifference, and even hostility, of the general public. "The war to end war" had been finished then, with the League of Nations offering hope. This hatred of war was undoubtedly reflected in that hostility—often organized—toward the military; and which, in turn, was reflected in the inadequate appropriations for the national defense.

Things have been different in this later age. Many factors have combined to result in this greater speed in the reorganization of today. Basically, however, it appears that the most outstanding has been that now we have a sound plan, giving the National Guard greater responsibility than ever in National Defense—and a greater dignity in keeping with its combat record in two great wars.



This current plan makes the National Guard a force capable of immediate action in the event of war or other crisis—an M-day force. The plan necessitates rigid standards in the selection of officers, the maintenance of units at a peak strength, the latest modern equipment, the highest standards of training. The number of basic ground divisions and air arm squadrons has been materially increased over anything in the past, with organization the same as the Regular Army, and with the over-all troop basis of the War Department giving a balanced force as to State allotments and to the various parts of the country. These National Guard units are allowed 100 percent officer and 80 percent enlisted strength.

This current plan contemplates a now-revised total of 6,384 ground and air units, including split units, to a combined aggregate strength of 681,096 officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men. (See appendix F.)

Today the public and press have grown to know the National Guard, to take an active interest in it, to give it their support. There are innumerable examples of which we select here but a few. On 6 September 1946 the Portland Oregonian carried an editorial titled, "They call it the 'New National Guard,'" in which it spoke with pride of the "famous Forty-first Division." It stated: "There is a feeling of increased security in the pending reorganization of Oregon's civilian fighting arm, and in the leadership of General Rilea." The Columbus Dispatch, on 18 May 1947, carried the headline: "Tough To Get Commission in National Guard." "Political appointments," it stated, "have gone into the dim past with the Gatling gun, Indian fighting, and blue field uniforms." The Ohio Legislature named the Cleveland-Cincinnati Highway the "Forty-second Division Highway." Throughout the continental United States, the islands of the Caribbean and of the Pacific the press has carried sympathetic articles relating to "Induction Day," organization of new units, Federal recognition of units, appointment of officers, arrival of new equipment, appointment and arrival of Regular Army instructors. Normally these are not items tucked away in corners; they have sometimes been in headlines proclaiming "National Guard Unit To Be Formed Here," etc. The press of the State of Washington carried a story that its National Guard units were to receive planes, tanks, self-propelled guns, armored cars, tractors, bakeries, laundries, equipment, and supplies to the amount of 60 million dollars. Again the American Legion, various committees of citizens, and patriotic and civic clubs have shown keen interest to help organize and recruit our current National Guard. And, again, public officials have proclaimed a "National Guard Day," "National Guard Week," and even a "National Guard Month." Currently the press and the public are supporting the National Guard as never before in its history. This is a healthy sign.

It is, also, desired to report that the National Guard has gained in self-esteem, confidence, and pride in its new part in the scheme of national defense. Just as recognition of the dignity of the individual is the probable essence of the "family spirit" in many industrial organizations, so the individual, the unit, and the National Guard itself has arrived at similar dignity.

### Cooperation of Other Agencies

I report, also, the finest cooperation on the part of other agencies of the War Department. In this connection there is quoted herewith a letter from the Chief of Staff, United States Army, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, together with the answer thereto, both of which are self-explanatory.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,  
*Washington, D. C., 28 April 1947.*

DEAR MILTONBERGER: During this critical period of reorganization of the civilian components of the Army, there is nothing more important than cooperation and coordination between the officers of the Regular Army and the officers of the civilian components. Mutual trust and confidence are fundamental. Unfortunately there have been far too many reports of unwarranted distrust and lack of confidence in the other components among officers of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserve. These unwise and unpatriotic actions must be stopped at once.

The Regular Army must take the initiative to secure the desired cooperation and coordination of effort. We must make a sympathetic approach to National Guard and Organized Reserve problems of organization, training, supply, and administration.

The National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps are just as much a part of the Army of the United States as is the Regular Army. All three components did a magnificent job in the late war. The success or failure of a specific unit in the war cannot be attributed to the components of the Army which fostered its initial organization since the identity of the unit with a particular component was eventually lost through attrition and subsequent replacements. All three components developed their share of outstanding leaders.

The development of these components into adequate combat and service units is a fundamental mission of the Regular Army. Our mobilization plans are based upon the full and complete employment of the civilian components.

I desire that you take active, energetic, and immediate measures within your command to (1) insure that the problems of the civilian components are thoroughly understood; (2) insure that the problems are solved on the basis of coordination and cooperation with the civilian components; and (3) insure that all Regular Army personnel in your command on duty with civilian components are indoctrinated thoroughly with the importance and magnitude of their assignments.

Sincerely,

(S) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

MAJ. GEN. BUTLER B. MILTONBERGER,  
Chief, National Guard Bureau,

Room 4 E 736 Pentagon, Washington 25, D. C.



WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL STAFF,  
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU,  
*Washington 25, D. C., 9 May 1947.*

DEAR GENERAL EISENHOWER: In reply to your personal letter of 28 April 1947, the importance of complete trust and cooperation between the components of our Army has always been uppermost in my mind. Many unavoidable difficulties which occurred during the early organizational stages of the new National Guard have been overcome, and all who have been engaged in this program can take pride in the progress made.

You will be interested to learn, as an immediate step in this direction, that the National Guard arranged the first conference for Senior Air and Ground Instructors of the National Guard on 10-11 April 1947, at Fort Crook Nebr. Representatives of the War Department Organization and Training Division, Army Air Forces and Army Ground Forces also attended, orienting the instructors in their specific missions, as well as explaining the importance of the National Guard in the Nation's Military Establishment.

The discussion of mutual problems proved so beneficial that it is planned to hold such conferences at least annually in the future. I believe this to be one of the most important steps taken thus far in achieving the cooperation which you desire.

As another step, necessarily one which will take time before results are apparent, the National Guard Bureau arranged for National Guard participation in the Army Advisory Committees of the Secretary of War. A copy of the letter sent by the National Guard Bureau to the Adjutants General of all States and the District of Columbia, urging them to take advantage of this opportunity, is enclosed. I believe that, as these committees become operative and effective, greater understanding will be achieved not only between the Regular Army and its civilian components but, also, between the communities and the armed forces.

I understand that steps are being taken by the Military Personnel Procurement Service to institute this program on a Nation-wide basis. I cannot emphasize too much what cooperation of this kind can mean to the National Guard.

In the procurement of equipment and facilities for the new National Guard, we have experienced a most cooperative attitude on the part of Regular Army officers. I would like, at this time, to commend particularly the Army commanders who have been most helpful in speeding equipment to National Guard units in their Army areas. At the present time the National Guard Bureau is compiling a logistical report detailing accomplishments, difficulties encountered, and steps taken to erase these difficulties. A copy of this report will be furnished you.

Officers of the National Guard Bureau recently held a conference with the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Naval Reserve to discuss our mutual problems and objectives. It was agreed to authorize joint use of armories and airfields in those cases where it was feasible and necessary, and it was further agreed that any difficulties would be ironed out between these two agencies rather than allow them to fester and cause ill will. I believe this is a long step forward toward the united effort which is desired.

I have felt, since becoming Chief of the National Guard Bureau, that the importance and magnitude of the National Guard should be understood not only by those directly concerned with the organization but, also, by the entire country. It was for this reason that a national information program has been undertaken by the Bureau to explain the important new role of the National Guard, and build prestige for its organizations and the officers and men who serve in them.

Enlistments have increased progressively at a rate exceeding 10,000 for January 1947 to an increase of 16,000 for the month of April 1947. The aggregate strength

of men and officers in the National Guard on 30 April 1947 was 73,639. It is anticipated that the total strength of the National Guard will approximate 115,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1947, a worthy first-year accomplishment.

On 1 May 1947, our records indicated that 2,394 air and ground units had been inspected for, or granted, Federal recognition and 1,200 additional units had been authorized to activate and are in the process of organization. Budgetary difficulties have compelled us to put a check on further air unit activations pending firm figures for the 1947 and 1948 appropriations.

Granted the cooperation of all concerned in making the National Guard an effective member of the M-Day force, I believe that the only limitation upon the accomplishment of our objectives will be that forced by budgetary considerations.

You may be assured that I shall do all that is possible to insure that the cooperation and coordination you desire is not a unilateral action on the part of the Regular Army. As Chief of the National Guard Bureau, I shall continue to foster complete understanding, trust, and professional respect between the officers of the Regular Army, Officers' Reserve Corps, and the National Guard.

Most cordially,

(S) Butler B. Miltonberger  
BUTLER B. MILTONBERGER,  
Major General,  
Chief, National Guard Bureau.

1 Incl.

Ltr. 14 Apr. 47.

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,  
Chief of Staff, War Department,  
Washington 25, D. C.

Again, early in April 1947, the Chief of Staff, United States Army, selected a former member of the Ohio National Guard, Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, who had so ably led the 37th Infantry Division throughout World War II, to be his personal representative in the National Guard Bureau and his special adviser on National Guard affairs.

Coordination and cooperation with and by the Army Ground Forces and Army Air Forces, as well as with the various higher echelons of these headquarters has been of an exceptionally high order. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General Army Ground Forces, who addressed the annual meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States at its Buffalo meeting in September 1946, stated then that the National Guard had borne the greater part in defeating the armies of Japan. "We fought as a team," he said, "and the Regular Army was the nucleus." Such realization on the part of the higher command, and their wholehearted cooperation, have helped to spell success..

## CEREMONIES

### Return of Colors to States

As noted in my previous annual report (p. 87) action had been initiated in accordance with an act of Congress providing that the colors, standards, and guidons of demobilized National Guard units



and organizations (then being held in storage) might be returned for presentation as historic trophies to the States of origin from which these units had been inducted. The Secretary of War had announced that these colors would be so returned; thus, as the previous fiscal year closed, their return had been set for 11 November 1946, a memorable date as well as one in which color bearers and color guards from the Federal forces would be available.

This occasion was used as an opportunity to familiarize our people with the new National Guard and the services of the old National Guard to our Nation. Indirectly, also, it served to give our re-born National Guard a fresh start, especially in the resurgence of esprit de corps. Ceremonial celebrations including these presentations were held from coast to coast and in the islands, usually Regular Army personnel providing color bearers and escort, and presenting the colors to the Governor of his State at the State capital, or other large city. Local National Guard troops received these historical emblems.

Too, the President of the United States shared, also, in this program when, after laying the memorial wreath upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., upon this date, said:

It is my pleasure this morning symbolically to hand back the colors of the National Guard in the various States. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to do that. I was a National Guardsman myself in the First World War, and have been in the Reserve Corps ever since. These two organizations are the fundamental backbone of our national defense program, which we hope to implement with the ground forces of the United States.

We want that defense program to keep the peace. Those of us who fought in the First World War saw our sons and kinfolk in the next generation fight in the second World War, for the same principles and for the same things.

\* \* \* \* \*

I return these colors to the National Guard. I hope they will use them to train young men in the interests of peace and the welfare of the country. And I am sure they will do just that.

The return of these colors was no small thing. It has bound together these National Guard organizations—which had served in other national wars, and in their States in time of peace—with those Guardsmen who fought around the globe in World War II, linking them with the new National Guard. It will be recalled, in order to understand the significance of this ceremony, that a large number of National Guard units are much older than the oldest unit of our Regular Army, with three centuries of history in defense of our homeland. Should we include the National Guard of Puerto Rico—whose roots go back to the time of Ponce de Leon, and which has twice responded to the call of our country—we may add an additional century to this history and tradition. Thus it is not unnatural that

the National Guard takes pride in itself as an institution which has continued so long on a voluntary basis, yet today is more vital than ever.

These various ceremonies were both large, including parades and radio broadcasts of the event, and small; but withal colorful and impressive. They were held in the various capitals of 45 States, Puerto Rico, and the Territory of Hawaii. Massachusetts had already received her 110 colors, standards, and guidons at a ceremony held on 16 September 1946, in which they were received by Gov. Maurice Tobin. General Miltonberger was present at the ceremony at the Esplanade by the historic Charles River in Boston. It was carefully arranged and very impressive. Federal color bearers and guards turned over to the new National Guard the historic colors of the 182d Infantry Regiment and those of the 26th Infantry Division. These colors had earned honor in the Pacific and European theaters in World War II. Veterans of those units who had participated in the battlefields of Bougainville and the Ardennes assisted at the ceremony. Veterans who had participated in the famous march of the 26th Division at St. Mihiel in 1918, cutting off the German salient in one quick stroke, made a symbolic transfer into new hands of battle honors which they had won in World War I. Oklahoma and New Jersey will hold ceremonies at a later date. In some instances National Guard units not federally recognized on that date will receive their colors in a later separate ceremony. Several such—the 204th Coast Artillery (AA), Shreveport, La. and the 148th Infantry (Ohio)—have already been held.

### **Ceremonies in Which the National Guard Participated**

Despite its reorganized “newness” the National Guard of the various States already plays an important part in its community in participation in local ceremonies of various types. There follows a few examples of such participation:

The 138th Infantry (Missouri) provided a firing squad for a memorial ceremony in St. Louis. It also provided an escort of honor for the Chief of Staff, United States Army, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, during his visit to St. Louis in February 1947. This escort won a commendation from the Chief of Staff for its military bearing and discipline. Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson reviewed Pennsylvania National Guard troops with Gov. Edward Martin at Indiantown Gap memorial services for 28th Division World War II dead. Troops of the 52d Infantry Division, 112th Brigade, and 61st Fighter Wing assisted Gov. Earl Warren (California) in a welcome to Gen. Mark W. Clark in San Francisco, June 1947. The 140th Infantry (Missouri) provided escorts at the funerals of deceased



veterans at Poplar Bluff, Festus, and Bernie as well as taking part in the Fall Festival at Kennet. In Louisiana and Texas guard units took part in ceremonies in honor of their State governors, the Headquarters Company, 155th Infantry providing a Guard of Honor for the late Gov. Thomas L. Bailey of Louisiana, while the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Texas National Guard, assisted in the inauguration of Gov. Beauford H. Jester of Texas. The Utah National Guard participated in several parades and other ceremonies in the one-hundredth anniversary celebration of the founding of that State. In Ohio, in May 1947, National Guard planes took part in honoring the commanding general, Army Air Forces, Gen. Carl Spaatz, in which 12 P-51's formed an O. This event also included their National Guard band. In San Juan, P. R., the National Guard paraded on the Fourth of July 1947, to celebrate the Independence of the United States, and again on Army Day, 6 April 1947. On this latter occasion the commanding general, Antilles Department, commended the Puerto Rico National Guard for its splendid performance, saying, "the outstanding success of this parade was due in great part to your wholehearted cooperation." In Atlanta, Ga., the 54th Fighter Wing participated in a parade of the American Legion. West Virginia National Guard units paraded in uniform on 11 November and 30 May, as well as parading on 10 May, 1947 at Point Pleasant, upon the occasion of the opening of a new railroad bridge across the Ohio River.

In connection with such ceremonies, in August 1946, the National Guard Bureau concurred in revisions to War Department Circular No. 198 of 3 July 1946, to broaden the scope of National Guard participation in community affairs, such as the participation of individuals or units in the activities, celebrations, etc., of the communities or areas in which stationed to increase public interest in the national defense and pleasant relations between civilian and military personnel. This policy indicates that the National Guard is the more appropriate component for participation on occasions of primarily local and State interest, with the Regular Army units participating generally in public or patriotic ceremonies of national interest; but, meanwhile, when a National Guard unit has not yet been reorganized, the Regular Army will participate in its stead at the discretion of the Army commander concerned.

### **Decorations of National Guard Organizations by Cobelligerent Foreign Governments**

Among the most gratifying ceremonies were those in which the colors of certain National Guard units and organizations which had distinguished themselves during World War II were decorated by the

Provisional Government of the French Republic and by the Kingdom of Belgium. The French Republic was represented by the French Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Henri Bonnet; Lt. Gen. Maurice M. Mathenet, French Military Attaché to the United States; Capt. Pierre Lancelot, French Navy, Naval Attaché to the United States; Col. William L. Breyton, French Air Attaché to the United States; and Col. A. P. J. LeBel, Assistant Military Attaché, French Embassy.

There accompanies this report as appendixes G and H a complete list of divisional and nondivisional National Guard units cited by these two governments in World War II. These have been confirmed in accordance with paragraph 2, Army Regulation 260-15, dated 16 May 1947. This list does not include Regular Army, Reserve, or Army of the United States units which may have been attached to the National Guard organization at the time of the incident for which cited.

For such awards to an organization (as distinguished from an award to an individual) the medal, provided by the awarding government, is pinned to the colors or distinguishing flag of that organization, and a citation streamer is carried on the staff with the colors or standards of each color- or standard-bearing unit of that organization upon which the award was conferred. Medals are not provided for the individual members of the organization, nor are those individual members entitled to wear the medal or ribbon; thus the individual members of a division, for example, are not because of membership in the division cited, thereby entitled to wear the decoration. Neither does such unit award entitle the individual members of the unit to wear the Fourragere unless such wearing is specifically authorized in the award, in which case paragraph 18, Army Regulation 260-15, dated 16 May 1947, governs. Of course, in the case of an award to an individual by name, the medal is provided by the foreign government and he is entitled to wear it upon his uniform.

These various formations and ceremonies of presentation, as well as being most impressive, were from the recruitment standpoint of excellent assistance. They were somewhat distributed over the year, and one made on 11 November 1946 during the return-of-the-colors ceremony, was broadcast and photographed for national and world distribution, the various speeches being translated into 29 languages.

An unusual event which was also front-page news throughout the country was the first postwar reunion of the 35th (Santa Fe) Division Association held 5-7 June 1947 at Kansas City, Mo., as a D-day anniversary. This was the division in which President Harry S. Truman served as commander of Battery D, 129th Field Artillery, in World War I. World War I battle flags were returned by the War Department and received by the respective governors of the States



concerned—Hon. Phil M. Donnelly, Missouri; Hon. Frank Carlson, Kansas; and Hon. Val Peterson, Nebraska. The French Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Henri Bonnet, and Hon. Georges Pierre Lavalley, mayor of Saint Lo, France (who had been flown across the Atlantic to assist in this presentation), decorated the colors of the 35th Division for its part in the fighting in the Normandy Peninsula which liberated St. Lo. The French Ambassador, on behalf of the French Government, presented the Croix de Guerre with Palm to the 134th Infantry Regiment of Nebraska—an organization which Maj. Gen. Butler B. Miltonberger, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, had helped organize after World War I and had eventually commanded in 1943, finally becoming assistant division commander after the battle of St. Lo. The 1st Battalion, 320th Infantry Regiment, was, also, similarly decorated at this time, thus—since it was not a National Guard unit—exemplifying the common spirit of all brave units, even though of different components of the Army.

### **Other Unit and Personal Decorations**

Other ceremonial unit and personal decorations of interest to this report were: There was presented to Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Maryland National Guard, in the presence of high officials of the War Department by the Chief of Staff, United States Army, a second oak-leaf cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service as Provost Marshal General, European Theater of Operations. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, also, awarded to Major General Reckord in September 1946 the Pennsylvania Distinguished Service Medal for distinguished service rendered to Pennsylvania as the commanding general of the Third Service Command, and for his work in preventing sabotage and keeping up the morale of the home front, for which similar duties he had previously received from the War Department the Distinguished Service Medal, (oak-leaf cluster) in March 1944. Lt. Col. Leslie C. Cave, G-4, 39th Division (Louisiana) was presented with the Breast Medal of Yun Hui on behalf of the Chinese Government, by the Adjutant General of Louisiana, Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, for services as instructor of Chinese officers 1944-45. The State of Texas awarded its Meritorious Service Medal to:

- Brig. Gen. William H. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment;
- Lt. Col. Ralph A. Lewis, QM Officer, State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment;
- Capt. Milton L. Hinkley, Troop Commander, 36th Division Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop;

Second Lt. Thomas W. Anderson, Signal Maintenance and Repair Officer, State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment;

Pvt. Wayne Barton, State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment;

Pvt. Bill Watson, 111th Ordnance Company,

Pvt. William F. Wheelis, 111th Ordnance Company;

for outstanding services during the Texas City, Tex., disaster of April 1947. The State of Alabama awarded a State Plaque to the Medical Detachment, 1st Battalion, 200th Infantry, for being the first unit to reach its full authorized strength in the new reorganization. In August the State of Louisiana awarded its War Cross to 203 officers and 786 enlisted men of World War I and II, with the Fleur de lis given to 10 officers and 3 enlisted men. These ceremonies were held during the summer encampment at Camp Beauregard.

## NATIONAL GUARD UNIT CITATIONS

There is published herein as appendix I a new listing of distinguished unit citations to National Guard units in the Federal service in World War II which supersedes that published in appendix F of the previous annual report for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1946. This new list includes further additions and revisions not available at the time of publication of the previous report. Such awards to units are for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy the character of which is such as would merit an award of a Distinguished Service Cross to an individual. This unit citation is an award made primarily to small units, although a few citations for divisional units have been approved. Such citations up to, and including, battalions or air force groups were under authority of the army, air force, or theater commander prior to 22 November 1946; all larger units were cited by the War Department.

The Distinguished Unit Badge is authorized for permanent wear by members of the organization who were present during the action for which the unit has been thus cited, and for temporary wear by other members of the organization while they are assigned to the unit. Subsequent awards are represented by Oak Leaf Clusters.

No official list has been compiled in the War Department of Army units to which the Presidential Unit Citation (Navy) has been awarded. Thus the appendix J herein has been designated an "unofficial" list and is reflected from correspondence furnished by the Navy Department to the Decorations and Awards Branch, Office of The Adjutant General, by whom this information was compiled and furnished as a revision to that which was published by the National



Guard Bureau from the then available data. It is probable that a final complete listing will be available for publication in next year's annual report, in order that full record will be available through this historical medium.

## NATIONAL GUARD MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATIONS

Meritorious Unit Commendations awarded to units of the armed forces for exceptionally meritorious conduct, which would represent the same degree of achievement required as for an individual to be awarded the Legion of Merit, are listed in appendix K for National Guard units in World War II. The award was established in August 1944; thus this appendix constitutes an original record possibly not yet complete. The Meritorious Unit Commendation is usually not awarded to a unit larger than a battalion or air group. Paragraph 14, Army Regulation 260-15, deals with the wearing of the golden laurel wreath on the individual's right sleeve and analogous matters connected with this award.

## USE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN STATE EMERGENCIES

The record of service by the National Guard in time of disaster and civil emergency shines as brightly as its record of service in time of war.

The use to which the National Guard is put by the State is a matter purely under control of the State authorities and the State laws concerned. The governors of the various States may call out their National Guard units in times of public disorder, danger, or when there is imminent danger thereof, and as an aid to civil authorities in the enforcement of the law. The decision of the governor that the condition exists which demands the exercise of his authority is conclusive and is not subject to review by the courts. The National Guard is subject to State control, especially as to its use within the borders of the respective States and when not in the service of the United States. The governor of a State (or Territory) is the commander in chief of the National Guard units located within his State; thus the whole government of the National Guard not in Federal service is within the province of the State. This authority which a State may exercise over its National Guard is not derived from the Federal Constitution, but is one of the powers reserved to the States. When thus employed by the State on State duty, guardsmen are paid by the State.

The mission of the National Guard from the State standpoint is to provide sufficient organizations in each State so trained and equipped as to enable them to function efficiently under competent orders of State authorities at existing strength in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order, and public safety.

As stated in a previous annual report:

The National Guard is the ultimate dependence of the Chief Executive of the State when all other agencies fail, the final resort in the maintenance of law and order, and in the protection of life and property.

The National Guard in the past has proven the main dependence of the State whenever an unusual situation, or one in which its normal agencies were unable to cope, has arisen. It has been the reliance of the States not only in upholding law, maintaining order, and protecting life and property when civil authorities have failed or required additional support, but also in the work of relief, rescue, and rehabilitation in case of public calamity, disaster, or distress.

As may be observed from the above basic factor of the law, the emergency activities of the National Guard in State service have been those of wide variety and range as to character of duty, often considerable in extent, and always of great value to the State concerned. Often the mere presence of National Guardsmen in difficult situations as a legally constituted authority has had a beneficial effect upon those inclined to overt acts.

In retrospect the emergency use of the National Guard during the last quarter century by the various States has been both consistent and varied. Roughly this divides into the following groups of emergency duties:

1. In public disasters such as fires, forest fires, floods, hurricanes, cyclones, tornadoes, drought, earthquakes.

2. In guarding prisoners; searching out and apprehending desperate and insane fugitives from justice; protection of civil courts during trials and executions; quelling strikes and riots in prisons and penitentiaries.

3. In preservation of order and to quell disorders under conditions of strikes, or threatened strikes, due to labor disputes, or labor violence, race riots, mob violence, civil elections, and martial law.

4. In other various aids to civil authorities in aiding law-enforcement officers assuring the orderly process of law where local feeling had been aroused to the point of unauthorized persons desiring to take the law into their own hands.

5. In acting as a relief agency in time of public emergency, or assisting other agencies in this work, including the transporting and distribution of various emergency supplies with National Guard



vehicles or planes; in contributing often protective, rehabilitation and rescue measures which no other State agency or activity is organized or trained to render in such time of State emergency.

6. In general searches, or analogous duties in connection with lost civilians, plane crashes, sinking ships.

7. In various miscellaneous calls, such as quarantine work in the past in connection with extermination of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

In the saving of life, preservation of law and order, sheltering and feeding of the homeless and destitute, the maintenance of communications when all else has gone—in these types of emergency relief work alone the National Guard over the years has each served its State faithfully and aided its distressed citizens. Such cannot be measured; but this job has been done magnificently. In one case in the past the entire National Guard of a State was called out to function as a relief agency during a coal strike.

Also, in the past, in a number of States, plans for the use and operation of their National Guard in times of State emergency were drawn to cover various anticipated emergency potentialities. This has been most effective in the past especially in the case of public disasters, in the saving of time when time is most important, and in the immediate use of various specialized equipment and supplies needed.

Such reports as have come to the National Guard Bureau over the years of the emergency use of the National Guard by the various States have been usually so general in character and mostly lacking in detailed information as to have not been considered complete nor authoritative. Thus, the over-all record is sadly incomplete for close statistical purposes. Actually, however, this is a record to which the National Guard may point with pride.

During the fiscal year just passed the emergency uses of the National Guard in the various States has not been as great as at various peak times in the past; however, certain disasters have, apparently been no less serious. Too, with the initiation of State Guards through amendment to section 61 of the National Defense Act, approved by the President 21 October 1940, which authorized the States to organize military units to take the place of the National Guard while it was in the Federal service, and which in a number of cases are still covering the needs of the States during the present process of National Guard postwar reorganization—and a record of which activity appears in detail in a further section of this present report—the over-all record is comparatively complete.

1. *Wind disasters during fiscal year 1947 were as follows:* In June a tornado struck near the east-central part of Arkansas (Jefferson County). One unit of their National Guard was used to aid in co-

ordinating relief, with a local armory used as an evacuation center by the Red Cross. Radio-controlled searches were, also, conducted.

In September, in Florida, four National Guard units aided civil authorities at West Palm Beach, Clearwater, and New Smyrna during a hurricane and accompanying high tides.

Also, in September this same hurricane struck New Orleans and adjacent parishes in Louisiana, and 81 officers and 671 enlisted men of various National Guard units were used. This work included evacuation, patrolling (dismounted and air), air transport of emergency supplies, and other assistance to civil authorities in various ways.

In Oklahoma in tornadoes in Woodward in April (followed by snow) and Leedy in June, 26 officers, 221 enlisted men and 9 officers and 43 enlisted men of the National Guard were used respectively in these emergencies.

2. *Flood disasters during fiscal year 1947 were as follows:* At Colorado Springs, Colo., in May, one National Guard tank battalion unit was used because of flood conditions.

In Iowa four National Guard units were on duty during spring floods. Equipment included one National Guard airplane used on reconnaissance and portable generators.

During rain floods in March and June, in south and southwest Louisiana, National Guard units rendered general assistance to civil authorities, to the Red Cross, and in patrolling, transportation and relief matters, receiving commendations from various officials and the Red Cross for their prompt and efficient work.

Floods at Lansing and Flint, Mich., in early April, necessitated the emergency use of National Guard troops for aid to the civil authorities, and to protect life and property. Alerted at 0300 hours one unit was on duty 4 hours later, which, under the local conditions, was unusual speed.

In Vermont, in June, National Guard units furnished officers and enlisted men for emergency duty at Rutland, Vt., when the Pittsford Dam broke, flooding part of the city.

3. *Forest fire disaster during fiscal year 1947:* Forest fires, in August, covering 15,000 acres, broke out in northwest Louisiana, in which the emergency work of the National Guard units called out covered installation communications nets, patrolling, assistance to Red Cross in feeding and housing the fire-fighters and evacuees.

4. *Explosion disasters during fiscal year 1947:* In the Texas City, Tex., explosion disaster of 16 April various personnel were used including members of the State Adjutant General's Department, a State Guard unit from Texas City (which had not yet disbanded) attaching thereto a State Guard unit from Houston, and details from



the United States Coast Guard, and Reserve Corps from the Beaumont area. A Texas City National Guard unit (36th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop), about to be inspected for Federal recognition the next day postponed its inspection and was also used. One of its officers, First Lt. Earl N. Prosser, was killed in this disaster. This combined group aided civil authorities in the usual disaster duties, including rescue work, feeding and clothing, and protection of property. It was commended for this activity. Four National Guard officers and three National Guard enlisted men of the group were awarded the Texas Meritorious Service Medal for their work. The 122d Bombardment Squadron (light) of Louisiana also took part for reconnaissance and transportation of various emergency supplies from New Orleans to Houston, Tex., for delivery to Texas City. For this work the squadron was the recipient of many commendations from Texas, including that of the Regional Director of the War Assets Administration. The city of Ontario, Calif., also donated emergency relief supplies which National Guard pilots and planes of the 196th Fighter Squadron (single engine) stationed at San Bernardino, flew to Texas City.

5. *Miscellaneous emergency duties during fiscal year 1947:* A search was made in May, in Vermont, for a Bennington College female student in which a National Guard unit assisted the civil authorities; while in June a National Guard unit furnished emergency assistance at the crash of a B-29 Army plane in Hawks Mountain, Vt.

In answer to a Coast Guard call, a plane of the 122d Light Bombardment Squadron Headquarters (Louisiana), after a search in a 40-mile-per-hour gale, located a small skiff containing three persons which had been lost on Lake Pontchartrain, and guided a Coast Guard ship to them.

An explosion and fire in Stamford, Conn., in February, in which three National Guard enlisted men reported within 30 minutes of this incident at Red Cross Headquarters with an Army truck containing various emergency equipment, earned for them the unqualified praise of the chairman of the Norwalk Red Cross Disaster Committee.

6. *Domestic disturbances during fiscal year 1947* included one at Connerville, Ind., in which two National Guard infantry regiments (less one battalion) aided civil authorities; and civil disturbances, in June, at St. Louis, Mo., in which personnel and vehicles of a National Guard infantry regiment were used for transporting needed hospital workers in a critical situation with regard to public service in that city, for which this unit received a number of commendations for its efficiency and cooperation.

## BUILDING A NEW NATIONAL GUARD

It took the 3 years from 1920 to 1923 before the National Guard after World War I was raised to a strength of 150,000 on the framework of the units that served in the American Expeditionary Forces. Statistics included in this report show much more rapid recruitment. After World War II, this greater rapidity is all the more noteworthy because the Guard being raised after World War II is much more complicated and much more heavily equipped than was the prewar Guard. We have had our troubles. We had to try to build even while policies were being framed and regulations rewritten, and there were many uncertainties which created confusions and delays. Our idea was to build as fast as the States could proceed. There were clashes of policy. We might as well admit that in isolated instances we felt that the States were not always willing to stay in line with the approved policies of 13 October 1945, which were our bible, and on the other hand the States were sometimes inclined to feel that the Bureau was sticking too strictly to the letter of the law and obstructing processes. We found that there was a serious shortage of junior officers, that the maximum age standards for second lieutenants were too low, and that the recruitment of medical officers was tremendously difficult. For a time it appeared, indeed, that there would not be enough medical officers to give adequate coverage at the summer training. These things are not cited here in order to point the way to any solution, for these problems were not yet solved by the end of the fiscal year now the subject of this report. They are cited to indicate that the officers at their desks in the Bureau were actually aware of the field difficulties.

Other difficulties were also present, difficulties which became apparent during occasional field trips and personal conferences here in Washington. As last year's annual report indicated, the Bureau had prepared a carefully phased plan with priorities as to types of units, but the plan had been adopted with the door wide open. The Guard was to be raised as fast as the States were ready to proceed. No fixed date should delay; and that meant that careful phasing by progressive stages of men and equipment, of units of various types, must give way to circumstance. This decision has resulted in raising a Guard quickly, and it is a good Guard. But it also has resulted in exceptional strains upon our logistical support of the program, and in many disturbances and disappointments at the company level, down on the amory floors and in the unit orderly rooms where the Guard is and always must be soundly built.

I feel that the achievement mentioned in the opening passage of this part of this report is concrete evidence of superior ability on the



part of those who have organized the new Guard. It is all the more noteworthy in that there was required perseverance amid discouragements and difficulties. Let us, however, leave these generalities and cite specific instances, taken from on-the-spot reports of circumstances in actual cases. We take them in fact from reports of official inspections and from comments made on the inspector's reports. The situations under which these remarks were made were tense; there was much at stake: there was not always full understanding on both sides of the paper discussion which took place. We think these actual cases should be cited however, because they give a picture of how the process worked, even though they do at times evidence minor frictions which have had to be worked out.

First let us look at some encouraging items. Here is a cavalry reconnaissance troop inspected on 13 May 1947, three-quarters of whose personnel had World War II service. Here is an antiaircraft unit with two-thirds war veterans. Here is a State headquarters and headquarters detachment with all officers and enlisted men with war service.

Units, in larger numbers than were desirable, were found to have been short of the strengths required for certain precise stages of the organization process. Investigation disclosed, however, that a high proportion of these were over in enlisted strength and only short one in officer strength, or vice versa. There were numbers that were over in aggregate strength although short one in either officer or enlisted strength. There were some units well over strength and others under strength. It was realized that the National Guard is not a Nation-wide organization. It is a collection of the National Guards of the separate States. You cannot ever expect an exactly even distribution of military interest or of strengths. Deficiencies cannot be remedied by transferring men from unit to unit, for they make their livings in the towns where their homes happen to be. You cannot requisition personnel by M. O. S. numbers. There are bound to be irregularities. Then, too, successful command of a National Guard unit in peacetime does not depend solely upon excellent combat service; it depends upon home-town leadership and a sense of public relations. Some top-flight officers are fine as soldiers but not so good as arousers of community spirit and promoters of recruiting. Then, some commanders tried to raise high-class units, and refused just to raise a unit of any sort at all. The following extracts from an inspector's remarks concerning an ordnance company inspected on 16 May 1947 are illuminating.

Unit is about 21 percent short of enlisted strength requirements for current stage. Causes therefor were fully discussed with the unit officers and three

prominent citizens of the community who know local conditions and the problems of the unit. It was concluded:

a. That unit has, as to quality, been very selective in its recruiting, and has hitherto not sought non-World War II servicemen.

b. That the community can and will support the unit; and several young men without prior service are prospective recruits.

c. That recent special recruiting efforts, which are being intensified and expanded, have produced substantial results. All present indications point to continued success in recruiting.

In view of the foregoing considerations, it appears that the strength deficiency does not of itself dictate an unsatisfactory rating. Moreover, in respect to other major matters relating to personnel and administration, and within the control of the unit, the requirements for the current stage have been very satisfactorily met. Personnel records are commendably neat, accurate, and complete. Personnel are above average in basic qualities, and 92 percent of them have had World War II service. Drill attendance is good. Morale and organization esprit are high. The strength deficiency in respect to current stage appears to be a temporary condition remediable within a reasonably short time.

As a counterbalance to the above, it may be worth mentioning that during the same month an inspection found in a cannon company in Kentucky:

a. Eighty-four percent over the required maintenance strength.

b. A unit commander with an engineer rather than a doughboy background.

c. Time devoted to administration and recruiting rather than to training.

This is what happens when a capable organizer did good work as such but not as a trainer of troops.

These are other examples:

A division headquarters inspected 14 May 1947 was found somewhat deficient in personnel strength. The inspector remarked:

The key staff members are all veterans with prior experience in their particular assignments and are well qualified \* \* \*. They have been very particular in getting good men in division headquarters.

A division headquarters inspected 22 May 1947, likewise found deficient, elicited the following remarks from the unit commander:

Personnel are available for transfer to bring headquarters to required strength, but recruiting and assignment have been purposely delayed to give priority to lower units where training would be of more benefit since division headquarters does not need additional personnel at its present stage. Since sufficient troops are available from local units, such assignment would amount to a paper transaction to comply with regulations and is not considered advisable.

It was said in connection with the inspection of an infantry regimental headquarters company:

The officers and key enlisted personnel are fully capable of training and administering this unit, as they have all had experience in World War II and comparable MOS's.



Following is from the report of inspection of a unit on 30 April 1947:

Commendable in this unit is one first lieutenant who is not yet federally recognized. He displays initiative and intense interest in the company and is devoting a considerable amount of his own time assisting the commanding officer in administration, supply, and instruction.

Inspectors find that things sometimes run by opposites.

Thus we have on the one hand the headquarters unit which was reported on because it was slightly under required strength, but the inspector added that all positions were filled with artillerymen who had served in World War II in the positions they now occupy in the Guard, that the state of military efficiency and morale was exceptionally high, and that the unit appeared capable to taking the field immediately.

On the other hand, we find a unit deficient in enlisted strength and making excuses for it—a unit whose average attendance over a period was only a little over half of its enlisted strength and whose attendance at such an important event as an annual Federal inspection (and its first at that) was less than its average attendance.

Obviously it takes all kinds of people to make a world, as the saying goes. The National Guard rests upon the volunteer spirit and sacrifices of men who are willing to do part-time work for national defense, while they earn their livelihoods elsewhere. We want to use this spirit for the benefit of the country. The difficulty is to bring such a force into an effective pattern of concrete dependability. It is necessary sometimes to try to raise a unit in one small town, and then afterward to shift and raise it elsewhere; sometimes even to secure a future company commander by the trial and error method.

No depiction of the process of organizing a Guard from practically nothing on 1 July 1946 to 97,526 aggregate on 30 June 1947, would be complete without reference to the impact of supply problems upon the problems of recruiting and training. The two inspections next referred to will show, consequently, some of the things a unit commander has to endure.

In the case of one inspection, the visiting officer recommended that—

immediate steps be taken to provide proper store-room, strong-room, and classroom facilities. As long as the present conditions prevail, the morale of the company will be low and the attendance at drill poor, with the inevitable result that recruitment will be very low.

To this the unit commander remarked in June 1947:

The strength of this unit is low because the company has practically nothing to offer its members except its potentialities. The present members, who have spent most of the drill time during the past few months moving equipment from locker rooms to supply rooms, arranging supply rooms, and then moving to space assigned to various sections, are losing interest in the organization and are not bringing in new members. Many of the potential members who do come in and

see the men moving boxes, who see the poor storage-room and class-room facilities, or who hear that the men have only been paid once since last October, refuse to sign up. Realizing this condition existed last January, I spoke to the men about it on several occasions, but the results were not very satisfactory. Since that time I have broken the enlistment quota down and assigned each section an appropriate share of the quota. By stressing the recruiting responsibilities of the sections and by giving credit against the quota for each new member brought in by section members, the recruiting has improved. In addition to the assignment of recruiting quotas the issuing of equipment has progressed to a point where I have been able to assign supply work to a limited number of men and have the majority of men available for section training. Because of the lack of proper class rooms, equipment, and manuals, the training is not as good as I would like it, but I am endeavoring to boost the morale a little more by initiating methods of raising a company fund to be used for social purposes, dances, picnics, etc. Also by scheduling athletic events on our drill nights.

In the annual inspection of an infantry unit recognized on 21 November 1946 and inspected on 5 May 1947, the inspector made the following remarks:

Unit's first training schedule was not made up until the first week of April 1947. Insufficient emphasis has been given to training. There was a lack of good instructors. Although small arms have been received, they have not been issued.

To this the unit commander remarked:

This unit, upon being activated, devoted as much time to training as was possible and used whatever training aids and space it could obtain. Recruiting and finding competent personnel for the administration, organization, and supply of this unit was of prime importance. With the amount of paper work that was needed, and having no individuals familiar with the proper routine, no proper space to work in, no equipment to do the job, a hardship that cannot be classified as a responsibility of command was imposed upon the command. Then with the arrival of supplies and equipment, storage to be taken care of, and more work than could properly be handled during a drill period, all personnel were once again used on tasks other than training. When all the housekeeping of the unit was done, then, training was started. Even at this time Administration and Supply take up an enormous amount of time; and, although the unit is still short-handed in personnel, great strides are being made to improve everything so that, when the next Federal inspection is made, a rating better than "satisfactory" will be received.

The matter of necessary supply and administration taking precedence over training was high-lighted all during the spring of the year. For instance, we find the report of an inspection of the headquarters and headquarters company of an infantry regiment, 6 May 1947, in which the inspector says:

Unit has placed training secondary to organization and administration. \* \* \* Only one-third of first 12-week training has been covered.

For another instance, we find in the inspection report of a field artillery battery made on 21 April 1947, a unit commander commenting:

Difficulty was encountered in organization due to small number of personnel, and great quantity of equipment being received.



And this quotation may be followed by the remarks of an organization commander whose unit was inspected on 25 April 1947. He said:

Recruiting has been, and remains, our greatest problem. At times it becomes so urgent, especially near the approach of a new stage, that it takes up far more time than preparation for training.

After all, do we want a Guard or don't we? If we do we must get what the British so steadily called the bodies or we will have nothing at all. All things have to be done, of course, and all will be done in time. The question is what must be done first, and how must the work be given priorities and adjusted in priorities from time to time. The following comments by an infantry battalion commander, whose headquarters was inspected on 23 May 1947, show something of the problems to be faced:

It was necessary to lay the groundwork for the proper supply and administrative procedures first, before concentrating on training. Supplies were arriving constantly. Property must of necessity be protected, accounted for, and issued. In the reorganization period which we were undergoing it was, of necessity, given priority. These procedures have been set up and are working and the qualified personnel previously used to direct the above are now able to devote their time to the training of the individual soldier. \* \* \*

The battalion headquarters was activated (in October 1946) and it was in March 1947, before (there was) a competent staff capable of functioning. \* \* \*

The inspector apparently did not take into consideration the fact that we are all civilians in the National Guard, endeavoring in the best way we know how, to further the interests of our State and country by an affiliation with the National Guard. First of all, the personnel of the National Guard must earn a living, all other things being necessarily secondary to this. We gladly devote our time on drill nights to the Guard, however, this has so far been insufficient and we have devoted much extra time, as well as money, to the organization during this very trying reactivation stage. \* \* \*

Then, these people had armory troubles. True, there are many armories about the country, armories enough perhaps for a Guard of 250,000, or more certainly for a Guard of 200,000. Aiming toward greater National Guard strength than ever existed before, it is inevitable that there would be greater coverage than before, and consequently many units as yet without proper armories at all. You cannot everywhere find ready to hand, or even build with a stroke of a pen, a nice large new armory such as appears in many a city in Illinois or an adequate old armory such as dot many of the small towns of upstate New York.

Look at this extract from an inspection report:

The armory is in the basement of the county courthouse. The drill floor is privately owned and located in the auditorium some two blocks away.

And this:

The armory is in the American Legion hall. The storeroom for storage of arms, ammunition, etc., is in the vault of a bank building one block away. Storeroom

for individual lockers and other equipment is in a wooden frame building across the street from the armory.

It is not easy to create unit morale and gain recruits under conditions like those.

Then we cite another inspector's remarks on the facilities of an infantry company:

Armory is a small warehouse beside railroad tracks in a poor district for storage of Federal property. It is unsuitable in nearly every respect. Front doors and windows give little security and allow easy entrance to armory. Store room door is too weak. Strong room (formerly a refrigerator) is satisfactory but damp. There is no suitable drill ground and drill floor is too small. Toilet facilities are inadequate. There is no classroom.

To these remarks, a higher headquarters, fortunately, was able to counter with the news that the State is now constructing a National Guard armory in that city. In another case, it was found that a city and its county combined to donate funds to improve an old armory for a local unit and bring the facilities up to date.

In spite of such difficulties, there are many bright spots; there has been much good organizing work done. High authorities are fortunate to have a unit commander as capable as the one whose engineer company, recognized in October 1946 and inspected in April 1947, elicited remarks like these from the visiting officer:

There are only 16 uniforms received by this company. The enlisted personnel furnish a large part of the uniform as the uniform issued by the Government is inadequate. \* \* \* The unit is soundly organized. Equipment is adequate for the present level of training except for the lack of up-to-date training literature. The unit presented a soldierly appearance and executed close-order drill and inspection in a soldierly manner in advance of what could reasonably be expected for the present stage of training.

Everything is not always happy in regard to these inspections, it must be added. Some of the remarks of inspectors and comments by unit officers sound like unsettled arguments which remind us of the saying of Sir Roger de Coverley that "much can be said on both sides."

A battalion commander declares his opinion that its inspection was far more destructive than constructive in scope. A regimental commander made the following comments on the adverse inspection report of his headquarters and headquarters company:

From the reports received by me, from my staff officers, enlisted men and officers of my command, the attitude of the inspecting officer was not conducive to the close relationship between the Regular Army and the National Guard that General Eisenhower desires in his letter of April 1947. The morale of the regiment was lowered to an alarming degree by the inspection that was held in each organization. I feel the Regular Army officer and sergeant that are assigned to us as instructors have done and are doing everything possible to regain the feeling that has been lost by the organizations through the attitude of the inspecting officers.



The inspector made adverse report on the fact that the headquarters drilled on a different night than that of the headquarters company. To this the regimental commander rejoined:

Headquarters does not drill on the same night as the company at my direction. I feel more can be accomplished by each if they drill in separate nights. Instead of this being a handicap to the company I feel it is an advantage.

Then, in the case of a rifle company, inspected 22 May 1947, the inspector reported that the unit had been observed only by its battalion commander, and gave an unsatisfactory rating on that item.

Commenting on this report, the regimental commander said:

As all members of the regimental staff are gainfully occupied in their civilian occupations it is impossible for them to make long trips and check training of units during the armory drill periods. I feel that an inspector familiar with the organization of the National Guard would not make adverse criticism of this nature.

The inspector had however already said:

Training in this unit is better than any yet observed in the —th Infantry.

And the sound and fury evaporated in the face of the fact that the final rating given was "satisfactory," which is the highest that is given.

We have another story of what happens when inspectors said what they saw and the struggling National Guard units took the cue and did what they could. A battery inspected on 22 April 1947 was found to be three under the prescribed strength and was therefore rated "unsatisfactory." Thus highlighted, the unit went out and quickly recruited to 12 above its required strength and the "unsatisfactory" rating was removed before final action was taken on the rating. The inspector remarked that the unit commander was picking his men and that they all seemed to be of very high caliber, save for a single undesirable and habitual absentee, whom the battery commander quickly eliminated by securing authority for his discharge even though he needed strength at the time to meet formal standards.

Let us not get the idea, however, that the various Army inspectors were, during this critical organization period, an anathema to all, or even to many. Their functions were inspection—inspection for Federal recognition, and later inspections as required to be made annually under the basic law. In general, they and the inspector general's department as a whole have been very helpful in the project. In the drafting of regulations and the sketching of requisite forms to be filled out, the inspector general's office in Washington was of constant help and understandingly cooperative with the Bureau. In the field, the Army inspectors aided in smoothing out difficulties—even in anticipation—and in advising organizations and commanders. Some

of them were so helpful to the State authorities that good words about them trickled back to this Bureau. All did not receive the same high praise but one at least is worthy of citation—as a counterbalance to the critical phrases quoted above. In May of 1947, a State adjutant general, so high in National Guard circles as to hold permanent office in a national association of guardsmen, wrote of one such inspector to an Army commander:

In the last 6 months, he has been detailed to make numerous inspection trips, checking National Guard newly activated units for Federal recognition and reporting on same. He has recognized the difficulties inherent in National Guard organization at this time and his cooperative attitude and constructive recommendations have been very helpful in our organizational work. Officers and men with whom he came in contact throughout the State have uniformly been pleased with his affability and helpful attitude.

From another State came words like these:

It was very gratifying to find your cooperative attitude and the businesslike manner in which you made these inspections. I was gratified also with the patience which you exhibited when there was an occasional unit which failed to meet requirements, and your willingness to reinspect.

So, all is not bickering and unhappiness by any means. On an armory inspection report of 25 April 1947 the organization commander gratuitously added:

I consider that the inspection and the inspectors have been very helpful. We are trying hard to correct the faults and improve upon the good points which they called to our attention.

The volunteer soldiers are trying to do a job. The professional soldiers are not always sufficiently aware of the difficulties of that job. We would not want them to be too lax, for we want highest standards in this the principal force with which America has to defend herself today. The professionals and the volunteers have been off to war, and hating Germans and Japs, and are only just beginning to get along with this new peacetime job. It is a different job than either had in most cases before. They have had to get acquainted with one another, to get over their mutual touchiness and to get along with the job.

Getting along with that job is a real job, as these extracts from on-the-spot reports indicate. These extracts have been cited, not to breed counter criticism nor to continue many almost fruitless minor arguments and recriminations, but rather to illustrate by the facts sometimes so frantically cited, how difficult the task has been that the States have accomplished, which in fact has been accomplished by the ground level unit commanders.

Take for example the single matter of shortages of medical officers. It is not so much that the shortage results in mere vacancies in table



of organization strength. The shortage extends to difficulty in getting accomplished all that a medical officer does, concretely in getting recruits physically examined. Witness the following extracts from remarks made on an armory inspection report (29 May 1947) by an inspector general:

On the date of inspection, this unit was 10 men short of minimum strength requirement for the current stage of organization. The unit commander presented to the inspecting officer the applications for enlistment of 21 men which dated from early April through the middle of May, on which the physical examination had not been accomplished due to the unavailability of medical examiners. These applicants cannot be enlisted until their physical examination is completed and they have been found to be physically qualified. It was further reported that because it has been necessary to delay their physical examination from time to time, many likely applicants have become discouraged and are no longer interested in enlisting in the National Guard. Recruiting in this unit, together with four other National Guard units in \* \* \* is suffering a severe handicap because of the lack of medical officers or duly designated physicians licensed to practice medicine in the State, to conduct physical examinations of applicants for enlistment. \* \* \* informed the inspecting officer that with the exception of one civilian physician who has donated his services to examine applicants for enlistments in the five National Guard units located in \* \* \*, there are no medical officers or other civilian physicians available for this work.

Here are some other difficulties: An inspection report of an anti-tank company which was recognized on 23 October 1946 and inspected in June of 1947, indicates that by the end of June, tanks had not yet been received. We had many difficulties with regard to the delivery of tanks, including especially the difficulty of getting rubber treads so that the metal ones normally furnished would not tear up streets and road pavements. The point is, though, not the delinquency of distribution and replacement processes, but the effect on unit spirit and morale of not having equipment. The unit was slightly under the progressive phased strength required; but we must admit that it is perhaps a wonder that it had progressed at all, since without its essential equipment it was without its principal appeal, to new recruits.

In spite of such shortages, things have to be done, and the National Guard finds a way to get them done. For instance, regarding the inspection of a unit in Ohio on 2 May 1947, it was stated:

Attention is called to the fact that while over 100 units have been federally recognized in the State of Ohio, only 9 medical officers have been procured, and these with great difficulty. Ninety percent of the physical examinations of enlisted men are made by civilian physicians or Medical Corps Reserve officers, and we have found it impractical to start immunization due to the fact that attendance of civilian and Reserve Corps physicians cannot be guaranteed, and courses of immunization have been interrupted and in many cases never finished. The State of Ohio finds that it is more practical to secure the services of a physician when a large number of men need inoculation and at the present time all units of the Ohio National Guard are receiving immunization prior to attending field training.



In spite of these and other difficulties, the Guard is growing and growing fast. Its recruitment is breaking all previous records. If, as is possible, most of the passages quoted above from inspection reports are not typical, it would perhaps be better to end these comments on another note—a note that is more representative of the spirit of the National Guard. This is extracted from the report of an inspection conducted on 11 April 1947, in which the unit was found to be one short of the enlisted strength at that time required:

The inadequacies in strength, equipment, and unit training set forth elsewhere in this report are largely offset by the active service experience of the officers and key enlisted men. The mental caliber and physical make-up of the present membership of the unit and its adherence to high standards in recruitment should serve to facilitate advanced training and insure effectiveness in field service. The well-planned and orderly management of the supply room and the completeness of the supply records are considered outstanding.

To use your spare time to recruit a new force from war-weary men is not to lie on a bed of roses. Those who unselfishly devote themselves to this patriotic task are building something of permanent national value. The scaffolding may show; there may be ugly open spaces; the work may be proceeding unevenly as yet. But there is virtue in what has been done. Every piece of paper from which these extracts have been quoted, bears witness to months of hard work and of tangible accomplishment. A building cannot be tossed suddenly into the air and come to rest perfect and true. Even when the materials have been put together there must be finishing and trimming up. The original Army ground forces training plan for the National Guard presumed a 6-year period before a full fighting force could be trained to effective use. It is my feeling that progress to date, in spite of the difficulties high-lighted here, has outpaced the ground forces prediction. Those difficulties have been mentioned here, not to bolster excuses, but to emphasize achievement.

## NATIONAL GUARD PUBLICATIONS

The following State publications are published in connection with their National Guard:

The Alabama Guardsman.

The Louisiana Guardsman.

The Alert—Maine National Guard.

The Michigan National Guardsman.

The Pennsylvania Guardsman.

Revista Oficial De La Guardia Nacional De Puerto Rico.

The Texas Guardsman.

Information Bulletin—State Adjutant General of Texas.

Information Bulletin—Washington State.

Wisconsin National Guard Review.



Division Association publications, such as The Sunset Division Bulletin of the 41st Division, or The Torch, a unit publication of the 104th Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, are also published, although not listed here.

## **LIST OF STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL**

There is published herewith, as appendix L, a list of State adjutants general as of 30 June 1947.

## **LIST OF ACTING UNITED STATES PROPERTY AND DISBURSING OFFICERS**

There is published herewith, as appendix M, a list of acting United States property and disbursing officers as of 30 June 1947.

## **ERRATUM — NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONAL AND NONDIVISIONAL UNITS INDUCTED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE**

There are published herewith as appendixes N and O erratum sheets covering National Guard divisional and nondivisional units inducted into Federal service. The citations indicated all refer to the basic document to be found in the annual report for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1946.

## **NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PERSONNEL**

### **Summary of Current Year**

Like other War Department agencies the National Guard Bureau personnel ceilings were cut during the fiscal year 1947. However, unlike other War Department agencies, the National Guard Bureau is engaged upon an expanding program. Thus these cuts and uncertainties actually meant backlogs and harassments to the over-all National Defense program. Outstanding was the cooperation and understanding of our situation given by those concerned with these matters in the War Department, but whose hands were often somewhat tied.

In May 1946 when the reorganization of the National Guard was just commencing, request was made for 65 officers and 236 civilians for duty in the National Guard Bureau, together with 51 United States property and disbursing officers for the various States and the District of Columbia. War Department authority of 11 June 1946 authorized an over-all total of 301 personnel, which included 50 officers and 200 civilian positions for the National Guard Bureau and 51 United States property and disbursing officers. At that time the

National Guard Bureau had been raised from its wartime level of 9 officers and 51 civilians to 50 officers and 139 civilians actually on the job. Request was then made to add the 15 officers not allowed above, the result of which was to convert 15 graded civilian positions to 15 military positions, thus making the revised civilian ceiling 185. However, this latter figure was again revised downwards in September 1946 to 175 civilians, other ceilings remaining the same.

On 23 August 1946 the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, acting for the President, reduced the civilian personnel authorization of the War Department by approximately 90,000, effective 1 October 1946, with no compensating increase in military personnel practicable. On the basis of this over-all reduction, the National Guard Bureau civilian ceiling, effective 1 October 1946, was set at 175; but because the National Guard Bureau had not yet filled its quota there were no surplus personnel positions as a result of this revised ceiling. The National Guard Bureau officer ceiling at this time was 65, together with 51 United States property and disbursing officers.

On 15 November 1946 the National Guard Bureau requested 3 additional officers and 32 additional civilians. The increase in officers to 69 was approved, which figure included 1 United States property and disbursing officer for the District of Columbia.

On 19 November 1946 the National Guard Bureau was informed that the Budget Advisory Committee of the War Department—due to “diminution of State Guard activities, the increasing efficiency of an expanded force, and the exercise of economies consistent with the objectives of the President’s Economy Program”—had recommended for the National Guard Bureau an average civilian personnel strength of 125 man-years during fiscal year 1948, which was approximately 130 civilian positions. Based upon such figure this would have meant a decreasing, rather than increasing, number of civilian employees in the National Guard Bureau, lowering to 111 man-years (about 115 civilian positions) by 30 June 1948 in order to arrive at the 125 man-years average over the year. This was a cut of about 29 percent on the then existing authorization. In the face of the numerous backlogs which, even by then, had become excessive due to lack of necessary National Guard Bureau personnel, together with the rapidly expanding National Guard program (some phases of which had not even been started), this presented both an unexpected and most upsetting situation. Unlike other War Department agencies the National Guard Bureau had not been expanded during World War II, but had been severely reduced to a skeleton force. Such expansion as had taken place for the purpose of implementing the postwar reorganizational program had lagged so far behind the unusual increases in the over-all National Guard that the National Guard Bureau was prac-



tically "floundering" in its attempt to remain abreast of current business. This contemplated cut was so serious that we were considering recommending a complete stop in the growth of the National Guard, or, as an alternative, to recommend the transfer of certain National Guard Bureau functions to other agencies of the War Department. Neither alternative was desirable of course, with the latter especially undesirable, particularly during the next few years of National Guard reorganization, for this would put the National Guard Bureau in the position of being merely a planning, policy, and minor record maintenance agency, which is not the purpose of the National Guard Bureau as laid down by law.

The National Guard Bureau, therefore, requested a survey to determine our current personnel requirements. The War Department Manpower Board conducted such a survey between 23 December 1946-29 January 1947. Its work was especially fine, as was that of representatives of the Management Office, Office Chief of Staff, who, acting under the War Department Manpower Board, surveyed in detail our Personnel Branch and Mail and Records Section. This survey, of course, did not consider the availability of funds, nor certain other plans, projects, and activities which developed later in the fiscal year. Under the then existing work load and the condition of the over-all National Guard, the survey found a requirement for 207 departmental civilian personnel and 69 officers in the National Guard Bureau (one of the latter of whom was the United States property and disbursing officer for the District of Columbia carried upon the National Guard Bureau rolls) with a "possible required increase for the fiscal year 1948." This report of survey was approved 14 February 1947 by the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff.

In the reorganization of the over-all National Guard our daily National Guard Bureau "business"—which bears ratio to our incoming and outgoing action mail pieces—"action pieces" being incoming items of mail requiring National Guard Bureau action individually—has increased during the year to most unusual proportions. The total incoming and outgoing mail for fiscal year 1947 was 621,378 pieces. This was over three times the volume for fiscal year 1942 when World War II National Guard induction had reached its peak. It exceeded by almost 70,000 pieces the total summation of incoming and outgoing mail of the National Guard Bureau for the 4 preceding fiscal years 1943, 1944, 1945, and 1946 combined.

In July 1946, at the opening of the fiscal year, we received an average of 513 daily pieces of action mail and sent out 490. By December 1946, when the War Department Manpower Board started its survey of the National Guard Bureau, these figures had climbed to 934 average action incoming mail pieces and 1,083 average outgoing mail pieces per

day—or about twice as much. (NOTE.—The “unbalance” normally existing between incoming and outgoing mail is both a (1) practical natural condition and (2) is found here because action pieces originating within the National Guard Bureau and backlog items were both sent out. These latter are the probable cause of this difference.) By the following May 1947 they had climbed still higher to a 2,100 daily average incoming action mail and 2,170 daily average outgoing, an increase of over 4 times the previous July figures at the commencement of the fiscal year. Except for the summer period, which offers a brief lull, these figures were steadily growing at the close of the fiscal year, and it is estimated that this mail volume may reach its “peak” about June 1949, after which we may now predict a dropping off of this exceptional volume. In the meantime however the lag in personnel has caused the National Guard Bureau to execute its daily business on personnel ceilings far below the pressing needs, as stated previously, and has already built up on matters important to the National Defense backlogs of from 6 months to almost 2 years.

For the period following 1 January 1947 the National Guard Bureau requested a ceiling of 207 civilian personnel, 68 officers for the National Guard Bureau, and 51 United States property and disbursing officers. The ceiling allowed however remained at 175 civilians and 68 officers in the National Guard Bureau, and 51 United States property and disbursing officers.

No warrant officers had been requested nor authorized the National Guard Bureau. The services of an officer with Adjutant General background were needed urgently in our Mail and Records Section, Administrative Group; and on 12 February 1947 the detail to the National Guard Bureau of a chief warrant officer was authorized. This gave the National Guard Bureau officer personnel as 67 officers, 1 chief warrant officer, and 1 United States property and disbursing officer for the District of Columbia—continuing the over-all total of 69.

On 28 February 1947 the National Guard Bureau wrote to the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff requesting reconsideration of the recommendations of the Budget Advisory Committee on the limitation to 125 man-years on civilian employees for the fiscal year 1948. This was answered 2 April 1947 by the Budget Officer for the War Department, extracts of whose summary of the then personnel situation appear below.

Your letter dated 28 February 1947 regarding the requirements for civilian personnel for the National Guard Bureau for fiscal year 1948, has been thoroughly reviewed and consideration given with respect to appropriate remedial action.

For your information it is believed significant to inform you that the limitation of 125 man-years of civilian personnel initially recommended by the Budget Advisory Committee for fiscal year 1948 and submitted by the War Department to the Bureau of the Budget, was predicated upon the assumption that certain



of the activities and work load now being performed in the National Guard Bureau, in Washington, could be transferred to the field. Since that date, the War Department Manpower Board has made a survey of the operations of the National Guard Bureau with the resulting determination that the National Guard Bureau has a requirement for 207 civilian employees as compared to their present ceiling of 175 civilian employees and as contrasted to the estimate of 125 civilian employees as is now before the House Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 1948.

This matter of the wide variation between the estimate as submitted to the Congress and the requirements as recommended by the War Department Manpower Board, did not come to life until after the President had submitted his formal estimate for fiscal year 1948 to the Congress. At that time it was too late for the War Department to request the Bureau of the Budget to amend the President's original budget estimate.

This matter has been thoroughly, though informally, discussed with representatives of the Bureau of the Budget. They are sympathetic with the situation but are not inclined to be willing to favorably consider a special message to the Congress recommending an increase in the Budget of the War Department for an additional 72 civilian personnel for the National Guard Bureau; rather, they have suggested that such amount be absorbed within that which the President has recommended for the over-all War Department civilian personnel.

It is suggested that no further action be taken at this time, pending report of the House committee on the estimates now before that committee for fiscal year 1948.

The problem of current ceilings being allowed and needed in the National Guard Bureau as against the obvious need for solution for fiscal year 1948 ceilings for the National Guard Bureau placed both the personnel concerned in the War Department and the National Guard Bureau in somewhat of a quandary. It was finally decided by the War Department, however, that the National Guard Bureau civilian personnel ceiling remain at 175 in view of budgetary limitations, although the savings in funds through under-expenditures in other places within the War Department would support a National Guard Bureau civilian personnel greater than 175. Too, the impossibility then of predicting whether the Congress would approve a budget figure sufficiently large to support our higher civilian personnel figure made it unwise to increase at once the National Guard Bureau civilian personnel to the figure of 207, perhaps only to have it cut back on the approaching 1 July 1947 to the 125 man-years figure.

On 11 June 1947 personnel matters within the National Guard Bureau still being in abeyance, as it were, the National Guard requested that 30 enlisted personnel with qualifications as stenographer, clerk-typist, clerk general, file clerk, key punch operator, and tabulating machine operator be detailed to the National Guard Bureau. This was not approved due to restrictions and ceilings placed upon the use of enlisted personnel within the War Department; however, the National Guard Bureau was authorized to select and use any number of the temporarily surplus colored troops then stationed at a

nearby post. Close screening of their records, and examination of certain individuals who might be usable revealed, however, that this particular surplus group unfortunately had too low general intelligence scores, or were too lacking in particular experience or aptitude to meet our specialized needs. It would be no use, for example, to try to use a vehicle operator or laborer as a typist or clerk. As an "off the cuff" substitute the National Guard Bureau was then loaned six enlisted personnel, including a WAC secretary, all of fine experience, who were to be discharged 31 August 1947. Their services, despite brevity, were most excellent and helpful to the National Guard Bureau.

### **Reduction in High-Grade Civilian Positions**

On 21 March 1947, through memorandum to all War Department agencies, the War Department indicated concern over the large number of high-grade civilian positions in the War Department, especially the apparent increase in numbers during the past year which were not in line with budgetary restrictions or the diminishing responsibilities for this period of demobilization and retrenchment. Although it had been a policy to have civilians in as many appropriate positions as possible during the war, thus saving military personnel to the war effort, the policy was to be modified to meet Public Law 390 (so-called Byrd law) which would limit civilian positions. It was thus intended that the War Department eliminate and reduce certain high-grade civilian positions to meet the reduced ceilings of 1 July 1947.

On 9 April 1947, in accordance with the basic document, the National Guard Bureau submitted a tentative plan as to possible reductions of civilian ratings P-2, CAF-6 and above for 1 July 1947. This comprised 1 list of 16 high-grade civilian positions to be reduced in grade if necessary, but to be eliminated only as a last emergency, and a listing of 17 high-grade civilian positions not for elimination. These lists were submitted at the direct request of the War Department Manpower Board, which was making the study of the problem. They were submitted under protest as the true need of the National Guard Bureau in order to accomplish the mission of National Guard reorganization was—and still remains—the immediate acquisition of recommended civilian personnel, with backlogs steadily increasing to most unusual proportions despite our having been permitted overtime work. Also, as compared with other War Department agencies, our ratio of higher-level civilian positions appeared quite low both as to actual number and grades. There was, also, submitted a detailed analysis of the effect upon the mission and work of the National Guard Bureau if such specialized positions were eliminated.



Of the particular high-level civilian positions involved all except two had been classified or reclassified within the year by the Civil Service Commission, these two then being in process of reclassification. We were thus "current" on our postwar mission in this respect. At this time, too, the over-all National Guard was growing at about 13,000-14,000 aggregate per month.

On 25 April 1947 the National Guard Bureau was limited to 3 P-6 through P-8 and CAF-11 and 12 positions, and 4 P-3 through P-5 and CAF-9 and 10 civilian positions. This limitation the National Guard Bureau again protested by letter of 2 May 1947 pointing out that the National Guard Bureau, dissimilar to other War Department activities (due to the over-all National Guard then being in the Federal service) had not been expanded but, of necessity, severely reduced during World War II. The retention then of our experienced civilian personnel was most difficult, this due to what actually amounted to a "freeze" on civilian promotions and leaves of absence, and the loss of experienced civilian personnel to other "mushrooming" agencies offering new positions, higher grades, and quicker advancement. This loss was felt keenly, especially in the beginning of our postwar reorganization, together with the lag in officer and civilian expansion in the National Guard Bureau and which should have been at least coincident with the adoption of the new policies for the postwar National Guard. This limitation action represented within the National Guard Bureau a 30-percent reduction in high-level civilian authorization. However, the National Guard Bureau was given a final opportunity to express its views prior to a final decision, which we did on 13 May 1947. The Congress meantime had seen fit to add over \$4,400,000 to the fiscal year 1947 over-all monies for the National Guard, which had been cut previously from \$110,000,000. This amending action both presumed and required that the National Guard Bureau function effectively to carry out the desires of the Congress. The National Guard Bureau had no objection to the elimination of one high-level civilian position, due to eliminated work features on a changing program, desiring to substitute therefor a clerk-stenographer; and we requested that, should such elimination continue a "must" despite all our surrounding conditions, certain then-vacant civilian positions should be eliminated, rather than the National Guard Bureau actually losing bodies. Even such a modified elimination would be a blow. These then-vacant civilian positions in the National Guard Bureau comprised very necessary functions and were vacant only because qualified individuals were difficult to find for such specialized jobs, and especially at the comparatively low salaries at which they had been classified.

At the close of the fiscal year this matter of how many higher-level civilian positions actually would be permitted the National Guard Bureau after 1 July 1947 had not been settled.

### **Officer Replacements in the National Guard Bureau**

In April 1947 the War Department established a revised policy with purpose to stabilize officer personnel and certain activities in the zone of the interior, which made immediately eligible for foreign service 20 of our National Guard Bureau officers, with 7 others eligible at various dates in the near future. Although this eligibility for foreign service did not mean that the officer concerned would depart from the National Guard Bureau at once, it presented a real planning problem. The National Guard Bureau has felt that officers who had in some way been connected previously with National Guard activities, either as members of the National Guard in some capacity, or with National Guard instructor background, would have better understanding of the National Guard and its often distinct problems especially at the lower unit level. A Reserve or ROTC instructor background was, also, felt to be an analogous acceptable equivalent. For that reason we continued to try to select officers for detail to the National Guard Bureau who, in addition to their normal specialties, had such background; but as the various reductions and changes in the over-all Army officer personnel took place during the fiscal year, we have found it becoming increasingly difficult to obtain qualified and acceptable officers with such National Guard background experience. We, also, found increasing difficulty in obtaining officers with particular qualifications to fit the various specialized work who were also available for detail. These factors have slowed down the replacement of officers in the Bureau.

On 2 May 1947 the War Department authorized a break-in period for officer replacements, which constituted a retention of key officers for a period of not to exceed 90 days after the replacement officer had arrived and could thus receive on-the-job training. Ten percent of the positions allotted were to be considered as being thus occupied by key officers. This break-in period, while not yet fully functioning within the National Guard Bureau due to difficulty experienced in actually obtaining officers actively on the job so as to get such overlap, has however been a boon to the National Guard Bureau.

It is of interest to report here that out of 66 officers currently on detail to the National Guard Bureau, 44 have had National Guard or National Guard instructor background experience.



## Officers Detailed to the National Guard Bureau

On 30 June 1947, the following officers had been detailed to and were on duty with the National Guard Bureau:

### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

	<i>Date joined</i>
Maj. Gen. Butler B. Miltonberger, Chief of Bureau.....	2- 1-46
Col. Edward J. Geesen, Infantry, Acting Chief of Bureau.....	4-30-46
Lt. Col. Dan E. Craig, Infantry, executive.....	2- 6-46
Col. Charles E. Brenn, Medical Corps, medical adviser.....	6-30-46
Lt. Col. Dean E. Coonley, Infantry.....	8- 7-46
Maj. Rolla C. Van Kirk, Infantry, legal adviser.....	3- 8-47
Maj. Ralph E. Pearson, Infantry, Chief, information office.....	10- 2-46
Maj. Reo C. Trail, Air Corps, information office.....	10-23-46
First Lt. Ann Bray, WAC, information office.....	6-12-47

### ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP

	<i>Date detailed</i>
Col. Elbridge Colby, Infantry, Chief, Administrative Group.....	9-16-45
Lt. Col. Howard D. Criswell, Infantry, Assistant Chief, Administrative Group.....	9- 9-46
Lt. Col. Edward Y. Condon, Field Artillery, Chief, Administrative Branch.....	9-22-42
Maj. Lysle I. Abbott, Infantry, Acting Chief, Personnel Branch.....	4-15-46
Maj. Raymond J. Anderson, Infantry, Personnel Branch.....	7-25-46
Maj. Marvin C. Burkgren, Adjutant General's Department, Chief, Statistical Section, Administrative Branch.....	3-17-47
Maj. William V. Croak, Air Corps, Personnel Branch.....	10- 9-46
Maj. William G. Johnson, Field Artillery, Personnel Branch.....	3-14-46
Maj. Joseph M. Scammell, Corps of Military Police, Chief, Regulations Branch.....	4-30-47
Capt. Maurice H. Boutelle, Infantry, Personnel Branch.....	3-21-47
Chief Warrant Officer Carlton LaRue, Administrative Branch.....	3- 1-47

### AVIATION GROUP

Col. William A. R. Robertson, Air Corps, Chief of Group.....	11-28-45
Col. Gove C. Celio, Air Corps, Chief, Air Organization and Training Branch.....	11- 1-46
Col. Robert G. Ervin, Air Corps, Chief, Air Plans Branch.....	4-23-47
Col. Arthur L. Streeter, Medical Corps, Air Surgeon.....	4-29-46
Lt. Col. Henry A. Beasley, Air Corps, Air Budget and Fiscal Office.....	3-18-47
Lt. Col. Charles J. Himes, Jr., Air Corps, Air Personnel Administrative Branch.....	8-28-46
Lt. Col. Glen R. Johnson, Air Corps, Chief, Air Supply and Maintenance Branch.....	4- 1-46
Lt. Col. Floyd A. Lambert, Air Corps, Air Plans Branch.....	3-15-46
Lt. Col. George W. Porter, Air Corps, Assistant Chief, Aviation Group.....	12-21-45
Lt. Col. David W. Reed, Air Corps, Air Supply and Maintenance Branch.....	8-21-46
Lt. Col. Gerald C. Ward, Air Corps, Air Supply and Maintenance Branch.....	8- 9-46
Maj. Eugene M. Elliott, Jr., Corps of Engineers, Air Supply and Maintenance Branch.....	5-15-47

## AVIATION GROUP—Continued

	<i>Date detailed</i>
Maj. Jan M. Laitos, Air Corps, Air Organization and Training Branch.....	7-15-46
Maj. Albert A. Worrel, Air Corps, Air Plans Branch.....	4- 3-46
Capt. Roger A. Batie, Air Corps, Air Organization and Training Branch.....	11-27-46
Capt. Robert P. Daly, Air Corps, Air Supply and Maintenance Branch.....	4-18-47

## BUDGET AND FISCAL OFFICE

Col. Oliver W. DeGruchy, Finance Department, Chief, Budget and Fiscal Office.....	3- 1-40
Lt. Col. Maynard N. Levenick, Finance Department, Budget Branch....	4- 1-46
Maj. J. Mervin Lustig, Finance Department, Fiscal Branch.....	10- 5-46

## LOGISTICS GROUP

Col. Edward P. Meehling, Ordnance, Chief of Group.....	12-17-45
Col. Antulio Segarra, Infantry, Chief, Service Branch.....	6-25-46
Col. Walter J. Truss, Corps of Engineers, Chief, Facilities and Construction Branch.....	3-18-46
Col. Clifford C. Wagner, Quartermaster Corps, Chief, Distribution Branch.....	1-31-46
Col. Vachel D. Whatley, Jr., Infantry, Chief, Requirements Branch....	4- 1-46
Lt. Col. Arthur W. Belden, Signal Corps, Service Branch.....	10-14-46
Lt. Col. Wallace H. Dawson, Jr., Ordnance, Service Branch.....	10- 1-46
Lt. Col. John H. Ford, Ordnance, Service Branch.....	6-25-47
Lt. Col. Francis J. Kelley, Quartermaster Corps, Service Branch.....	3-14-46
Lt. Col. Alfred G. Lambert, Jr., Air Corps, Facilities and Construction Branch.....	9-22-46
Lt. Col. George A. Morgan, Ordnance, Distribution Branch.....	4-10-46
Lt. Col. Samuel Pierce, Jr., Infantry, Distribution Branch.....	9-20-46
Lt. Col. Edwin A. Smith, Ordnance, Requirements Branch.....	4-15-46
Lt. Col. Gage H. Spies, Ordnance, Assistant Chief, Logistics Group....	4-23-46
Lt. Col. George E. Stewart, Corps of Engineers, Facilities and Construction Branch.....	11-29-46
Lt. Col. James T. Willis, Infantry, Requirements Branch.....	4- 9-46
Maj. John W. Umprey, Ordnance, Distribution Branch.....	4-24-47
Maj. Vernon B. Vaden, Judge Advocate General's Department, Facilities and Construction Branch.....	9-30-42
Capt. Henry P. Courtmanche, Corps of Engineers, Distribution Branch.....	5-13-47

## ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING GROUP

Col. Lawrence B. Weeks, Coast Artillery Corps, Chief of Group.....	11-12-45
Col. Oscar A. Axelson, Field Artillery, Instructors' Branch.....	9-13-46
Col. Paul H. French, Coast Artillery Corps, Chief, Organization Branch.....	2- 1-46
Col. Thomas L. Martin, Infantry, Assistant Chief, Organization and Training Group.....	4-22-46
Col. David S. Rumbough, Field Artillery, Chief Training and Military Education Branch.....	4-24-46
Col. Walter E. Smith, Infantry, Chief, Instructors' Branch.....	5-27-46



## ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING GROUP

	<i>Date detailed</i>
Lt. Col. Denver W. Wilson, Infantry, Training and Military Education Branch.....	5-25-46
Maj. Ford E. Allcorn, Field Artillery, Training and Military Education Branch.....	4-11-47
Maj. William T. Gordon, Infantry, Organization Branch.....	8-16-46
Maj. Lewis H. Kirk, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, Training and Military Education Branch.....	10- 7-46
Capt. Clarke W. Chidester, Medical Administrative Corps, Organization Branch.....	3- 1-47

Detail of the following officers to the National Guard Bureau was terminated during the fiscal year as follows:

Name and arm	Date detailed to National Guard Bureau	Date relieved
Col. Walter F. Adams, Infantry.....	3-15-41	10-24-46
Col. Louis G. Bumen, Quartermaster Corps.....	4- 8-46	10- 1-46
Col. Joseph J. Fraser, Infantry.....	7-22-46	1-28-47
Col. Jesse E. Graham, Infantry.....	3-11-46	8-30-46
Col. John R. Hann, Field Artillery.....	3-21-42	7- 7-46
Col. Elbert T. Kimball, Infantry.....	9- 1-40	8- 7-46
Col. Diller S. Myers, Infantry.....	9- 7-42	5-12-47
Col. Clyde A. Selleck, Field Artillery.....	6-12-46	11- 8-46
Lt. Col. John F. Kaster, Judge Advocate General's Department.....	7-16-46	4- 7-47
Lt. Col. Randolph Leigh, Corps of Military Police.....	5-20-46	5- 5-47
Lt. Col. John G. O'Brien, Air Corps.....	4-12-46	4- 7-47
Lt. Col. Stanley W. Phillips, Quartermaster Corps.....	3- 9-46	3- 5-47
Lt. Col. Clyde V. Pickell, Infantry.....	5-10-46	9-15-46
Lt. Col. Frank S. Singer, Infantry.....	6-11-46	4-15-47
Lt. Col. Lee R. G. Ward, Adjutant General's Department.....	2-14-46	7-18-46
Maj. Edward T. Baydala, Finance Department.....	6- 3-46	10- 5-46
Maj. William P. Corrington, Air Corps.....	8-12-46	6-13-47
Maj. William M. Denny, Infantry.....	9-17-46	3- 7-47
Maj. Carl J. Lichter, Air Corps.....	10-16-46	4-23-47
Maj. Thaddeus F. Peters, Air Corps.....	2-27-46	10-18-46
Maj. Charles W. Sampson, Ordnance.....	4-18-46	10-31-46
Maj. Guy A. Stewart, Air Corps.....	4-24-46	10-13-46
Maj. Paul A. Wedlan, Air Corps.....	1- 2-46	3-31-47
Maj. Bernard Wobbekeing, Corps of Engineers.....	11-12-46	2-28-47
Capt. William F. Holderman, Infantry.....	3-12-46	10-20-46
Capt. Granville E. Rogers, Adjutant General's Department.....	1-23-47	2-18-47
First Lt. Arthur C. Nagle, Air Corps.....	3-14-46	8-26-46

## ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP

## Revision of Regulations

The preparation of regulations is not a simple task.

A single instance may suffice to illustrate the difficulties sometimes met in attempting to implement a regulation or an approved policy. It will be recalled that the approved policies of 13 October 1945 pro-

vided for commissioning as second lieutenants applicants who had served in wartime as warrant officers or as enlisted men of the first three grades. This was carried into National Guard Regulation No. 20 approved and published 14 November 1946. Staff planning seemed to require specific record of intellectual capacity and so by Circular No. 101, War Department, 1947 and National Guard Bureau Circular No. 21, 21 May 1947, it was provided that each such applicant must have attained a score of at least 110 on the Army General Classification Test. It was thought that, for those whose former records were not immediately available, these tests could be given at the various well-distributed recruiting stations.

This assumption ran into early difficulties. Almost coincidentally with the establishment of this requirement, it developed that the Regular Army had become dissatisfied with the current methods of giving those tests. They were no longer given at localized recruiting stations. Instead they were given at assemblies at a few Army reception centers and training centers. This shift in operations left the localized National Guard units without opportunity of securing those tests locally. National Guard candidates could not be placed on orders to go to those stations to take the tests. So another method had to be found. To resolve this difficulty, the Bureau proposed in May a new means of giving those tests. By 16 June 1947, the Bureau's solution was accepted and a letter was dispatched by The Adjutant General of the Army to the Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces and to the Commanding General of the Army Air Force directing them to furnish trained personnel or to train and furnish personnel so that the tests could be given under the immediate supervision of the various instructors on duty with the National Guard. Examining boards were definitely authorized to administer the tests, and machinery was set in motion to provide the necessary materials, the tests themselves, manuals covering the tests, and scoring sheets. It was expected that such tests could be given generally during the various summer training periods.

The item is not exceptionally important. It does illustrate however the wide ramifications and complications which may result from a slight sentence embedded in a regulation. What is required must be provided, and means must be provided for doing what is required to be done. Writing a regulation is not a mere matter of putting words and punctuation on paper. Even after all conflicting views have been harmonized and the policy is approved in printed phrases, there must be assurance that facilities exist for carrying out the policy. Every policy has to be studied for its consequent operation, particularly for the machinery necessary to carry it out. In the Regular Army, there are posts, camps, and stations with available personnel. In



the National Guard there is broad decentralization of units and personnel, and every phase of a policy must be visualized in advance and every provision made to be sure it can be put into practical operation.

The general project for the revision of National Guard Regulations mentioned briefly as in process as of the closing date of last year's annual report has made substantial progress.

There are two main governing factors with regard to this process which must be appreciated to understand the results of this work. In the first place, the National Guard is modelled on the Regular Army and, so far as is possible, utilizes Army Regulations. The special local, State origin and legal status of the National Guard, however, prevent full and exclusive use of Army Regulations. For instance there is nothing in the professional service which corresponds to the matter of State control, or to the process of Federal recognition after appointment, to State responsibility for property, indeed to part-time soldiering. Special National Guard Regulations are necessary to cover these and other similiar special factors. These regulations are based upon specific legislation and approved War Department policies.

Secondly, the approved policies are generalized long-term doctrines, prepared early in the reorganization period. Their applicability is not always exact to the changed circumstances of the military establishment as a whole. Since they were approved, the War Department was reorganized by Circular 138 of 1946, and the National Security Act of 1947 separated the Air Forces from the Army. The question then arose as to how the numerous new regulations should be drawn up. On the one hand a new regulation might be speedily prepared and altered so as to conform to altering policies of the War Department. On the other hand, full study and complete negotiation could be conducted in the Department to produce a totally new regulation. Something had to be done, because the old prewar regulations were still legally valid and in many respects did not conform to the new policies of 1945.

Both courses of action were taken. In certain vital matters, the old regulations were so completely out of date and inapplicable that a new edition was immediately required. In others, the old regulations would serve, sometimes with only very slight alterations. In some cases, therefore, we rode along with the old texts, only slightly amended, and took the long road to perfection, as in the case of National Guard Regulation No. 15 (Organization) and National Guard Regulation No. 40 (Regular Army Personnel on Duty With the National Guard). These two regulations have been in work since the spring of 1946 and the final new texts have not yet been completely ca-

ordinated within the Department of the Army. Circular changes were made in them with regard to State headquarters and headquarters detachments and in regard to the phased reorganization plan. This last, issued on Circular No. 1, 16 March 1946, had to be amended by Circular No. 11, 30 August 1946. In addition, as a result of many shifts in policy it has not been possible as yet to issue a new text of National Guard Regulation No. 46 (Air Corps Units).

In general, however, the procedure was to issue a revised text as early as possible, and to let minor changes come along as they seemed to be needed. The approved policies of 1945 were set alongside of the old regulation, checked into it, and quick concurrence permitted a quick printing so that the States and their officers might have something to go on, even if that something might be subject to early change. This policy secured publication and use in the field of adequate new texts of the following on the dates indicated:

- NGR-20 (14 November 1946) on recognition of officers.
- NGR-22 (12 November 1946) on warrant officers.
- NGR-25 (9 January 1947) on enlisted men.
- NGR-27 (4 October 1946) on physical standards.
- NGR-45 (30 November 1946) on training.
- NGR-48 (4 October 1946) on inspections.
- NGR-50 (2 November 1946) on National Guard funds.
- NGR-58 (3 September 1946) on Federal pay and allowances, supplemented by Changes No 1. (24 April 1947).
- NGR-59 (30 October 1946) on preparation of pay rolls, supplemented by Changes No. 1 (18 April 1947).
- NGR-62 (26 February 1947) on hospitalization.
- NGR-63 (31 January 1947) on burials.
- NGR-70 (25 March 1947) on transportation of National Guard troops, matériel, and supplies.
- NGR-75-1 (21 May 1947) on Federal property.
- NGR-75-14 (30 August 1946) on airplane repair, and already in process of revision.
- NGR-76 (28 May 1947) on repair of technical items.

The speedy publication of National Guard Regulation No. 20 was essential. The document was recognized as not complete when issued, but something was needed. As a result, it was necessary before the end of the fiscal year to issue between 31 January and 21 May seven circular changes to approximately a dozen paragraphs of that regulation and a new printing appeared imminent to clean out the much-marked copies posted to all of the changes.

Some of the essential regulations were issued in the form of temporary circulars to be used in connection with the old texts. Examples



of these are publications which supersede parts of National Guard Regulation No. 75-16, 5 August 1938, on the subject of Caretakers. These included Circular No. 8 (20 August 1946), Circular No. 9 (20 August 1946), Circular No. 20 (26 November 1946), and Circular No. 4 (25 January 1947). The entire 75-series of regulations still needs revision. Some of its context is superseded by Technical Manual 38-275 (21 November 1946) on State accounting for Federal property and part by Technical Manual 55-590 (25 March 1947) on the subject of transportation of troops, matériel, and supplies.

Work on revision of other regulations and on further revisions of these was in progress as the fiscal year closed.

In some respects, therefore, there has been definite achievement in the production of new regulations. In others, it may be felt that there has not been sufficient progress or product. As has been indicated above, there have been definite reasons for delays, specific reasons and general reasons as well. Sometimes it is best not to move too fast on such a matter. The application of the basic underlying policies relating to the postwar National Guard involves in some degree factors like those which were connected with the application early in this century of the Militia Act of 1903, that other great landmark in the history of the National Guard. At that time the Secretary of War, speaking before the National Guard Association a very few months after the approval of the new law, explained a proper mode of action in similar cases. Mr. Root said:

Some of my friends, both in the National Guard and in the Regular Army, have given evidence of expectation that immediately upon passage of the Militia Act, there would be published a code of rules and regulations, and a series of decisions upon the numerous questions which arise under that law, as questions always must arise under every law. I think nothing could have been more unfortunate than an attempt to formulate a system of rules and make a series of decisions under that law, in advance of patient and careful inquiry.

It is a very broad and general statute; designedly framed in very general terms, because it is to be applied to a great variety of conditions; conditions in large cities and in rural communities; conditions in many different States, in widely separated parts of the country, and applied to the National Guard in different stages of development, and in communities some of them very rich and able to do a great deal, and some of them comparatively poor, and able to do but little. In determining the questions that arise—as they arise—this law must be adjusted to these varying conditions with just as much liberality and as sincere an effort to get at the rights of things and to get at what is reasonable and fair and will promote the purposes of the law, as is possible.

As they were under the act of 1903, these are very good reasons for not rushing too rapidly with implementations under the approved policies of 1945. In some particulars it is possible that we have issued some of the revised regulations too rapidly, as the many changes in National Guard Regulation No. 20 would appear to indicate; yet in

these instances it appeared that some action was urgent and that action was made as limited as practicable. In handling all of such matters the Bureau has been guided by a spirit as nearly in conformity as possible with the views of Mr. Root.

## Disposal of Records

The formulation of basic policies and the over-all coordination and supervision of all matters pertaining to records administration in the War Department and the Army is charged to The Adjutant General. It is performed in accordance with the provisions of Army Regulation 15-15 (Records Administration). This has as its object the preserving of records of permanent value, retiring or destroying files as they become noncurrent, eliminating valueless papers to increase utility of records, keeping files current, and increasing floor space through release of unnecessary filing space.

On 17 February 1947 the head of each Staff agency was directed to designate a records officer to be responsible for the operations of the records administration within the agency. As a result of a detailed survey of certain elements of the National Guard Bureau, which had been made by an officer of the National Guard Bureau between 10 December 1946 and 7 January 1947, together with a preliminary report from a survey representative of the War Department Manpower Board (14 January 1947), a number of streamlining procedures had already been put into effect, which had included preliminary steps on the disposal of certain old National Guard Bureau files and those of the State Guard.

A preliminary board, comprising representative members of each group, was constituted within the National Guard Bureau with the purpose of preparing records disposition schedules, disposal lists, and a plan for the retirement of National Guard Bureau noncurrent files in accordance with current regulations, together with the appointment of a records officer. The board submitted a disposal schedule, together with a former approval of same of 14 July 1944, action upon which had been held up until the National Guard returned to the States. This comprised approximately 152 linear feet of old files. Destruction of accepted categories of nonrecord material, comprising approximately 23 linear feet of files, was recommended for destruction. The recommendations of this board, not necessary to be detailed here in full, were approved by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, on 3 April 1947, with action to be taken by the records officer, National Guard Bureau. These recommendations had been fully coordinated with representatives of the Records Management Section, Management Methods Branch, Office of The Adjutant General on 27 March 1947, and were thus approved. By the close of the fiscal year 22



linear feet of nonrecord National Guard Bureau material had been disposed of under paragraph 9, Army Regulation 15-15 and 182 linear feet of record material disposed of in accordance with paragraph 8, Army Regulation 15-15.

It is contemplated that a continued study shall be made by the records officer, National Guard Bureau, with a view of preparing and submitting for approval a filing control schedule, with a review each 6 months, in order to establish a systematic plan for the disposition of files, preservation of records of permanent value, and the orderly retirement and destruction of files as they become noncurrent.

### Statistical Records

No money for our Machine Records Unit was appropriated for fiscal year 1947 as the unit did not then exist. When Headquarters Army Ground Forces moved from the Pentagon Building to Fort Monroe, Va., after proper permission their money was used to rent nine machines for our unit, which was effective until 30 June 1947. Later (March) two additional machines were rented and installed. We estimate that two more machines will be needed prior to the end of fiscal year 1948, and funds for these were covered in the budget estimate for that fiscal year. These various background facts, together with the reasons therefor, were brought to the attention of the House Subcommittee on War Department Appropriations at their hearing on 28 March covering the fiscal year 1948 appropriations.

In December 1946 our Machine Records Unit and its accompanying Reports Analysis Unit consisted of 14 civilians, which was an inadequate number.

Late in March 1947 our Machine Records Unit published its first statistical report as a trial run. This comprised Federal recognitions as of 31 December 1946, showing detailed figures on officers and enlisted men of both ground and air units by State and Army area, by arm or service, and by grade. At that date the aggregate of the National Guard was 21,458.

Conferences had been in progress with the Central Statistical Office, Office Chief of Staff, for National Guard Bureau statistical compilations to be published in the War Department "Strength of the Army" (STM-30) (Reports Control Symbol WDCSO-31). As the result of our trial run, a compilation was directed by the Chief of Staff. These consolidated strength reports, in the form of four tables to be published monthly in the War Department "Strength of the Army" publication were prepared from background data secured from the War Department, National Guard Bureau Form 100 (Report of National Guard Duty Performed). Several procedural changes had already taken place in our Machine Records Unit as the result of

internal study of our methods in the face of a tremendous and increasing backlog and inadequate personnel, together with a revision being in progress within the National Guard Bureau of the basic monthly Forms 100 and War Department, National Guard Bureau Form 107, the latter representing a National Guard attendance record of drills, assemblies, and appropriate duties performed. Under the reorganization conditions both of these forms are now practically obsolete, but as there is nothing yet published to take their place they were still being used. It is hoped that despite a specialized situation we can eventually make all National Guard forms entirely similar to those used in the Regular Army. After much difficulty procedures were devised for the accurate preparation of these consolidated strength reports and a schedule initiated for submission for Army publication. There had been and still was much delay in the receipt of the Forms 100 from the units through the appropriate ground or air instructors, but by using teletype reports we conformed to initial deadlines. Urgent action, however, was ready to be taken by the National Guard Bureau at the close of this fiscal year when 255 such Forms 100 had not yet been received. Schedule revision appeared necessary in order that the National Guard strength of 31 May might be included in the July issue of STM-30. Such revision was made just at the close of this fiscal year, by which we were permitted to submit the National Guard figures for 31 May and 30 June 1947 by the eighteenth working day of July 1947. This deadline, despite the various difficulties being encountered, it was felt could be met.

### **National Guard Bureau Publications**

In order to supply the various units of the National Guard with publications, blank forms, training aids, etc., appropriate to the administration and training of the individual unit, an automatic distribution of this material was made coincidental with the activation of the unit.

Due to shortage of stock in the various Adjutant Generals Depots, current revision of texts, as well as other cogent reasons, it was not possible to maintain complete issues of necessary forms and publications. This caused delays in supply which, while unavoidable, were not easily overcome, since in many cases it was necessary to await a revision of text and a complete reprint of the publication.

However, this situation, natural under postwar circumstances, is slowly remedying itself and it is expected that it will soon be possible to make complete and accurate issue of material of this nature.

During this fiscal year the Bureau distributed 1,050,600 publications and 7,518,000 blank forms emanating in the Bureau essential to the



administration and training of the National Guard. This distribution of publications was chiefly as follows:

National Guard training programs.....	31, 000
National Guard Regulations and changes.....	222, 000
National Guard Bureau circulars.....	555, 000
National Guard Bureau Manual No. 1.....	16, 600
National Guard Bureau air memos.....	152, 500
National Guard Bureau logistics bulletins.....	43, 500

These figures do not include distribution of War Department, Army Air Force, Army Ground Forces, etc., publications. Thousands of these type publications were received and redistributed to the National Guard through the National Guard Bureau.

### **Alteration of Minimum Enlistment Age**

For many years the standard lower age limit for enlistment in the National Guard has been the age of 18 years. This has been embodied for decades in section 58 of the National Defense Act and also in section 57 which defines the National Guard as a part of the militia and specifies 18 as the lower age limit for the militia.

During the recent war, there was a tendency to lower this limit. Under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, young men under the ages of 21 were at first inducted. Experience indicated an emphasis on youth, however, and permission was granted for enlistment in the Regular Army, and also for induction with the National Guard, of persons between the ages of 18 and 21 when their parents gave their consent. Then the wartime age limit was lowered to 17. When the war was over, the Army and the Navy, the National Guard and the Naval Reserve were all in competition for recruits. Some of the edge of this competition was removed by good feeling and cooperation between the Regular Army and the National Guard. The National Guard has always released its enlisted men when they showed a desire to join the Regular Army. Regular Army recruiting stations reciprocated by suggesting enlistment in the local National Guard units whenever they had failed to enroll a youngster in the full-time professional army.

As far as the Naval Reserve has been concerned, the National Guard was off to a far from even start. Youths might be enlisted in the Naval Reserve at the age of 17, and the National Guard under existing law and regulations had to wait until they became 18 years of age. As a result of this situation, and of the analogous age of 17 obtaining in the professional full-time army, National Guard circles presented a demand for permission to enlist 17-year-olds. The fixed figures in the National Defense Act prevented this being done. The War Department was powerless to alter regulations fixed by existing law.

The remedy was to change the law. After almost a full year of pressure on this subject, the needed relief was secured in Public Law No. 128 of the Eightieth Congress, approved by the President on 28 June 1947, just before the close of the fiscal year. This enactment came too late to be of great value in enrolling young high-school graduates who by that time were fairly well scattered for the summer vacation; although it was of some value in assisting recruiting prior to the summer encampment training periods.

Even this enactment cannot be expected to have immediate effect in opening the doors to earlier enlistments. The National Guard is basically a State force, raised under State laws and as the State may prescribe, as the famous case of *Prosser v. Illinois* shows. Almost all of the States recruit their National Guard units on the legal authority of State laws or constitutions. Some of these date back to colonial days since then the lower age limit for organized and even unorganized militia having remained unchanged. These laws still stand unchanged until amended by State authority. Most State legislatures meet only once every 2 years, and it will take time to get the full benefit of this alteration of the lowest legal enlistment age. There is always a political lag in such matters. For example, toward the end of the nineteenth century the tendency had grown to call these State units by the over-all name of the National Guard. The Dick bill enacted by Congress and approved on 21 January 1903, said that the "organized militia" of the several States might "be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories." The process of legally changing these names was slow, as the following partial list will show, indicating the years when State action abandoned the older name traditionally carried: Arkansas State Guard (1907); Rhode Island Militia (1907); Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (1908); Florida State Troops (1909); and Kentucky State Guard (1912). Finally, the Virginia Volunteers bore that title even upon induction into Federal service in 1917 and it was not until 1918 that legislative action was taken to change it. Only 15 years after the act of Congress was approved was it completely embodied in State law. Then, for a final fact, it may be stated that even though the District of Columbia National Guard has carried that name almost from the first, its senior officer provided for in separate legislation is still legally called the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia. In the matter of lowering the enlistment ages, it is possible that the States, being more interested, will take quicker action; but we must always consider the fact that some States may be sufficiently pacifist-minded as not to wish to lower their limits at all.



## **Revision of Enlistment Provisions Under National Guard Bureau Circular No. 11**

At the beginning of this fiscal year, National Guard Regulations No. 25 of 10 June 1940 restricted the enlistment or reenlistment of married men, or others with dependents, below the first three grades to the small percentage of 10 percent. It was realized from the large number of enlistment records of married men being received at the National Guard Bureau that difficulties in this respect would be encountered at inspections. As the Regular Army was not similarly restricting enlistments of men with dependents, a study was presented with the purpose of altering the restrictions. This resulted in raising the permitted ratio from 10 to 50 percent. This latter figure, however, was not considered fully helpful; so a further study was submitted to the War Department General Staff Committee on National Guard Policy, which resulted in certain paragraphs of National Guard Regulations No. 25 being amended and rescinded by National Guard Bureau Circular No. 11, dated 1 April 1947.

The qualifications for enlistment in the National Guard have followed closely the qualifications for enlistment in the Regular Army. War Department Circular No. 283, dated 19 September 1946, specifies that the qualifications of applicants over 35 years of age should conform to limitations of prior service as provided in War Department Circular No. 110, of 1946. These requirements were also set forth in National Guard Bureau Circular No. 16, dated 9 October 1946. Several studies had been presented to reduce these requirements, but the proposals resulting therefrom were without success until after the revised edition of National Guard Regulations No. 25 went to press. Thus these current requirements are now stated in National Guard Bureau Circular No. 11 of 1 April 1947, which, generally speaking, reduced the amount of service necessary for applicants over 35 and under 44 years of age.

It, also, provides that an applicant who has been awarded decorations of the Silver Star or higher will be accepted for enlistment without regard to the requirements of age and service until his fifty-fifth birthday.

## **Additional Sources of Enlistment in the National Guard**

In last year's annual report mention was made of the fact that many young men of the lower age group who had formerly formed the major proportion of original enlistments in the National Guard were not being secured because the Selective Training and Service Act was taking them for Federal active service. It was also indicated

that our study of the problem had practically reached a conclusion at the date the report terminated, and that directives issued later were likely to offer a partial solution to the problem. General public sentiment of the country was that, the shooting part of the war being over, the drafting of youths for Federal service was not necessary. The War Department had particular initial success with its voluntary recruiting program and was reducing the number of young men being drafted. It was felt that a good proportion of these could be spared for enlistment in the National Guard. The Federal interests were paramount and the Federal Government should be able to call these youths if they were needed; in the meanwhile the Guard could use them. Indeed, the Guard might well initiate them into military affairs under veteran leadership in their own home towns and thereby make them better soldiers when inducted. The result was the publication of War Department Circular No. 252 dated 20 August 1946, soon revised and reissued in War Department Circular No. 283, dated 19 September 1946. Under the provisions therein included, young men of draft age were permitted to enlist in the National Guard and to serve until drafted by the Federal Government. The old Selective Service legislation provided that a member of the National Guard might not be drafted. That provision was to prevent the prewar units being broken up by individual inductions and to leave them intact for unit induction under the general program of mobilization for training and service as units. It had no relation to the current situation. Therefore, enlistments of young men of draft age in the postwar Guard were permitted only with a stipulation that such young men should be administratively discharged from the National Guard when they might be called for service, and such a stipulation was inserted in the enlistment contract.

These provisions gave free rein to State enlistments and permitted the organization of units which had commenced in the early summer of 1946 to be greatly accelerated during the winter months.

Then, the Federal Government ceased altogether the drafting of individuals. These restrictive provisions and special stipulations immediately became unnecessary. National Guard Bureau Circular No. 16, dated 9 October 1946, which had implemented them, was forthwith rescinded by National Guard Bureau Circular No. 11, dated 1 April 1947, and National Guard Regulations No. 25 on Enlisted Men amended accordingly. This action obviated much administrative technicality in securing young enlistments and had much to do with the rapid growth of the National Guard during the late spring and early summer and the attainment of the strength of 84,265 air and ground enlistments by 30 June 1947.



## Recognition of Officers

During the fiscal year covered by this report the National Guard Bureau was called upon to process the largest number of Federal recognitions of officers that probably were ever presented in a comparable period. A few papers were moved through prior to the opening of the year, pending recognition of the officers' units, but it must be recalled that there were only four units federally recognized (120th Fighter Squadron (SE), Utility Flight of the 120th Fighter Squadron (SE), Detachment A, 240th Air Service Group (Fighter), and the 120th Weather Station (type A)) totalling 13 officers and 31 enlisted men on 30 June 1946. The big flood came later. By 30 June 1947, there were 13,261 officers federally recognized.

The magnitude of the administrative load that would have to be shouldered had been foreseen. The Planning Branch of the Bureau during the winter of 1945-46 had made estimates of the task. It had calculated the number of cases that might be expected to flow in. It had studied the experiences of 1940-1943 and also those of the winter of 1940-41 when expansion to war strength tables of organization had caused a great administrative load. It had made estimates of the military and clerical personnel needed to sustain the flow. As has been indicated elsewhere, however, the Bureau was unable to secure the operating personnel needed. Furthermore, the carefully laid out phased plan for reorganization had been disturbed so as to make predictions less accurate and the process less orderly. The original draft of that plan had spread out organization dates for units by the types prescribed and in the priorities stated in the approved policies of 13 October 1947. Final War Department approval of that plan, however, had contained the stipulation that no arbitrary date would delay the rapid reorganization of units of the National Guard as soon as the States might be ready to proceed.

In other words, the Bureau could not schedule activation of units, and must just take things as fast as they might come. The result was an uneven and sudden flood. As far as clerical personnel is concerned, the Bureau never had during the fiscal year being reported on here, sufficient personnel for adequate handling of this problem. The number of clerical and officer workers never reached figures proportionate to the task in hand, estimated from past experience in accordance with the expected flow.

The result of these disruptive influences was a serious overload. That overload in turn resulted in enormous backlogs. It was felt that Federal recognition of officers was the most vital and pressing process, for it reached to morale of men and early pay for work accomplished. Even the use of borrowed clerical personnel in the Officers' Section of

the Personnel Branch and deliberate neglect or work in the Enlisted Section did not solve the problem. Processes were restudied and short cuts devised. Still the backlog continued to mount in March and April of 1947. So some necessary processes in the Officers' Section itself were postponed. From time to time all other work was suspended and all personnel were shifted to the recognition processes. Certain generalized form or type letters were drawn up and utilized to save clerical labor.

The result of constant adjustment was the final achievement by the end of the fiscal year, or 13,261 recognized officers.

This end result in this large proportion of the papers reaching this Bureau was not achieved without some sacrifices. Some of the States were somewhat nettled by the sheer formality of some of the letters written to them. It would have been agreeable, it is admitted, to have written long individual explanations in each intricate case, but time and labor available did not allow this to be done without delaying the recognition of officers in all clear-cut proper cases. Those with good documents only had the good treatment they deserved, the Bureau was perhaps a little abrupt and possibly even curt in its handling of other less deserving cases.

Another major sacrifice was the frankly accepted delay in processing papers for appointment in the National Guard of the United States after formal Federal recognition had been granted. With recognition in his hands, an officer could qualify for pay. He had his State commission. The issuing of his commission in the National Guard of the United States could wait while other officers were being recognized and qualified for pay. At the end of the fiscal year there was a large backlog of papers that had not yet been processed for such commissions. If there had simply been this delay, however, the situation would not have been so disturbing. This backlog had a further unpleasant result.

After an officer has been "recognized" by the Bureau, his papers go to the office of The Adjutant General of the Army for the issuing of the commission in the National Guard of the United States. Before issuing that commission, The Adjutant General of the Army makes a search of his files for the officer's record of Federal service. In some cases he found evidence which militated against the issuance of a commission, for example, a previous court-martial record, a resignation for the good of the service, a hitherto unsuspected reclassification proceeding, or perhaps a medical record which would make the officer a bad risk for an M-day combat force. In such a case, the commission in the National Guard of the United States was not granted. In addition, the Federal recognition previously granted had to be withdrawn. When processing of these commissions was seriously



backlogged, the result was that after several months of actual State service an officer might be startled to receive word that he was "washed out." The effect on morale was bad. We knew it was bad. But we deliberately kept on with this process because we preferred to give speedy valid recognition action to the vast majority even if it did hurt a few who were quite obviously less deserving.

This very backlogging of this process also caused a great deal of difficulty in another class of cases. In the first few months of the fiscal year, the Bureau adopted a rule of thumb with regard to application of the age-in-grade standards. Officers were being recognized in grades corresponding to those they had held in active wartime service; they could not be recognized in higher grades. In some localities it was not possible to find a sufficiently high-ranking officer for certain assignments. The greatest difficulty was in positions as company and battery commanders. There were large numbers of companies and batteries organized and led by officers who had served during the war in grades no higher than that of first lieutenant. An estimate made in June of 1947 indicated that approximately 50 percent of such companies and batteries were being commanded by first lieutenants in lieu of captains. Considerable numbers of these were actually beyond the maximum age-in-grade for first lieutenants. The Bureau, therefore, adopted the rule of thumb, referred to above, holding that (a) an age-in-grade limitation is an arbitrary check on physical endurance in relation to the duties to be performed, as the "troop age" rule of the wartime army was from 1942 onward; and (b) age-in-grade limitations should be applied in accordance with the position vacancy occupied and the duties performed rather than in accordance with the actual grade held. This rule seemed reasonable, and fully analogous to the distinction between the established "combat unit" age limits and the State headquarters age limits approved in April of 1946 and later embodied in the November 1946 edition of National Guard Regulations No. 20. We ran along on that rule almost all the winter of 1946-47, and issued recognitions accordingly. While this rule was thus being applied, we were simultaneously building up some of the backlogs with regard to commissions in the National Guard of the United States already referred to above. Then we started to reduce some of the existing backlogs. In April of 1947, we began to see a little daylight beyond our piled-up backlogs of postponed cases. The piles of paper had been sliced down and the cases had gone to The Adjutant General of the Army. Then the blow fell.

The Bureau received flat refusals to commission such officers in the National Guard of the United States because they were over age-in-grade. Other agencies of the War Department insisted on

looking solely at the grade in which commissioned and gave little or no attention to the matter of the position vacancy being occupied. On 8 May 1947, all States were notified by telegraph to send in no more of such cases. The rule of thumb we had followed was no longer valid. The matter was the subject of negotiations for many months and the matter was not settled until after the end of the fiscal year. Throughout, the Bureau contended first for complete acceptance and continuance of what it had believed to be a practical and reasonable rule, and contended second in any case for validation of all cases initiated under the announced rule prior to the telegraphic "stop order" of 8 May. When the question was finally settled, the Bureau was only partially successful. The final settlement of this problem was not achieved until beyond the end of the year on which this report is being rendered; but it is appropriate to mention it here because it was a critical issue during the early months of 1947 and it seems appropriate to record the fact that the Bureau stood firmly to protect the interests of those National Guard officers who had acted in good faith under a commitment made by an agency of the Federal Government. Even if the commitment were eventually decided to have been wrongly made, the individuals themselves should not be compelled to suffer.

There were a few other personnel matters which were subjects of deep concern during the early months of 1947 and not brought to solution until after the end of the fiscal year. One of these was an early observed shortage of supply for appointment and recognition as medical officers. There was throughout the country a widespread and generally acknowledged low military morale among ex-medical officers of the Army. Everywhere the States were finding it difficult to secure medical officers for their units. The physicians who had returned to civil life were so deeply engaged in trying to establish their civilian practices that they seemed to have no time to spare for work with the National Guard. A high proportion of them had left the service with Reserve commissions above those which were provided in the tables of organization for the Guard units, and most of these were unwilling to "step down" a grade. The shortage became so serious that to some it appeared that it might interfere with the conduct of summer field training encampments scheduled for July and August. Consequently, the National Guard Bureau proposed alleviation of this difficulty by some increases in the grades provided for medical officers on the tables of organization. This proposal stirred up a whirlwind of opinion. The office of the Surgeon General at first concurred in it, but then went farther and pressed for an all-out and over-all increase in grade for all medical officers on all tables of organization. That complicated our limited problem with a larger



one and made complete staff agreement more difficult to secure. One agency of the General Staff was willing to concur; another wished to add certain other technical specialists to the lists of the privileged and would not agree to a remedy aimed at the medical officer situation alone; the first agency refused to agree to any extension beyond the Bureau's original proposal. The Bureau was willing to concur in any proposal that would get something done, but every effort failed to secure complete agreement and the matter was in uncertain status as the fiscal year closed, and headed for future consideration at the scheduled September 1947 general meeting of the General Staff Committee on National Guard Policy.

As we have noted, it was on 30 June 1946 that the first Guard unit was recognized. An interim age-in-grade policy had been announced on 10-12 April of that year. Any maximum age-in-grade policy must be accompanied by a promotion policy, otherwise all officers would go up in years as the calendar months passed and would be lopped off the top of each grade, with no compensating inflow by promotion from the bottom, and with no opportunity to rise to a higher grade where the age limitations would be higher. In the early months of 1947, the National Guard Bureau therefore attacked this problem, proposing certain carefully restricted provisions for promotions. In the face of opposition, these were revised in accordance with comments thereon and were resubmitted. Again they were thrust back at the Bureau for acceptance of provisions of an over-all promotion plan then under study in the War Department. The Bureau, under the pressure of necessity, accepted these provisions, and again had its plan thrust back at it, because the War Department's plan had been changed in the meantime. As the fiscal year came to a close, the question became involved in the general Regular Army plan for selection of officers for promotion, with no then agreement possible among the many conflicting opinions of the different sections of the War Department Staff. So, although time was still running out and officers were approaching nearer each month to possible elimination because passing the age-in-grade maximums, the problem was given a full restudy and prepared for future presentation at the September meeting of the War Department General Staff Committee on National Guard Policy. The successful resolution of this matter also will be recorded in the next annual Bureau report, having been effected following the close of the 1947 fiscal year.

If the passages above on certain special personnel problems appear to have been perhaps too full of difficulties and to be too frank admissions of failures to accomplish certain things during the fiscal year 1947, sight should not be lost of the positive achievements. The matters discussed above were our chief personnel worries in the Bureau.

They were magnified because they were worries and because they took an inordinate amount of time to approach satisfactory settlements. They are perhaps magnified here out of proportion to their importance. The really important things were the more than 95-percent of officer recognition cases which were received in the Bureau and processed without difficulty. On 30 June 1947, the desks of the Bureau were clear of pending cases, except those which were being held for results of checks by other agencies. By that date the Bureau had recognized more officers than were on the enrolled strength after World War I until after 1929.

The following data show the status of officer Federal recognition as of 30 June 1947:

TABLE I.—*Federal recognitions of officers as of 30 June 1947*

Grade	Number authorized	Number federally recognized	Percent federally recognized <sup>1</sup>
Major general.....	34	14	41. 2
Brigadier general.....	135	68	50. 4
Colonel.....	557	244	43. 8
Lieutenant colonel.....	2, 155	992	46. 0
Major.....	3, 801	1, 431	37. 6
Captain.....	14, 458	4, 111	28. 4
First lieutenant.....	17, 469	4, 182	23. 9
Second lieutenant.....	9, 263	1, 667	18. 0
Warrant officers.....	2, 520	552	21. 9
Total.....	50, 392	13, 261	26. 3

<sup>1</sup> Percentage figures represent number of officers federally recognized in comparison with the number authorized under the total National Guard troop basis. It does not take into consideration the number of officers actually authorized, as of 30 June 1947, in units then federally recognized.

The following data show the estimated source of the National Guard commissioned personnel in the postwar National Guard, these sources being divided into three general groupings:

(1) Officers obtained from the prewar National Guard (enlisted and commissioned).....	1, 934	Percent 14. 6
(2) Officers with no previous National Guard service (enlisted or commissioned).....	6, 065	45. 7
(3) Officers with some previous National Guard.....	5, 262	39. 7
Total officers federally recognized.....	13, 261	100. 0

## Reassignment of Naval or Marine Officers to National Guard

During this year it became increasingly evident that unnecessary delays were being encountered by former naval or marine personnel who wished to join the National Guard. The problems faced by former naval or marine pilots in obtaining Federal recognition as



National Guard pilots were presented to headquarters, Army Air Forces. Upon our recommendation, headquarters, Army Air Forces, modified its requirements, so that a Navy or marine pilot with 400 hours flying could meet an aeronautical rating board and take a flight test to become eligible for the Army Air Forces rating of pilot.

However, considerable delay was still experienced due to the ruling made by the Navy Department that no information on naval reservists, who wished to join the National Guard, would be issued until the individual had resigned his Reserve commission. The Naval Reserve Act of 1938 prohibits a person holding a naval Reserve commission from joining any other military or naval organization except the naval militia. Thus there was frequently a delay of several months between the time a naval Reserve officer requested his resignation be accepted and its official acceptance. We estimated there would be about a hundred naval pilots who would wish to join the National Guard, from locations where there were no active flying units of the naval or marine Reserve. The numbers were, admittedly, not great. But in specific localities the problem was acute.

In June 1947 the problem was presented to the War Department General Staff Committee on National Guard Policy. In order to facilitate the reassignment of members of the armed forces Reserve components when better utilization and training of the personnel concerned can be accomplished in another component, it was recommended:

*a.* That a naval or marine Reserve officer be allowed to process for a commission in the National Guard without resigning or jeopardizing his reserve commission pending determination by the National Guard Bureau of his eligibility for duty in the specific table of organization vacancy for which he is applying, such as age-in-grade, previous experience, qualifications, etc.

*b.* That the Navy Department make available to the National Guard Bureau and Headquarters, Army Air Forces the records required to determine the eligibility for a commission in the National Guard prior to his resignation.

*c.* That the Navy Department act upon each request for resignation of a naval or marine Reserve officer, who desires to join a National Guard air unit, without delay.

*d.* That the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, furnish the National Guard Bureau with a copy of the acceptance of the resignation of a naval or marine Reserve officer who signifies a desire to join the National Guard as the reason for resigning his commission.

At the close of the fiscal year the matter had been referred to the Joint Army and Navy Personnel Board for further study.

## Reserve Commissions and National Guard Commissions

In the annual report for the year 1946 it was mentioned that acceptance of reserve commissions operated to terminate Federal recognitions of National Guard officers and their commissions in the National Guard of the United States. A large number of our prewar officers had advanced in grade while in the Army of the United States during hostilities and, upon offer, had accepted Reserve commissions offered them when separated in the highest grade held, including "terminal leave" grade.

We found little difficulty in integrating such personnel into the newly reorganized National Guard in the highest grades held, either during the war or during terminal leave. When the Government had acknowledged special trust and confidence in the valor, fidelity, and abilities of an officer to hold a particular grade and had given him a Federal Reserve commission accordingly, there was prima facie evidence that such an officer was qualified for such a grade in the new National Guard. We could not challenge the recorded judgment of the Government.

It happened, however, that many of these officers had been commissioned in this fashion in grades above those for which vacancies existed for them in the decentralized local units of the National Guard, and with patriotic unselfishness were willing to "step down" one or more grades in order to rejoin and assist the State force. When they accepted appointments in the National Guard of the United States, their Reserve Corps commissions were automatically terminated. We desired to protect these officers and to preserve their hard-won honors. At the suggestion of this Bureau, therefore, it was provided in War Department Circular No. 356, dated 3 December 1946, that:

Any member of the Organized Reserve Corps (defined as including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps) who enters the federally recognized National Guard will, after separation from the National Guard, be again appointed in the Organized Reserve Corps without appearing before an examining board in the highest grade held in either the National Guard or the Organized Reserve Corps provided (1) he applies through the major command concerned to The Adjutant General within 60 days after his separation from the National Guard, (2) he is physically qualified, (3) he is within the age-in-grade requirements, (4) his service with the National Guard has been honorable, and (5) the major command recommends approval.

This was an initial step toward the principle of interchangeability of commissions between the two components and the establishment of a single underlying commission which was in the minds of the committee which drew up the War Department Policies Relating to the Postwar National Guard approved on 13 October 1945.



## Procurement of Specialist Officers

The War Department Policies Relating to the Postwar National Guard approved on 13 October 1945, speaking of the procurement of officers for the reorganized force, in general required that each new appointee should have served in the Federal Army during the recent war so that we might have a force with veteran leadership. In one particular, however, it was correctly predicted that there might be difficulty in securing certain technical experts in the particular localities where unit vacancies might exist. The approved policies therefore provided:

*Procurement of specialists.*—Specialists, such as ministers of the gospel, doctors, and such technical experts as may be essential and as prescribed by the Secretary of War, may be appointed and commissioned at any time regardless of previous military training.

The annual report of this Bureau for the year ending 30 June 1946 made brief mention of this matter (p. 65) and stated that action to implement this policy provision into regulations had not been completed when the fiscal year closed.

Survey was made of the various types of experts needed in the new force to be raised, in addition to the types specifically mentioned in the approved policies, for example: Legal experts to serve as staff judge advocates, fiscal and auditing personnel to serve as finance officers, automotive or armament experts to serve as maintenance officers, construction experts to serve as engineer officers, and communication experts to serve as radar or signal officers. A long, tentative list of such experts was scrutinized with the three following criteria in mind: (a) Is there a shortage of supply of such a type? (b) Is the assignment one which requires full understanding of military procedures? (c) Is technical knowledge of a profession of far greater importance than military understanding?

It was felt that the answers to the above questions indicated that only in the cases of doctors, dentists, and clergymen should there be any general relaxation of the requirement for wartime service. Those are all professional fields in which professional skills predominate in the military assignments, and also fields in which there are outstanding shortages of supply. It was felt that a lawyer should have real acquaintance with military law, and a banker or accountant real acquaintance with military fiscal procedures and regulations, such as can be gained chiefly by experience, and that—in the vast majority of cases—shortages would not exist. We did not want to open the doors too widely to these and similar personnel. It was felt that States might be able to find them. The general rule, it was felt, should be narrow, and special circumstances could be taken care of by special waivers fully supported by concrete evidence.

As a result of this line of thinking, the National Guard Bureau proposed on 5 September 1946, an alteration of regulations to this effect. This was approved by the Chief of Staff on 13 September 1946, published in circular form accordingly, and embodied in the new edition of NGR-20 published on 14 November 1946, as follows:

War-time service or previous military training are not required for appointment and Federal recognition in the National Guard of clergymen as chaplains, doctors as medical officers, and dentists as dental officers. If a candidate for appointment has had such war-time service or previous military training, the record of that service and training will be considered in determining general suitability for the position to which appointed.

This provision was useful, but did not have full enough effect to relieve the shortage of medical officers. Furthermore, experience indicated that the above was taken as too much of a fixed rule and there was administratively a tendency to bar other specialists entirely. It might, as began to appear as the fiscal year closed, be necessary to make specific provisions for other specialists. The alteration of this paragraph was under discussion as the year closed.

### **Maintenance of Enlisted Records in the National Guard Bureau**

Prior to induction the administration of National Guard enlisted personnel was almost entirely a State function. Since 1 January 1926, copy of WD NGB Form 100 (Report of Duty Performed) had been forwarded for recording to our National Guard Bureau, and at the time of induction initial rosters were forwarded for recording in the National Guard Bureau. Other than those exceptions, no enlisted personnel administration had been performed by the National Guard Bureau.

The administration of officer personnel records has always been a function of the National Guard Bureau, and its desirability has never been questioned. This has constituted the review and processing of applications for Federal recognition of National Guard officers on appointment, promotion, and reassignment, and also withdrawal upon separation; the determination of officer qualifications for appointment in the National Guard of the United States. The personal and military record of each federally recognized officer was compiled and published yearly in the Official National Guard Register, along with personnel statistical data combined for publication. The annual efficiency report and annual physical examination of each National Guard officer was reviewed, processed, and recorded. Normal volume correspondence always was and still is conducted with State adjutants general and War Department agencies in all these and other respects.

With the enactment of the Pay Readjustment Act of 16 June 1942, entitling credit for prior National Guard enlisted service for longevity,



the National Guard Bureau was flooded with requests for such statements, including those of Reserve officers. It was due to this cause alone and its accompanying difficulties—which established overnight the necessity for an adequate and exact system for personnel enlisted accounting then not in existence—that the National Guard Bureau found itself forced to become an office of record on National Guard enlisted men, and to maintain such records. Despite many handicaps, including a serious shortage of clerical personnel to accomplish the work, the Bureau was then able to turn out some 1,500 such statements of service monthly; then spent the entire next year verifying the validity of vouchers already paid, but now being questioned by the General Accounting Office.

Again, National Guard enlisted men had been commissioned in the Army of the United States, requiring verification of their records then and later when release from active service necessitated the transmittal to States of information upon their men released from Federal service. This, too, led up to the definite establishment of an Enlisted Section in the Personnel Branch of the National Guard Bureau.

Demobilization had established the necessity for a clear-cut policy for separation of the enlisted men of the National Guard, which, in conjunction with the War Department General Staff, was formulated and published to the States, together with policies establishing the resumption of enlistments in the National Guard.

Together with the formation of a distinct Enlisted Section in July 1946, our Machine Records Unit was established, with part purpose to accomplish machine record accounting. These were established by order of the Chief, National Guard Bureau (General Miltonberger) under authority of paragraph 22, National Guard Regulations No. 1, which states that the National Guard Bureau "is the office of all War Department records of the militia not in the service of the United States." (Also see General Orders No. 6, War Department, 1926, now rescinded, and sec. 81, National Defense Act, as amended.) This step was deemed necessary in order for the Chief of Staff to exercise the supervision and control required under paragraph 20, National Guard Regulations No. 1, and section 5, National Defense Act, as amended; as well as for the Chief of this Bureau to carry out properly his duties and responsibilities as covered by section 24, National Guard Regulations No. 1. These changes were incorporated in War Department General Staff Circular No. 5-14 of 10 March 1947.

As a result of the personnel survey of the National Guard Bureau made by the War Department Manpower Board the question was raised as to the desirability of continuing to maintain complete enlisted records in the National Guard Bureau, and upon this question the War Department Manpower Board desired the National Guard

Bureau to render its "arguments," as it were, for the record. At that time the fiscal year 1948 National Guard Bureau budget figures on civilian personnel in the National Guard Bureau had been cut to 125 man-years, unless the Congress saw fit to add the needed personnel—a subject which is discussed elsewhere in this report. At this particular time the Enlisted (records) Section of our Personnel Branch had grown to 1 officer and 12 civilians who were concerned specifically with this particular phase of the work. Elimination of National Guard enlisted record maintenance within the National Guard Bureau would have meant the elimination of this number of personnel.

On 2 February 1947, the National Guard Bureau forwarded to the President of the War Department Manpower Board a detailed summary of the facts behind the initiation of our Enlisted Section, Personnel Branch, which are summarized here both for information and record.

War Department Policies for the Postwar National Guard, approved by the Secretary of War, 13 October 1945, established standards for the National Guard on the same basis as those prescribed for the Regular Army. The National Guard Bureau is charged with the administration of these approved policies, and the Chief, National Guard Bureau, cannot properly carry out such administration unless he has control, within the National Guard Bureau, as required under the pertinent regulations.

The experiences of World War II demonstrated conclusively that records of enlisted National Guard service must be maintained centrally. Changes alone on officers on the increase from maintenance peace strength to war strengths in units involved approximately 10,000 cases of promotion, transfer, or basic component changes; while for both officers and enlisted men of all components of the armed forces who served during World War II, it is almost impossible to estimate, without needless background work, their number who had prior enlisted service in the National Guard. The efforts of these individuals to verify such National Guard service for pay longevity purposes presented us with a most unusual administrative problem subsequent to the enactment of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, for prior to that time the recording of such service had been a State function. It was soon found that State records in many instances had been totally destroyed by fire, otherwise destroyed, lost, misplaced, or recorded improperly, so that an unestimated number of individuals have never been able to verify that prior National Guard service. At that time many finance officers refused to accept such State records, yet no agency of the War Department could supply such information. Had such a central record been maintained then within the National Guard Bureau, particularly in the present form,



such individuals could have been furnished this important information quickly. It became evident then that all States could not be depended upon to furnish such desired information.

State headquarters for their National Guard are maintained at State expense, and there appears no way in which the War Department may prescribe, or require, these State headquarters to furnish it with essential information. Further, unless each State headquarters is properly equipped to compute and compile the necessary data, the accuracy of its information could not be assured. For normal State purposes a few records only upon their enlisted men need be maintained by them at a minimum of expense. Hindsight indicates that at least 50 percent of the pre-World War II State records were inadequate for Federal purposes, much more detail being needed for Federal purposes than is found normally in State maintained records. In these a complete and accurate record of each enlisted men's service must be kept, both for verifications and to establish eligibility for any future retirement benefits, as well as other statistical data of interest to the National Guard Bureau and the War Department.

Now, for example, to count upon the National Guard as an M-day force, necessitates periodically accurate figures for statistical purposes the background of which is a personnel accounting system or operation. We cannot presume that each State will establish a special accounting system to keep the detailed records necessary to the War Department, unless the War Department, in turn, reimburses the State for its expenditure. This would require the use of Federal funds, in order to demand of them proper and accurate keeping of records, and be applicable to the over-all 51 States. It would entail each State headquarters maintaining its own Machine Records Unit, with a minimum operating personnel now estimated at three added for this purpose. This represents an over-all of 153 persons minimum; whereas the National Guard Bureau, acting as a central agency covering the 51 States, is now estimated to be able to operate and remain abreast of this and all its other Machine Records Unit requirements with 1 officer and 24 personnel maximum in that unit up to 30 June 1949. Comparative cost in favor of the latter therefore, should be perhaps one-fifth.

Since postwar reorganization commenced, 10 percent of the enlisted men currently accepted by the States were found upon reexamination of their papers by our Enlisted Section not to meet the standards of the current regulations. Due to misinterpretation of regulations, overenthusiasm to organize, and for other reasons not known to the National Guard Bureau, approximately 30 to 40 percent of our incoming records upon enlisted men needed correction. In many cases waivers for physical defects or for other reasons must be granted.

There is listed below a typical factual example of 26 applications from the various States found in 1 day's check of the enlistment papers submitted to the National Guard Bureau. Each of these must be checked thoroughly by our medical adviser. In some 5 percent of such cases waivers may be granted, while some 10 percent are completely rejected. Of the cases listed below 11 were found acceptable, 7 needed further clarification, and 8 were totally disqualified. Some of those returned to the States for further clarification will, undoubtedly, be disqualified for service, while several others so returned may be found acceptable with waiver. This is our present experience.

TABLE II.—*Cases examined by the medical adviser, National Guard Bureau, as to physical qualifications, 14 February 1947*

- Case 1. \*Hypertension 168-80; heart enlarged.
2. History of peptic ulcer.
  3. Urinalysis—Albumin 1+.
  4. Weight 26 pounds over maximum.
  5. 41—Varicocele left testicle, nonsymptomatic, nondisqualifying.
  6. Certificate Disability Discharge from Army of the United States (twice).
  7. Vision and remarks on same. Blindness (deformity of iris).
  8. Previously rejected by Selective Service (stiff finger left hand).
  9. Pronation both feet, with pes planus second degree.
  10. Middle finger off at first joint.
  11. Stiff left index finger.
  12. Rheumatic fever; abdomen injury; groin injury, history.
  13. Weight 19 pounds over maximum.
  14. Both internal cartilage removed right and left knee.
  15. Ring finger off at second joint.
  16. High blood pressure (rejected by Selective Service because of this).
  17. Blood pressure and general examination; weak left inguinal ring.
  18. Weight 53 pounds over maximum.
  19. Varicocele left (genitourinary system).
  20. Scoliosis, right, mild, nondisabling.
  21. Poliomyelitis in September, 1941; right mid-dorsal scoliosis.
  22. Stomach ulcers (October 1945) (rejected by Selective Service).
  23. Previous rejection eyesight and weight by Selective Service; also 25 pounds over maximum weight.
  24. Previous physical rejection by Selective Service.
  25. Scar, shrapnel wound (sensitivity upon sitting).
  26. Previous rejection by Selective Service for hernia.

These above men had already been enlisted by the States and were members of the National Guard drawing Federal pay. Too, they continued to draw such full pay and allowances until eliminated. Unless such central check-up is made we cannot eliminate them and have a true M-day force. As a sample of some "rejections" made by the National Guard Bureau, the following cases are listed:

\*All names and States omitted.



TABLE III.—*Samples of rejections made by the National Guard Bureau*

Case	Rejected	Reason
1	October 1946-----	Physical disqualification; released from Army as lieutenant for perforated peptic-ulcer condition.
2	-----do-----	Bronchial asthma (Certificate of Disability Discharge from Army of the United States).
3	-----do-----	Under age.
4	-----do-----	Organic systolic heart murmur; discharged by State because of same.
5	November 1946----	Tachycardita heart condition.
6	-----do-----	Weight 76 pounds over maximum.
7	December 1946-----	Fibrous pleurisy lung condition.
8	-----do-----	Loss of 2 terminal phalanges of second, third, and fourth fingers.
9	-----do-----	Hypertension and arteriosclerosis.
10	-----do-----	History of psychoneurosis. Also disqualified by Office, Surgeon General.
11	-----do-----	Weight 75 pounds over maximum.
12	January 1947-----	Report of epilepsy from Selective Service.
13	-----do-----	Bilateral perforated eardrums. Also disqualified by Office, Surgeon General.
14	-----do-----	Kidney condition, left kidney removed.
15	February 1947-----	Report from Selective Service shows schizoid personality and calcifications in right lung and hilus.
16	-----do-----	Weight 82 pounds over maximum.
17	No record-----	Receiving disability compensation he did not wish to relinquish.

The above figures of February 1947, when our study was made, have since lowered. Now less than 20 percent of all applications have to be returned for correction or clarification, and less than 10 percent are finally rejected. In time, with the Enlisted Section operating, these should be lowered further as over-all efficiency increases. In this way the Enlisted Section has assisted in controlling the physical standards of men entering the National Guard, thus making a considerable saving in terms of analogous money.

Certain statistics upon the National Guard are coming more and more in demand, and it is found not too difficult to furnish these quickly with all such basic information within the National Guard Bureau. Such were originally necessary for future planning, and from such data as was then rendered the policy for the resumption of enlistments was formulated and given to the States. The elimination from the National Guard Bureau of records from which these statistics emanate, together with their decentralization to the States, would practically eliminate such information, at least on any widespread or reliable basis.

It is recalled that the induction of the National Guard had elicited certain criticism of physical and professional qualifications as administered under State control. Laxities were revealed. Today, one difficulty is to maintain the new standards, and it may be presumed that, if the regulations were left entirely to the States to administer.

unusual cases of evasion, or erroneous interpretations detrimental to the welfare of the United States, might occur—this because since 1946 their force is new and untrained for the most part, and has not been stabilized nor fully trained. Until such time as State adjutants general are provided with sufficient operational funds and qualified personnel we may expect such difficulties. These cannot occur so long as the National Guard Bureau as a central agency controls such matters under present policies.

The former weaknesses which cropped up at the previous induction of the National Guard, together with Army coordination, are now mostly eliminated. Our present procedures seek to counteract previous weaknesses, including the addition of a system for recording enlisted service in the National Guard, a streamlining of induction features, and a legally acceptable method of administration.

It is possibly true—although not brought out during this discussion—that in the centralized administration of personnel policies and personnel matters a trend may be established toward “inflexible standardization”; yet even such in its most difficult form is better than having a conglomerate mass in time of need, using emergency expediency as the only criterion. This happened in the past, due to the pressure of time in an unexpected situation, all because of lack of personnel.

Too, Army personnel policies constantly change, and National Guard policies must change proportionately. As a centralized agency the National Guard Bureau can so amend, while 51 separated States certainly cannot with the same speed and correctness. Such centralized control of pertinent information, fact, and records also permits the counteracting of any attitude of seeming indifference to all matters not immediately concerned with the prosecution of a war in time of need.

Again, even should all matters connected with enlisted records and decisions be left entirely to the 51 States, administrative requirements and functions cannot be drawn upon rigid lines; therefore, some duplication must arise, if the over-all needs of the National Guard Bureau are to be met. Time alone constitutes one factor in this respect. The other factor is that of “experience,” and an outlook upon both the big, and little, problems. This latter comes to those who are actively connected with the overall daily problems and details. Undoubtedly, any effort to draw a rigid line upon procedures and responsibility will limit final efficiency; and, therefore, safety. The over-all functions of such enlisted administration cannot be based upon peacetime operations solely. It is necessary to be prepared for any future condition or war which might develop, certainly from the administrative standpoint, and to have the trained personnel to carry



on. From this feature the National Guard Bureau has suffered in the past, and still suffers to some extent, even at this time, through policies which eliminated trained personnel in specialized work in time of slow flow, leaving us fumbling and handicapped when the postwar pressure came on again.

We cannot decentralize such important administrative responsibilities in 51 directions. If all the 51 States were a part of a centralized set-up which controlled exactly their policies and administrative procedures, then certain advantages might accrue. However, with 51 separate States comprising 51 lines of thought, one of our problems is to establish a type of standardization. This is difficult especially in those States which have in the past maintained no, or few records, or have some records in poor shape. Thus the answer to the problem—to say, "Let the State keep its own records"—becomes somewhat theoretical from the background of our everyday experience over the years. Too, due to shortage of personnel, and operating expenses provided by the States to State headquarters, adequate record keeping, on a decentralized basis would undoubtedly be feasible only by allocating Federal employees and Federal funds with which to meet the Federal requirements. Although no survey of the States on this matter has been made, it is thought that such would summarize their opinions. In any case there is ample evidence that State financial support is lacking for such decentralized operation. After all, why should a State spend large sums to maintain records principally of value only to the Federal Government, or of value only in enforcing on the States the desires of the Federal Government. If the job is to be done, it must be done here.

### **Enlisted Section**

With the definite establishment in July 1946, of an Enlisted Section in the National Guard Bureau as such, consisting of one officer and two civilian clerks, basic plans for the processing of such records were made. By the end of the current fiscal year this personnel had been increased to 2 officers and 12 civilian clerks, although with respect to the officers only 1 officer was actually on duty with this section, the other being used in another capacity within the Personnel Branch due to shortage of officers.

During the fiscal year, 65,266 enlistment records were received by this section, of which 13,499 had been processed. In order to complete this number of cases some 23,367 pieces of correspondence were processed and written by this section. Study was also made of National Guard Regulations No. 25 (Enlisted Men of the National Guard), which was brought up to date, rewritten, and published. The background work upon six National Guard Bureau circulars was

also executed for their publication. A study, with certain resulting changes, was made of the various forms being used in order to bring them into line with personnel forms used in the Army. Again, the system of recording enlisted and officer personnel matters in conjunction with Machine Records accounting was established. This represented a coordination between the system used in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army, our Machine Records Unit, and this section. It is felt that the background of such recording is such, that should the National Guard be called into Federal service, the informational matter now in the files of the Machine Records Unit and Personnel Branch, National Guard Bureau, can be transferred to the office of The Adjutant General if necessary, due to the identical recordings and a basic plan looking toward interchangeability.

The major current problems connected with the operation of our Enlisted Section are summarized in the expression "lack of sufficient personnel." The need for operational growth has so far exceeded the small increases in personnel granted that the section has been almost continuously swamped from its beginning with backlogged cases. This backlog at the end of the fiscal year upon which this report is made was 51,767 enlisted cases, and was increasing then at the rate of about 9,300 per month. With the National Guard recruiting drive now planned to open in September 1947, this backlog will increase in proportion to the success of the drive. At present, this section is estimated to need 2 officers and 55 civilians in order to clear up the increasing backlog and become "current" by 30 June 1949. Such figures include weekly overtime. We have, however, requested for this section only 2 officers and 23 civilians to cover this period, due to past restrictions upon our personnel and contemplated civilian budgetary restrictions.

### **Register Section**

Prior to October 1946, the Register Section furnished statements of service upon former National Guard personnel to various separation centers, or to individuals concerned; processed cases of officers promoted, relieved from active duty, etc., or who were given medals or decorations; maintained records on all National Guard units receiving battle honors; maintained an efficiency report file, listing and recording these matters. During this current fiscal year approximately 20,000 such efficiency reports which covered the previous 3 to 5 years were received and recorded within the National Guard Bureau. After October 1946, the necessary basic NGB Form 3d card file was initiated as a first stage toward the publication of the next issue of the Official National Guard Register, a National Guard publication containing individual personnel data similar to that in the Official Army



Register published by The Adjutant General of the Army. A difficulty arose immediately through inability of the office of The Adjutant General to furnish promptly the necessary statements of Federal service upon National Guard officers. A series of conferences was then held, resulting in a new type of verification letter and procedure to be followed in this respect. This change resulted in an increased output from an average of about 103 NGB Forms 3d per month in February, to 570 by June.

The work, however, of our Register Section is also seriously backlogged through shortage of personnel, which, it is estimated, it will take this section at least until 30 June 1949 to clear up and remain abreast of its work should the National Guard Bureau be allowed additional personnel. However, so long as a National Guard officer can personally certify as to his prior service for pay purposes under the provisions of paragraph 9b (2) (c), Army Regulations 35-1360—a condition which holds good “during the existence of the present war in which the United States is engaged, and during the 6 months immediately following the termination of such war”—other work has priority. To prepare and publish the Official National Guard Register and clean up the current backlog and work, this section can take no priority in comparison with other sections of our Bureau where a greater emergency does exist.

The only crucial situation behind this matter was the immediate need to furnish to the individual undergoing training a proper document on which he might claim longevity pay.

Accordingly, in April 1947, we recommended that approval be granted, in the name of the Secretary of War under the provisions of Public Law 758, Seventy-seventh Congress, that a certificate of service of each officer involved, in the form prescribed in paragraph 9b (2) (c), Army Regulations 35-1360, should be affixed to each field training pay roll; that such certificate would be accepted by all concerned as evidence of service claimed for longevity-pay purposes. The recommendations of the National Guard Bureau received the appropriate approvals and the necessary instructions were issued in National Guard Bureau Circular No. 15 of 21 April 1947. It was realized that the Public Law 758 was designed to meet an emergency situation arising from the rapid expansion of the Army in time of war; and that it may have had its abuses, but also that the National Guard Bureau faced an emergency situation. The solution arrived at, therefore, appeared to be at best only an interim measure. The problem can be permanently solved only by the preparation and publishing of a current Official National Guard Register. This it is now contemplated should be published by September 1948, subject to the necessary appropriation and the addition of 13 civilian clerks in our

Register Section as soon as possible. Now this important section has only 1 officer and 5 civilians, and it is expected that their present backlog of some 5,500 cases will be doubled within the next 6 months. Without augmentation of the section the work cannot be prepared by the date desired.

## ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING GROUP

### General Plan of Organization of the National Guard (Ground)

Based upon experience gained during fiscal years 1946 and 1947, although mainly upon currently known budgetary limitations for fiscal year 1948 and War Department assumptions for fiscal year 1949, a general plan for the reorganization of the National Guard (ground) has been adopted as follows:

TABLE IV.—*General plan for reorganization of National Guard (ground)*

Fiscal year	Number of units to be federally re-organized (cumulative)	Aggregate strength at end of fiscal year (cumulative)	Remarks
1947-----	2, 500	100, 000	Possibly assisted by Universal Military Training and Federal funds for armory construction.
1948-----	4, 500	250 000	
1949-----	5, 000	300, 000	
1950 on-----	5, 698	622, 000	

Should additional budget cuts occur in fiscal year 1948 or thereafter, organization of new units may be retarded and it might even be necessary to make reductions in logistic support and training activity of existing units. Should a downward revision of the troop basis be directed, there would follow a reduction in the number of existing units and a consolidation or regrouping by conversion and redesignation, or by withdrawal of Federal recognition.

### Progress and Status of Reorganization (Excluding the Air National Guard)

Appendixes listed below indicate the progress of reorganization during the fiscal year. These figures exclude National Guard air units, which are discussed separately in detail under the Aviation Group section of this report.

See appendix P, Status of Organization by States (units and strengths as of 30 June 1947—excluding Air National Guard).

See appendix Q, Unit Progress Chart Fiscal Year 1947—by month (excluding Air National Guard).

See appendix R, Strength Progress Chart Fiscal Year 1947—by month (excluding Air National Guard).



Reorganization of the postwar National Guard was by no means completed as of 30 June 1947; nevertheless fiscal year 1947 can be named definitely as the year of the greatest contribution toward that reorganization. At the beginning of the period covered by this report there were only four small air units federally recognized. By the close of the year a total of 2,358 units other than air had received Federal recognition in 47 States, Puerto Rico, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

Prior to 1 July 1946, only 4 States—Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, and Pennsylvania—had been granted authority to organize specific National Guard units to a total of 257 units. By 30 June 1947, such authority had been granted to 47 States, Puerto Rico, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia for a total of 3,605 units other than air.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the allotment of National Guard troops had been made on a tentative basis to all States and Territories, but had been formally accepted on a firm basis by only about half of them. Confirmation and acceptance of the entire troop basis was accomplished successfully early in the fiscal year. Minor revision of the troop basis and troop allotments is still being made as specific problems occur, as for example, to permit integration of the Negro manpower of the several States, and to conform to the modified availability of harbor-defense armament. Approval by the Chief of Staff of the new type Infantry and Armored Divisions involved complete revision of the National Guard Troop Basis, which will be implemented as soon as new Tables of Organization and Equipment are published.

Congratulations and commendations were sent by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to State adjutants general for the following reasons:

- a.* Maryland—first State to organize a unit.
- b.* Connecticut—first State to organize one complete regiment; first State to organize two complete regiments.
- c.* Oklahoma—first State to organize a complete division; first State to organize its complete ground allotment.
- d.* Alabama—second State to organize its complete ground allotment.
- e.* Wyoming—third State to organize its complete ground allotment.

### **Unit Maintenance Strength**

Progress in recruitment and organization of National Guard units up to the terminal date of this report was in accordance with the various stages of the phased plan first issued in National Guard

Bureau Circular No. 1 of 16 March 1946, as amended by Circular No. 11 of 30 August of the same year. The established pages for filling the units extended over a 2-year period from the date of initial recognition. As a consequence, by 30 June 1947, there was little evidence that local ceilings had been reached. There was as yet no indication that the ultimate strength to be required in units might be beyond the resources of particular communities in which those units were located. The future possibility of such difficulties was, however, kept under consideration in the Bureau. Since the National Guard is definitely a localized unit force, this consideration might later become important. It must always be borne in mind. Similar factors were seriously considered by the War Department nearly half a century ago when the first effective Militia Act was passed in 1903, bringing these State forces for the first time under the close observation of the Federal Government. The problem is, perhaps, nowhere better stated than in a passage of a speech delivered in May of 1903 by that distinguished constitutional lawyer and statesman, Elihu Root, who was then Secretary of War. He said:

The law is to be construed for the purpose of aiding, of strengthening, of promoting the National Guard, and not for the purpose of hampering, or injuring or interfering with it. \* \* \* Take the question which has got to be settled by a regulation, the question as to the minimum number in such organizations. That must be settled in such a way that it will secure the greatest possible efficiency in National Guard organizations consistent with maintaining those organizations. The minimum number should not be fixed so that it will kill the organizations in the rural community where you cannot get a large number together, but it should be fixed so as to bring up that rural community just as far as it can be brought, to the standard of the greatest efficiency in discipline and strength. I am trying to find out where that standard is. It would be a great misfortune to decide it without getting all the information, all the light upon it possible.

There is concrete and valuable local interest in these small communities. It should be utilized and not neglected. Too generalized minimum strength requirements might erroneously lead us to discard such interest. Also, when the current project for universal military training becomes a fact and end-products of the brief periods of such training become available for the guard, it will be desirable to have as broad coverage as possible to offer local units in very small cities and towns, so as to maintain and to use for national and State purposes those young men who have completed the active part of such training. Thinking over this problem—and as yet frankly far from being willing to say that a quick or easy solution has been found—the Bureau has begun to believe that there may have to be different maintenance strength standards for different types of units, different



for instance between ordnance maintenance companies than for infantry companies, and perhaps also different from smaller cities than for larger cities. Study of these factors will be continued as the strength of the guard increases and the various calendar stages of the phased plan drawn up and approved in January 1946 are reached and passed. This work cannot be done solely on paper at a staff desk by arithmetical methods. It must be done on the basis of facts gathered from the fields where the work of recruiting is being done, just as Mr. Root insisted that he would not issue a regulation upon the subject until he had secured "all the information, all the light upon it possible."

That is good staff procedure. It guides the charting of our future course.

### Instructors

Due to the critical shortage of qualified Regular Army officers available for instructional duty with the National Guard, the assignment of instructors during the fiscal year 1947 has not kept pace with the rate of activation of National Guard units. However, a geographical distribution of personnel available was effected so that in general at least partial coverage was obtained for all units. There is listed below a summary of officer instructors with National Guard units.

TABLE V.—*Summary—Officer instructors, National Guard ground units*

	Senior instructor	Executive officer	Others	Total
Assigned 1 July 1946.....	18	5	26	49
Relieved fiscal year 1947.....	2	0	10	12
Assigned fiscal year 1947.....	33	26	305	364
Net gain fiscal year 1947.....	31	26	295	352
Assigned 30 June 1947.....	49	31	321	401

In many instances one instructor is now responsible for administering necessary supervision over several organizations scattered over hundreds of miles of territory. Under these conditions adequate personal supervision is impossible.

About 15 of the officers assigned as of 1 July 1947 have been earmarked for early relief from duty with the National Guard due to school assignments, foreign service, or retirement.

Senior ground instructors have been assigned to all States, but the recent retirement of a senior ground instructor in New York leaves an unfilled vacancy in that State.



Warrant officers, who have been assigned on the basis of one per senior instructor's office, were all assigned by the end of the first quarters of the fiscal year and have presented no problem.

As of 4 October 1946, responsibility for the assignment of enlisted instructors was removed from the National Guard Bureau by a War Department directive and the responsibility assigned to the respective Armies. This action has resulted in a much greater degree of efficiency in the distribution of such personnel and is evidently working out to the satisfaction of all concerned. However, because we no longer have an accurate record of either the number or location of such enlisted instructors, this lack of information has resulted in some delays and incorrect estimates in preparing forecasts of personnel needed for the War Department Manpower Board, budget estimates, and other matters.

We also note that "Introductory Teams" were assigned to Armies for use by States upon call, comprising members from the Ordnance, Signal, Quartermaster, and Engineers. Although these were not under the direct jurisdiction of the National Guard Bureau, temporary provisions were made for carrying them in lieu of instructors and providing for them in the budget estimates. These specialist teams are further discussed under the logistical group section of this report.

### **Basis for Assignment of Instructors**

Section 100 of the National Defense Act limits the detail of National Guard instructors to Regular Army officers on the active list. The War Department Policies Relating to the Postwar National Guard state that the number of instructors to be assigned will be in sufficient number to instruct efficiently the National Guard in the latest approved technical and tactical doctrines and administrative procedures. The Army Ground Forces Plan for the National Guard of 8 March 1946, provides for the grades and numbers of instructors for each State or Territory, based on the allocation and acceptance of units and organizations in accordance with the troop basis. Estimated quarterly requirements for each Army are submitted to the War Department Manpower Board for approval, and then broken by State, grade, and branch for the Personnel and Administration Division, War Department. This data provides the basis for requisitions upon the various branches and services.

### **Requirements for National Guard Instructors**

Excluding Nevada, which is not yet organizing, total instructor requirements for the troop basis are indicated below. There are also shown the estimated requirements to 30 June 1947.



TABLE VI.—*National Guard instructor requirements (officers—troop basis)*

Army area	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Territory of Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Total
Senior instructor----	9	8	7	5	12	7	1	1	50
Executive officer-----	7	7	7	4	11	5	1	1	43
Instructors----	276	218	140	119	242	147	10	15	1,167
Total--	292	233	154	128	265	159	12	17	1,260

TABLE VII.—*National Guard officer instructors, estimated requirements as of 30 June 1947*

Army area	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Territory of Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Total
Senior instructor----	9	8	7	5	12	7	1	1	50
Executive officer-----	7	7	7	4	11	5	1	1	43
Instructors----	146	113	95	76	149	91	10	15	695
Total--	162	128	109	85	172	103	12	17	788

### Assignment of National Guard Officer Instructors

There is tabulated below the assignments of National Guard officer instructors. As will be noted this indicates a shortage at the close of this fiscal year of 387 officer instructors.

TABLE VIII.—*National Guard officer instructors assigned as of 30 June 1946*

Army area	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Territory of Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Total
Senior Instructor----	4	3	5	2	1	3	0	0	18
Executive officer-----	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Instructors----	4	6	3	7	3	3	0	0	26
Total--	9	11	8	10	4	7	0	0	49

TABLE IX.—*National Guard officer instructors assigned as of 30 June 1947*

Army area	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Territory of Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Total
Senior Instructor----	8	8	7	5	12	7	1	1	49
Executive officer-----	6	4	6	2	7	4	1	1	31
Instructors----	62	52	49	36	60	45	9	8	321
Total--	76	64	62	43	79	56	11	10	401

## Training

Fundamentally the mission and training of the postwar National Guard is the same as that implied for the prewar organization. However, in step with knowledge gained during World War II in organization, tactics, and doctrine the initial training efforts during this early organization period have emphasized the securing of a high efficiency in unit administration, instructor training, and cadre training in order to establish the essential framework to support the continuing growth and training requirements of the future. Such emphasis is also occasioned by reason of variations in the status of organization and strength of those units currently activated.

In keeping with the policies of the War Department delegating responsibility for the supervision and efficiency of the training of the National Guard to the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, an approved plan for the training of the ground troops of the National Guard for such units as have reached 50 percent strength in officers and 40 percent strength in enlisted personnel is now in effect. This training is conducted by military authorities of the State under supervision of the Commanding General of the Army in which the unit is geographically located. In every instance supervision by the Army commander, through continued cooperation and coordination of Regular Army personnel and facilities, periodic inspections, and general assistance when needed, has been of inestimable value to the National Guard.

To perfect the training of our administrative personnel, instructors and cadre, the Army Service School program is, and will continue to be, the basic answer to this requirement. We cannot emphasize too earnestly the importance and seriousness with which we look forward to the exploitation of this, an unparalleled opportunity in the history of the National Guard, to train, to act as a refresher, and to increase to high degree the level of command and other functions of our officers and enlisted men through participation in this Army School program.

Too, it may be assumed that, as other educational and training methods develop and become available to the National Guard, they will be utilized to fullest extent in assisting the development of our troops for their M-day mission.

## Field Training

In view of the incomplete state of organization of units in the period covered by this report no field training was held during the fiscal year just passed. However, dependent upon the degree of organization and strength of units, field training plans have been formulated by the various States and this Bureau for the summer of 1947 as shown in table X below:



TABLE X.—*Contemplated field training of the National Guard for summer of 1947*  
FIRST ARMY

State	Location	Date	Number of men
Vermont.....	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	9-23 Aug 1947.....	1, 162
New Hampshire.....	Camp Edwards, Mass.....	3-17 Aug 1947.....	342
Massachusetts.....	do.....	13-27 July 1947.....	3, 963
Connecticut.....	do.....	3-17 Aug. 1947.....	2, 937
New Jersey.....	Fort Dix, N. J.....	20-26 July 1947.....	3, 399
New York.....	Camp Smith, N. Y.....	24 July-24 Sept. 1947.....	4, 994
Maine.....	Camp Edwards, Mass.....	3-17 Aug. 1947.....	1, 534
Rhode Island.....	do.....	24-30 Aug. 1947.....	945
Delaware.....	Bethany Beach, Del.....	3-17 Aug. 1947.....	332

## SECOND ARMY

Ohio.....	Camp Perry, Ohio.....	20 July-3 Aug. 1947.....	2, 894
Pennsylvania.....	Indiantown Gap, Pa.....	9-23 Aug. 1947.....	6, 025
Kentucky.....	Fort Knox, Ky.....	3-17 Aug. 1947.....	1, 263
Maryland.....	Fort Meade, Md.....	17-23 Aug. 1947.....	1, 700

## THIRD ARMY

Alabama.....	Fort Benning, Ga.....	15-20 Aug. 1947.....	825
Florida.....	Camp Blanding, Fla.....	13-17 Aug. 1947.....	539
Mississippi.....	Camp Shelby, Miss.....	13-27 July 1947.....	1, 162
South Carolina.....	Fort Jackson, S. C.....	6-20 July 1947.....	3, 720

## FOURTH ARMY

New Mexico.....	Fort Bliss, Tex.....	17-31 Aug. 1947.....	300
Oklahoma.....	Fort Sill, Okla.....	10-24 Aug. 1947.....	5, 100
Texas.....	Camp Hood, Tex.....	17-31 Aug. 1947.....	4, 258
Arkansas.....	Camp Robinson, Ark.....	3-17 Aug. 1947.....	2, 566
Louisiana.....	Camp Beauregard, La.....	20 July-3 Aug. 1947.....	1, 810

## FIFTH ARMY

Minnesota.....	Camp Ripley, Minn.....	13-27 July 1947.....	2, 918
Wisconsin.....	Camp Williams, Wis.....	Probably 1948.....	1, 456
Illinois.....	Camp Ellis, Ill.....	17-31 Aug. 1947.....	280
Kansas.....	Fort Riley, Kans.....	3-9 Aug. 1947.....	600
Nebraska.....	Camp Ashland, Nebr.....	10-24 Aug. 1947.....	636
Missouri.....	Plans indefinite.....		710
Michigan.....	Camp Grayling, Mich.....	12-26 July 1947.....	4, 841

## SIXTH ARMY

Idaho.....	Gowan Field, Idaho.....	8-12 Sept. 1947.....	308
California.....	Fort Ord, Calif.....	13-27 July 1947.....	1, 500
Arizona.....	Fort Tuthill, Ariz.....	16-30 Aug. 1947.....	343
District of Columbia.....	Fort Meade, Md.....	3-17 Aug. 1947.....	287
Hawaii.....	Bellows Field, Oahu, T. H.....	17-31 Aug. 1947.....	660
Puerto Rico.....	Camp Tortuguero, P. R.....	3-17 Aug. 1947.....	3, 114

## Training Construction

Proportionate amounts of appropriated funds were allocated to the various Army headquarters and overseas commands for use in improvement and renovation of training aids, and for site facilities located at such Regular Army training areas as were contemplated for future utilization in National Guard incidental and field training. When such locations adequate to State training needs were located on State-owned property, in addition to the Army funds allocated other funds were made available to these States for application in similar manner as those in Army areas. Generally speaking, on both Federal and State installations this construction or renovation program was applied to kitchens, messes, administrative and recreational facilities, terrain for training, target ranges, roads, and other necessary facilities.

## Armory Training

Training being a function of command, each individual National Guard commander is responsible for the military discipline, technical and tactical proficiency of his command. This is subject, however, to recommendations made by the Regular Army instructor acting in an advisory capacity, and the supervision of the Army commander. Such unit and individual training requirement is being accomplished by 48 weekly drill periods during the fiscal year. For units activated late in the fiscal year a maximum limit of 8 drills per month, not to exceed a total of 48 for the fiscal year, was authorized.

For the most part such drill periods were utilized to complete administrative and technical training, and the training of staff members—this to the extent that a maximum of the field training period could be applied, when authorized, to such phases of administrative, technical and tactical training as were not practical during armory drill periods.

To insure standardization of training an interim training program, applicable to each arm or branch, was prescribed by Headquarters, Army Ground Forces. This was of temporary nature, based upon the number of hours available during the armory drill period. It will be used only until such time as a detailed National Guard training program, together with subject schedules therefor, to cover the first 2 years of the phased 6-year training program, is completed and distributed. The phased training program referred to above is so designed that a unit progresses from stage to stage. Thus a unit must complete one stage before proceeding to the next. It is also contemplated that the efficiency and state of training of units will be determined through local inspections, responsible commanders, and such other periodic



and prescribed inspections as are accomplished by the Army commander concerned.

### **Extension Courses**

In keeping with the new policy governing National Guard enrollment and participation in the Army Extension Course Program there has been a sufficient number of National Guard officers and enlisted men who have subscribed already to indicate that such courses will, undoubtedly, play an important part as supplemental instruction for those unable to attend the resident courses conducted by the Army service schools. A decided change is contemplated in the content of this program, since each of the appropriate Army service schools has been charged with responsibility for the preparation, administration, and grading of its part of this program. Applicants may now deal directly with the particular school, through their unit commander, to initiate applications and to carry out other requirements incident to their participation. Most of the subcourses common to two or more branches of the Army, and most branch subcourses, are now available in the 10 through 20 series of the arms and services. Additionally some branch subcourses of the 30 through 60 series are available, with others becoming available periodically.

Although present regulations no longer provide that Army Extension Courses may be used as a means of qualifying for appointment, or promotion, we shall urge constantly the wide usage of Army Extension Courses throughout the National Guard as a means of maintaining high individual professional standards.

### **Military Education**

This fiscal year has shown a marked development and progress in the military education of National Guard personnel. New policies affecting the use of unit schools, the right to attend any service school conducted by the Army, and the including of an information and education program for small units, has played a large part in stimulating the interest necessary to gain Nation-wide participation in an educational program. The Gerow Plan was especially built to fit the reorganized National Guard and was the means by which National Guard personnel were accepted at service schools on a level comparable to the Regular Army.

The States have cooperated generously during this reorganization period when, of necessity, the program was piecemeal. During this year it was not possible to make firm announcements of dates of courses in the service schools as those schools were revising, adding to, or canceling courses to bring the instruction to a higher degree of effi-



iciency. It is contemplated, however, that an annual announcement can be made with the commencement of the academic year, 1948.

### **Summarized Educational Figures**

A total of 1,034 National Guard officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men participated in some form of professional education during this fiscal year. Of this total, 167 officers and warrant officers, and 253 enlisted men attended regularly scheduled courses at Army service schools. Refresher courses were attended by 173 officers. The remainder of this group attended miscellaneous courses, such as cooks and bakers schools, unit schools, command post exercises, and operations at Regular Army installations.

### **Information and Education Program**

National Guard units were furnished mail distribution of the Army Digest, Army Talk, and Army posters during the year. Unit libraries were initiated through the distribution of monographs, maps, and instructional pamphlets, with further items planned.

### **Unit Schools**

Upon State request, funds were made available during the year for local unit schools of short duration. Administrative and technical personnel of the small units were most benefited by this form of centralized instruction which came from courses which had been nicely organized by State senior instructors.

### **Army Operations**

National Guard personnel were also included in both the planning and participation of maneuvers conducted by the separate Armies. Although the program was not large, it was a fine start in the proper direction.

### **Refresher Courses**

Refresher courses of a week's duration at branch schools were conducted at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth; the Infantry School, Fort Benning; the Artillery School, Fort Sill; and the Armored School, Fort Knox. These schools are both popular and of special benefit to National Guardsmen because of the large number of individuals who are able to attend such a short-period course. A study of this type of course by the War Department has caused to be added additional periods of 2 weeks' instruction. This is exemplified by the indoctrination courses now being conducted at several Army service schools.



## **Command Post Exercises**

The use of National Guard personnel in the conduct of command post exercises was initiated by the Armies, a program which established somewhat of a precedent. Now, however, this form of instruction has been included in Army Ground Forces program of training. The command post exercise, "Overpass," conducted by headquarters, Second Army, was the first and longest conducted during this fiscal year.

## **Army Service Schools**

A new policy, as referred to, permits National Guard personnel to attend any course conducted at an Army service school. This is a start on bringing the educational standards of the National Guard to a par with those of other components of the Army of the United States. As a result of this change five officers attended the "long course" (10 months) at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. It is also worthy to note that a high percentage of enlisted men were able to attend such schools during this fiscal year, as our figures indicate that 60 percent of the total National Guard students at service schools were enlisted men.

## **Light Aviation for Ground Units of the National Guard**

The organic assignment of light aviation sections to Army Ground Forces units was introduced in the early stages of World War II. As conceived originally, the function of these light aviation sections was to provide emergency or stand-by air observation posts for the artillery units to which they were assigned. It was the opinion then that liaison aircraft were too vulnerable to be employed for continuous, or even upon long, observation missions.

The actual employment in combat of such light aviation indicated immediately that its possibilities were far greater than originally contemplated. Finding that it was both possible and practicable to have sustained observation by teams of liaison pilots and observers, artillery units in general began to depend upon their light aviation sections as a primary means of observation. The over-all result was that the majority of observed artillery missions probably were directed from such liaison aircraft. Furthermore, the rapid movements and distances involved in modern war created a variety of important special missions which could be fulfilled only by such organic light aviation, yet which were not within the normal functioning of the artillery units. Thus, as a matter of expediency, artillery light aviation sections were loaned, or attached, to other elements for fulfillment of the most important of such missions. Thus, through combat use, it became



evident that such organic light aviation was needed equally as badly by other branches and services of the Army.

The effectiveness of such organic light aviation upon these special missions for various branches and services having been demonstrated by the artillery light aviation sections of World War II, it was thereupon decided to include similar organic light aviation in the following ground units:

- a.* Army, corps, and division headquarters.
- b.* Corps artillery, field artillery brigade, field artillery, group, and division artillery headquarters.
- c.* Combat command, and tank battalion headquarters.
- d.* Infantry regiment headquarters.
- e.* Field artillery battalion headquarters.
- f.* Engineer combat battalion headquarters.
- g.* Cavalry group (mechanized), and cavalry reconnaissance squadron (mechanized) headquarters.
- h.* Field operations company, signal battalion.

As a result ground units of the National Guard, which prior to World War II had no such organic light aviation, are to be organized with approximately 1,200 liaison pilots, 800 such aircraft, together with an appropriate number of mechanics, ground crew members, and civilian caretakers.

The problems involved in initiating this light aviation program are complex. They are without precedent in the peacetime administration of ground units of the National Guard. However, by the close of this fiscal year the necessary basic work had been accomplished to insure actual, operational, large-scale flying during the coming fiscal year 1948.

To facilitate introduction of this new program a liaison pilot officer fully experienced in this work was assigned to the National Guard Bureau. Arrangements were made also for the assignment of two additional such officers early in the fiscal year 1948.

Procurement negotiations are currently being carried out which should culminate in the delivery to the National Guard of 423 new modern liaison aircraft, including 47 L-17 (Navion) and 376 L-16 (Aironca) planes. In collaboration with Army Ground Forces and Army Air Forces plans were evolved for procurement, training, and the rating of approximately 1,200 such liaison pilots. These are now contemplated to comprise former liaison pilots, former Army Air Forces pilots, and National Guard officers without flying experience. Similar plans have been developed for aircraft and engine mechanics, and for the necessary civilian caretakers.

In all, we feel confident that the plans of this fiscal year for such organic light aviation in ground units of the National Guard should



culminate during the coming fiscal year in a progressive, successfully operating program, to include the majority of federally recognized units authorized such aviation.

### **Military Leaves of Absence for Training Activities**

Section 80 of the National Defense Act of June 1946, as amended, provides:

All officers and employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia who shall be members of the National Guard shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay, time or efficiency rating, on all days during which they shall be engaged in field or coast-defense training ordered or authorized under the provisions of this act.

Due to the fact that National Guard troops would attend summer camp activities for the first time since 1940, when the first troops were called into service for World War II, this matter of military leave for Federal employees was, in April 1947, called to the attention of the President of the United States Civil Service Commission, who caused to be issued a press release containing this information, together with a special notice in the transmittal sheet of an installment of the Federal Personnel Manual due for May publication. The National Guard Bureau then notified the various Armies, States, and instructors concerned.

For a guardsman not in the Federal service, participation in the 15-day training has often meant the loss of his vacation, a loss of 15 days' work without pay, or other sacrifice. A number of firms had taken steps to alleviate this individual sacrifice, perhaps realizing that it is sound business and produces benefits derived directly reflected in the morale of their employees. We cite the names here, in this respect, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the Standard Oil Co., and the Owen-Corning Fiberglass Corp.

This policy received the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its annual meeting in April 1947, at which time a resolution was adopted commending employers who had adopted such a policy, and urging members of chambers of commerce and trade organizations to support it among their members.

N. W. Ayer & Sons, Inc., through their connections with the Association of American Railroads, recently obtained their cooperation in making a survey of individual railroad policies in this respect. The report covers 33 of our major railroads. Of these, 22 make no provision for paying employees any part of their time absent on military leave, although most grant extra time off for military training without affecting seniority; however, unless training is taken on regular vacation time, they receive no pay. The other 11 railroads surveyed, comprising the Reading Co., Great Northern Railway Co., Chicago,



Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, Northern Pacific Railway, Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines, Chicago & North Western Railway, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Norfolk & Western Railway, and Burlington Lines, have provisions permitting military leave, with the railroad paying the difference between remuneration from the National Guard and the amount of regular railroad salary. While this latter group of railroads making such pay adjustments is extremely gratifying, there remains much to be done to persuade other large railroads to adopt a like policy.

In Indiana, in March 1947, the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce sent out letters, similar to one which had been used previously in Cleveland, Ohio, attempting to secure the cooperation of various local firms. It was hoped that this idea might develop impetus for all sections of the country.

This matter affects all elements of the armed forces and of the Reserve components, of course, and a competitive factor in this respect is entirely inadvisable, and has been eliminated. Then, too, some employers are asking whether their employees are still fighting a war or working for them. But for those who realize the realness of our national defense problem, if the civilian soldier is willing to contribute his time and effort, it lessens the tax burden on the businessman. It is doubtful if the military is the best medium of all-over approach; thus the best approach appears to be through civilian agencies in a general coordinated effort on behalf of all the various components of the armed forces. We have not explored the position of labor on such a program. We feel, however, that while some agency should take the initiative on the over-all matter otherwise all the civilian components' programs shall suffer, a joint rather than unilateral action is necessary, certainly as a precaution that fullest cooperation shall exist between each part of the military forces.

However, because the adoption of such a policy would be a decided boom to our current recruiting for the National Guard, we have initiated already a series of advertisements in several magazines (Nation's Business, Rotarian, Kiwanis Magazine) suggesting that such a policy be adopted. We have also appealed once through our National Guard Assembly national network radio program. Again, we have suggested a definite public-relations program through the adjutants general of the several States. This latter has resulted in many States adopting a policy similar to that of the United States Civil Service Commission. Again, at the Annual Governor's Conference in July 1947, at Salt Lake City, Utah, it is hoped that resolution will be adopted commending employers who have adopted this policy, and urging other employers to do the same. We shall also propose



that the Secretary of Defense, when his office is created, offer a joint program similar to the World War II Army-Navy E Award program in recognition of those industries which adopt a policy granting such military leave with pay in addition to the regularly scheduled vacations.

We feel that a committee, to include representatives of all the services, should be appointed to coordinate this program. We shall continue to encourage business and industry to adopt such a policy in order that the National Guard may achieve its full strength and become an effective force both to the States and to the Federal Government. That much remains to be done is evidenced by a survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., in April 1947. Briefly, this survey showed that while 42 percent of the companies which have formulated a policy do give training leave in addition to regular paid vacations and do make up any difference in pay, 38 percent of all companies surveyed have not formulated any policy at all because they have not been approached. On the other hand, it is gratifying that a number of firms voluntarily took the lead in establishing such a policy to help the National Guard. It is noteworthy also to note that the American Legion has recommended to its departments and posts that assistance be given to the National Guard in State-wide, regional, and local campaigns directed at employers.

### Status of State Guards, 30 June 1947

National Guard Bureau records indicate the following status of State Guards. Reports of strength are as of 30 June 1947, unless otherwise indicated. (See table XI.)

TABLE XI.—*Status of State Guards, 30 June 1947*

States and units	Authorized by State		Mustered strength		Active duty	
	S. G.	S. G. res.	S. G.	S. G. res.	During June	As of 30 June
<b>FIRST ARMY AREA</b>						
Connecticut State Guard	4,396		(1)			
Delaware State Guard	831		(2)			
Maine State Guard	2,085		(3)			
Massachusetts State Guard	1,097		(4)			
New Hampshire State Guard (deactivated 30 June 1947, actual disbandment to occur 1 Sept. 1947)	1,362	0		0	0	0
New Jersey State Guard	3,706		(5)			
New York State Guard	29,770	0	12,225	0	0	0
Rhode Island State Guard	1,266		(6)			
Vermont State Guard (31 Mar. 1947)	1,685	93	2	20	0	0
Total, 9 States	46,198	93	12,227	20	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE XI.—*Status of State Guards, 30 June 1947—Continued*

States and units	Authorized by State		Mustered strength		Active duty	
	S. G.	S. G. res.	S. G.	S. G. res.	During June	As of 30 June
<b>SECOND ARMY AREA</b>						
Indiana State Guard	2,792	721	518	0	0	0
Kentucky Active Militia, disbanded 1 Feb. 1947 with the exception of 6 officers who remain on staff duty	2,000	0	6	0	0	0
Maryland State Guard	3,085	0	(8)	0	0	0
Ohio State Guard	4,800	0	3,065	0	0	0
Pennsylvania State Guard	2,544	0	1,696	0	0	0
Virginia State Guard	2,000	0	(9)	0	0	0
West Virginia State Guard (31 Dec. 1946)	1,539	0	753	0	0	0
Total, 7 States	18,760	721	6,038	0	0	0
<b>THIRD ARMY AREA</b>						
Alabama State Guard	3,152	0	14	0	0	0
Florida State Guard (to be disbanded 18 July 1947)	2,533	0	519	0	0	0
Georgia State Guard	9,700	0	(10)	0	0	0
Mississippi State Guard	2,310	0	(9)	0	0	0
North Carolina State Guard (to be disbanded 18 July 1947)	2,402	0	592	0	0	0
South Carolina State Guard (to be disbanded 18 July 1947)	6,716	0	378	0	0	0
Tennessee State Guard (to be disbanded 18 July 1947)	11,910	0	1,112	0	0	0
Total, 7 States	38,723	0	2,615	0	0	0
<b>FOURTH ARMY AREA</b>						
Arkansas State Guard	1,500	0	(11)	0	0	0
Louisiana State Guard	<sup>12</sup> 1,700	0	(9)	0	0	0
New Mexico State Guard	1,031	0	(13)	0	0	0
Texas State Guard (30 Apr. 1947)	23,075	0	4,751	0	0	0
Total, 4 States	27,306	0	4,751	0	0	0
<b>FIFTH ARMY AREA</b>						
Colorado State Guard	1,227	0	(14)	0	0	0
Illinois State Guard (31 Mar. 1947)	10,000	0	471	0	0	0
Iowa State Guard	2,297	173	505	173	0	0
Kansas State Guard	1,576	0	1,050	0	0	0
Michigan State Troops	321	52	317	80	0	0
Minnesota State Guard (31 May 1947)	665	0	487	0	0	0
Missouri State Guard	5,100	0	(15)	0	0	0
Nebraska State Guard (30 Apr. 1947)	1,201	0	72	0	0	0
North Dakota State Guard	711	0	(16)	0	0	0
South Dakota State Guard	358	0	(17)	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE XI.—*Status of State Guards, 30 June 1947—Continued*

States and units	Authorized by State		Mustered strength		Active duty	
	S. G.	S. G. res.	S. G.	S. G. res.	During June	As of 30 June
<b>FIFTH ARMY AREA—continued</b>						
Wisconsin State Guard (31 Sept. 1946)-----	2, 928	65	1, 796	0	0	0
Wyoming State Guard (30 Nov. 1946)-----	516	0	63	0	0	0
Total, 12 States-----	26, 900	290	4, 761	253	0	0
<b>SIXTH ARMY AREA</b>						
California State Guard-----	( <sup>18</sup> )	-----	( <sup>19</sup> )	-----	-----	-----
Idaho State Guard (units now being inactivated)-----	730	0	539	0	0	0
Oregon State Guard (31 Mar. 1947)-----	2, 500	( <sup>18</sup> )	2, 158	1, 905	0	0
Utah State Guard (31 Dec. 1946)-----	666	0	331	0	0	0
Washington State Guard-----	<sup>12</sup> 2, 485	0	23	0	0	0
Total, 5 States-----	<sup>20</sup> 6, 381	( <sup>21</sup> )	3, 051	1, 905	0	0
Aggregate-----	<sup>20</sup> 164,268	221, 104	33, 443	2, 178	0	0
<b>TERRITORY OF ALASKA</b>						
Alaska Territorial Guard-----	6, 300	-----	( <sup>23</sup> )	-----	-----	-----
<b>HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT</b>						
Hawaii Territorial Guard-----	600	-----	( <sup>24</sup> )	-----	-----	-----
<b>ANTILLES DEPARTMENT</b>						
Puerto Rico Guard-----	2, 475	-----	( <sup>25</sup> )	-----	-----	-----
Total-----	173, 643	<sup>26</sup> 1,104	33, 443	2, 178	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Disbanded 31 Dec. 1946.<sup>2</sup> Disbanded 3 Jan. 1947.<sup>3</sup> Disbanded 30 Apr. 1947.<sup>4</sup> Disbanded 10 Feb. 1947.<sup>5</sup> Disbandment 26 Nov. 1946 with the exception of Hq. N. J. S. G.<sup>6</sup> Disbanded 3 Mar. 1947.<sup>7</sup> Plus Maine.<sup>8</sup> Disbanded 28 Feb. 1947.<sup>9</sup> Disbanded 30 June 1947.<sup>10</sup> Disbanded 21 Apr. 1947.<sup>11</sup> Disbanded 16 Dec. 1946.<sup>12</sup> Officers unlimited.<sup>13</sup> Disbanded 30 June 1946.<sup>14</sup> Disbanded 25 Mar. 1947.<sup>15</sup> Disbanded 1 Apr. 1947.<sup>16</sup> Disbanded 15 July 1946.<sup>17</sup> Disbanded 27 Dec. 1946.<sup>18</sup> Unlimited.<sup>19</sup> Disbanded 31 May 1947.<sup>20</sup> Plus California.<sup>21</sup> Plus Oregon.<sup>22</sup> Plus Maine and Oregon.<sup>23</sup> Disbanded 31 Mar. 1947.<sup>24</sup> Disbanded 31 Dec. 1946.<sup>25</sup> Disbanded 20 Oct. 1946.<sup>26</sup> Plus Hawaii and States under 22 above.

The following States have not organized States Guards: Arizona, Montana, Nevada, and Oklahoma.

The fiscal year of 1947 has seen a gradual reduction in the strength of the State Guard and a sharp reduction in State Guard activities. Beginning the fiscal year 1947 with a strength of 115,541 men and officers in 47 States, the State Guard ended the fiscal year with a strength of 33,785 in 23 States. Only 5 States held field training with a total attendance of 15,608. (See appendix S.)

Issue of Federal property for the use of the State Guard was terminated on 31 December 1946, except for certain items to be issued on a reimbursement basis to be paid for by the requisitioning State. Circular 237, War Department, dated 8 August 1946, and Circular 325, War Department, dated 5 November 1946, outlined procedures for the disposition of Federal property in the hands of the State excess to the needs of the State Guard.

## LOGISTICS GROUP

### Requirements Branch

*General.*—Main logistical problems during the past fiscal year having to do with requirements were the preparation of Tables of Allowances for National Guard units and instructors, determination of availability of equipment to meet requirements for both Tables of Organization and Equipment and Tables of Allowances, making available essential items of equipment in short supply necessary to meet the immediate demands of the National Guard, together with long-range planning to make available all items necessary to equip the National Guard completely. The various means by which equipment in short supply may be made available are as follows: Acceptance of suitable substitute items which are available; rehabilitation of available not-ready-for-issue items (either standard or substitute) by the supplying technical service using National Guard Bureau funds; acceptance of available not-ready-for-issue items (either standard or substitute) to be used by the National Guard in an "as is" condition, or to be rehabilitated in National Guard shops; procurement of new equipment by the supplying technical service using National Guard Bureau funds; and, finally, the transfer of equipment from the State Guard, War Assets Administration, or other Government agencies.

Approximately \$4,800,000 was made available to the Chief of Ordnance for procurement of equipment for the National Guard during fiscal year 1947. This money was used to procure rubber tracks for tanks, recoilless rifles, training ammunition, second and third echelon tool sets, and spare parts for general-purpose vehicles. One million two hundred thousand dollars was spent for the procurement of liaison aircraft (L-16 and L-17) for ground units of the guard.

An action by the War Department which considerably increased the availability of equipment for the National Guard during the fiscal



year was that of placing the National Guard, together with ROTC and ORC (home training requirements only), in priority group II B above other Reserve requirements.

*Tables of Equipment and Allowances.*—Work was continued throughout the year on Tables of Allowances for State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments. With Table of Allowances 20-40T as a guide each State prepared and submitted requirements for its own State headquarters and headquarters detachment. Based upon requirements submitted by the States, work was begun on a separate Table of Allowances for each State headquarters and headquarters detachment. Table of Allowances 20-40 Alabama (later changed to T/A 95—Alabama) was published 9 May 1947, and Table of Allowances 95—Wyoming was published 24 June 1947. Table of Allowances 20-41 (later to be T/A 95-1) (Equipment for Headquarters Units of the National Guard other than State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments), was prepared and published 11 March 1947. Table of Allowances 20-42 (later to be T/A 95-2) (Equipment for Instructors of the National Guard), was published 7 April 1947.

The office of the Quartermaster General, in conjunction with the National Guard Bureau, prepared Table of Equipment 21-1 (Clothing and Individual Equipment for the National Guard), and Table of Allowances 10-100-1 (Allowances of Quartermaster Expendable Supplies for the National Guard). Table of Equipment 21-1 was published 3 July 1946, and Table of Allowances 10-100-1 was published 31 March 1947.

The Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, was asked to prepare a Table of Allowances for training equipment for the National Guard, similar in purpose to the Regular Army Table of Allowances 20-2. It will be submitted to us for approval before publication and will be numbered Table of Allowances 95-3. Pending its publication, available items of training equipment were supplied upon specific request by the States.

*General-purpose vehicles.*—Early in the fiscal year it was proposed by the Director, Service, Supply and Procurement that the National Guard accept the maximum number of general-purpose vehicles at an early date in order to relieve congestion in storage areas and assist in maintenance problems. We understood that these vehicles would be in combat serviceable condition; however, it developed later that the majority of such vehicles required rehabilitation. Each State was queried as to how many general-purpose vehicles the State could accept and maintain up to their total allowance for such vehicles, which resulted in their submitting schedules as to when they could accept specific quantities of each type of general-purpose vehicle. Bureau representatives were sent to ordnance depots to inspect

available vehicles, tagging those acceptable for issue to the National Guard. During the fiscal year approximately 8,800  $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, 4 x 4 trucks, 7,600  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 6 x 6 cargo trucks, and 150 sedans were shipped from ordnance depots to National Guard State shops, where necessary repairs would be performed before issue of the vehicles to National Guard units. Originally we turned over to the Chief of Ordnance \$4,500,000 for rehabilitation of not-ready-for-issue, general-purpose vehicles ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton ambulances,  $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton weapons carriers, 4-ton, 6 x 6 cargo trucks). However, it appears that because of personnel ceilings imposed by the Byrd law the Chief of Ordnance was able to obligate only \$441,000 of this money for the rehabilitation of general-purpose vehicles, the balance being used for other requirements.

*Combat vehicles.*—Availability to the National Guard of certain types of combat vehicles has been extremely limited. The most critical combat vehicle in short supply is the medium tank in ready-for-issue condition. So far there have been practically no ready-for-issue M-26 tanks available to the National Guard. The M-4 series tank, which substitutes for the M-26, has been available in limited quantities. An additional factor which has complicated our tank situation is that steel-tracked tanks are of little training value to the National Guard as they cannot be moved freely over the streets and highways. Again, the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, had recommended that certain models of the M-4 series tank be declared obsolete as not being combat worthy. Obsolescence of these models would have eliminated most of the ready-for-issue tanks available to the National Guard, together with all medium tanks for which rubber tracks were available without procurement. We recognized, of course, that while the models recommended to be made obsolete are not the most suitable for modern combat, they would, however, be of considerable training value to the National Guard and certainly until such time as more suitable equipment became available. In view of this situation we, therefore, requested that such obsolescence action be suspended, a request which the War Department granted. As a result there were sufficient M-4 series tanks available to meet the medium tank needs of the National Guard during the remainder of the fiscal year. It is now evident, however, that an extensive rehabilitation program must be instituted in order to supply the National Guard with sufficient medium tanks. For this purpose it appears there is a considerable quantity of not ready-for-issue M-26 tanks now available.

### **Distribution Branch**

The initial supply of Tables of Organization and Equipment equipment to National Guard units is accomplished upon Federal recognition of the unit. At the time Federal recognition is granted, the



National Guard Bureau initiates requisitions for the following proportions of authorized Tables of Organization and Equipment allowances to the unit:

a. Twenty-five percent of crew-served weapons, vehicles, and all heavy equipment.

b. Fifty percent of hand weapons (pistols, 100 percent).

c. A hundred percent of all other items.

In order to expedite processing of requisitions for such initial issues, a procedure was initiated establishing machine records cards under each Table of Organization and Equipment for use in connection with the initial requisitions. This procedure provides one card for each item of equipment authorized by each Table of Organization and Equipment and automatically prints machine records listings of Tables of Organization and Equipment equipment. These are attached subsequently to the initial requisitions.

After preparation of the requisitions by this Bureau, they are forwarded to the supply agencies for action; thus the Technical Services exercise control over the items of supply for which they are specifically responsible. A system of priorities has been established for supply, control, and distribution purposes. The active United States Army requirements, through 30 June 1949, constitute the first priority for supply. The second priority then consists of the group of requirements through the same period for the National Guard and other civilian components. Items which are not available to the National Guard in priority can be supplied only after funds are transferred to the supply agencies from National Guard appropriations.

After receipt of funds such supply may be effected in two ways:

a. If Army stocks are sufficient to permit it, immediate supply from these stocks may be made upon receipt of requisition. Funds received from the National Guard are then used for procurement to replace quantities issued to the National Guard.

b. Where Army stocks are too low to permit advance issues requisitions can be met only after procurement has been accomplished.

As of 30 June 1947, there had been initiated 15,872 requisitions for 2,246 units federally recognized; while approximately 1,100 requisitions for additional equipment, and 28 Issue B (second increment) requisitions for air units had been processed, together with the accomplishment of 143 administrative distributions.

Summarizing, it can be stated that, by the end of fiscal year 1947, 2,246 federally recognized National Guard units had received the initial Tables of Organization and Equipment equipment prescribed for the particular table under which they were recognized or that such equipment was on its way. All air units, as well as all ordnance units, had been a hundred percent equipped. Insofar as the ground units

are concerned, these had been equipped with the authorized percentages augmented by additional clothing and individual equipment as the units gained in strength.

The most recent survey completed by the office of the Director, Service, Supply, and Procurement, War Department General Staff, with purpose to determine actual time required to complete supply action, disclosed that for all technical services, except ordnance, an average of 42.1 days elapsed from the date Federal recognition was granted to the National Guard unit until 99.4 percent of the available equipment had been shipped. Of this total time 12.2 days were required to prepare and process requisitions by the National Guard Bureau, 9.7 days in the office of the chief of technical service, and 14.6 days in the depot to process requests and make shipments. The balance of the period was represented as transit time between the various action agencies. A slightly greater time was required by the Ordnance Department due to certain administrative and technical problems; however, those problems are now solved and the promptness of ordnance supply has improved accordingly. It is expected that for the coming fiscal year the average processing time for supplies will be reduced greatly due largely to two factors. First, the number of units granted Federal recognition should not be exceptionally large; second, the postwar depot plan providing for five general distribution depots as supply agencies for all technical services in the continental United States, including the several ports of embarkation, should be in operation. This should reduce considerably the time lag in supply of National Guard units.

Administrative distributions have been made to the States covering a large number of items. Some of the supplies which have been distributed in this manner include power tools, hardware, fire extinguishers, map-reading kits, mobile repair shops, office furniture, typewriters and business machines, public-address systems, movie projectors, sedans, trucks, ambulances, tractors, D-7 dental units, Hy-Pressure Jenny steam cleaners, together with compound for use in such cleaners, light bulbs, and subcaliber guns. Administrative distributions are made whenever items not previously available become available in bulk, and it becomes necessary that direct and immediate shipments be made to the States. By continuous study the National Guard Bureau determines such availability, and makes equitable distribution to units of the National Guard. As equipment which was not available upon initial issue of Tables of Organization and Equipment or Tables of Allowances equipment becomes available additional administrative distributions are made.

We are continuing to edit and review requisitions initiated for additional quantities of clothing and equipment, and those requisitions submitted under Tables of Allowances 20-40.



Funds budgeted for office stationery, supplies, and office equipment have been suballotted to the various States.

Technical Manual 38-275 (Supply and Accounting Procedure for the National Guard), published and distributed last year, has been the subject of constant study. This publication is the basic policy for supply and property accounting procedures for the National Guard. Change 1, implementing and clarifying the basic document, has been published and distributed; change 2 is now being printed. We anticipate a complete revision and reprinting of this manual some time during the coming fiscal year.

Plans for the summer training period of National Guard units were initiated and subsistence procedure for these troops during the schools and summer training periods established. In general, the procedure was considered satisfactory; however, it will be studied for modification and improvement prior to the next summer training period.

Clothing for the National Guard has been a chronic problem from the outset. We were informed early that many items of uniform would not be available without reimbursement and must, therefore, be procured through National Guard funds. Procurement from an already overburdened clothing and textile industry was slow. The War Department, therefore, arranged to supply to the National Guard without cost and where necessary reconditioned and used clothing to meet immediate needs. Because of faulty classification there have been instances where items have been supplied which were completely unserviceable. To the greatest extent possible, however, clothing of first class quality has been issued to the National Guard. By the close of this fiscal year 181,500 sets of clothing and equipment have been distributed to the various States. In addition, 130,000 new cotton khaki shirts, and 172,000 new cotton khaki trousers were made available to the States during June 1947. Plans for the distribution of 240,000 jackets, wool, serge, shade 33, and trousers were made. We have been assured by the Quartermaster General that every effort will be made to have the shipments completed by December 1948.

Initial requirements of shoulder sleeve insignia to National Guard units were initiated through a "bundle" of shoulder sleeve insignia issued administratively to each unit to assure initial issue to using personnel. A "State strip," now being designed by the Quartermaster General, must be procured also; but will not be available for some time. Administrative distribution of these "State strips" will be made as soon as available. In addition to shoulder sleeve insignia, each "bundle" will consist of braid, rayon (for caps), overseas bars, together with such ribbons and decorations as are immediately available to the National Guard.

In an effort to reduce the cost of supplying equipment to the National Guard, a study of the charges made against Bureau funds by the various technical services was initiated by the National Guard Bureau and is now being coordinated with other War Department agencies concerned. As a result thereof, it is contemplated that charges made against National Guard appropriated funds, particularly for packing, crating, and handling may be reduced, as it appears there is some duplication of charges which accrue to us. Should this study justify a reduction in these charges, Bureau funds will be benefited by smaller expenditure allocated to the technical services under this project.

Close liaison has been maintained with the Surplus Procurement Unit of the War Department to obtain all possible matériel which may be utilized in lieu of other equipment not presently available for the National Guard. Assistance has been rendered also in connection with the distribution of liaison aircraft for National Guard ground units within the States. In most instances these aircraft have been procured for fly-away factory delivery which is accomplished by rated liaison pilots made available for this work.

Instructions pertaining to the procurement of minor shortages of component parts on initial issue of kits and sets have been published, and plans made for the issue of additional increments of Tables of Organization and Equipment equipment. It is planned that major items short on an initial issue will be issued administratively as quantities of the items become available to us.

The following subsidiary projects were completed during the fiscal year 1947:

- a.* Transfer of State Guard and Selective Service property to the National Guard.
- b.* Issuance of property scheduled for disposition at station level.
- c.* Return of colors, standards, and guidons of National Guard units to the various States from which those units were inducted.

We have also completed the distributing of office machines available to the National Guard. This project terminated on 30 June 1947. Six thousand five hundred and twenty-six typewriters and 1,147 other offices machines were distributed to the various States—a total of 7,673 such machines. This, in addition to the previous distributions made, now brings the total distributed to approximately 12,000 machines.

At the close of the current fiscal year the following projects were under study:

- a.* The sale of shoes to enlisted men, rather than their disposal by salvage. It is thought that a considerable saving should accrue to the Government from this procedure.



b. Plans for the issuance of second increments of Tables of Organization and Equipment equipment for units which have reached reorganization stages 3 and 5, as defined in National Guard Bureau Circular 11, 30 August 1946. These plans will be directly related to the progress of National Guard recruiting and the resultant development of the units through the various stages.

c. The revision of Tables of Organization and Equipment listings of blank forms and publications for distribution to National Guard units.

d. Revision and reprinting of Technical Manual 38-275 (Supply and Accounting Procedure for National Guard).

e. Redistribution of excess uniforms issued to the various States.

### Facilities and Construction Branch

*Storage and shop buildings.*—During the fiscal year there was an increasing requirement for motor vehicle storage and maintenance shop buildings to fill the needs of the rapidly expanding National Guard program. To the extent permitted by the extremely limited funds available, new buildings were constructed and some existing structures were modified to adapt them to current requirements. (See table XII below.)

TABLE XII.—*New construction—1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947*

State	Type of structure	Cost
Florida	Motor vehicle building	\$38,803.00
Georgia	Roadway and concrete work	16,994.00
Kansas	Strongroom	573.78
Maryland	Motor vehicle garages	139,000.00
Minnesota	Warehouse and utilities	88,142.65
Mississippi	Motor vehicle building	14,432.64
New Hampshire	Maintenance shop	34,036.00
New Jersey	Motor vehicle building	26,637.00
North Dakota	Warehouse	890.00
Puerto Rico	Motor vehicle buildings	36,324.00
Rhode Island	do	48,471.00
Texas	Storage vault	15,809.00
Wisconsin	Motor vehicle building	32,524.00
Wyoming	do	41,960.00
Total		534,597.07

#### *Repairs and utilities—1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947*

(1) Number of installations maintained: 130.

(2) Total funds expended: \$674,443.03.

The greatest relief in this respect was found in the acquisition under revocable license of storage and shop facilities at War Department installations. During the year the Bureau secured approval by the War Department General Staff of 76 such licenses. In addition the

use under license of three surplus War Department industrial installations was secured for the National Guard of the several States.

*Rifle ranges.*—A total of 171 known distance rifle ranges were maintained. Of these, 14 were acquired during the year, as shown below.

*Rifle ranges*

(1) Number at beginning of fiscal year: 157

(2) Number at end of fiscal year: 171 (55 rented).

(3) Funds allotted for maintenance and repair: \$67,282.50.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These funds included in Repairs and Utilities shown in table XII above.

*Summer training facilities.*—National Guard Bureau funds were contributed for the repair and rehabilitation of site facilities utilized by the War Department in the summer training of the National Guard.

Training camps at which funds were allotted for site facilities are as follows:

Arkansas: Camp Joseph T. Robinson	\$10,000
Illinois: Camp Ellis	12,000
Louisiana: Camp Beauregard	7,600
Michigan: Camp Grayling	14,000
Minnesota: Camp Ripley	8,000
Oklahoma: Fort Sill	6,760
Texas: Camp Hood	3,900

<sup>1</sup> 62,260

<sup>1</sup> These funds included in Repairs and Utilities shown in table XII above.

*Army construction program.*—During the second of fiscal year 1947 several bills were introduced in the Eightieth Congress to provide armories and other facilities for the National Guard. An enabling bill (S. 654) carrying no appropriation, was introduced by Senator Gurney, 19 February 1947, "To provide for the construction of armories, warehouses, and other storage facilities and the maintenance of same upon an equitable basis." Later, three identical bills were introduced (S. 1085, 24 March 1947; H. R. 3711, 3 June 1947; H. R. 3815, 12 June 1947) "To provide Federal aid to the States for the construction of armories and similar training facilities for the National Guard and Naval Militia." These bills would authorize to be appropriated such sums, not exceeding \$75,000,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provision of the act. The States, under this bill, would appropriate "a sum at least equal to the amount granted to such State for the construction of armories."

It is unlikely, however, that the act described above will be found applicable to the problem of providing facilities for air units of the National Guard, as it does not indicate "outdoor training facilities for air units of the National Guard" in addition to "armories and



similar training facilities." While the providing of armories is basically a responsibility of the various States (which is recognized in the provision that the State will participate 50 percent or more in the proposed armory construction program) the providing of outdoor training facilities for air units is solely the responsibility of the Federal Government, this by virtue of section VIII of "War Department Policies Relating to the Postwar National Guard," approved 13 October 1945. Outdoor training facilities for air units are defined by paragraph 5c(2), War Department Memorandum 130-5-1, 12 July 1946. The lack of specific reference in the act to "outdoor training facilities for air units" and their difference from "armories" for ground units, together with the respective responsibilities for their construction, raises a serious doubt as to whether the expenditures contemplated are applicable to air facilities.

In response to a memorandum from the Director of Service, Supply, and Procurement, War Department General Staff, 3 March 1947, regarding preparation of detailed data in defense of a \$400,000,000 armory construction program covering a 10-year period, to provide facilities for the National Guard of the United States, we prepared a tentative program on the basis of available data.

Existing armory and motor vehicle storage facilities, as well as necessary additional armory and motor vehicle storage facilities, were tabulated with the authorized troop strength (ground units) of the National Guard. From these data a program of expenditures was prepared on the basis of \$1,000 per man for armory construction and \$800 per vehicle for the provision of motor vehicle storage facilities. This program was phased over a 10-year period in annual increments of \$40,000,000 per year—\$36,000,000 for armories, and \$4,000,000 for motor vehicle storage facilities. In the allocation of funds to the various States, construction was scheduled so that in the initial stages emphasis would be placed upon the provision of facilities in those locations where but a small percentage of the ultimate requirements exist, yet where a definite need had been demonstrated. All States will participate to some degree throughout the program; also, as reorganization progresses, scheduled construction will be subject to review to insure that, as the National Guard approaches ultimate strength in any particular locality, facilities thereat will be adequate to meet requirements. Through this program, additional armory space would be provided for 360,000 men at an estimated cost of \$1,000 per man, or a total cost of \$360,000,000. This includes a factor of 5 percent for the replacement of existing armories considered obsolete by modern standards. While the initial unit cost for providing these facilities may appear large, the average annual cost per man over a period of years would be relatively small.



Also included in the program are provisions for motor storage buildings and maintenance shops for 50,000 motor vehicles at an estimated cost of \$800 per vehicle, or a total cost of \$40,000,000. Because these facilities will, undoubtedly, be of masonry or steel construction, maintenance costs will be low; thus the annual unit cost per vehicle over a period of years will be correspondingly small, as previously stated in the case of the proposed armories.

*Air National Guard construction.*—Due to changes in requirements of National Guard air units, both as to location and nature of facilities, only 11 of the prewar State-owned hangars can be utilized. However, while these hangars provide sufficient hangar space, they are virtually all short of maintenance shop, administrative, and supply space. The airdromes, in all cases, do not have adequate hard-standing areas for assigned aircraft, gasoline storage and dispensing facilities, motor pool facilities, motor vehicle shops and storage, or administrative space. These must be constructed in the near future.

At 14 stations where air units are scheduled there are now no facilities other than a flying field. At these places, units cannot come into existence until facilities are constructed. This cost is estimated at approximately \$750,000 at each installation. There has been no construction funds in either the 1947 or 1948 budgets so earmarked, and in the 1949 budget there is only a token amount to be expended principally at radar sites.

At 16 stations air units are occupying abandoned wartime wooden hangars and other buildings. These have already, in most cases, exceeded the life span for which they were designed. Such facilities will require replacement within the next 5 years.

At seven airports runways are too short to permit the operation of present-day high-speed aircraft. These runways must be lengthened if the units are to be effective members of an M-day force. Average costs per station for lengthening only one runway at each station are estimated at \$1,500,000.

At 28 installations we lack from 200,000 to 600,000 square feet of the required airplane parking areas, and aircraft are now being parked in the mud, or in dangerous locations on taxiways and runways. This situation must be corrected without delay. The cost is estimated at nearly \$5,000,000.

The foregoing, plus normal replacement requirements, will total at least \$30,000,000 necessary expenditures during the next 5 years, and will serve merely to bring facilities to the bare essentials for their continued operation.

Very few, if any, States are now in position to share in these costs, while actually under existing War Department policies are properly those of the Federal Government. Unless the proposed enabling act



can be reworded specifically to provide for "outdoor training facilities for air units of the National Guard," and the various States not required to contribute to the costs of such construction, additional legislative or budgeting action will be essential.

At the end of the fiscal year the bills referred to previously were under study by the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House, while War Department sponsored bills had not been introduced.

### **Service Support**

A master maintenance plan was prepared as a Bureau program, and the policies and procedures covered in the publishing of National Guard Bureau Manual (NGB 1—Maintenance Procedures). This manual deals solely with the National Guard maintenance program, including organizational responsibility and operations. It shows the relationship of the National Guard with services and agencies which provide it with maintenance support and services; however, it does not cover maintenance of Army Air Forces special equipment issued to the National Guard air units. Its purpose is to present in a single publication the policies, responsibilities, and procedures pertaining to maintenance of matériel issued to the National Guard. It supplements but does not supersede various pertinent technical manuals and other technical publications applicable to the particular items of Army equipment in the National Guard. To assist the States in preparing their plans in conformity with the general maintenance plan a procedure was established to permit organized assistance from Army commanders. Specialist teams comprised of technically qualified officer and enlisted personnel and known as introductory teams, were organized by the various Army commanders. The service of the teams, or their individual members, have been made available to the adjutants general of the various States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, upon call. The scope of this assistance includes:

*a.* Preparation of a State maintenance plan in conformity with the general maintenance plan as published by the National Guard Bureau.

*b.* Placing the State maintenance plan in operation, including the following pertinent matters: The receipt, storage, and issue of all classes of supplies and equipment; organization and composition of maintenance pools; location of shops and adaptability of buildings; initial organization and subsequent maintenance of technical equipment and matériel; examination of pool caretakers to determine nature of instructions necessary to correct existing deficiencies; availability, requirements, use and interpretation of regulations, directives, manuals, and forms.

*c.* Proper application of funds in the initial stages.

*d.* Establishing records and controls pertaining to maintenance and maintenance supplies.

*e.* Attaining uniformity and coordination of the maintenance system throughout the State, and the National Guard as a whole.

*f.* Maintenance of close liaison with the National Guard.

*g.* Proper interpretation of regulations, orders, circulars, manuals, forms, and other publications.

*h.* Proper authorization of supplies in the initial stages.

Maintenance plans, built around the general policies and procedures outlined in National Guard Bureau Manual No. 1, were prepared and submitted by each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. Although their plans varied in the details, basic principles were followed. Implementation of these approved plans should result in the establishment of at least one field maintenance shop in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. For the most part, existing facilities available, or made available, to the States were used as field maintenance shops. In some States, however, either new construction was required or a major modification of facilities as originally taken over was necessary. Tools and equipment in field maintenance shops were primarily the Tables of Organization and Equipment equipment of the parent unit of each shop. Action has been taken to augment this equipment with certain additional items, procurable from National Guard funds, or to be made available from surplus tools and equipment from surplus war stocks.

Job positions, including supervisory and technical, were authorized to each State. The number of personnel and category of skills authorized were justified by the facilities, equipment available, and their work load. Funds have been allotted to the States to cover the job positions authorized.

In addition to the normal service load incurred from maintenance of equipment issued to units, State maintenance shops were given an additional mission of processing vehicles and equipment which were accepted by the National Guard from Army stocks in non-ready-for-issue condition. This project permits the issue of Tables of Organization and Equipment equipment to National Guard units which would not have been made available otherwise. At the same time it should provide each State with a backlog of maintenance on equipment which will subsequently be fed into the shops by units.

Provisions for the accomplishment of organizational preventive maintenance, in addition to prescribed user-maintenance, was made in each company-size unit through authorization of a full-time mechanic, unit matériel. However, when the amount and type of equipment authorized and on hand was in units smaller than company-size, a mechanic, unit matériel was authorized in exceptional cases;



otherwise, all such units were attached to a parent unit for their organization preventive maintenance support.

Service support requirements for National Guard organic light aviation equipment are being studied. Early in fiscal year 1948, we expect to publish a circular establishing standard policies, responsibilities, and procedures for the organization, operation, training, maintenance, supply, and administration of light aviation equipment organically assigned to ground units of the National Guard.

## **Transportation**

The study of transportation problems of the National Guard was finalized and after appropriate coordination was published in March 1947, in War Department Technical Manual 55-590 (Transportation of National Guard Troops, Matériel, and Supplies). This manual contains policies and detailed procedures for the transportation of National Guard troops, matériel, and supplies, and supersedes National Guard Regulations No. 70, 1 June 1927 (Transportation of National Guard Troops, Matériel, and Supplies); National Guard Regulations No. 71 (Transportation Requests and Transportation of Individuals), 7 June 1932; and National Guard Regulations No. 72 (Bills of Lading and Transportation of Supplies), 1 June 1927.

## **AVIATION GROUP**

### **Organization of National Guard Air Units**

Fiscal year 1947 was entered upon with a total of 514 air units allotted and accepted by all States (see appendix T) with only 4 units federally recognized (see appendix V, p. 410, Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1946). This number comprised 100 percent of the total units allocated to the National Guard air program (see Over-all Troop Basis, appendix F). Of this number, by the end of the fiscal year 1947, 363 units had been granted authority to organize, of whom 257 had been granted Federal recognition. This number would have been exceeded had the National Guard air program not been curtailed as a result of withdrawal of \$60,000,000 from its appropriation to be used elsewhere for pay of the Army. Plans for the integration of additional units to reach a total of 308 units in fiscal year 1948 were formulated on the basis of an appropriation of \$110,000,000. As a result of the appropriation of additional funds by Congress these plans were revised upwards to a minimum of 355 units. Subject to the availability of funds, it is contemplated that the total air units of the National Guard air program shall have been federally recognized by 30 June 1948. There is listed in appendix U the designation and



location of National Guard air units as of 30 June 1947. This appendix amplifies appendix T, Proposed Air National Guard Fighter and Bombardment units, which was published in the previous annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1946.

Under the 100-percent air unit allotment program a total of 2,861 aircraft were to be delivered to these 514 units upon Federal recognition. Owing to the restriction of air units to 308, the total aircraft required for these 308 air units (51 fighter squadrons, 9 light bombardment squadrons) was 2,324, including 10 percent reserve aircraft. Of this number 1,965 had been delivered by the end of the fiscal year, with the balance estimated for delivery by August 1947.

### **National Guard Bureau Air Memoranda**

In order to establish and regulate definite policies and procedures applying solely to air units of the National Guard, a new series of publications, designated as "National Guard Bureau Air Memoranda" was inaugurated. These follow the assignment of subjects and numbers as listed in the current Air Forces regulations, with the material contained therein assembled from War Department and Air Forces directives. These memoranda deal with air matters exclusively.

### **Air Forces Training Directives for National Guard Air Units**

In December 1946, the first part of the "Air Forces Training Directive for the National Guard Air Units" was published and distributed. This initial issue included the training directive for fighter squadrons, light bombardment squadrons, utility flights, and special training (ground) requirements. Since then five supplements have been printed and distributed, including aviation engineer unit, and individual training, detachment organization, air service group, type A weather station, and aircraft control and warning unit. This directive is utilized exclusively by the air units as the official training guide.

### **Field Training**

A survey was conducted by the numbered Air Forces to determine the number of air units which were self-sustaining and capable of entering field training. Reports indicated that 180 units were so qualified. Owing to the limitation placed on the amount of funds appropriated by the Congress for the fiscal year 1947, the field training of National Guard air units could not be conducted.

### **Schools**

Quotas for attendance of National Guard air personnel at Air Forces and Army Service schools were established during the year. Due to the



modification and reduction of the Air Forces training school program, a definite quota for specific courses was not established and only a few courses were made available for the members of the National Guard air units. A total of only 65 officers and 2 enlisted men attended. This situation was remedied when the Air Forces definitely established specific quotas for air National Guard personnel for the fiscal year 1948; and funds being made available, it is estimated that a total of 400 officers and 1,800 enlisted men will attend during the coming fiscal year. Some of the courses made available are as follows: Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth; Air Command and Staff School, the Air University; Air Technical School, the Air University; Military Management, the Air University; Wing Commanders' Orientation and Refresher Course, Fort Leavenworth; Advanced Public Relations Course, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; the Senior Flight Surgeons' Course, Randolph Field, Tex.; The Adjutant General's School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

A quota of 50 officers was authorized for the associate course at the Command and Staff College, the Air University, and a total of 30 National Guard officers attended for a period of 3 months. Seventeen National Guard officers attended other courses at the Air University during fiscal year 1947.

### **Crash Fire Fighting**

A training directive for air members of the National Guard who are selected to serve as crash fire operators has been forwarded to air units. Responsibility for crash fire fighting has been assigned to caretaker detachments and responsibility has been delegated to that detachment to insure that the appropriate number of personnel attend such emergencies. A special course for crash fire fighting is in operation at Lowry Field, Denver, Colo., which members of the Air National Guard will attend.

### **Flying Safely**

Up to the close of the fiscal year our Flying Safety section had processed 39 major and 25 minor accident reports. In five cases it was recommended that the pilots appear before an efficiency board for poor piloting technique. Three reports were returned to the State concerned for a more complete investigation of the events leading up to the aircraft accident. Seven cases of violations of flying regulations were forwarded to the adjutants general of the States concerned, with two completed as of 30 June 1947.

All Air Forces regulations of the 62 series (Flying Safety) were made applicable to the National Guard, as well as other pertinent Air Forces regulations.



The first two bulletins of a series of publications to be known as National Guard Bureau Safety Bulletins were forwarded on May 1947 to all adjutants general and to the air commands concerned.

## **Communications and Radar**

Due to the high priority given to the organization of the fighter and bombardment tactical squadrons and budgetary limitations, the organization of communication and aircraft control and warning units was delayed. Four listings are included in appendix V showing the exact status of the communication and aircraft control and warning units as of 30 June 1947. These show those units given Federal recognition, those denied Federal recognition due to budget limitations, those given authority to activate but later disbanded due to budget limitations, and those denied authority to organize.

## **Radar Sites**

The National Guard Bureau initiated plans for the acquisition and improvement of training sites for radar equipment and aircraft control and warning units. Sixteen such training sites were thus selected and approved, and funds were allotted for the improvement of existing structures and grounds and for the erection of surplus Quonset huts which had been obtained from the Navy. The plan contemplated radar stations being located approximately 50 miles from squadron headquarters in order that normal separation could be accomplished for training purposes. Sample drawings were sent out illustrating the training sites required for an aircraft control warning group.

## **Radar Equipment**

Due to the requirements of headquarters, Army Air Forces, for first-line radar equipment, it was not possible during this year to acquire first-line radar equipment for the aircraft control and warning units of the National Guard. It was possible, however, to obtain a sufficient quantity of SCR-270 DA and SCR-527 A obsolete radar sets to issue several of these to each aircraft control and warning squadron. The radar equipment of these sets is completely mobile, being mounted in vehicles which are suitable for mounting first-line radar equipment. These sets—obtained without cost to the National Guard Bureau—were acquired and issued in order to provide these special type vehicles for later mounting of first-line radar equipment which will be issued in the future, less vehicles. Headquarters, Army Air Forces, advises that first-line radar equipment probably will be available to the National Guard some time in the future. To aid in recruiting aircraft and control warning units 36 AN/TPS-2 pack



type radar sets (total weight 600 pounds each) were shipped, one to each aircraft control and warning group and squadron for public demonstrations.

## **Radar Training**

Tactical doctrines for training, contained in War Department Field Manual 31-35 (air-ground operations) of August 1946, were promulgated to the States. This document included an illustrated feature. Personal visits and other contacts by personnel of the National Guard Bureau were made with headquarters, Air Defense Command, and to the headquarters of the numbered Air Forces to stimulate special interest in these air units of the National Guard, and to promote active training supervision. The results were gratifying, and the training supervision most satisfactory during the year. Detailed training directives for communication and aircraft control and warning units were in process of preparation by the United States Air Forces at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

## **National Guard Air Installations**

With the assistance of the War Department General Staff and the Corps of Engineers a comprehensive real-estate policy has been developed. Since its approval on 29 May 1947, 8 leases have been negotiated under its provisions and 38 additional leases are partially negotiated and pending. In most cases where leases have been secured, parallel service contracts have been executed, providing for payment of the National Guard share of the costs of operation and maintenance of the facilities. Also, a simple, yet effective cost accounting and budget-estimating system has been devised which will be placed in effect at most such installations at the conclusion of service contracts. Arrangements also are under way to secure the services of the air installations organization of the United States Army Air Forces for technical consultation and advice on matters of repair and utilities at these National Guard air installations. This will provide the expert advice which is so essential to the maintenance of these highly critical establishments and which normally is not available to State military departments.

There has been expended \$2,263,100 in the construction of minimum essential facilities at stations which are under firmed lease, permits, or other form of long-term Federal interest. A total of \$375,720 has been expended in the maintenance and utilization of structures at stations under firmed lease, permits, or agreement, and for utilities at stations where such firmed documents do not exist. None of this amount can be considered as deferred maintenance, thus most expenditures have been of an emergency nature. Because of a lack of

facilities in the first and second quarters of fiscal year 1947, only \$4,200 of the above amount was allotted; consequently the greater part of such expenditures have been made since 1 January 1947.

### **Location of Tactical Air Units**

It is not possible as of the close of this fiscal year to present without undue detail the changing real-estate picture of National Guard air facilities in the form of statistics; therefore, the following data should be considered as the approximate over-all picture only at this time. (See also appendix T.)

National Guard tactical air units are now located on 37 municipal airports which have been returned to the control of the various municipalities and at an additional 6 municipal airports, jurisdiction over which has not been determined finally by the War Assets Administration; at 2 installations under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department; at 4 State-owned airports; at 10 permanent or interim bases of the United States Air Forces, one of which latter must be vacated by 30 September 1947.

Due to budgetary limitations for fiscal year 1947 negotiations were suspended temporarily for facilities at 19 municipal airports, 4 installations of the United States Air Forces, and 1 airport owned by the Puerto Rican Insular Government.

At eight installations where no structures existed for the accommodation of National Guard air units, it has been necessary to secure the issue of expendable expeditionary-type hangars, operational and administrative buildings, gasoline-storage tanks, and pierced-plank steel landing mats. National Guard Bureau funds were provided for their erection and emplacement, as a result of which air units at these locations, hitherto without facilities, were enabled to organize and request Federal recognition.

### **Miscellaneous Air Supply and Maintenance Matters**

Shipping release instructions were forwarded to headquarters, Air Matériel Command, authorizing shipment of Air Forces organizational and Table of Allowances equipment to 244 out of the 257 air units federally recognized as of 30 June 1947. Requisitions were released simultaneously to appropriate Chiefs of the Technical Services through our logistics group authorizing shipment of Technical Service equipment to 251 units. Air Force special projects initiated by headquarters, Air Matériel Command, on the Air Matériel area depots for shipment of designated classes of property on file covered 212 air units. Air Forces special projects initiated by headquarters, Air Matériel Command on the Air Matériel area depots for shipment of Table of Allowances equipment on file covered 53 National Guard air bases.



Thus it is now estimated that federally recognized National Guard air units have received 75 percent of their Air Forces equipment authorized under issue A of the Phased Supply Plan, and 60 percent of their Tables of Organization and Equipment Technical Service property.

Shipping release instructions have also been forwarded to headquarters, Air Matériel Command, to equip 51 air units with the second increments of Air Forces organizational equipment authorized under issue B of the Phased Supply Plan. Supply action has been initiated by the National Guard Bureau on Headquarters, Air Matériel Command, to furnish each federally recognized tactical squadron with class 01-Z aircraft. Also, supply action has been initiated to furnish each National Guard air base with its designated class 26 items.

Procedures have been drawn up to provide for the supply of ammunition and explosives to National Guard air units, which it is expected will be published early in July 1947, in the form of a War Department circular.

Caretakers authorized air units on 30 June 1947 were 2,447 of which number the last report from the States on 1 June 1947 indicated 1,809 had been employed.

### **Personnel Strength Reports**

During fiscal year 1947, there was initiated and perfected a system of semimonthly personnel strength reports to be submitted by all State adjutants general. Also at the request of headquarters, United States Army Air Force, a requirement was established for use of Air Forces Form 127 by air unit commanders for reporting personnel status information through Air Forces channels.

## **BUDGET AND FISCAL OFFICE**

### **General**

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, approved by the Congress in the amount of \$110,000,000 was the first annual budget to provide for the reorganization of the National Guard. Of this amount \$48,230,174 and \$61,769,826 was apportioned for the support of ground units and air units, respectively.

In January 1947, under "Supplemental Estimate of Appropriation, Fiscal Year 1947, for the War Department for Military Activities" there was transferred to other War Department appropriations by the Congress out of this National Guard appropriation, \$52,625,000. Later \$4,400,000 was restored to the National Guard appropriation, giving a net balance of \$61,775,000 for the operation of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1947. This was apportioned as follows: For ground units \$30,425,000 and \$31,350,000 for air units.

The greater portion of the program provided for procurement of equipment for both ground and air units, which was under contract but not delivered by the close of the fiscal year. Funds for armory drill pay and related expenses were disbursed for the first time since the induction of the National Guard units into Federal service in World War II.

Fiscal year 1947 obligations, reported as of 31 August 1947, totaled \$61,776,853, less \$59,866 appropriation reimbursements, thus leaving a net obligation of \$61,716,987.

As the law requires, appendix W indicates the amounts obligated and expended under the National Guard appropriation during the fiscal year 1947, together with a statement showing support rendered individual States by projects. Certain expenditures and obligations cannot be distributed insofar as showing support rendered to individual States, thus are shown as obligations and expenditures made by the Armies, Technical Services, and other agencies.

### **Project Account Classification Available for Obligation and Expenditure of National Guard Funds**

The number of project accounts in the National Guard appropriation were expanded over fiscal year 1946, to bring about a more complete classification of the use of funds. The list, published in chapter 2, Technical Manual 14-700 (War Department Fiscal Code), July 1946, authorized the following projects:

Project	Title
110.....	Procurement of supplies and equipment.
210.....	Construction of camps and depots.
220.....	Construction of target ranges.
230.....	Construction of air fields and hangars.
240.....	Construction of storage facilities.
310.....	Maintenance and repair of camps and depots.
320.....	Maintenance and repair of target ranges.
330.....	Maintenance and repair of air fields and hangars.
340.....	Maintenance and repair of storage facilities.
411.....	Pay of National Guard officers on duty in the War Department.
412.....	Pay of civilian employees.
420.....	Miscellaneous operating expenses.
431.....	Transportation of property, including packing, crating, and handling.
432.....	Modification, repair and maintenance of organizational equipment.
441.....	Travel of Regular Army instructor personnel, permanent change of station.
442.....	Travel of Army personnel, in connection with activities of the National Guard.
443.....	Travel of National Guard officers and civilian employees.
444.....	Travel of personnel of United States property and disbursing offices.
510.....	Miscellaneous education and training expense.
520.....	School training.
530.....	Expenses of Regular Army enlisted instructors.
540.....	Armory drill pay and other related expenses.



## Unit Funds

On 8 May 1947, the National Guard Bureau requested that the adjutant general of each State and Territory appoint a board of officers to make recommendations for distribution of unit funds turned over to the States and Territories by the Army Central Welfare Fund through the National Guard Bureau, and held in trust by the adjutants general.

The total amount of the unit funds received by the various adjutants general, as of 31 December 1947, is \$834,583.05, tabulated by States and Territories as indicated in appendix X. Those States whose adjutants general have set up boards of officers and have had recommendations for distribution of unit funds approved by the National Guard Bureau are also shown.

An amount equal to 10 percent of the funds distributed by the Army Central Welfare Fund has been withheld pending settlement of any claims arising from unsettled commitments made while National Guard units were still in Federal service. The residue of this contingent fund will also be distributed to the States and Territories 1 year after the termination of the war emergency in accordance with an agreement reached by the board of directors, Army Central Welfare Fund and the National Guard Bureau.

At the close of the fiscal year, arrangements were being completed to assure that funds of units inactivated overseas and remitted to overseas welfare funds were being returned to the proper National Guard units.

## LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

The most important legislation passed by the first session, Eightieth Congress, during fiscal year 1947, insofar as the National Guard was concerned, was Public Law 128, the Regular Army enlistment bill, which amended sections 57 and 48 of the National Defense Act pertaining to National Guard enlistments. The change struck out 18 and inserted 17, thus now making the minimum age for enlistment in the National Guard 17 years. Under the National Defense Act the consent of the parent or guardian in the case of enlistment of a minor in the National Guard is not required, and the enlistment, if otherwise regular, is valid and binding without such consent even as against the parent or guardian.

Of major importance also to the National Guard was the unification of the Armed Forces bill (Public Law 253) before the Congress but not passed as of the end of the fiscal year. This law would create a single National Military Establishment under a Secretary of Defense, consisting of three separate Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. This law confirms the status of the National Guard Bureau

with reference to our dealings with the Air Force. The language under title II, section 207 (f) of the act as pertains to the National Guard Bureau is as follows:

That the National Guard Bureau shall, in addition to the functions and duties performed by it for the Department of the Army, be charged with similar functions and duties for the Department of the Air Force and shall be the channel of communication between the Department of the Air Force and the several States on all matters pertaining to the National Guard.

The Senate report of the Committee on Armed Services on this National Security Act of 1947 was as follows on the above matter:

An extensive Air National Guard program has been developed under the supervision of the National Guard Bureau. The authority over National Guard units wherever they exist, and regardless of type, is focused in a single head in the respective State or territorial governments. The committee considers it essential that this program continue to progress, and that there be a single channel of communications to the several States on all National Guard matters.

Among the 175 wartime statutes which were abolished by Senate Joint Resolution 123 (now Public Law 239) is the statutory provision amending section 61 (b), National Defense Act, for the organizing, arming, and equipping of State Guards during the period the National Guard was in the Federal service. This resolution, which provides for the immediate repeal of the State Guard provision in the original act, had not been signed by the President as of the close of this fiscal year.

H. R. 3501 (now Public Law 350) provided for lump-sum payments in lieu of terminal leave. It amended the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 but, as originally drafted, did not provide for payments of allowances to National Guard and Reserve officers still on active duty. It appears that the contemplated legislation had not been submitted for comment to the National Guard Bureau or to the War Department General Staff Committee on National Guard and Reserve Affairs. The bill was, however, finally amended to correct this feature after reaching the floor of the Senate.

A bill of importance to the National Guard upon which the Congress failed to act was H. R. 2744, providing for nondisability retirement for National Guard and Reserve officers. This bill was reported out of the Armed Forces Committee of the House, but was not acted upon by that body. Senate 1598 covers the same subject and was referred to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, with no further action taken.

Other legislation of major importance, not passed, was the Universal Military Training bill (H. R. 4278), recommended for enactment



by the Armed Forces Committee of the House. Companion bills, S. 652 and H. R. 4278, are expected to be under consideration at the January session of the Eightieth Congress. Should this bill be enacted into law, it is thought that it will give greater impetus to National Guard recruiting, since section 205, page 37 of H. R. 4278, provides that a member of the National Guard is exempt from Universal Military Training as follows:

\* \* \* that no registrant under this Act shall be liable for induction who  
 \* \* \* (c) is enlisted and is serving, on the effective date of this Act, in any one of the following organized active Reserve components of the armed forces of the United States: (1) The federally recognized National Guard; \* \* \*.

Another important matter of legislation now awaiting the January 1948 session of the Congress is that of Senate 1174, Inactive Duty Training Pay for the Organized Reserve Corps. This bill was passed by the Senate but was not acted upon by the House. It is of benefit to the National Guard in that it will permit National Guard personnel to draw base and longevity pay for all drills attended.

Other miscellaneous legislation upon which congressional action was not completed includes that for continuing United States property and disbursing officers on active duty, certain armory bills to use Federal money to supplement State appropriations on armory construction, franking privileges for official National Guard mail, and a uniform allowance for National Guard officers. It is contemplated that these matters will be introduced in the regular January session of the Eightieth Congress.

Since National Guard units and organizations have been returned to State status, legislation has been introduced requiring a common Federal status for all officers of the Reserve components, including the National Guard. There is also the provision that all field training will be under Federal control. Until passed, or until National Guard training is considered as active duty for all purposes, States must, of necessity, process claims growing out of accidents in connection with the operation of airplanes, vehicles, machinery, or equipment in use by the National Guard of the various States. In 1943, the Congress passed the Federal Tort Claims Act which included a provision for the settlement of claims incident to the activities of the Army or War Department. Members of the National Guard, although paid from Federal funds, are considered neither as Army personnel nor as employees of the War Department. However, claims not exceeding \$500, if liability is established, for damages to or loss of private property arising out of or incident to National Guard camps of instruction, may be paid from Federal funds.

## MEDICAL MATTERS

### General

National Guard Bureau Circular No. 6 (Physical Examination of National Guard Personnel), outlining procedures and standards for physical examination during the period of reorganization, was published on 20 July 1946. In this circular, X-ray of the chest and blood serology were waived for enlistment unless specifically indicated. Subsequently this provision was extended to apply also to the physical examination of officers, and was broadened to include electrocardiograms and audiometer tests unless specifically indicated.

National Guard Regulations No. 27 (Physical Examinations), superseding both National Guard Regulations No. 27 (1 April 1927), as amended, and National Guard Regulations No. 28 (31 December 1924), as amended, was published on 4 October 1946.

National Guard Regulations No. 62 (Medical Attendance) superseding sections I, II, and III of National Guard Regulations No. 62 (20 August 1937) was published on 26 February 1947.

Section IV, National Guard Bureau Information Bulletin No. 14, discussing administrative details of previously issued instructions on the subject of physical examinations in National Guard Bureau Circular No. 6 (1946), and National Guard Regulations No. 27 (4 October 1946) was published for general distribution on 7 November 1946.

On 5 March 1947, a prepared 15-minute discussion, Medical Aspects of the National Guard Program, was presented at the conference of acting United States property and disbursing officers held in the Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C., principally covering administrative procedures in connection with physical examinations. Copies of these remarks were presented to the officers in attendance for presentation to their respective State adjutants general upon return.

Early in the fiscal year estimates were prepared on the cost of anticipated medical activities during the field training period for the summer of 1947. Recommendations also was made concerning medical department equipment for units being organized. The volume of the work of the Bureau's medical adviser, however, centered upon physical qualifications of ground troops personnel. Coincident with the rapid organization of units, especially during the latter part of the calendar year 1946, this work increased greatly. The medical adviser passes upon the physical qualifications of all commissioned personnel and such enlisted personnel as come within the category of "disputed" or "questioned" cases. From 1 January 1947 to 10 June 1947, such ground troops cases acted upon reached a combined 11,125 aggregate.

Much of the correspondence relating to various cases appeared unnecessary, although in the bulk of such instances adjutants general of



the States have shown excellent understanding of the problem and have been especially cooperative. Yet the amount of correspondence caused through submission of incomplete physical examination reports, or reports containing entries showing the candidate to be physically disqualified under current regulations, appeared excessive, even considering the over-all shortage of military medical officers and the State's difficulties in having examinations executed by qualified civilian practitioners.

Much of the difficulty with both WD NGB Forms 21 (Enlistment Record) and 63 (Report of Physical Examination) appears to be caused by failure of the responsible medical personnel to read the report carefully prior to signing, as indicated by unusual typographical errors, together with errors in spelling and use of technical terms. One "horrible example" submitted used the term "mile priliere" on a completed Form 21, finally interpreted to be intended for "mild pyorrhea." There has also been an over-all tendency to render incomplete statements, such as a lone entry of "flatfoot" with no reference to right, left, or bilateral, to degree, or to presence or absence of symptoms; the notation, "removal of semilunar cartilage of knee" under History; the entry "normal" under Bones, Joints, Muscles, omitting which knee involved, its present condition, including stability of the joint, presence or absence of limp, etc.; entering "nervous 1944" or "nervous break-down 1945" without further comment or description of the original complaint and present condition, which latter in our experience frequently may be a more serious neurosis or psychosis.

Disqualifying conditions which had been accepted by lax local examiners included loss of right thumb and/or right index finger, loss of a great toe, joints which lock in position, club foot, glass eye, total deafness in one ear, perforated eardrums, gastric duodenal ulcer, complete hernia, miscellaneous serious heart conditions, bronchial asthma, disqualifying residuals of poliomyelitis, underweight or overweight in excessive amounts, harelip, cleft palate or stammering to such a degree as to constitute cause for even wartime rejection. In some of the above cases of rejection correspondence urgently recommending waiver for "minor" physical disqualifications, or a local doctor's certificate to the effect that the rejected examinee could perform satisfactorily some civilian vocation, or statements from the examinee himself, accompanied by protests, pleas, or arguments from unit commanders or from State adjutants general have been received. These latter representations were somewhat disturbing.

According to established law, determination by the Surgeon General of the Army is final. Disqualification of commissioned personnel, as well as waivers of acceptable defects, result from recom-

recommendations of the Surgeon General as required by paragraph 5f, National Guard Regulations No. 27 (4 October 1946) to be "forwarded by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, to the Surgeon General for final recommendation as to the physical qualifications of the examinee." However, any case, of course, may be returned for reconsideration upon the submission of new or additional evidence.

Disqualification of enlisted personnel and waivers of acceptable defects also result from recommendations made by the National Guard Bureau medical adviser. Although not required to do so, in a few unusual cases, at the request of our medical adviser, the Surgeon General has given an opinion. Recommendations for or against the acceptance of an applicant for enlistment are based upon appropriate regulations, or other current directives, which are interpreted as broadly as the particular situation or intended function of the unit and the individual will permit. However, from the Bureau standpoint, there has been an unusual number of time-consuming requests for waivers for physical conditions for which disqualification is mandatory.

Frequently recommendations were made to the Bureau for "limited service." There is now, however, no limited service category in either the National Guard or the Regular Army, a "General Service" or "General Service with Waiver" finding being required. If the latter, the examinee must be able to perform all duties expected of him, including field service and combat duty at home or abroad. We are concerned solely with physical and other qualifications necessary to maintain standards at the level required for the proper accomplishment of the mission of the National Guard in conformity with the War Department policies for the postwar National Guard, for a guard unit cannot answer a Federal "call" at complete effective strength should it contain physical or other misfits requiring immediate discharge on an M-day. Plainly if the National Guard is to be prepared to fight at the drop of a hat, it must not be delayed in a crisis through the need for getting rid of those incapable of enduring the exacting and prolonged fatigue of combat service. Such personnel would be an unnecessary burden upon medical troops. It is more sensible to screen physical liabilities in the beginning, rather than to handicap the guard at or even after the outbreak of a war. Presumably, too, these guardsmen shall have learned to work together as team, and that team should not be broken up just at the moment it is needed. It is also economically unsound, money spent upon such unqualified individuals never being repayable in service dividends to the Federal Government. Therefore, it has been the firm determination of everyone concerned to establish and maintain in the new National Guard the same standards of physical fitness as exist in the Regular Army.



This has been no easy task. The volume of physical examinations has been great, much greater, of course, than those finally accepted. The over-all shortage of medical officers and the unfamiliarity of civilian medical practitioners has resulted in the volume of correspondence previously discussed. Protests over rejections have been both large in number and unnecessary, being based apparently upon unfamiliarity with the current regulations and directives. But, as must be remembered, we are dealing with human beings and not simply with the rigidities of regulations. The vitality of the "old Guard" has endured on a voluntary basis. The "old war horses" yearned to join the troops. It has not been easy to turn them out to pasture. It is not easy for them to realize that "they also serve who only stand and wait." It was not easy for old comrades to see their close ties of companionship broken. It was not easy for harassed officers to build up a strong unit, then see it turned over to the younger officers in time of war—or now that they turn away the "old files," refusing entrance to those who would be a liability in time of a war, yet whose past record of service with the Guard, and loyalty under sometimes most difficult conditions, remained unquestioned and proven. But war service is exacting, and thus, taking in that human factor, we have held the line, ever remembering our basic mission.

When the National Guard Bureau waived temporarily the requirements of a blood serology, X-ray of chest, electrocardiogram and audiometer tests (except in cases specifically indicated), it was then contemplated having such requirements covered in an annual physical examination of officers to be made at the first summer training camp. Boards for this purpose were to be comprised of medical officers composed of equal numbers from the National Guard and Regular Army.

It became apparent later, however, that at certain camps the necessary specialized equipment would not be available for such examinations, and at no locality would there be sufficient number of National Guard and Regular Army medical officers available to constitute board memberships. Accordingly, on 17 June 1947, the annual physical examination of all National Guard officers for the calendar year 1947 was waived, as well as extending for an indefinite period the previously authorized waiver of blood serology, X-ray of chest, etc., as part of the physical examination for appointment and promotion.

During the latter part of January 1947, the medical adviser undertook a study of the shortage of National Guard Medical Corps personnel. As a result of this study, several stop gap possibilities, including the appointment of officers of the Medical Corps in one grade higher than that in the Table of Organization, will be suggested by the



Bureau to bridge present difficulties. Such change is now contemplated to remain in effect until the end of the reorganization period, probably 1 January 1951.

## Federal Disability Compensation as Evidence of Physical Disability

There follows a statement of the National Guard Bureau, forwarded to all States on 30 January 1947, covering rather thoroughly Federal disability compensation as evidence of physical disability and its effect upon National Guard service.

1. This Bureau has recently been in correspondence with State authorities on the above subject; and it is believed desirable that, in order to obviate needless correspondence on this subject, all States should understand the position of the Bureau thereon.

2. Paragraph 4, NGR 27, approved by the Chief of Staff and dated 4 October 1946, states:

*"Applicants with previous disability.*—No officer and no enlisted man who previously has been discharged for physical disability from any component of the Army of the United States will be accepted for commission or enlistment in the National Guard unless the disability for which discharged has been corrected to such an extent that it no longer constitutes a disability. No applicant for commission or enlistment who is receiving compensation from any source for physical disability will be accepted for commission or enlistment in the National Guard."

3. This is a new paragraph, not included in the old NGR-27, dated 1 April 1927, but it and a somewhat similar prohibition contained in paragraph 7i, NGR-25 are rendered necessary by the following clause which appears annually in appropriations acts:

"No part of the appropriations made in this act shall be available for pay, allowances, or travelling or other expenses of any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard who may be drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay (where retirement was made on account of physical disability or age) from the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as barring the continuance of adjutants general in a federally recognized status without pay under act."

4. It may be noted that the law says "from the Government of the United States" and that the regulation says "from any source." From the standpoint of personal physical efficiency it makes no difference whether the disability compensation is received from the Federal Government, a State, a municipality, a private firm, or an insurance company. The compensation is *prima facie* evidence of a disability. We are not interested so much in the matter of compensation as we are in the fact that there is a disability. It is the view of this Bureau that, under the approved policies of 13 October 1945, we are creating a combat force of M-day potentialities, completely qualified physically, mentally, logistically, and operationally. The physically unqualified have no place in such a force.

5. This Bureau is well aware that the approved policies of 13 October 1945 state concerning officers that "waivers for physical defects will be authorized only to the extent prescribed for the Regular Army" (sec. IV, A, par. 1a) and that "physical \* \* \* standards for enlistment in the National Guard will be those prescribed for the Regular Army" (sec. IV, B, par. 1a). As we have seen in other particulars, it is not always possible to follow the exact letter of



those general policies. Existing law binds us in some matters to stricter standards than the Regular Army. Minimum age for enlistment is one such matter; this is another.

6. Section 93 of the National Defense Act, as amended, states that the Secretary of War shall have inspections of the National Guard made "to determine whether the officers and enlisted men possess the physical and other qualifications prescribed \* \* \* as the basis for determining what organizations and individuals shall be considered as constituting parts of the National Guard." This presumes the establishment of standards for physical qualifications.

7. Section 57 of that act designates the National Guard as a part of "the militia of the United States" and limits that militia to "able-bodied male citizens." There is no presumption that any person who has been determined by any agency to have any "physical disability" (whatever the percentage of the disability) is "able-bodied." The presumption is to the contrary.

8. We are therefore unable to follow the lead of the Regular Army in admitting to certain enlisted positions with specified MOS numbers, combat disabled veterans provided for in WD Circular No. 6, dated 7 January 1947.

9. Requisite approved roles in conformity with the above doctrine are applied at inspections for Federal recognition and at annual armory inspections. Physical qualifications of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard are prescribed by NGR 27, issued by order of the Secretary of War. This action by the Secretary of War is legally presumed to be taken by him acting for the President (see par. 16, NGR 1, and Ops. JAG, 1912, p. 70) who is empowered by section 118 of the National Defense Act to "make all necessary rules and regulations" for the National Guard as part of the militia provided for in that act. In conformity with the will of Congress expressed in the annual appropriations acts referred to above, these regulations have thus barred from membership in the National Guard those persons who freely admit having a physical disability by accepting disability allowances or compensation therefor.

10. This Bureau has had called to its attention the following passage in section III, Veterans' Administration Circular No. 247, dated 14 October 1947:

*"Action by adjudication activities.*—It will be observed that these provisions of the laws are primarily for application by the service departments. Service in the National Guard after its return to State control is not considered active military service in the armed forces of the United States and discontinuance of compensation, pension, or retirement pay is not required by the laws administered by the VA. However, service in the Organized Reserves or the Naval or Marine Corps Reserves may involve periods of active duty in the armed forces of the United States. In any case where a person receiving compensation, pension, or retirement pay requests a discontinuance of benefits while a member of any of the Reserve forces mentioned, payments will be discontinued effective the date specified by the veteran. If no request for discontinuance of payments is received and the veteran is a member of the Organized Reserves of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, he should be informed that each period of active duty in the armed forces of the United States should be reported immediately upon the beginning and the ending of active duty so that his award may be adjusted and the period of active duty confirmed as provided by R. & P. R.—1299."

11. It thus appears that the Veterans' Administration is barred from paying disability compensation, pension, or retirement pay to members of the reserve components who enter active Federal service. For such circumstances, and also in view of the acceptance in the Regular Army of combat disabled personnel who may be drawing compensation, the Veterans' Administration has apparently set up a procedure for discontinuance of compensation (see above quotation) and for

later automatic resumption thereof upon separation from Federal service. (See par. 2b, WD Circular No. 6, 1947.)

12. The Veterans' Administration does not appear to be barred from paying disability compensation in the case of persons who enter the National Guard of a State, or who enter the National Guard of the United States without being called or ordered into a Federal status. Under current law, neither armory drill nor field training of the National Guard is active Federal service. (See *Bianco v. Austin*, 197 N. Y. Supp. 328; *Nebraska N. G. v. Morgan*, 199 N. W. 557; *State v. Industrial Comm.*, 202 N. W. 191; and *Oregon and Washington R. R. v. U. S.*, 60 Ct. Cl. 458.) Although discontinuance of disability compensation is not required upon entrance into the National Guard, the fact remains that receipt of such compensation bars entrance into the National Guard under the clause of the appropriations acts as cited above. This, as the quotation from the Veterans' Administration circular indicates, is a matter for application by the service departments. The War Department and this Bureau so apply the law in paragraph 4, NGR 27.

13. The question has been raised whether a person drawing such a disability compensation may surrender only such part of it as applies to the days of National Guard armory drill and field training, and continue to receive it for the other days of the year. This Bureau is without information on this point which is for the determination of the Veterans' Administration. This Bureau is, however, interested in the application of such a procedure to the problem of physical condition of members of the National Guard, and proper payments from appropriations therefor. The following is our considered opinion.

14. If a person is willing to surrender that part of his allowance or compensation which may correspond to drill "days" or "field training" days, and still accepts the compensation for other days, he continues to admit some physical disability, however small. Furthermore, there is nothing in the language of the clause in the annual appropriations acts which specifies allowances or compensation for particular days only; but it bars in simple and all-inclusive terms "any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard who may be drawing" any such allowance at all.

15. The above policy of this Bureau does not bar from entrance into the National Guard all persons who have in the past received disability compensation from the Federal Government, except in the cases of persons retired for physical disability who upon retirement are placed in a substantially unchangeable legal status. It is a matter of common knowledge that some disabilities may cease to exist. If a physical disability for which compensation has been drawn is demonstrated to have ceased to exist, and a physical examination shows the individual to be completely "able-bodied" as the law requires with particular reference to the condition for which the disability compensation was awarded, he may be accepted for enlistment or commission in the National Guard. It will also be necessary, however, for him to remove the prima facie evidence of disability by waiving claim to disability compensation before he can receive appropriated pay, allowances, travelling, or other expenses for his National Guard service." (See WDSNG 260 Gen-17 (30 Jan 47).)

## Medical Section, Aviation Group

Paragraph 8 of National Guard Regulations No. 27 (Physical Examinations) which prescribes physical standards for flying was rewritten and the regulation published, as previously noted, on 4 October 1946.



National Guard Bureau Circular No. 13 (Chaplains and Medical Officers) of 13 September 1946, authorized doctors as medical officers without prior military service to be commissioned in the National Guard. It was later included in National Guard Regulations No. 20 of 14 November 1946.

National Guard Bureau Circular No. 19 (Age-in-Grade Limitations for National Guard Officers) of 19 November 1946, authorized flight surgeons to come within the age-in-grade provisions prescribed for those in "other than air units." This was also included in National Guard Regulations No. 20 of 14 November 1946.

National Guard Bureau Circular No. 16 (Recommendation of Medical Officers in Flight Surgeon Vacancies) of 22 April 1947, authorized nonflight surgeons with previous military experience or doctors without previous military experience to occupy Table of Organization positions calling for flight surgeons. This is effective until 1 January 1951.

Through the fine cooperation of the office of the Air Surgeon, United States Air Force, flight surgeon's physical examination sets were made available on a loan basis to flight surgeons of the National Guard, as were the United States Air Force travelling physical examination teams. The United States Air Force also made available their own medical personnel and facilities at all air stations for the physical examination of National Guard personnel whenever available. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by several States in obtaining flight surgeons for their air units; however, with the help of United States Air Force stations and the physical examination travelling teams, delay in obtaining physical examinations has not been too great. To date 59 flight surgeons have been federally recognized.

Approximately 2,050 rated air officers were passed as physically qualified during the fiscal year. Due to the excellent work done by the flight surgeons with National Guard units or at regular Air Force stations, very few completed WD AGO Forms 64 (Physical Examination for Flying) had to be returned for correction. It is interesting to note that less than 1 percent of the applicants for flying positions in the Air National Guard were found to be physically disqualified. About the same number of physical examinations of applicants for nonflying positions have been processed as for flying applicants. The percentage of disqualifications, however, for physical reasons has been slightly higher for nonflying applicants than for flying. The standards used for all physical examinations, as previously noted, have been those prescribed for the Regular Army. Each questionable case was considered individually. All cases requiring waivers for general physical defects were referred to the Surgeon General for approval prior to acceptance. Cases requiring waivers for flying

were referred to the Air Surgeon, United States Air Force, for decision prior to presenting the application to the Flying Status Section of Headquarters, United States Air Force, for revalidation of aeronautical rating.

Several follow-up letters were written to State adjutants general urging that nonflight surgeon medical officers accept the opportunity to attend the Aviation Medical Examiner's Course at the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex. Other letters were written extending vacancies in the Flight Surgeon's Assistant Course to qualified medical department enlisted men of the National Guard. Unfortunately, however, few attended either of these courses due to inability to leave their civilian occupations for the required time.

A system for review by this office of all physical examinations of personnel in the air units was established, and a master file, showing the physical status of all flying officers of the National Guard set up.

Since they are based separately, the three medical department enlisted men, originally deleted from the fighter squadron organization, were reinstated for National Guard squadrons.

## INFORMATION OFFICE

The Information Office of the National Guard Bureau, which had operated as a part of the administrative group, was set up as a separate office in October 1946, charged generally with responsibility for public relations, publicity and advertising matters, including the answering of informational inquiries of the general public concerning various phases of the National Guard program, the preparation and issue of national news press releases through appropriate channels, and matters with representatives of the State adjutants general concerning their public-relations problems.

During this early period plans were being formulated for a national advertising and publicity campaign, with a contract awarded in February 1947, to the N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. An advertising and publicity campaign was then launched to tell the general public why an expanded National Guard was needed. This national advertising appeared in magazines, and on the radio. Newspaper material, outdoor posters, and car cards were also furnished through the several States.

Magazines to carry National Guard advertising were selected on the premise that to increase the prestige and understanding of the mission of the guard, the concepts of its membership—an opportunity for the exercise of a high type of citizenship and civic responsibility, and for a position of importance and influence in the community must be communicated to the greatest number of people. Two major considera-



tions guided in the selection of these magazines; those to provide broad national coverage, and those which could be justified on the basis of an unassailable formula.

Four national magazines were thus selected, appealing both to men and women, and having a circulation in excess of 2 million copies per issue. Twenty-five full-page advertisements in four colors were placed, therefore, in the following magazines: Collier's, Saturday Evening Post, Life, Look, together with 10 two-page black and white spreads in the same magazines.

In addition to the primary audience of the public-at-large it was thought there were two specific groups to whom appeal should be made directly; the businessmen who employ or would employ the potential guardsmen, and the organized veterans. Upon this basis 18 additional advertisements in black and white were placed in the following magazines: Rotarian, Nation's Business, Kiwanis Magazine, American Legion Magazine, Foreign Service Monthly.

To carry radio advertising, the Paul Whiteman Show, National Guard Assembly, was launched on 26 February 1947, and is being continued. Each such program highlights some phase of National Guard history, or the action of a National Guard unit in World War II.

A platter of transcribed National Guard announcements was prepared also for use by local radio stations.

A series of mats suitable for use in sponsored newspaper advertising was prepared and furnished to State adjutants general, and through them to local units. Wide use has been made of these newspaper mats.

Outdoor posters and car cards have been prepared for local use, together with folders and envelope stuffers for local units. These have had wide circulation.

An educational and promotional campaign was inaugurated on 13 February 1947, with the following objectives; to enhance the prestige of the National Guard, and to aid National Guard recruiting. A wide variety of means has been employed toward this end, outlined as follows.

A conference of public information officers of the several States was held at the Pentagon, 17-19 February 1947, to orientate them upon this public information program at both the national and local level. Again, the 3-day conference of the Adjutants General Association of the United States at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., afforded another opportunity for the National Guard Bureau to present information upon this program. Opening on 26 February 1947, the conference coincided with the premiere broadcast of the Paul Whiteman National Guard Assembly radio show in Washington, D. C., with the adjutants general of the various States present as guests.

Staff trips by members of the information office and the National Guard Bureau were made to 21 different States and Puerto Rico during April and May for the purpose of briefing local public relation officers and other National Guard personnel upon this program, for assisting them in setting up their programs, and for obtaining information from them as to how the National Guard Bureau might best help them work out their problems. These staff trips were of value in rendering real assistance to the field, but they also brought to our attention numerous things still to be done.

Publicity on a national level has consisted principally of news stories, released through the Public Information Division, Special Staff, War Department, normal channels; and of letters bearing the signature of the Chief, National Guard Bureau. These latter are estimated to have reached 1,700 daily newspaper editors and 10,000 weekly, urban, suburban, and rural newspapers, together with copies of the National Guard Facts and Highlights bulletin—a one-time fact sheet giving background information about the National Guard, and containing 28 stories about the National Guard, including a forceful suggested editorial. The response to these various letters has been even more than we ever expected.

Similar letters, together with the National Guard Facts and Highlights bulletin and 10 “spot announcements,” were mailed to each of the 1,200 radio station managers, 700 local women broadcasters and all well-known radio commentators.

The use of the “This Day” series—which are radio scripts prepared by the Public Information Division, War Department, reminiscing events and important dates in history pertaining to the Army and its components, and made available to the National Guard for local consumption—together with “plugs” for the National Guard on various radio programs are in process for the future.

It is gratifying to note that several magazines of national circulation have used, or are planning to use articles on the National Guard.

Miscellaneous publicity projects, such as the use of menu cards at a civilian, so named “Headquarters Restaurant” in New York City, and the inclusion of informational speeches about the National Guard on the programs of civic, social, and veteran organizations have been accomplished or are in the process of preparation.

Perhaps the most valuable aid to public relations on a local level has been afforded by our Unit Commander's Kit. This is a loose-leaf manual containing concrete suggestions and ideas for the development of a local informational program. This kit has been distributed to public information officers, or to the commanders of units, through State adjutants general.



The National Guard Bureau Briefs, a paper issued on the 7th of each month by the Bureau, containing factual information and previews on special and helpful changes to come, but slow in reaching the field; and a Public Information Officers News Letter, which is an information-and-ideas exchange news letter circulated to each public information officer, provide assistance in local public information activities and keep the field aware of the national and Bureau situation.

Pattern releases with appropriate local application are sent regularly to State public information officers as suggestions for release to newspapers in their States.

## WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL GUARD POLICY

Background data upon the reorganization of this group was discussed in the annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1946. Our particular interest here is in the National Guard matters handled by this committee; however, the full name of the group is War Department General Staff Committee on National Guard and Reserve Policy. Thus the committee on National Guard policy handles policies and regulations affecting the organization, distribution, and training of the National Guard together with those affecting the appointment, assignment, promotion, and discharge of the members of the National Guard. This particular portion of the committee consists of an equal number of Regular Army and National Guard officers. Their recommendations are reported to the War Department Chief of Staff for transmittal, with his advice thereon, to the Secretary of War in accordance with section 5 of the National Defense Act. A similar committee concerns itself with Reserve policies and regulations. When a subject to be studied, however, has both a National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps interest, these committees, consisting of equal representation from the Regular Army, National Guard, and the Organized Reserve Corps, make a joint study, reporting their recommendations in the same manner as described above.

Each committee consists of six Regular Army officers, one from each of the General Staff Division, and six civilian component officers, five of whom are on inactive status and one who is on extended active duty (a resident member) representing the committee in the War Department. The civilian component members are now appointed for a period of 3 years, with their appointments so arranged that every year two new civilian component officers on each committee are appointed to replace two whose terms expired that year. Also,

there will be alternates-at-large to take the place of any member who may not be able to be present at a particular meeting.

These advisory committees to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, on matters pertaining to civilian component policies, are convened from time to time in Washington, D. C., by the Secretary of War as policy matters of sufficient import develop for such study and recommendation. The civilian component members on inactive status are called to active duty for the period of the meetings, which usually take place about twice each year. When on this duty these civilian component members are additional members of the General Staff, War Department.

The combined committee, to be headed by Maj. Gen. Carl R. Gray, Jr., Officers' Reserve Corps, as chairman, was scheduled to convene in September 1947. It was contemplated then that the following matters applicable principally to our own National Guard viewpoint would be considered:

*a.* A plan to facilitate enlistments in the Regular Army of enlisted personnel of the civilian components, together with the requirement of a unit commander's certificate of clearance from property responsibility, or any disciplinary action pending on the enlistee.

*b.* Due to shortage existing of second lieutenants in the National Guard, the setting of a new interim maximum age limit for such appointments.

*c.* A review of the current policy of the present interim plan for appointment of general officers of the civilian components, including Federal recognition of National Guard general officers.

*d.* A plan for a single commission for Reserve officers to provide for a common Federal appointment and a common Federal enlistment for the civilian components intended to facilitate interchangeability of the members of the civilian components.

*e.* A plan for a system for promotion of officers of the civilian components to insure flow up to and including the grade of colonel.

*f.* Enlisted men of the civilian components holding Officers' Reserve Corps or National Guard of the United States commissions.

*g.* A common, simplified efficiency report system for officers of the Army of the United States. This applies to the civilian components for officers on short tours of active duty and nonactive Federal service.

*h.* A bill to amend the National Defense Act to remove the 2 percent limitation on military personnel detailed to civilian schools.

*i.* A proposed interim ceiling on National Guard units.

*j.* An advance of one grade in Table of Organization grade for medical officers and chaplains during the interim period.



*k.* Relaxation of age-in-grade for State headquarters, and need for determining the mission of the State headquarters and headquarters detachment in peace and war.

*l.* Elimination of State strip shoulder insignia.

*m.* Active duty of National Guard officers with the Regular Army.

*n.* Attendance at Regular Army West Point Preparatory School of enlisted candidates of the civilian components for West Point.

*o.* Interim promotion and age-in-grade policies.

## CONCLUSION

Maj. Gen. Butler B. Miltonberger, who had been serving as Chief, National Guard Bureau, since 1 February 1946, was ordered into the hospital on 16 December 1946, for failing health due to lung conditions contracted during service in the European Theater of Operations.

During the sickness of General Miltonberger, Col. Diller S. Myers, then Chief, Administrative Group, as next senior officer on duty in the National Guard Bureau appointed from the National Guard of the United States, had frequently assumed the duties of Acting Chief, National Guard Bureau, under the provisions of section 81, National Defense Act, as amended. These duties he performed until 10 March 1947, when he himself was ordered into the Station Hospital, Fort Belvoir, Va., later dying there on 12 May 1947.

Upon the death of Colonel Myers, Col. Edward J. Geesen, who had been serving as Chief, State Guard Branch, Organization and Training Group, as next senior officer on duty in the National Guard Bureau appointed from the National Guard of the United States, similarly assumed the duties of Acting Chief, National Guard Bureau, under the provisions of section 81, National Defense Act, as amended—a position which he was occupying at the close of the fiscal year for which this report is rendered.

Meantime, immediately prior to the close of the fiscal year, the President sent to the Senate of the United States for confirmation the name of Maj. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer of Connecticut, then commanding the Forty-Third Division, to succeed General Miltonberger for a 4-year term as Chief, National Guard Bureau, to take effect on 29 September 1947, General Miltonberger being scheduled to revert to inactive status as of that date for physical disability.

Inasmuch as General Miltonberger and Colonel Myers did so much during these early days of the post World War II reorganization it seems fitting to include a summary of their records in this respect.

General Miltonberger became Chief, National Guard Bureau, at a very critical time. The National Guard had been demobilized and

it had become the War Department policy to reorganize it as a first-line Reserve component of the Military Establishment capable of immediate service anywhere in the world. Prompt and decisive action was necessary to achieve such a goal, as well as those qualities to give impulse to the matters to be executed under many handicaps, including the allotment of 6,369 ground and air units to the various States, supervising their organization, inspection for Federal recognition, equipping, supplying, and training.

An initially planned goal of 3,000 ground and 170 air units, totaling about 169,108 aggregate personnel, was set for 30 June 1947. On that date 2,358 ground and 257 air units had been federally recognized, with an aggregate strength of 97,526. This task was accomplished despite numerous difficulties, including unexpected budgetary limitations. For his leadership, imaginative planning, force, judgment, and tact during this critical period, General Miltonberger received the Distinguished Service Medal citation.

Colonel Myers joined the National Guard Bureau 7 September 1942, from command of the Twelfth Detachment, Special Troops, Second Army. Within the National Guard Bureau he served variously as Chief, Regulations Division, Acting Executive Officer, Chief, Administrative Group, and as Acting Chief, National Guard Bureau. In the early planning stages for the postwar operation and organization of the National Guard Bureau, he headed a board making recommendations on this matter, receiving for his early work in the National Guard Bureau a Legion of Merit citation. He brought to the National Guard Bureau a wealth of background experience, which had started in 1910 when he had joined the Illinois National Guard as a private, eventually twice reaching the grade of brigadier general of the line. His keen insight into the difficult problems and his broad vision and knowledge of techniques and procedures needed to combine National Guard and War Department matters in the commencement of the actual reorganization of the National Guard were of outstanding value to broader planning and execution, together with his personal reserve, conservatism, and systematic analysis of problems to render a practical solution.

Prior to leaving the National Guard Bureau, General Miltonberger made certain remarks which appear appropriate for inclusion here as a concluding part of this report.

The past year and a half has been a busy period patterning and organizing the new National Guard and smoothing out many difficulties. We of the National Guard have, I feel, secured energetic and effective cooperation from the Regular Army, but much of the credit for achievement must be reserved for the States who have actually raised the new force. From the bottom of my heart I am grate-



ful for the patriotic work which the State adjutants general and their staffs have done. If this present pace is maintained, the National Guard of the future will be not only greater but better than before. To maintain our more complicated equipment we of the guard need greater skills than in the past. We have been alert to avoid slackness and carelessness and to insist upon superior professional and physical standards in each case. These standards must be maintained. A force is no better than its leaders. If these be alert and capable, and without fear or favor in the interests of perfection, we shall have a superior National Guard.

The National Guard has faced four major problems. The first is organizing and recruiting the 6,369 units which will compose the M-day force. The second is procuring and distributing the equipment necessary for the training and operation of these units. The third is the training of these units. The fourth is getting sufficient funds appropriated by the Congress to pay for the other three.

In the training days of 1940-41 there was a great deal of talk about the wooden guns and tanks with which the National Guard was equipped. While this was something of an exaggeration, it was too close to the truth to be comfortable. We are determined that this shall not happen again. The War Department's plan is to give the latest proved equipment to the National Guard as soon as it is available. This includes ground and air force equipment, including the latest communications and radar equipment for aircraft control and warning, as well as up-to-the-minute service equipment.

There has been some difficulty in the initial procurement of equipment for National Guard units for various reasons. In some cases—uniforms in particular—adequate stocks for completely new issues have not yet been built up by the Army. In others—vehicles in particular—there have not been sufficient funds for necessary rehabilitation or conversion. In still others, States were not ready to receive the equipment. However, these difficulties have been largely cleared up, and we can see a steady flow of supplies to the National Guard units in the near future.

The training of the National Guard units is the direct responsibility of its own officers. The Regular Army, however, through the Army Air Forces and Army Ground Forces, has the responsibility for supervising the training of all National Guard units. General Eisenhower said recently that the training of the National Guard is one of the most important jobs of the Army today.

The training program for the ground units is a 4-year program, after which they will be kept at top training efficiency with repetitions of special courses. That of the air units is a 1-year program, which will be constantly repeated. Group and wing level training is planned after unit training proficiency.

There is new spirit among the instructors of the new National Guard, with every instructor of superior record in both training and combat experience. The initiative and enthusiasm shown by the senior National Guard instructors from each State in their first conference, held in early April at Fort Crook, Nebr., promises a bright future for National Guard training.

The National Guard problems of organization, supply, and training are being solved. The budget problem is another story. The outlook for appropriations is not nearly as bright as the other factors. The new National Guard is going to cost more money. Furthermore, it is going to cost more money each year as it approaches its goal of 682,000 trained officers and enlisted men. We cannot build an expanding organization with a static or diminishing budget. The history of our country has been one of sharply curtailed military budgets after every war. It is impossible to estimate in dollars and cents the cost of lives, goods, services,



and personal dislocations brought on by our unpreparedness for this last war. It is impossible to estimate what they will cost should another war find us unprepared. Today the world is in a highly inflammable state. One spark any time during the coming years might touch off another world conflict, one in which the United States must undoubtedly bear the brunt from the outset.

On the other hand there are being sown the seeds of a lasting world peace in the many conferences being held these days. These may come to full flowering so that we may live out our lives, and our children, and their children, in a world of peace.

If we have peace for 20 years the cost of raising, equipping and training a force of 682,000 in both tangibles and intangibles to insure that peace, may very well be less than the cost of not maintaining that force in the National Guard during those 20 years.

These are all unpredictable variables. To put our trust in the most optimistic of them is to gamble with the Nation's security. To insure against the most pessimistic of them is to take the course of wisdom.

The national defense is the responsibility of every American citizen. The general public is beginning to realize its responsibility, and is beginning to give its earnest support to the national security.

In spite of the growing pains experienced this year, the reorganization of the National Guard has proceeded in an orderly and progressive manner and beyond the expectation of many. Within the year we have seen the National Guard grow from a paper force to a strength of approximately 100,000. Many obstacles have been overcome and many controversial issues have been settled. The road looks much smoother with no major problems, except budgetary, in view.

The National Guard steadily continues its progress toward becoming an M-day force. If another war does come, we must be ready with that M-day force. In the future we cannot hope to have an interval of precious time to build our defenses from nothing. The speed and destruction of any future war will not permit us to remain helpless until war is just around the corner, as we have done in the past.

By its very nature, the National Guard offers the most practical and realistic defense that can be devised. It is organized in the several States and its units are dispersed throughout the countryside. A knockout blow in any area would not put out of action any but the troops immediately concerned. The troops not affected could mobilize immediately under their alert plans and act as the situation demands.

Once the initial defensive phases of such a war are past, the guard would then, as always, move against the enemy wherever he might be found.

It is impossible, of course, to determine when the next war will come, or where the first blow will be struck; but when it does come and



wherever it does strike, the National Guard will be ready and available with fully equipped and organized units of men, trained and ready to fight along-side the Regular Army—in any climate, and under any combat conditions, whether offensively or defensively—in an effective and powerful partnership, this to the end that this Nation shall again be victorious.

EDWARD J. GEESSEN,  
Colonel, NGB,  
*Acting Chief, National Guard Bureau.*

APPENDIX A

## APPENDIX A

## NATIONAL GUARD UNITS BY STATE, 30 JUNE 1947

State	Ground and State headquarters				Air			
	Accepted	Author- ized	Inspected	Recog- nized	Accepted	Author- ized	Inspected	Recog- nized
Alabama	99	99	99	99	11	6	5	5
Arizona	30	10	5	5	4	4	4	4
Arkansas	73	67	55	55	4	4	4	4
California	345	204	177	113	41	20	18	18
Colorado	49	40	29	29	16	13	11	10
Connecticut	96	95	72	72	7	7	7	7
Delaware	46	13	10	10	4	4	4	4
District of Columbia	36	32	13	12	7	7	7	7
Florida	90	52	43	41	4	4	4	4
Georgia	111	88	52	28	18	18	18	18
Territory of Hawaii	60	41	29	25	4	4	4	4
Idaho	53	29	20	18	4	4	3	3
Illinois	316	221	121	121	26	20	10	5
Indiana	144	42	20	16	11	6	4	4
Iowa	100	65	46	46	11	11	9	9
Kansas	80	31	7	4	4	4	4	4
Kentucky	81	46	36	36	6	6	5	3
Louisiana	97	73	57	57	5	4	4	4
Maine	47	42	33	33	6	6	6	6
Maryland	84	42	40	40	4	4	4	4
Massachusetts	235	149	140	114	18	16	14	10
Michigan	213	110	97	96	16	16	5	5
Minnesota	115	82	71	65	11	6	6	5
Mississippi	66	50	39	33	4	4	4	4
Missouri	104	58	51	51	18	15	14	14
Montana	30	12	4	4	4	4	4	
Nebraska	49	26	12	12	4	4	4	4
Nevada	9				4			



New Hampshire	53	37	9	9	4	4	4	2
New Jersey	226	162	84	79	10	9	5	5
New Mexico	51	51	2	2	4	4		
New York	550	181	88	88	39	11	11	5
North Carolina	117	59	23	23	5			
North Dakota	36	36	21	20	4	4	4	4
Ohio	227	138	93	88	27	18	11	9
Oklahoma	108	108	107	107	10	10	10	8
Oregon	103	32	16	15	8	8	7	7
Pennsylvania	362	198	155	150	34	11	5	5
Puerto Rico	86	47	40	38	4	1		
Rhode Island	55	32	33	26	5			
South Carolina	112	112	89	85	4	4	4	4
South Dakota	38	38	29	29	4	4	3	3
Tennessee	126	94	69	66	10	10	10	8
Texas	270	163	119	119	23	11	10	9
Utah	50	26	20	20	4	4	4	4
Vermont	32	32	24	24	4	4	4	4
Virginia	111	58	48	46	4	4	4	
Washington	118	50	35	30	12	5	4	4
West Virginia	56	47	22	19	4	4	4	3
Wisconsin	106	69	24	24	11	8	4	
Wyoming	23	16	16	16	4	4	4	4
Total	5, 874	3, 605	2, 544	2, 358	514	363	298	257

## APPENDIX B

## FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH AS OF 30 JUNE 1947, BY STATES

	Aggregate	Total		Air units			Ground units			Other units <sup>1</sup>		
		Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted
Alabama	4,392	428	3,964	167	39	128	4,091	370	3,721	134	19	115
Arizona	265	57	208	93	27	66	149	21	128	23	9	14
Arkansas	2,212	283	1,929	177	38	139	1,998	229	1,769	37	16	21
California	4,305	822	3,483	723	183	540	3,527	600	2,927	55	39	16
Colorado	1,266	253	1,013	431	134	297	799	102	697	36	17	19
Connecticut	3,141	387	2,754	257	73	184	2,847	304	2,543	37	10	27
Delaware	433	81	352	131	27	104	262	42	220	40	12	28
District of Columbia	614	142	472	272	80	192	329	59	270	13	3	10
Florida	1,240	200	1,040	86	12	74	1,129	178	951	25	10	15
Georgia	2,123	326	1,797	751	160	591	1,372	166	1,206			
Territory of Hawaii	1,131	10	1,121	125	4	121	988	6	982	18		18
Idaho	776	129	647	146	38	108	604	79	525	26	12	14
Illinois	3,634	601	3,033	268	67	201	3,307	511	2,796	59	23	36
Indiana	850	174	676	127	36	91	683	112	571	40	26	14
Iowa	2,000	313	1,687	360	73	287	1,587	219	1,368	53	21	32
Kansas	454	78	376	161	37	124	265	31	234	28	10	18
Kentucky	1,763	190	1,573	114	47	67	1,619	126	1,493	30	17	13
Louisiana	2,300	252	2,048	96	21	75	2,152	211	1,941	52	20	32
Maine	1,363	194	1,169	177	64	113	1,161	119	1,042	25	11	14
Maryland	1,570	229	1,341	152	31	121	1,404	193	1,211	14	5	9
Massachusetts	4,476	639	3,837	568	172	396	3,853	440	3,413	55	27	28
Michigan	3,632	419	3,213	167	42	125	3,416	359	3,057	49	18	31
Minnesota	2,559	350	2,209	215	61	154	2,311	278	2,033	33	11	22
Mississippi	1,577	206	1,371	153	31	122	1,383	152	1,231	41	23	18
Missouri	2,700	352	2,348	547	142	405	2,118	201	1,917	35	9	26
Montana	214	74	140	74	32	42	115	28	87	25	14	11
Nebraska	579	89	490	160	27	133	397	55	342	22	7	15
Nevada												
New Hampshire	310	57	253	58	15	43	224	32	192	28	10	18



New Jersey	2, 680	476	2, 204	161	51	110	2, 480	408	2, 072	39	17	22
New Mexico	195	35	160				168	23	145	27	12	15
New York	2, 951	411	2, 540	257	108	149	2, 645	290	2, 355	49	13	36
North Carolina	1, 329	105	1, 224				1, 301	98	1, 203	28	7	21
North Dakota	796	107	689	143	29	114	624	67	557	29	11	18
Ohio	3, 345	495	2, 850	278	107	171	3, 037	371	2, 666	30	17	13
Oklahoma	5, 805	632	5, 173	332	80	252	5, 437	537	4, 900	36	15	21
Oregon	910	195	715	310	70	240	558	108	450	42	17	25
Pennsylvania	5, 648	540	5, 108	251	60	191	5, 397	480	4, 917			
Puerto Rico	3, 443	180	3, 263	1	1		3, 388	169	3, 219	54	10	44
Rhode Island	816	121	695				795	115	680	21	6	15
South Carolina	3, 285	374	2, 911	119	23	96	3, 130	330	2, 800	36	21	15
South Dakota	1, 171	147	1, 024	137	42	95	1, 008	91	917	26	14	12
Tennessee	2, 406	368	2, 038	303	73	230	2, 048	275	1, 773	55	20	35
Texas	4, 069	607	3, 462	243	86	157	3, 734	489	3, 245	92	32	60
Utah	736	133	603	133	38	95	570	77	493	33	18	15
Vermont	1, 059	145	914	168	37	131	866	101	765	25	7	18
Virginia	1, 708	234	1, 474	59	18	41	1, 609	197	1, 412	40	19	21
Washington	932	159	773	115	28	87	785	117	668	32	14	18
West Virginia	789	100	689	94	22	72	674	64	610	21	14	7
Wisconsin	820	167	653	51	16	35	742	133	609	27	18	9
Wyoming	639	80	559	166	33	133	460	43	417	13	4	9
Total	97, 526	13, 261	84, 265	10, 105	2, 663	7, 442	85, 618	9, 878	75, 740	1, 803	720	1, 083

<sup>1</sup> Consists of State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments.

## APPENDIX C

TABLE I.—*Federally recognized National Guard strength,<sup>1</sup> by type of unit and location, 30 June 1947*

Location	Aggregate	Total		Air units			Ground units			Other units <sup>1</sup>		
		Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted
Total.....	97, 526	13, 261	84, 265	10, 105	2, 663	7, 442	85, 618	9, 878	75, 740	1, 803	720	1, 082
Continental United States.....	92, 837	12, 956	79, 881	9, 951	2, 630	7, 321	81, 170	9, 631	71, 539	1, 716	695	1, 021
First Army area.....	17, 229	2, 511	14, 718	1, 777	547	1, 230	15, 133	1, 851	13, 282	319	113	206
Connecticut.....	3, 141	387	2, 754	257	73	184	2, 847	304	2, 543	37	10	27
Delaware.....	433	81	352	131	27	104	262	42	220	40	12	28
Maine.....	1, 363	194	1, 169	177	64	113	1, 161	119	1, 042	25	11	14
Massachusetts.....	4, 476	639	3, 837	568	172	396	3, 853	440	3, 413	55	27	28
New Hampshire.....	310	57	253	58	15	43	224	32	192	28	10	18
New Jersey.....	2, 680	476	2, 204	161	51	110	2, 480	408	2, 072	39	17	22
New York.....	2, 951	411	2, 540	257	108	149	2, 645	290	2, 355	49	13	36
Rhode Island.....	816	121	694	-----	-----	-----	795	115	680	21	6	15
Vermont.....	1, 059	145	914	168	37	131	866	101	765	25	7	18
Second Army area.....	16, 287	2, 104	14, 183	1, 347	401	946	14, 752	1, 602	13, 150	188	101	87
District of Columbia.....	614	142	472	272	80	192	329	59	270	13	3	10
Indiana.....	850	174	676	127	36	91	683	112	571	40	26	14
Kentucky.....	1, 763	190	1, 573	114	47	67	1, 619	126	1, 493	30	17	13
Maryland.....	1, 570	229	1, 341	152	31	121	1, 404	193	1, 211	14	5	9
Ohio.....	3, 345	495	2, 850	278	107	171	3, 037	371	2, 666	30	17	13
Pennsylvania.....	5, 648	540	5, 108	251	60	191	5, 397	480	4, 917	-----	-----	-----
Virginia.....	1, 708	234	1, 474	59	18	41	1, 609	197	1, 412	40	19	21
West Virginia.....	789	100	689	94	22	72	674	64	610	21	14	7



Third Army area .....	16, 352	2, 007	14, 345	1, 579	338	1, 241	14, 454	1, 569	12, 885	319	100	219
Alabama .....	4, 392	428	3, 964	167	39	128	4, 091	370	3, 721	134	19	115
Florida .....	1, 240	200	1, 040	86	12	74	1, 129	178	951	25	10	15
Georgia .....	2, 123	326	1, 797	751	160	591	1, 372	166	1, 206			
Mississippi .....	1, 577	206	1, 371	153	31	122	1, 383	152	1, 231	41	23	18
North Carolina .....	1, 329	105	1, 224				1, 301	98	1, 203	28	7	21
South Carolina .....	3, 285	374	2, 911	119	23	96	3, 130	330	2, 800	36	21	15
Tennessee .....	2, 406	368	2, 038	303	73	230	2, 048	275	1, 773	55	20	35
Fourth Army area .....	14, 581	1, 809	12, 772	848	225	623	13, 489	1, 489	12, 000	244	95	149
Arkansas .....	2, 212	283	1, 929	177	38	139	1, 998	229	1, 769	37	16	21
Louisiana .....	2, 300	252	2, 048	96	21	75	2, 152	211	1, 941	52	20	32
New Mexico .....	195	35	160				168	23	145	27	12	15
Oklahoma .....	5, 805	632	5, 173	332	80	252	5, 437	537	4, 900	36	15	21
Texas .....	4, 069	607	3, 462	243	86	157	3, 734	489	3, 245	92	32	60
Fifth Army area .....	20, 250	2, 956	17, 294	2, 806	703	2, 103	17, 034	2, 090	14, 944	410	163	247
Colorado .....	1, 266	253	1, 013	431	134	297	799	102	697	36	17	19
Illinois .....	3, 634	601	3, 033	268	67	201	3, 307	511	2, 796	59	23	36
Iowa .....	2, 000	313	1, 687	360	73	287	1, 587	219	1, 368	53	21	32
Kansas .....	454	78	376	161	37	124	265	31	234	28	10	18
Michigan .....	3, 632	419	3, 213	167	42	125	3, 416	359	3, 057	49	18	31
Minnesota .....	2, 559	350	2, 209	215	61	154	2, 311	278	2, 033	33	11	22
Missouri .....	2, 700	352	2, 348	547	142	405	2, 118	201	1, 917	35	9	26
Nebraska .....	579	89	490	160	27	133	397	55	342	22	7	15
North Dakota .....	796	107	689	143	29	114	624	67	557	29	11	18
South Dakota .....	1, 171	147	1, 024	137	42	95	1, 008	91	917	26	14	12
Wisconsin .....	820	167	653	51	16	35	742	133	609	27	18	9
Wyoming .....	639	80	559	166	33	133	460	43	417	13	4	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE I.—*Federally recognized National Guard strength, by type of unit and location, 30 June 1947—Continued*

Location	Aggregate	Total		Air units			Ground units			Other units <sup>1</sup>		
		Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted
Sixth Army area.....	8, 138	1, 569	6, 569	1, 594	416	1, 178	6, 308	1, 030	5, 278	236	123	113
Arizona.....	265	57	208	93	27	66	149	21	128	23	9	14
California.....	4, 305	822	3, 483	723	183	540	3, 527	600	2, 927	55	39	16
Idaho.....	776	129	647	146	38	108	604	79	525	26	12	14
Montana.....	214	74	140	47	32	42	115	28	87	25	14	11
Nevada.....												
Oregon.....	910	195	715	310	70	240	558	108	450	42	17	25
Utah.....	736	133	603	133	38	95	570	77	493	33	18	15
Washington.....	932	159	773	115	28	87	785	117	668	32	14	18
Out Continental United States <sup>3</sup> .....	4, 689	305	4, 384	154	33	121	4, 448	247	4, 201	87	25	62
Territory of Hawaii.....	1, 246	125	1, 121	153	32	121	1, 060	78	982	33	15	18
Puerto Rico.....	3, 443	180	3, 263	1	1	-----	3, 388	169	3, 219	54	10	44

<sup>1</sup> Excludes personnel on extended active duty with the Army of the United States.<sup>2</sup> Consists of State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments.<sup>3</sup> No other federally recognized National Guard strength outside the Continental United States.



TABLE II.—*Federally recognized National Guard officer strength<sup>1</sup> by arm of service and grade, 30 June 1947*

Arm or service	Aggregate	Total officers	Major general	Brigadier general	Colonel	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Captain	First lieutenant	Second lieutenant	Warrant officers
All arms and services	13, 261	12, 709	14	68	244	992	1, 431	4, 111	4, 182	1, 667	552
General officers	82	82	14	68							
Air Corps	2, 616	2, 616			25	110	242	708	1, 083	448	
Cavalry	144	414			5	26	42	147	147	47	
Coast Artillery Corps	863	863			25	66	119	299	272	82	
Field Artillery	1, 963	1, 963			31	151	247	696	654	184	
Infantry	4, 746	4, 746			110	330	458	1, 612	1, 548	688	
Adjutant Generals Department	168	168			11	31	35	39	25	27	
Chemical Corps	26	26				16	3	6	1		
Chaplains	106	106			1	23	11	64	7		
Corps of Engineers	379	379			1	34	36	132	129	47	
Finance Department	76	76			4	15	6	21	10	20	
Judge Advocate Generals Department	78	78			5	37	14	19	1	2	
Medical Department:											
Dental Corps	37	37					10	21	6		
Medical Service Corps	161	161					4	26	87	44	
Medical Corps	303	303			7	48	113	122	13		
Ordnance Department	288	288			5	36	35	86	88	38	
Quartermaster Corps	271	271			13	53	44	80	57	24	
Signal Corps	132	132			1	16	12	33	54	16	
Chief warrant officer	124										124
Warrant officer, junior grade	428										428

<sup>1</sup> Excludes personnel on extended active duty with the Army of the United States.

TABLE III.—*Federally recognized National Guard enlisted strength, by type of unit and grade,<sup>1</sup> 30 June 1947*

Type of unit	Total	M/Sgt. and 1st Sgt.	T/Sgt.	S/Sgt. and Tec. 3	Sgt. and Tec. 4	Cpl. and Tec. 5	Pfc.	Pvt.
Total.....	84, 265	3, 109	3, 333	9, 931	11, 067	11, 183	9, 415	36, 227
Air units.....	7, 442	436	460	1, 745	1, 511	1, 140	406	1, 744
Ground units.....	75, 740	2, 552	2, 757	8, 021	9, 367	9, 893	8, 947	34, 203
Other units.....	1, 083	121	116	165	189	150	62	280

<sup>1</sup> Excludes personnel on extended active duty with the Army of the United States.



TABLE IV.—*Federally recognized National Guard strength by type of unit and month,<sup>1</sup> 30 June 1947*

Month (last day)	Aggregate	Total		Air units			Ground units			Other units <sup>1</sup>		
		Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted	Total	Officers	Enlisted
1946												
June	<sup>3</sup> 44	13	31	44	13	31						
July	403	97	306	335	89	246	56	6	50	12	2	10
August	1, 297	375	922	938	292	646	160	24	136	199	59	140
September	4, 060	1, 116	2, 944	1, 688	524	1, 164	1, 953	440	1, 513	419	152	267
October	9, 423	2, 221	7, 202	2, 477	779	1, 698	6, 323	1, 202	5, 121	623	240	383
November	15, 239	3, 339	11, 900	3, 208	995	2, 213	11, 276	2, 044	9, 232	755	300	455
December	23, 580	4, 590	18, 990	3, 914	1, 164	2, 751	18, 729	3, 038	15, 691	936	388	548
1947												
January	32, 543	5, 933	26, 610	4, 840	1, 449	3, 391	26, 604	4, 033	22, 571	1, 099	451	648
February	44, 732	7, 627	37, 105	7, 657	1, 882	5, 775	35, 846	5, 230	30, 616	1, 229	515	714
March	57, 462	9, 123	48, 339	8, 651	2, 095	6, 556	47, 445	6, 434	41, 011	1, 366	594	772
April	73, 570	10, 880	62, 690	9, 354	2, 324	7, 030	62, 697	7, 915	54, 782	1, 519	641	878
May	85, 336	12, 102	73, 234	9, 743	2, 486	7, 257	73, 966	8, 943	65, 023	1, 627	673	954
June	97, 526	13, 261	84, 265	10, 105	2, 663	7, 442	85, 618	9, 878	75, 740	1, 803	720	1, 083

<sup>1</sup> Excludes personnel on extended active duty with the Army of the United States.<sup>2</sup> Consists of State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.<sup>3</sup> Units federally recognized on 30 June 1946 were as follows: 120th Fighter Squadron (SE); Utility Flight of the 120th Fighter Squadron (SE); Detachment A—240th Air Service Group (Fighter); 120th Weather Station (type A).

## APPENDIX D

## FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED NATIONAL GUARD UNITS BY STAGES, 30 APR. 1947

	Total		Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 4	
	Units	Under	Units	Under	Units	Under	Units	Under	Units	Under
Alabama	104	8	51		53	8				
Arizona	9	4	3		5	3	1	1		
Arkansas	59	21	12	1	28	12	19	8		
California	108	38	54	4	26	15	28	19		
Colorado	34	12	16		11	7	2	1	5	4
Connecticut	79	52	10	1	28	17	41	34		
Delaware	13	8			5	4	8	4		
District of Columbia	18	11	1		4	1	13	10		
Florida	34	16	16	1	8	6	10	9		
Georgia	34	18	8		12	7	14	11		
Territory of Hawaii	26	3	4		11		11	3		
Idaho	14	1	7		2		5	1		
Illinois	111	19	79	5	32	14				
Indiana	12	2	9	1	2		1	1		
Iowa	52	11	25		21	7	6	4		
Kansas	7	2					7	2		
Kentucky	37	12	10	1	12	5	15	6		
Louisiana	56	21	14		40	20	2	1		
Maine	36	6	19		11	5	6	1		
Maryland	40	11	11		27	10	2	1		
Massachusetts	120	12	89	2	22	5	9	5		
Michigan	100	39	21	2	73	32	6	5		
Minnesota	63	16	27	3	18	7	18	6		
Mississippi	34	4	18		10		6	4		
Missouri	58	37	9	1	24	17	23	17	2	2
Montana	4		3		1					
Nebraska	13	5	2		5	1	2	1	4	3
New Hampshire	11	1	11	1						
New Jersey	85	27	33		30	12	22	15		



New Mexico	2		2							
New York	88	1	88	1						
North Carolina	15		15							
North Dakota	22	4	10		11	4	1			
Ohio	85	10	43		42	10				
Oklahoma	115	27	25		25	8	65	19		
Oregon	19	4	9		4	2	6	2		
Pennsylvania	145	57	55		61	39	29	18		
Puerto Rico	35	9	7		16	6	12	3		
Rhode Island	25	8	7		10	3	8	5		
South Carolina	85	7	76	1	9	6				
South Dakota	31	10	15		10	5	6	5		
Tennessee	68	5	40	2	26	3	2			
Texas	84	15	43	2	35	12	6	1		
Utah	24	7	8		15	7	1			
Vermont	27	6	10	1	10	4	7	1		
Virginia	41	7	23		15	4	3	3		
Washington	19	2	18	1			1	1		
West Virginia	20	2	12		7	1	1	1		
Wisconsin	8		5		3					
Wyoming	19	8	8	1	3	2	8	5		
Total	2, 348	606	1, 081	32	823	331	433	234	11	9

## APPENDIX E

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR FEDERAL RECOGNITION AND ENLISTMENT RECORDS RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU PER WEEK, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Month	Enlisted men (Number)	Officers (Number)
<i>1946</i>		
30 June -----		
July -----	25	
August -----	50	
September -----	150	20
October -----	400	60
November -----	650	110
December -----	950	130
<i>1947</i>		
January -----	1, 000	375
February -----	1, 500	385
March -----	2, 100	395
April -----	3, 300	500
May -----	<sup>1</sup> 2, 900	<sup>1</sup> 355
<i>1947</i>		
30 June -----	<sup>1</sup> 2, 600	<sup>1</sup> 475

<sup>1</sup> Summer seasonal decreases.



# APPENDIX F

## NATIONAL GUARD—TROOP BASIS AND TROOP ALLOTMENTS

[State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments, Air, Ground, and Army Security Agency]

[As of 25 Sept. 1947]

### NATIONAL GUARD TROOP BASIS

Units	O	WO	EM	Aggregate
State Hq. and Hq. detachments-----	1, 533	16	2, 384	3, 933
AIR UNITS				
Hq. and Hq. Sq., Ftr. Wing-----	636	0	1, 824	2, 460
Hq., Ftr. Gp.-----	648	0	1, 008	1, 656
Hq., Lt. Bomb. Gp.-----	93	3	144	240
Hq., Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.-----	240	0	504	744
Hq., Det., Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.)-----	672	24	3, 936	4, 632
Hq. Det., Air Serv. Gp. (Lb.)-----	72	3	447	522
Engr. Avn. Bn. (Hq. and Serv. Co.)-----	72	0	796	868
Acft. Contl. Sq.-----	264	0	2, 844	3, 108
Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.)-----	288	24	4, 548	4, 860
Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale)---	348	0	4, 344	4, 692
Eng. Avn. Co.-----	48	0	1, 572	1, 620
AAF Band-----	0	12	336	348
Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.-----	72	0	1, 152	1, 224
Comm. Squadron Wing-----	72	0	984	1, 056
Radar Cal. Det.-----	108	0	312	420
Ftr. Sq.-----	2, 304	0	7, 272	9, 576
Utility Flt.-----	504	0	2, 436	2, 940
Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Det.-----	600	48	12, 096	12, 744
Wea. Sta. (type A)-----	252	0	420	672
Lt. Bomb Sq.-----	408	0	1, 392	1, 800
Air Serv. Gp. (Lb.) Det.-----	90	6	1, 668	1, 764
Total air units-----	7, 791	120	50, 035	57, 946
GROUND FORCES				
Divisions-----	21, 154	1, 208	318, 001	340, 363
Antiaircraft-----	4, 777	274	70, 251	75, 302
Armored-----	1, 504	104	18, 731	20, 339
Cavalry-----	696	45	9, 402	10, 143
Chemical-----	228	6	3, 036	3, 270
Coast Artillery-----	649	74	8, 923	9, 646
Engineers-----	995	81	15, 505	16, 581
Field Artillery-----	1, 920	108	21, 474	23, 502
Infantry (Combat Team)-----	4, 116	147	70, 833	75, 096
Medical-----	637	21	5, 222	5, 880
Military Police-----	368	16	6, 624	7, 008
Miscellaneous-----		48	1, 344	1, 392
Ordnance-----	606	92	11, 697	12, 395
Quartermaster-----	149		5, 250	5, 399
Signal-----	454	40	7, 782	8, 276
Transportation Corps-----	200	20	2, 690	2, 910
Total ground forces-----	38, 453	2, 284	576, 765	617, 502
ARMY SECURITY AGENCY-----	86		1, 629	1, 715
Grand total-----	47, 863	2, 420	630, 813	681, 096

## ALLOCATION BY STATES

State	Hq. and Hq. Dets.	Total ground	Total air	Total ASA	Aggregate
Alabama	88	10,724	1,346		12,158
Arizona	48	3,735	353		4,136
Arkansas	53	7,032	353		7,438
California	167	37,572	5,562		43,301
Colorado	56	5,141	2,326		7,523
Connecticut	89	10,604	1,020		11,713
Delaware	53	3,913	353		4,319
Dist. of Columbia	54	2,997	1,020		4,071
Florida	57	9,233	353		9,643
Georgia	89	11,396	1,883		13,368
Hawaii	55	7,340	353		7,748
Idaho	55	5,563	353		5,971
Illinois	135	35,226	2,637	395	38,393
Indiana	83	16,158	1,359		17,600
Iowa	89	11,096	1,373		12,558
Kansas	54	7,348	353		7,755
Kentucky	59	7,475	615		8,149
Louisiana	93	10,471	731		11,295
Maine	53	4,945	615		5,613
Maryland	31	9,421	353		9,805
Massachusetts	127	25,313	1,883		27,323
Michigan	113	22,738	1,834		24,685
Minnesota	88	12,377	1,359		13,824
Mississippi	57	6,578	353		6,988
Missouri	88	11,665	1,870		13,623
Montana	53	3,735	353		4,141
Nebraska	61	5,458	353		5,872
Nevada	16	544	353		913
New Hampshire	47	5,708	353		6,108
New Jersey	92	21,863	968		22,923
New Mexico	53	3,622	353		4,028
New York	175	57,119	4,536	660	62,490
North Carolina	66	12,281	758		13,105
North Dakota	51	4,169	353		4,573
Ohio	119	24,044	2,981		27,144
Oklahoma	91	13,020	968		14,079
Oregon	89	10,826	1,141		12,056
Pennsylvania	148	37,000	3,778	660	41,586
Puerto Rico	88	9,620	353		10,061
Rhode Island	57	4,771	744		5,572
South Carolina	89	11,671	353		12,113
South Dakota	53	4,268	353		4,674
Tennessee	89	13,268	968		14,325
Texas	153	27,327	2,641		30,121
Utah	54	4,197	353		4,604
Vermont	57	3,797	353		4,207
Virginia	88	11,861	353		12,302
Washington	80	10,917	1,538		12,535
West Virginia	36	5,517	353		5,906
Wisconsin	52	12,909	1,373		14,334
Wyoming	42	1,927	353		2,324
Total	3,933	617,502	57,946	1,715	681,096



## NATIONAL GUARD UNITS ALLOTTED TO THE STATES

## ALABAMA

Hq. and Hq. Det., ALA. NG.

31st Inf. Div. (in part):

31st Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

31st Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

31st Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

31st MP. Co.

731st Ord. Maint. Co.

31st QM. Co.

31st Sig. Co.

167th Inf.

200th Inf.

117th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

933d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

31st Inf. Div. Band.

226th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

711th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.) type A.

104th AAA AW Bn. (SP).

464th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).

378th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

1169th Engr. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Co.

151st Engr. Combat Bn.

1343d Engr. Combat Bn.

Hq. 117th Ftr. Gp.

117th Acft. Contl. and Wrng. Sq. (Lg. Scale).

217th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.

106th Lt. Bomb Sq.:

Utility Flight.

Det. C 206th Air Serv. Gp. (Lt. Bomb).

106th Wea. Sta. (type A).

60th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det B 217th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

160th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	88
Ground-----	10, 724
Air-----	1, 346
Total-----	12, 158

## ARIZONA

Hq. and Hq. Det. ARIZ. NG.

158th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

158th Inf.

480th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

213th Engr. Combat Co.

3666th Ord. M Maint. Co.

108th Army Band.

197th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 246th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

197th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	48
Ground.....	3, 735
Air.....	353
Total.....	4, 136

## ARKANSAS

Hq. and Hq. Det., ARK. NG.

39th Inf. Div., as follows:

39th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

153d Inf.

39th Div. Arty. Hq and Hq. Btry.

437th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

445th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

39th MP Co.

739th Ord. Maint. Co.

217th Engr. Combat Bn.

125th Med. Bn.

206th Tank Bn.

142d FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

936th FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac-dr.).

937th FA Bn. (155-mm. Gun SP).

101st Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

216th Clr. Co. (Sep.).

217th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).

218th Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).

106th Army Band.

154th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B 237th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

154th Wea. Sta. (type A).



## ARKANSAS—Continued

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	53
Ground.....	7, 032
Air.....	353
Total.....	7, 438

## CALIFORNIA

Hq. and Hq. Det. CALIF. NG.

40th Inf. Div., as follows:

40th Inf. Div. Hq.  
 40th Inf. Div. Sp. Trp. Hq.  
 40th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.  
 40th MP Co.  
 740th Ord. Maint. Co.  
 40th QM Co.  
 40th Sig. Co.  
 160th Inf.  
 223d Inf.  
 224th Inf.  
 40th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 143d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
 625th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
 980th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
 981st FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).  
 40th Cav. Rcn. Trp., Mecz.  
 578th Engr. Combat Bn.  
 115th Med. Bn.  
 40th Inf. Div. Band.

52d Inf. Div., as follows:

52d Inf. Div. Hq.  
 52d Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.  
 52d Inf. Div. Hq. Co.  
 52d MP Co.  
 752d Ord. Maint. Co.  
 52d QM Co.  
 502d Sig. Co.  
 159th Inf.  
 184th Inf.  
 185th Inf.  
 52d Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 637th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
 629th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

## CALIFORNIA—Continued

52d Inf. Div., as follows—Continued

636th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

164th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

52d Cav. Ren. Trp. Mecz.

579th Engr. Combat Bn.

126th Med. Bn.

52d Inf. Div. Band.

112th AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

114th AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

251st AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

233d AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

234th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

250th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

951st AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).

681st AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).

682d AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).

271st AAA AW Bn. (SP).

272d AAA AW Bn. (SP).

746th AAA Gun Bn, type A.

718th AAA Gun Bn, type A.

719th AAA Gun Bn, type A.

720th AAA Gun Bn, type A.

728th AAA Slt Bn, type C.

730th AAA Slt. Bn., type C.

184th AAA Opr. Det.

186th AAA Opr. Det.

199th Tank Bn.

39th Cav. Gp., Mecz., Hq. and Hq. Trp.

109th Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.

118th Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.

6th Engr. Combat Gp. Hq. and Hq. Co.

1401st Engr. Combat Bn.

1402d Engr. Combat Bn.

1405th Engr. Pon. Br. Co., Rigid Boat.

1550th Engr. Treadway Br. Co.

2890th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.

2891st Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.

161st Ord. Dep. Co.

498th Ord. Evac. Co.

3632d Ord. Maint. Co., AA.

3668th Ord. M. Maint. Co.

4375th QM Salv Rep. Co.



## CALIFORNIA—Continued

4376th QM Salv. Rep. Co.  
159th Cml. Mort. Bn.  
422d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
423d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
424th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
425th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
397th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
402d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
59th Army Band.  
93d Army Band.  
Hq. and Hq. Sq. 61st Ftr. Wing.  
561st AAF Band.  
111th Comm. Sq. Wing.  
611th Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.  
111th Radar Cal. Det.  
Hq. 161st Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.  
146th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).  
144th Acft. Contl. Sq.  
1905th Eng. Avn. Bn. Hq. Hq. and Serv. Co.  
1811th Eng. Avn. Co. (1905th Bn.).  
Hq. 144th Ftr. Gp.  
244th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.  
145th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale).  
194th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
    Utility Flight.  
    Det. A 244th Air. Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
    194th Wea. Sta. (type A).  
Hq. and Hq. Sq. 62d Ftr. Wing.  
562d AAF Band.  
112th Comm. Sq. Wing.  
615th Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.  
112th Radar Cal. Det.  
Hq. 162d Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.  
148th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale).  
147th Acft. Contl. Sq.  
149th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).  
1812th Eng. Avn. Co. (1905th Bn.).  
Hq. 146th Ftr. Gp.  
246th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.  
195th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
    Utility Flight.  
    Det. A 246th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
    195th Wea. Sta. (type A).

## CALIFORNIA—Continued

196th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B, 246th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

196th Wea. Sta. (type A).

115th Lt. Bomb Sq.:

Utility Flight.

Det. D 211th Air Serv. Gp. (Lb.).

115th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	167
Ground.....	37, 572
Air.....	5, 562
Total.....	43, 301

## COLORADO

Hq. and Hq. Det. COLO. NG.

157th Regtl. Combat Team as follows:

157th Inf.

168th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

192d Engr. Combat Co.

193d Tank Bn.

199th Engr. Combat Bn.

3650th Ord. M Maint. Co.

217th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

947th Clr. Co. (Sep.).

869th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).

928th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).

101st Army Band.

Hq. and Hq. Sq. 86th Ftr. Wing.

532d AAF Band.

109th Comm. Sq. Wing.

609th Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.

109th Radar Cal. Det.

Hq. 159th Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.

137th Acft. Contl. Sq.

138th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale).

139th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).

1809th Eng. Avn. Co. (1903d Bn.).

Hq. 140th Ftr. Gp.

240th Air. Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.



## COLORADO—Continued

120th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. A 240th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

120th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	56
Ground.....	5, 141
Air.....	2, 326
Total.....	7, 523

## CONNECTICUT

Hq. and Hq. Det., CONN. NG.

43d Inf. Div. as follows:

43d Div. Hq. (in part).

43d Div. Hq. Co.

43d MP Co.

102d Inf.

169th Inf.

192d FA Bn. (105-mm. How).

963d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

118th Med. Bn.

43d Div. Band.

103d AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

172d AAA Opr. Det.

208th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

242d AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

745th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem), type A.

211th AAA AW Bn. (SP).

283d AAA AW Bn. (Sem).

238th AAA Slt. Bn. type C.

2851st Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.

351st Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

352d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

400th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

712th Ord. Maint. Co., AA.

365th QM Salv. Rep. Co.

102d Army Band.

Hq. 103d Ftr. Gp.

203d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.

103d Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).

## CONNECTICUT—Continued

118th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. A 103d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

118th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	89
Ground.....	10,604
Air.....	1,020
Total.....	11,713

## DELAWARE

Hq. and Hq. Det. DEL. NG.

261st AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

198th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

160th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

736th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem), type A.

193d AAA Gun Bn. (Sem), type A.

945th AAA AW Bn. (Sem).

156th AAA AW Bn. (Sem).

157th AAA AW Bn. (SP).

194th AAA Slt. Bn. type C.

286th AAA Opr. Det.

1440th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.

262d Ord. Maint. Co. AA.

398th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

399th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

361st Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

287th Army Band.

142d Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 208th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

142d Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	53
Ground.....	3,913
Air.....	353
Total.....	4,319



## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hq. and Hq. Det., D. C. N. G.  
 260th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 380th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).  
 260th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.  
 340th AAA Slt. Bn., type C.  
 134th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.  
 370th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
 371st Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
 129th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
 104th Ord. Maint. Co., AA.  
 715th Trans. Trk. Co.  
 163d MP Bn.  
 171st MP Bn.  
 257th Army Band.  
 Hq. 113th Ftr. Gp.  
 213th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.), Hq. Det.  
 113th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).  
 121st Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. A 213th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     121st Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	54
Ground-----	2, 997
Air-----	1, 020
Total-----	4, 071

## FLORIDA

Hq. and Hq. Det., FLA. NG.  
 48th Inf. Div., as follows:  
     48th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).  
     748th Ord. Maint. Co.  
     48th QM Co.  
     48th Div. Arty. Hq. (in part).  
     124th Inf.  
     149th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     202d Med. Bn.

## FLORIDA—Continued

51st Inf. Div., as follows:

51st Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

211th Inf.

51st Div. Arty. Hq. (in part).

116th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

51st Inf. Div. Band.

227th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

712th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

692d AAA AW Bn. (SP).

379th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

265th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det., Sep.

982d CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).

983d CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).

984th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).

183d Army Band.

159th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 217th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

159th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	57
Ground-----	9, 233
Air-----	353
Total-----	9, 643

## GEORGIA

Hq. and Hq. Det., GA. NG.

48th Inf. Div., as follows:

48th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

48th Inf. Div. Hq. and Hq. Co.

48th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

48th MP Co.

48th Sig. Co.

121st Inf.

122d Inf.

48th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry. (in part).

118th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

230th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

179th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).



## GEORGIA—Continued

48th Inf. Div., as follows—Continued

48th Cav. Rcn. Trp., Mecz.

560th Engr. Combat Bn.

48th Inf. Div. Band.

108th AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

178th AAA Opr. Det.

214th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

101st AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

950th AAA AW Bn. (SP).

250th AAA Slt. Bn., type C.

2841st Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.

201st Ord. M Maint. Co.

380th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

381st Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

420th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

190th Tank Bn.

Hq. and Hq. Sq., 54th Ftr. Wing.

530th AAF Band.

104th Comm. Sq. Wing.

604th Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.

104th Radar Cal. Det.

Hq. 154th Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.

116th Acft. Contl. Sq.

1804th Eng. Avn. Co. (Sep.).

Hq. 116th Ftr. Gp.

216th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.

128th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. A 216th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

128th Wea. Sta. (type A).

158th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 216th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

158th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	89
Ground.....	11, 396
Air.....	1, 883
Total.....	13, 368

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Hq. and Hq. Det., T. H. NG.

298th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

298th Inf.

483d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

227th Engr. Combat Co.

299th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

299th Inf.

487th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

230th Engr. Combat Co.

613th Ord. M Maint. Co.

110th Army Band.

111th Army Band.

199th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 199th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

199th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Streng<sup>h</sup>*

Headquarters-----	55
Ground-----	7, 340
Air-----	353
<hr/>	
Total-----	7, 748

## IDAHO

Hq. and Hq. Det., IDA. NG.

183d Regtl. Combat Team as follows:

183d Inf.

148th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

133d Engr. Combat Co.

116th Engr. Combat Co.

116th Ord. M Maint. Co.

200th Tank Bn.

116th Cav. Rcn. Sq.

45th Army Band.

25th Army Band.

190th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 242d Air Sv. Gp. (Ftr.).

190th Wea. Sta. (type A).



## IDAHO—Continued

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	55
Ground.....	5, 563
Air.....	353
Total.....	5, 971

## ILLINOIS

Hq. and Hq. Det., ILL. NG.

33d Inf. Div., as follows:

33d Inf. Div. Hq.

33d Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

33d Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

33d MP Co.

733d Ord. Maint. Co.

33d QM Co.

33d Sig. Co.

228th Inf.\*

132d Inf.

131st Inf.

33d Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

122d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

210th FA Bn (155-mm. How.).

124th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

208th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

33d Cav. Ren. Trp. Mecz.

108th Engr. Combat Bn.

108th Med. Bn.

33d Inf. Div. Band.

44th Inf. Div. as follows:

44th Inf. Div. Hq.

44th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps Hq.

44th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

44th MP Co.

744th Ord. Maint. Co.

44th QM Co.

44th Sig. Co.

129th Inf.

123d Inf.

130th Inf.

44th Civ. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

## ILLINOIS—Continued

## 44th Inf. Div. as follows—Continued

209th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
223d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
123d FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).  
233d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
44th Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.  
135th Engr. Combat Bn.  
203d Med. Bn.  
44th Inf. Div. Band.

## 178th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

178th Inf.  
184th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
1698th Engr. Combat Co.  
184th Med. Coll. Co.

109th AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

202d AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

229th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

242d AAA Slt. Bn., type C.

396th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).

693d AAA AW Bn. (SP).

698th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

768th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

179th AAA Opr. Det.

106th Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.

2845th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.

154th AGF Band.

172d MP Bn.

32d Ord. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

3625th Ord. Maint. Co., AA.

3637th Ord. M Auto. Maint. Co.

108th Ord. M Maint. Co.

198th Trans. Trk. Bn., Hq. and Hq. Det.

3563d Trans. Trk. Co.

3564th Trans. Trk. Co.

725th Trans. Trk. Co.

199th Trans. Trk. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

4392d Trans. Trk. Co.

4393d Trans. Trk. Co.

623d QM Gp. Hq. and Hq. Det.

713th QM Rhd. Co.

4290th QM Salv. Rep. Co.



## ILLINOIS—Continued

714th QM Rhd. Co.  
 4294th QM Salv. Rep. Co.  
 384th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
 385th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
 386th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
 Hq. and Hq. Sq., 66th Ftr. Wing.  
 566th AAF Band.  
 106th Comm. Sq. Wing.  
 106th Radar Cal. Det.  
 606th Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.  
 Hq. 156th Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.  
 126th Acft. Contl. Sq.  
 1903d Eng. Avn. Bn. (Hq., Hq. and Serv. Co.).  
 Hq 126th Lt. Bomb. Gp.  
 226th Air Serv. Gp. (LB) Hq. Det.  
 108th Lt. Bomb Sq.  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. A 226th Air Serv. Gp. (LB).  
     108th Wea. Sta. (Type A).  
 168th Lt. Bomb Sq.:  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. B 226th Air Serv. Gp. (LB).  
     168th Wea. Sta. (type A).  
 169th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. B 231st Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     169th Wea. Sta. (type A).  
 170th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. C 231st Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     170th Wea. Sta. (type A).  
 6th Radio Sq. Mbl.  
 11th Radio Security Sec.  
 12th Radio Security Sec.

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	135
Ground.....	35, 226
Air.....	2, 637
ASA.....	395
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>38, 393</b>

## INDIANA

Hq. and Hq. Det., IND. NG.

38th Inf. Div., as follows:

38th Inf. Div. Hq.

38th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

38th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

38th MP Co.

738th Ord. Maint. Co.

38th QM Co.

38th Sig. Co.

151st Inf.

152d Inf.

293d Inf.

38th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

139th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

163d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

524th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

150th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

38th Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.

113th Engr. Combat Bn.

113th Med. Bn.

38th Inf. Div. Band.

184th Tank Bn.

9th FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

989th FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac-dr.).

638th FA Bn. (155-mm. Gun, SP).

299th FA Armd. Bn.

224th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

934th Clr. Co. (Sep.).

856th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).

915th Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).

3658th Ord. M Maint. Co.

414th QM Salv. Rep. Co.

188th Sig. Bn. Sep.

Hq. 122d Ftr. Gp.

122d Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale).

222d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.

113th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. A, 222d Air. Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

113th Wea. Sta. (type A).



## INDIANA—Continued

163d Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B, 222d Air. Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

163d Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	83
Ground.....	16, 158
Air.....	1, 359
Total.....	17, 600

## IOWA

Hq. and Hq. Det., IOWA NG.

34th Inf. Div., as follows:

34th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

34th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

34th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

34th MP Co.

34th Sig. Co.

133d Inf.

168th Inf.

34th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

554th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

556th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

185th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

34th Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.

109th Med. Bn.

34th Inf. Div. Band.

634th Tank Bn.

113th Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.

100th Engr. Combat Bn.

194th FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac-dr.).

3655th Ord. M Maint. Co.

3657th Ord. M Maint. Co.

Hq. 132d Ftr. Gp.

133d Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).

Hq. Det. 232d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

124th Fighter Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. A, 232d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

124th Wea. Sta. (type A).

## IOWA—Continued

174th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B, 232d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.)

174th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	89
Ground.....	11, 096
Air.....	1, 373
Total.....	12, 558

## KANSAS

Hq. and Hq. Det, KANS. NG.

35th Inf Div., as follows:

35th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

137th Inf.

35th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

154th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

127th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

635th Tank Bn.

195th FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

130th FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

997th FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac-dr.).

195th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

161st Armd FA Bn.

130th Armd FA Bn.

225th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

939th Clr. Co. (Sep.).

861st Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).

920th Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).

174th MP Bn.

110th Ord. M. Maint. Co.

42d Army Band.

127th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 240th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

127th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	54
Ground.....	7, 348
Air.....	353
Total.....	7, 755



## KENTUCKY

Hq. and Hq. Det. KY. NG.

149th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

149th Inf.

441st FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

149th Engr. Combat Co.

138th FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

623d FA Bn. (105-mm. How. Trk-dr.).

138th FA Bn. (105-mm. How. Trk-dr.).

198th FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac-dr.).

452d FA Bn. (155-mm. How. SP).

192d Tank Bn.

201st Engr. Combat Bn.

138th Med. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Det.

198th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

199th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

935th Clr. Co. (Sep.).

936th Clr. Co. (Sep.).

857th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).

858th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).

916th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).

917th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).

113th Ord. M. Maint. Co.

413th Ord. Tank Maint. Co.

718th Trans Trk. Co.

202d Army Band.

Hq. 123d Ftr. Gp.

223d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.), Hq. Det.

165th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. 223d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

165th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	59
Ground.....	7, 475
Air.....	615
Total.....	8, 149

## LOUISIANA

Hq. and Hq. Det., LA. NG.

39th Inf. Div., as follows:

39th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

39th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

39th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

39th Sig. Co.

39th QM Co.

39th Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.

156th Inf.

199th Inf.

141st FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

935th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

39th Inf. Div. Band.

204th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

769th AAA Gun. Bn. (Sem), type A.

105th AAA AW Bn. (Sem).

527th AAA Slt. Bn. type C.

2850th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.

391st Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

392d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

411th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

3628th Ord. Maint. Co, AA.

773d Tank Bn.

3671st Ord. M Maint. Co.

135th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale).

122d Lt. Bomb. Sq.

Utility Flight.

Det. C 211th Air Serv. Gp. (LB).

122d Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	93
Ground.....	10, 471
Air.....	731
Total.....	11, 295

## MAINE

Hq. and Hq. Det., MAINE NG.

103d Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

103d Inf.

152d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

136th Engr. Combat Co.



## MAINE—Continued

240th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 703d AAA Gun. Bn. (Sem.), type A.  
 314th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).  
 354th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
 3620th Ord. Maint. Co., AA.  
 195th Army Band.  
 Hq. 101st Ftr. Gp.  
 201st Air. Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.  
 132d Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
   Utility Flight.  
   Det. A 201st Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
   132d Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	35
Ground.....	4, 945
Air.....	615
Total.....	5, 613

## MARYLAND

Hq. and Hq. Det., MD. NG.  
 29th Inf. Div., as follows:  
   29th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).  
   29th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.  
   29th Inf. Div. Hq. Co. (in part).  
   29th MP Co.  
   729th Ord. Maint. Co.  
   29th QM Co.  
   115th Inf.  
   175th Inf.  
   29th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry. (in part).  
   110th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
   224th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
   121st Engr. Combat Bn.  
   104th Med. Bn.  
   29th Inf. Div. Band.  
 702d AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.  
 253d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
 231st Trans. Truck Bn., Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 147th Trans. Truck Co.  
 726th Trans. Truck Co.  
 224th QM Salv. Rep. Co., Mbl.

## MARYLAND—Continued

104th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B 213th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

104th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	31
Ground.....	9, 421
Air.....	353
<hr/>	
Total.....	9, 805

## MASSACHUSETTS

Hq. and Hq. Det., MASS. NG.

26th Inf. Div., as follows:

26th Inf. Div. Hq.

26th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

26th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

26th MP Co.

726th Ord. Maint. Co.

26th QM Co.

26th Sig. Co.

101st Inf.

104th Inf.

181st Inf.

26th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

101st FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

211th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

102d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

180th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

26th Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.

101st Engr. Combat Bn.

114th Med. Bn.

26th Inf. Div. Band.

182d Regtl. Combat Team as follows:

182d Inf.

212th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

379th Engr. Combat Co.

104th AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

173d AAA Oprs. Det.

211th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

220th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

772d AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.) Type A.



## MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

704th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.) Type A.  
747th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).  
685th AAA AW Bn. (SP).  
324th AAA Slt. Bn., type C.  
2852d Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.  
355th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
356th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
357th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
241st CA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
146th CA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
187th CA Bn., Hq. and Hq. Det.  
608th CA Bn., Hq. and Hq. Det.  
241st CA Bn., Hq. and Hq. Det.  
609th CA Bn., Hq. and Hq. Det.  
610th CA Bn., Hq. and Hq. Det.  
884th CA Btry. (16-inch).  
885th CA Btry. (16-inch).  
919th CA Btry. (12-inch).  
920th CA Btry. (12-inch).  
936th CA Btry. (6-inch).  
937th CA Btry. (6-inch).  
939th CA Btry. (6-inch).  
940th CA Btry. (6-inch).  
973d CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
974th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
975th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
976th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
849th CA Btry., Mine (HD).  
211th Mecz. Cav. Rcn. Sq.  
626th FA Bn. (155-mm. How., SP).  
177th Tank Bn.  
153d Cml. Mort. Bn.  
1034th Engr. Combat Bn.  
368th QM Salv. Rep. Co.  
187th Sig. Bn., Sep.  
101st Ord. M. Maint. Co.  
86th Army Band.  
Hq. and Hq. Sq., 67th Ftr. Wing.  
567th AAF. Band.  
101st Comm. Sq. Wing.  
601st Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.  
101st Radar Cal. Det.

## MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Hq. 151st Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.

101st Acft Contl. Sq.

1801st Eng. Avn. Co. (1901st Bn.).

Hq. 102d Ftr. Gp.

202d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.

101st Ftr. Sq. (SE.):

Utility Flight.

Det. A 202d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

101st Wea. Sta. (type A).

131st Ftr. Sq. (SE.):

Utility Flight.

Det. B 202d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

131st Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	127
Ground.....	25, 313
Air.....	1, 883
<hr/>	
Total.....	27, 323

## MICHIGAN

Hq. and Hq. Det. MICH. NG.

46th Inf. Div., as follows:

46th Inf. Div. Hq.

46th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

46th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

46th MP. Co.

746th Ord. Maint. Co.

46th QM. Co.

46th Sig. Co.

125th Inf.

126th Inf.

425th Inf.

46th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

177th FA. Bn. (105-mm. How.).

119th FA. Bn. (105-mm. How.).

943d FA. Bn. (105-mm. How.).

182d FA. Bn. (155-mm. How.).

46th Cav. Ren. Trp. Mecz.

107th Engr. Combat Bn.

107th Med. Bn.

46th Inf. Div. Band.



## MICHIGAN—Continued

110th AAA. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
180th AAA. Opr. Det.  
210th AAA. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
230th AAA. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
94th AAA. Gun. Bn. (Sem.), type A (one 120-mm.).  
714th AAA. Gun. Bn. (Sem.), type A (one 90-mm.).  
694th AAA. AW. Bn. (SP.).  
695th AAA. AW. Bn. (SP.).  
593d AAA. AW. Bn. (Sem.).  
300th AAA. Slt. Bn., type C.  
2846th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.  
387th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
388th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
389th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
3627th Ord. Maint. Co. AA.  
188th Tank Bn.  
156th Cml. Mort. Bn.  
1279th Engr. Combat Bn.  
1437th Engr. Treadway Bridge Co.  
119th FA. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
VIII Corps Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
448th FA. Obsn. Bn.  
978th FA. Bn. (155-mm. Gun, SP.).  
979th FA. Bn. (155-mm. Gun, SP.).  
227th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
938th Clr. Co. (Sep.).  
860th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).  
919th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).  
173d MP. Bn.  
179th MP. Bn.  
107th Ord. M. Maint. Co.  
3676th Ord. Tank. Maint. Co.  
719th Trans. Trk. Co.  
171st QM. Salv. Rep. Co.  
184th Sig. L Cons. Bn.  
190th Sig. Bn., Sep.  
Hq. 127th Ftr. Gp.  
127th Acft. Contl and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale).  
1806th Eng. Avn. Co. (1903d Bn.)  
227th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.

## MICHIGAN--Continued

171st Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. A 227th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

171st Wea. Sta. (type A).

172d Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B 227th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

172d Wea. Sta. (type A).

107th Lt. Bomb Sq.:

Utility Flight.

Det. C 226th Air Serv. Gp. (LB).

107th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	113
Ground.....	22, 738
Air.....	1, 834
Total.....	24, 685

## MINNESOTA

Hq. and Hq. Det., MINN. NG.

47th Inf. Div., as follows:

47th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

47th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

47th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

47th MP Co.

747th Ord Maint. Co.

47th QM Co.

47th Sig. Co.

135th Inf.

136th Inf.

47th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

125th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

175th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

151st FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

47th Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.

682d Engr. Combat Bn.

204th Med. Bn.

47th Inf. Div. Band.

216th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

598th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

256th AAA AW Bn. (SP).



## MINNESOTA—Continued

257th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).  
 723d Ord. Maint. Co., AA.  
 390th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
 194th Tank Bn.  
 228th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 940th Clr. Co. (Sep.).  
 862d Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.)  
 921st Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).  
 3080th QM Salv. Rep. Co.  
 Hq. 133d Ftr. Gp.  
 132d Acft Contl. and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale).  
 233d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.  
 109th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. A 233d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     109th Wea. Sta. (type A).  
 179th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. C 233d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     179th Wea. Sta (type A):

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	88
Ground-----	12, 377
Air-----	1, 359
Total-----	13, 824

## MISSISSIPPI

Hq. and Hq. Det. MISS. NG.  
 31st Inf. Div., as follows:  
     31st Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).  
     155th Inf.  
     932d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     114th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).  
     31st Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
     31st Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.  
     106th Engr. Combat Bn.  
     106th Med. Bn.  
 631st FA Bn. (155-mm. How., SP).  
 198th Tank Bn.  
 213th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 932d Clr. Co. (Sep.).

## MISSISSIPPI—Continued

854th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).  
 913th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).  
 3656th Ord. M. Maint. Co.  
 41st Army Band.  
 153d Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. A 217th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     153d Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	57
Ground.....	6, 578
Air.....	353
Total.....	6, 988

## MISSOURI

Hq. and Hq. Det., MO. NG.  
 35th Inf. Div. (in part) as follows:  
     35th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).  
     35th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.  
     35th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.  
     35th MP Co.  
     735th Ord. Maint. Co.  
     35th QM Co.  
     35th Sig. Co.  
     138th Inf.  
     140th Inf.  
     35th Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.  
     110th Engr. Combat Bn.  
     205th Med. Bn.  
     128th FA. Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     129th FA. Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     35th Inf. Div. Band.  
 196th Tank Bn.  
 108th Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.  
 242d Engr. Combat Bn.  
 1438th Engr. Treadway Bridge Co.  
 229th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 942d Clr. Co. (Sep.).  
 864th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).  
 923d Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).  
 175th MP Bn.  
 3677th Ord. Tank. Maint. Co.



## MISSOURI—Continued

Hq. and Hq. Sq. 71st Ftr. Wing.  
 571st AAF Band.  
 107th Comm. Sq. Wing.  
 607th Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.  
 107th Radar Cal. Det.  
 Hq. 157th Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.  
 131st Acft. Contl. Sq.  
 1807th Eng. Avn. Co. (1903d Bn.).  
 Hq. 131st Ftr. Gp.  
 231st Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.  
 110th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. A 231st Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     110th Wea. Sta. (type A).  
 180th Lt. bomb. Sq.:  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. D, 226th Air Serv. Gp. (LB).  
     180th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	88
Ground.....	11, 665
Air.....	1, 870
Total.....	13, 623

## MONTANA

Hq. and Hq. Det., MONT. NG.  
 163d Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:  
     163d Inf.  
     443d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     210th Engr. Combat Co.  
 3669th Ord. M Maint. Co.  
 46th Army Band.  
 186th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. C 227th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     186th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	53
Ground.....	3, 735
Air.....	353
Total.....	4, 141

## NEBRASKA

Hq. and Hq. Det., NEBR. NG.

34th Inf. Div., as follows:

34th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

734th Ord. Maint. Co.

34th QM Co.

134th Inf.

568th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

128th Engr. Combat Bn.

195th Tank Bn.

110th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

941st Clr. Co. (Sep.).

863d Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).

922d Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).

3667th Ord. M Maint. Co.

111th Trans. Trk. Co.<sup>1</sup>

43d Army Band.

134th Army Band.

173d Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 222d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

173d Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	61
Ground-----	<sup>1</sup> 5, 458
Air-----	353
Total-----	<sup>1</sup> 5, 872

## NEVADA

Hq. and Hq. Det., NEV. NG.

421st AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

428th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

47th Army Band.

192d Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B 244th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

192d Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	16
Ground-----	544
Air-----	353
Total-----	913

<sup>1</sup> Tentative.



## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hq. and Hq. Det., N. H. NG.  
 195th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:  
   195th Inf.  
   172d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
   141st Engr. Combat Co.  
 197th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 744th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.  
 210th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).  
 358th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
 281st CA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 237th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 941st CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 886th CA Btry. (16-inch).  
 954th CA Btry. (6-inch).  
 978th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
 979th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
 850th CA Btry., Mine (HD).  
 3643d Ord. M Maint. Co.  
 281st Army Band.  
 39th Army Band.  
 133d Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
   Utility Flight.  
   Det. B 201st Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
   133d Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	47
Ground.....	5, 708
Air.....	353
Total.....	6, 108

## NEW JERSEY

Hq. and Hq. Det., N. J. NG.  
 50th Armd. Div., as follows:  
   50th Armd. Div. Hq.  
   50th Armd. Div. Hq. Co.  
   50th Cav. Ren. Sq. Mecz.  
   50th Armd. Sig. Co.  
   50th Armd. Div. Combat Comd. A, Hq. and Hq. Co.  
   50th Armd. Div. Combat Comd. B, Hq. and Hq. Co.  
   50th Armd. Div. Res. Comd. Hq.  
   113th Tank Bn.

## NEW JERSEY—Continued

## 50th Armd. Div., as follows—Continued

114th Tank Bn.

215th Tank Bn.

113th Armd. Inf. Bn.

114th Armd. Inf. Bn.

215th Armd. Inf. Bn.

50th Armd. Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

165th Armd. FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

228th Armd. FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

199th Armd. FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

50th Armd. Div. Tns. Hq. and Hq. Co.

50th Armd. Ord. Maint. Bn.

50th Armd. Med. Bn.

50th Armd. Engr. Bn.

50th Armd. Div. MP Platoon.

50th Armd. Div. Band.

## 214th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

214th Inf.

188th Engr. Combat Co.

157th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

254th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

372d AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

310th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.)

311th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.)

309th AAA AW Bn. (SP)

122d AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

308th AAA Slt. Bn, type C.

112th FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

102d Cav. Gp., Mecz.

102d Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.

117th Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.

104th Engr. Combat Gp. Hq. and Hq. Co.

104th Engr. Combat Bn.

184th Engr. Pon. Br. Co., Rigid Boat.

1407th Engr. Treadway Br. Co.

1408th Engr. Treadway Br. Co.

2853d Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.

695th Armd. FA Bn.

696th Armd. FA Bn.

119th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

929th Clr. Co. (Sep.).

851st Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.)

910th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.)



## NEW JERSEY—Continued

161st MP Bn.  
 30th Ord. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 358th Ord. Heavy Auto Maint. Co.  
 3616th Ord. Maint. Co., AA.  
 119th Ord. M Maint. Co.  
 3675th Ord. Tank Maint. Co.  
 156th Trans. Trk. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 141st Trans. Trk. Co.  
 143d Trans. Trk. Co.  
 371st QM Salv. Rep. Co.  
 104th Sig. Bn., Sep.  
 644th Tank Bn.  
 662d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
 663d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
 612th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
 63d Army Band.  
 Hq. 108th Ftr. Gp.  
 208th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.  
 119th Ftr. Sq. (SE).  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. B 208th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.)  
     119th Wea. Sta. (type A).  
 141st Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. A 208th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     141st Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	92
Ground.....	21, 863
Air.....	968
Total.....	22, 923

## NEW MEXICO

Hq. and Hq. Det., N. MEX. NG.  
 111th AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 181st AAA Opns. Det.  
 200th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 515th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 716th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.  
 717th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.  
 697th AAA AW Bn. (SP).  
 804th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).

## NEW MEXICO—Continued

726th AAA Slt. Bn., type C.  
 2889th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mobile.  
 394th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
 395th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
 396th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
 3630th Ord. Maint. Co., AA.  
 3631st Ord. Maint. Co., AA.  
 3663d Ord. M Maint. Co.  
 720th Trans. Trk. Co.  
 44th Army Band.  
 188th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. C 228th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     188th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	53
Ground.....	3, 622
Air.....	353
Total.....	4, 028

## NEW YORK

Hq. and Hq. Det., N. Y. NG.  
 27th Inf. Div., as follows:  
     27th Inf. Div. Hq.  
     27th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.  
     27th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.  
     27th MP Co.  
     727th Ord. Maint. Co.  
     27th QM Co.  
     27th Sig Co.  
     105th Inf.  
     108th Inf.  
     174th Inf.  
     27th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
     249th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     170th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     156th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     106th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).  
     27th Cav. Ren. Trp, Mecz.  
     152d Engr. Combat Bn.  
     134th Med. Bn.  
     27th Inf Div. Band.



## NEW YORK—Continued

42d Inf. Div., as follows:

42d Inf. Div. Hq.

42d Inf. Div., Hq. Co.

42d Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

42d Cav. Rcn. Trp, Mecz.

42d QM Co.

742d Ord Maint Co

42d MP Co.

42d Sig Co.

71st Inf.

106th Inf.

165th Inf.

42d Div. Arty Hq. and Hq. Btry.

104th FA Bn. (105-mm. How. Trk.-dr.).

105th FA Bn. (105-mm. How. Trk.-dr.)

226th FA Bn (105-mm. How. Trk.-dr.).

258th FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac.-dr.).

102d Engr. Combat Bn.

102d Med. Bn.

42d Inf. Div. Band.

107th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

107th Inf.

991st FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

187th Engr. Combat Co.

102d AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

105th AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

102d AAA Opns Det.

105th AAA Opns Det.

207th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

209th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

212th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

223d AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

369th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

72d AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

771st AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

773d AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A—120-mm.

369th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

706th AAA Gun Bn (Sem.), type A.

715th AAA Gun Bn (Sem. ), type A.

870th AAA AW Bn. (SP).

898th AAA AW Bn (SP).

687th AAA AW Bn. (SP).

## NEW YORK—Continued

7th AAA AW Bn (Sem.).  
102d AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).  
212th AAA AW Bn (Sem.).  
412th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).  
679th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).  
245th AAA Slt. Bn., Type C.  
336th AAA Slt. Bn., Type C.  
2855th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.  
2856th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.  
3617th Ord. Maint. Co., AA.  
3618th Ord. Maint. Co., AA.  
3619th Ord. Maint. Co., AA.  
3629th Ord Maint. Co. AA.  
364th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
365th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
366th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.  
367th Sig. Radar Maint Unit, type F.  
368th Sig. Radar Maint Unit, type C.  
369th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
421st Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
244th CA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
245th CA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
192d CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
289th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
259th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
611th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
612th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
889th CA Btry. (16-inch gun).  
890th CA Btry. (16-inch gun).  
904th CA Btry. (16-inch gun).  
905th CA Btry. (16-inch gun).  
922d CA Btry. (12-inch gun).  
923d CA Btry. (12-inch gun).  
952d CA Btry. (6-inch gun).  
953d CA Btry. (6-inch gun).  
985th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
986th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
987th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
988th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
812th CA Btry. Mine (HD).  
171st Armd. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Co.



## NEW YORK—Continued

24th Armd. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Co.  
116th Tank Bn.  
180th Tank Bn.  
801st Tank Bn.  
802d Tank Bn.  
627th Tank Bn.  
101st Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.  
782d Cml. Mort. Bn.  
3d Engr. Combat Gp. Hq. and Hq. Co.  
1037th Engr. Combat Bn.  
1040th Engr. Combat Bn.  
1045th Engr. Combat Bn.  
1406th Engr. Treadway Bridge Co.  
II Corps Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
187th FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
187th FA Obsn. Bn.  
955th FA Bn. (155-mm How. Trac.-dr.).  
953d FA Bn (105-mm. How. Trk.-dr.).  
71st Med. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
72d Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
71st Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
150th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
394th Clr. Co. (Sep.).  
621st Clr. Co. (Sep.).  
622d Clr. Co. (Sep.).  
644th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).  
645th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).  
461st Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).  
466th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).  
645th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).  
646th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).  
101st MP Bn.  
162d MP Bn.  
176th MP Bn.  
102d Ord. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
29th Ord. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
31st Ord. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
152d Ord. Dep. Co.  
153d Ord. Dep. Co.  
491st Ord. Evac. Co.  
499th Ord. Heavy Auto Maint. Co.

## NEW YORK—Continued

719th Ord. Heavy Maint. Co.  
3633d Ord. M Auto Maint. Co.  
3634th Ord. M Auto Maint. Co.  
3635th Ord. M Auto Maint. Co.  
3636th Ord. M Auto Maint. Co.  
102d Ord. M Maint. Co.  
3644th Ord. M Maint. Co.  
3645th Ord. M Maint. Co.  
3646th Ord. M Maint. Co.  
3673d Ord. Tank Maint Co.  
102d Qm Gp. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
148th Trans. Trk. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
149th Trans. Trk. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
701st QM Rhd. Co.  
702d QM Rhd. Co.  
703d QM Rhd. Co.  
704th QM Rhd. Co.  
705th QM Rhd. Co.  
148th Trans. Trk. Co.  
149th Trans. Trk. Co.  
374th Trans. Trk. Co.  
717th Trans. Trk. Co.  
4238th QM Salv. Rep. Co.  
4239th QM Salv Rep. Co.  
289th QM Gas Supply Co.  
161st Sig. L Const. Bn.  
162d Sig. L Const. Bn.  
101st Sig. Bn., Sep.  
191st Sig. Bn., Sep.  
199th Army Band.  
89th Army Band.  
113th Sig. Serv. Co. (RI), Corps.  
117th Sig. Serv. Co. (RI), Corps.  
115th Sig. Serv. Co. (Radio Security).  
Hq. and Hq. Sq. 52d Ftr. Wing.  
552d AAF Band.  
102d Comm. Sq. Wing.  
602d Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.  
102d Radar Cal. Det.  
Hq. 152d Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.



## NEW YORK—Continued

108th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).

106th Acft. Contl. Sq.

107th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale).

1901st Eng. Avn. Bn. Hq., Hq. and Serv. Co.

1802d Eng. Avn. Co. (1901st Bn.).

Hq. 106th Lt. Bomb Gp.

206th Air Serv. Gp. (LB), Hq. Det.

Hq. 107th Ftr. Gp.

207th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.

102d Lt. Bomb Sq.:

Utility Flight.

Det. A 206th Air Serv. Gp. (LB).

102d Wea. Sta. (type A).

114th Lt. Bomb Sq.:

Utility Flight.

Det. B 206th Air Serv. Gp. (LB).

114th Wea. Sta. (type A).

136th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. A 207th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

136th Wea. Sta. (type A).

137th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B 207th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

137th Wea. Sta. (Type A).

138th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 207th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

138th Wea. Sta. (type A).

139th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 202nd Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

139th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	175
Ground-----	57, 119
ASA-----	660
Air-----	4, 536
<hr/>	
Total-----	62, 490

## NORTH CAROLINA

Hq and Hq Det N. C. N. G.

30th Inf. Div. (in part) as follows:

30th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

30th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps Hq.

30th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

30th Sig. Co.

120th Inf.

119th Inf.

113th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

112th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

30th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry. (part).

252d AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

150th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.) type A.

677th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).

725th AAA Slt. Bn. type C.

2842d Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.

382d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

426th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

427th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

3624th Ord. Maint. Co., AA.

378th Engr Combat Bn.

196th FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry., Mtz.

252d FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry., Mtz.

XXXIX Corps Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

449th Fa Obsn. Bn.

690th FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac.-dr.).

540th FA Bn. (155-mm. Gun, Trac.-dr.).

505th FA Bn. (155-mm Gun. SP).

167th MP Bn.

94th Army Band.

118th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).

156th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 218th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

156th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	66
Ground-----	12, 281
Air-----	758
Total-----	13, 105



## NORTH DAKOTA

Hq. and Hq. Det. N. DAK. NG.  
 47th Inf. Div., as follows:  
     47th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).  
     164th Inf.  
     188th FA Bn (105-mm. How.).  
 231st Engr. Combat Bn.  
 3662d Ord. M. Maint. Co.  
 294th Army Band.  
 178th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. B 233rd Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
 178th Wea. Sta. (type A):

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	51
Ground-----	4, 169
Air-----	353
Total-----	4, 573

## OHIO

Hq. and Hq. Det., OHIO NG.  
 37th Inf. Div., as follows:  
     37th Inf. Div. Hq.  
     37th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.  
     37th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.  
     37th MP Co.  
     737th Ord. Maint. Co.  
     37th QM Co.  
     37th Sig. Co.  
     145th Inf.  
     147th Inf.  
     148th Inf.  
     37th Div. Arty. Hq and Hq. Btry.  
     134th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     135th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     140th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     136th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).  
     37th Cav. Ren. Trp., Mez.  
     112th Engr. Combat Bn.  
     112th Med. Bn.  
     37th Inf. Div. Band.

## OHIO—Continued

166th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

166th Inf.

174th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

191st Engr. Combat Co.

371st AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

182d AAA Gun Bn., Sem., type A.

183d AAA AW Bn. (SP).

188th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

107th Armd. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Co.

637th Tank Bn.

185th Tank Bn.

107th Mecz. Cav. Ren. Sq.

37th Cml. Mort. Bn.

254th Engr. Combat Bn.

1428th Engr. Treadway Bridge Co.

987th Armd. FA Bn.

212th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

685th Med. Clr. Co., Sep.

385th Med. Coll. Co., Sep.

151st Med. Mtr. Amb. Co., Sep.

50th Ord. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Det.

37th Ord. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

38th Ord. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

500th Ord. Dep. Co.

357th Ord. Heavy Maint. Co.

3640th Ord. M Auto Maint. Co.

3641st Ord. M Auto Maint. Co.

112th Ord. M Maint. Co.

3660th Ord. M Maint. Co.

3661st Ord. M Maint. Co.

112th Trans. Trk. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

706th QM Rhd. Co.

707th QM Rhd. Co.

708th QM Rhd. Co.

3582d Trans. Trk. Co.

3583d Trans. Trk. Co.

3584th Trans. Trk. Co.

372d QM Salv. Rep Co.

193d Sig. Bn., Sep.

122d Army Band.

Hq. and Hq. Sq., 55th Ftr. Wing.

555th AAF Band.



## OHIO—Continued

105th Comm. Sq. Wing.  
 605th Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.  
 105th Radar Cal. Det.  
 155th Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp. Hq.  
 121st Acft. Contl. Sq.  
 123rd Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).  
 1805th Eng. Avn. Co. (1902d Bn.).  
 Hq. 121st Ftr. Gp.  
 221st Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.  
 166th Ftr. Sq. (SE.):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. C 221st Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     166th Wea. Sta. (type A).  
 162d Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. A 221st Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     162d Wea. Sta. (type A).  
 164th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. B 221st Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     164th Wea. Sta. (type A):  
 112th Lt. Bomb Sq.:  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. D 206th Air Serv. Gp. (LB).  
     112th Wea. Sta. (type A):

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	119
Ground.....	24, 044
Air.....	2, 981
Total.....	27, 144

## OKLAHOMA

Hq. and Hq. Det., OKLA. NG.

45th Inf. Div., as follows:

45th Inf. Div. Hq.  
 45th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.  
 45th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.  
 45th MP Co.  
 700th Ord. Maint. Co.  
 45th QM Co.  
 45th Sig. Co.

## OKLAHOMA—Continued

179th Inf.  
 180th Inf.  
 279th Inf.  
 45th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 160th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
 158th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
 171st FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
 189th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).  
 45th Cav. Rcn. Trp., Mecz.  
 120th Engr. Combat Bn.  
 120th Med. Bn.  
 45th Inf. Div. Band.  
 1439th Engr. Treadway Bridge Co.  
 Hq. 137th Ftr. Gp.  
 237th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.), Hq. Det.  
 125th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. A 237th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     125th Wea. Sta. (type A).  
 185th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. C 237th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     185th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	91
Ground.....	13, 020
Air.....	968
Total.....	14, 079

## OREGON

Hq. and Hq. Det., ORE. NG.  
 41st Inf. Div. (in part) as follows:  
     41st Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).  
     162d Inf.  
     186th Inf.  
     218th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     965th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     162d Engr. Combat Bn.  
 237th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 683d AAA AW Bn., (Sem.).



## OREGON—Continued

41st Inf. Div., as follows—Continued

675th AAA AW Bn. (Sp).

722d AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

732d AAA Slt Bn., type C.

2896th Engr. Slt. Maint Team, Mbl.

406th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

407th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

419th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

247th CA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

249th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

171st CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

962d CA Btry. (6-inch).

963d CA Btry. (6-inch).

872d CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).

873d CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).

640th CA Btry, Mine (HD).

3670th Ord. M Maint. Co.

234th Army Band.

Hq. 142d Ftr. Gp.

1810th Eng. Avn. Co. (1905th Bn.).

142d Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale).

242d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.

123d Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. A 242d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

123d Wea Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	89
Ground.....	10, 826
Air.....	1, 141
Total.....	12, 056

## PENNSYLVANIA

Hq. and Hq. Det., PA NG

28th Inf. Div., as follows:

28th Inf. Div. Hq.

28th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

28th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

28th Div. MP Co.

728th Ord. Maint. Co.

28th QM Co.

28th Sig. Co.

## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

28th Inf. Div., as follows—Continued

109th Inf.

110th Inf.

112th Inf.

28th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

107th FA. Bn. (105-mm. How.).

109th FA. Bn. (105-mm. How.).

229th FA. Bn. (105-mm. How.).

108th FA. Bn. (155-mm. How.)

28th Cav. Rcn. Trp., Mecz.

103d Engr. Combat Bn.

103d Med. Bn.

28th Inf. Div. Band.

111th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

111th Inf.

166th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

144th Engr. Combat Co.

51st AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

151st AAA Opr. Det.

118th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

213th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

218th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Brty.

73d AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

707th AAA Gun Bn.), type A.

708th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

709th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

688th AAA AW Bn. (SP.).

689th AAA AW Bn. (SP.).

690th AAA AW Bn. (Sp.).

899th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).

416th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).

337th AAA Slt. Bn., type C.

724th AAA Slt. Bn., type C.

3622d Ord. Maint. Co., AA

3623 Ord. Maint. Co., AA

372d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

373d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

374th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

375th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

376th Sig. Radar Maint Unit, type F.

393d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

2863d Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.



## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

2864th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.  
181st Tank Bn.  
628th Tank Bn.  
629th Tank Bn.  
172d Armd Gp. Hq. and Hq. Co.  
104th Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.  
152d Cml. Mort. Bn.  
68th Engr. Combat Gp. Hq. and Hq. Co.  
644th Engr. Combat Bn.  
645th Engr. Combat Bn.  
674th Engr. Pon. Bridge Co., Rigid Boat.  
675th Engr. Treadway Bridge Co.  
X Corps, FA Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
193d FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
190th FA Gp. Hq. & Hq. Btry.  
176th Armd. FA Bn.  
967th Am967th Armd. FA Bn.  
688th FA Bn. (105-mm. How. Trk.-dr.).  
200th FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac.-dr.).  
805th FA Bn. (155-mm. Gun, SP.).  
235th FA Obsn. Bn.  
83d. Med. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
206th Med. Bn. Hq. and Ha. Det.  
207th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
930th Clr. Co. (Sep.).  
931st Clr. Co. (Sep.).  
852d Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).  
853d Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).  
911st Mrt. Amb. Co. (Sep.).  
912th Mrt. Amb. Co. (Sep.).  
164th MP Bn.  
165th MP Bn.  
177th MP Bn.  
33d-Ord. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
180th Ord. Dep. Co.  
3638th Ord. M. Maint. Co., Auto.  
3639th Ord. M. Maint. Co., Auto.  
103d Ord. M. Maint. Co.  
3651st Ord. M. Maint. Co.  
3652d Ord. M. Maint. Co.  
3653d Ord. M. Maint. Co.  
3654th Ord. M. Maint. Co.

## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

3674th Ord. Tank. Maint. Co.  
 32d QM Gp. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 154th Trans. Trk. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 167th Trans. Trk. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 709th QM Rhd. Co.  
 710th QM Rhd. Co.  
 710th QM Rhd. Co.  
 711th QM Rhd. Co.  
 712th QM Rhd. Co.  
 131st Trans. Trk. Co.  
 121st Trans. Trk. Co.  
 721st Trans. Trk. Co.  
 722d Trans. Trk. Co.  
 723d Trans. Trk. Co.  
 4248th QM Salv. Rep. Co.  
 4249th QM Salv. Rep. Co.  
 185th Sig. L. Cons. Bn.  
 186th Sig. Bn., Sep.  
 196th Sig. Bn., Sep.  
 243d Army Band.  
 276th Army Band.  
 128th Sig. Sv. Co. (Radio Security).  
 129th Sig. Sv. Co. (RI), Corps.  
 130th Sig. Sv. Co. (RI), Corps.  
 Hq. and Hq. Sq. 53d Ftr. Wing.  
 553d AAF Band.  
 103d Comm. Sq. Wing.  
 603d Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.  
 103d Radar Cal. Det.  
 Hq. 153d Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.  
 111th Acft. Contl. Sq.  
 112th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale).  
 1902d Eng. Avn. Bn. (Hq., Hq. and Serv. Co.).  
 1803d Eng. Avn. Co. (1902d Bn.).  
 Hq. 111th Lt. Bomb Gp.  
 211th Air Serv. Gp. (LB), Hq. Det.  
 Hq. 112th Ftr. Gp.  
 212th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.), Hq. Det.  
 103d Lt. Bomb Sq.:  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. A 211th Air Serv. Gp. (LB).  
     103d Wea. Sta. (type A).



## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

## 117th Lt. Bomb Sq.:

Utility Flight.

Det. B 211th Air Serv. Gp. (LB).

117th Wea. Sta. (type A).

## 146th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. A 212th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

146th Wea. Sta. (type A).

## 147th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B 212th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

147th Wea. Sta. (type A).

## 148th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 212th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

148th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*\*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	148
Ground.....	37,000
Air.....	3,778
ASA.....	660
Total.....	41,586

## PUERTO RICO

Hq. and Hq. Det., P. R. NG.

295th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

295th Inf.

162d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

215th Engr. Combat Co.

296th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

296th Inf.

482d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

225th Engr. Combat Co.

253d AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

123d AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

201st AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).

253d AAA Slt. Bn., type C.

2897th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team, Mbl.

408th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

409th Sig. Radar Maint Unit, type F.

401st Sig. Radar Maint Unit, type F.

## PUERTO RICO—Continued

3678th Ord. Maint. Co., AA.  
 353d FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac.-dr.).  
 248th Army Band.  
 198th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
   Utility Flight.  
   Det. C 198th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
   198th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	88
Ground.....	9, 620
Air.....	353
Total.....	10, 061

## RHODE ISLAND

Hq. and Hq. Det., R. I. NG.  
 43d Inf. Div., as follows:  
   43d Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).  
   43d Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.  
   743d Ord. Maint. Co.  
   43d QM Co.  
   43d Sig. Co.  
   43d Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
   103d FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac.-dr.).  
   43d Cav. Rcn. Trp., Mecz.  
   118th Engr. Combat Bn.  
 243d AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 243d AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).  
 705th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.  
 359th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.  
 221st CA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 404th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 188th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 189th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 887th CA Btry. (16-inch).  
 888th CA Btry. (16-inch).  
 927th CA Btry. (8-inch).  
 942d CA Btry. (6-inch).  
 943d CA Btry. (6-inch).  
 944th CA Btry. (6-inch).  
 945th CA Btry. (6-inch).



## RHODE ISLAND—Continued

980th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
 981st CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).  
 801st CA Btry., Mine (HD).  
 169th FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac.-dr.).  
 88th Army Band.  
 102d Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Lg. Scale).  
 152d Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
   Utility Flight.  
   Det. B 203d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
   152d Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	57
Ground.....	4, 771
Air.....	744
Total.....	5, 572

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Hq. and Hq. Det., S. C. NG.  
 51st Inf. Div. (in part) as follows:  
   51st Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).  
   51st Inf. Div. Hq. Co.  
   51st Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.  
   51st MP Co.  
   751st Ord. Maint. Co.  
   51st QM Co.  
   51st Sig. Co.  
   51st Cav. Rcn. Trps., Mecz.  
   118th Inf.  
   218th Inf.  
   51st Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry. (in part).  
   178th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
   296th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
   248th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).  
   122d Engr. Combat Bn.  
   201st Med. Bn.  
 228th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 713th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.  
 107th AAA AW Bn. (SP).  
 678th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).  
 383d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

## SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

263d CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det., Sep.

248th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).

249th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).

966th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).

3649th Ord. M Maint. Co.

95th Army Band.

246th Army Band.

157th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B 216th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

157th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	89
Ground.....	11, 671
Air.....	353
Total.....	12, 113

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Hq. and Hq. Det., S. DAK. NG.

196th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

196th Inf.

147th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

200th Engr. Combat Co.

109th Engr. Combat Bn.

216th Ord. M Maint. Co.

147th Army Band.

175th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 232d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

175th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	53
Ground.....	4, 268
Air.....	353
Total.....	4, 674



## TENNESSEE

Hq. and Hq. Det., TENN. NG.

30th Inf. Div. (in part) as follows:

30th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

30th MP Co.

730th Ord. Maint. Co.

30th QM Co.

117th Inf.

30th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry. (in part).

115th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

181st FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

30th Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.

105th Engr. Combat Bn.

105th Med. Bn.

30th Inf. Div. Band.

173d Armd. Gp. Hq. and Hq. Co.

183d Tank Bn.

775th Tank Bn.

765th Tank Bn.

194th Engr. Combat Bn.

2998th Engr. Treadway Bridge Co.

196th FA Bn. (105-mm. How. Trk.-dr.).

215th Med. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

933d Clr. Co. (Sep.).

855th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).

914th Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).

168th MP Bn.

105th Ord. M Maint. Co.

961st Ord. M. Maint. Co.

568th Ord. Tank Maint. Co.

278th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

278th Inf.

191st FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

190th Engr. Combat Co.

129th Army Band.

Hq. 118th Ftr. Gp.

218th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.), Hq. Det.

105th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. A, 218th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

105th Wea. Sta. (type A).

## TENNESSEE—Continued

155th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B, 218th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

155th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	89
Ground.....	13, 268
Air.....	968
Total.....	14, 325

## TEXAS

Hq. and Hq. Det., TEX. NG.

36th Inf. Div., as follows:

36th Inf. Div. Hq.

36th Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

36th Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

36th MP Co.

736th Ord. Maint. Co.

36th QM Co.

36th Sig. Co.

141st Inf.

142d Inf.

143d Inf.

36th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

131st FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

132d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

133d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

155th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

36th Cav. Ren. Trp. Mecz.

111th Engr. Combat Bn.

111th Med. Bn.

36th Div. Band.

49th Armd. Div., as follows:

49th Armd. Div. Hq.

49th Armd. Div. Hq. Co.

49th Cav. Ren. Sq.

49th Armd. Sig. Co.

49th Armd. Div. Combat Comd. A, Hq. and Hq. Co.

49th Armd. Div. Combat Comd. B, Hq. and Hq. Co.

49th Armd. Div. Res. Comd.

145th Tank Bn.



## TEXAS—Continued

49th Armd. Div., as follows—Continued

- 146th Tank Bn.
- 147th Tank Bn.
- 145th Armd. Inf. Bn.
- 146th Armd. Inf. Bn.
- 147th Armd. Inf. Bn.
- 49th Armd. Div. Arty., Hq. and Hq. Btry.
- 645th Armd. FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).
- 646th Armd. FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).
- 647th Armd. FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).
- 49th Div. Trains (Armd.), Hq. and Hq. Co.
- 749th Armd. Ord. Maint. Bn.
- 117th Armd. Med. Bn.
- 386th Armd. Engr. Bn.
- 49th Armd. MP. Platoon.
- 49th Armd. Div. Band.
- 696th AAA Bn. AW, SP.
- 270th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Btry., Sep.
- 924th CA Btry. (12-inch).
- 956th CA Btry. (6-inch).
- 948th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).
- 56th Cav. Gp., Hq. and Hq. Trp., Mecz.
- 112th Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.
- 124th Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.
- 176th Engr. Combat Bn.
- 1549th Engr. Treadway Bridge Co.
- 8th FA Gp., H. and Hq. Btry., Mtz.
- XLI Corps Arty., Hq. and Hq. Btry., Mtz.
- 474th FA Obsn. Bn.
- 239th FA Bn. (105-mm. How. Trk-dr.).
- 961st FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac-dr.).
- 95th Med. Gp., Hq. and Hq. Det.
- 210th Med. Bn., Hq. and Hq. Det.
- 211th Med. Bn., Hq. and Hq. Det.
- 944th Clr. Co. (Sep.).
- 945th Clr. Co. (Sep.).
- 866th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).
- 867th Med. Coll. Co. (Sep.).
- 925th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).
- 926th Med. Mtr. Amb. Co. (Sep.).
- 485th Ord. Evac. Co.
- 111th Ord. M. Maint. Co.

## TEXAS—Continued

4305th QM Salv. Rep. Co.  
 4307th QM Salv. Rep. Co.  
 65th Army Band.  
 Hq. and Hq. Sq., 63d Ftr. Wing.  
 531st AAF Band.  
 108th Comm. Sq. Wing.  
 608th Sig. Lt. Constr. Co., Avn.  
 108th Radar Cal. Det.  
 Hq. 158th Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.  
 136th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).  
 134th Acft. Contl. Sq.  
 1808th Eng. Avn. Co. (Sep.).  
 Hq. 136th Ftr. Gp.  
 236th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.  
 11th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. B 236th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     111th Wea. Sta. (type A).  
 181st Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. A 236th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     181st Wea. Sta. (type A).  
 182d Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. C 236th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     182d Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	153
Ground.....	27, 327
Air.....	2, 641
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30, 121</b>

## UTAH

Hq. and Hq. Det. UTAH NG.  
 115th Engr. Combat Gp. Hq. and Hq. Co.  
 115th Engr. Combat Bn.  
 1334th Engr. Combat Bn.  
 1457th Engr. Combat Bn.  
 XLIII Corps Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.



## UTAH—Continued

145th FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 22d FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.  
 213th Armd FA Bn.  
 204th Bn. (155-mm. Gun, SP).  
 145th FA Bn. (155-mm. Gun, Trac.-dr.).  
 22d FA Bn. (155-mm. How., Trac.-dr.).  
 653d FA Obsn. Bn.  
 23d Army Band.  
 115th Ord. M Maint Co.  
 191st Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. C 244th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     191st Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	54
Ground-----	4, 197
Air-----	353
Total-----	4, 604

## VERMONT

Hq. and Hq. Det., VT NG.  
 43d Inf. Div., as follows:  
     43d Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).  
     172d Inf.  
     206th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
 294th Ord M Maint. Co.  
 4637th Trans. Trk. Co.  
 4638th Trans. Trk. Co.  
 40th Army Band.  
 134th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. C. 201st Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     134th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	57
Ground-----	3, 797
Air-----	353
Total-----	4, 207

## VIRGINIA

Hq. and Hq. Det. VA. NG.

29th Inf. Div., as follows:

29th Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

29th Sig. Co.

116th Inf.

29th Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry. (part).

111th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

227th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

29th Cav. Ren. Trp., Mecz.

29th Inf. Div. Hq. Co. (in part).

176th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:

176th Inf.

442d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

189th Engr. Combat Co.

107th AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

177th AAA Opns. Det.

224th AAA Gp Hq. and Hq. Bty.

710th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.), type A.

691st AAA AW Bn. (SP).

418th AAA AW Bn. (Sem).

377th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

246th CA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

613th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

616th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

617th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

907th CA Btry. (16-inch).

908th CA Btry. (16-inch).

909th CA Btry. (16-inch).

246th CA Btry. (6-inch).

247th CA Btry. (6-inch).

955th CA Btry. (6-inch).

989th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).

990th CA Btry. (90-mm. AMTB).

628th CA Btry., Mine (HD).

560th FA Bn. (155-mm. How. Trac.-dr.).

3647th Ord. M Maint. Co.

412th QM Salv. Rep. Co.

90th Army Band.

221st Army Band.

149th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. C 213th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

149th Wea. Sta. (type A).



## VIRGINIA—Continued

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	88
Ground.....	11, 861
Air.....	353
Total.....	12, 302

## WASHINGTON

Hq. and Hq. Det., Wash. N. G.

41st. Inf. Div. Hq. (in part) as follows:

41st Inf. Div. Hq. (in part).

41st Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

41st Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

41st MP Co.

41st QM Co.

41st Sig. Co.

741st Ord. Maint. Co.

161st Inf. \*

41st Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

167th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

146th FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

116th Med. Bn.

41st Cav. Rcn. Trp, Mecz.

41st Inf. Div. Band.

115th AAA Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

115th AAA Opr. Det.

205th AAA GP. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

236th AAA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

770th AAA Gun Bn (Sem.), type A.

420th AAA Gun Bn. (Sem.) type A.

700th AAA AW Bn. (SP).

530th AAA AW Bn. (Sem.).

240th AAA Slt. Bn., type C.

2895th Engr. Slt. Maint. Team., Mbl.

403d Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

404th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type F.

405th Sig. Radar Maint. Unit, type C.

248th CA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

524th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

525th CA Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.

916th CA Btry. (16-inch).

964th CA Btry. (6-inch).

965th CA Btry (6-inch).

## WASHINGTON—Continued

874th CA Btry (90-mm. AMTB).  
 875th CA Btry (90-mm. AMTB).  
 803d Tank Bn.  
 652d Armd. FA Bn.  
 565th FA Bn. (155-mm. Gun, SP).  
 66th FA Gp. Hq. Btry.  
 4292d QM Salv. Rep. Co.  
 Hq. and Hq. Sq., 60th Ftr. Wing.  
 560th AAF Band.  
 110th Comm. Sq. Wing.  
 610th Sig. Lt. Constr. Co. Avn.  
 110th Radar Cal. Det.  
 Hq. 160th Acft. Contl. and Warning Gp.  
 141st Acft. Contl. Sq.  
 143d Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).  
 116th Ftr. Sq. (SE):  
     Utility Flight.  
     Det. B 242d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).  
     116th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	80
Ground-----	10, 917
Air-----	1, 538
Total-----	<hr/> 12, 535

## WEST VIRGINIA

Hq. and Hq. Det., W. Va. NG.  
 150th Regtl. Combat Team, as follows:  
     150th Inf.  
     468th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).  
     193d Engr. Combat Co.  
 201st FA Bn. (155-mm. How., SP).  
 197th Tank Bn.  
 1092d Engr. Combat Bn.  
 126th Trans. Trk. Bn. Hq. and Hq. Det.  
 480th Trans. Trk. Co. (Trp.).  
 254th Trans. Trk. Co. (Trp.).  
 3664th Ord. M Maint. Co.  
 249th Army Band.



## WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

167th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B 223d Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

167th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters-----	36
Ground-----	5, 517
Air-----	353
<hr/>	
Total-----	5, 906

## WISCONSIN

Hq. and Hq. Det., WIS. NG.

32d. Inf. Div., as follows:

32d Inf. Div. Hq.

32d Inf. Div. Sp. Trps. Hq.

32d Inf. Div. Hq. Co.

32d Inf. Div. MP Co.

732d Ord. Maint. Co.

32d QM Co.

32d Sig. Co.

127th Inf.

128th Inf.

426th Inf.

32d Div. Arty. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

120th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

126th FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

173d FA Bn. (105-mm. How.).

121st FA Bn. (155-mm. How.).

32d Cav. Rcn. Trp., Mecz.

724th Engr. Combat Bn.

135th Med. Bn.

32d Inf. Div. Band.

Hq. 128th Ftr. Gp.

128th Acft. Contl. and Warning Sq. (Fwd.).

228th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.) Hq. Det.

126th Ftr. Sq. (SE).

Utility Flight.

Det. A 228th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

126th Wea. Sta. (type A).

## WISCONSIN—Continued

176th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B 228th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

176th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	52
Ground.....	12, 909
Air.....	1, 373
Total.....	14, 334

## WYOMING

Hq. and Hq. Det., WYO. NG.

197th FA Gp. Hq. and Hq. Btry.

115th Cav. Ren. Sq., Mecz.

141st Tank Bn.

300th Armd. Fa Bn.

67th Army Band.

960th Ord. M Maint. Co.

187th Ftr. Sq. (SE):

Utility Flight.

Det. B 240th Air Serv. Gp. (Ftr.).

187th Wea. Sta. (type A).

*Ultimate Aggregate National Guard Strength*

Headquarters.....	42
Ground.....	927
Air.....	353
Total.....	2, 324



## APPENDIX G

### NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONAL UNITS OR ORGANIZATIONS AWARDED DECORATIONS BY COBELLIGERENT FOREIGN NATIONS

[Provisional Government of the French Republic—Charles, Prince of Belgium,  
Regent of the Kingdom]

[Data compiled by the Decorations and Awards Branch, Office of The Adjutant  
General]

Unit of organization	Citation
26TH DIVISION—MASSACHUSETTS	
Hq. and Hq. Co., 26th Div.	<p><b>BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE</b>, awarded under Decree No. 2509, dated 17 June 1946, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:</p> <p>"The 26th Infantry Division of the United States Army, operating in the U. S. Army, crossed the Belgian border in the neighborhood of Arlon and Bastogne between 20 Dec. 1944 and 26 Jan. 1945, during the German offensive of the Ardennes. In spite of the tenacity of the enemy defense and the difficulties of the ground, in order to diminish the pressure made by the enemy forces on the vital center of communications of Bastogne, the Division attacked with success. It then continued its attack and forced the German forces to withdraw from Belgian soil in that sector."</p>
26th Rcn. Trp. (Mecz.).	
101st Engr. Combat Bn.	
101st Inf. Regt.	
104th Inf. Regt.	
114th Med. Bn.	
Hq. and Hq. Btry., 26th Div. Arty.:	
101st FA Bn. (105-How.)	
102d FA Bn. (105-How.)	
180th FA Bn. (155-How.)	
Hq. and Hq. Co., Sp. Trps., 26th Div.	<p>(For prior citation for the French Croix de Guerre with Gilt Star, see General Orders No. 11, War Department, 1924.)</p> <p><b>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM</b>, awarded under Decision No. 1286, dated 3 Nov. 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A valiant Regiment, already cited during the war of 1914-18. It was the decisive element in the attack launched by the 27th Infantry Division from 8 Nov. to 11 Dec. 1944, in Lorraine. During a night attack on 8 Nov. 1944, the 104th Infantry Regiment broke through a long line of resistance toward Vic-Sur-Seille. Regardless of enemy reinforcements, it took Benestroff on 19 Nov. 1944. The next day, after heavy fighting it took Hill 334, a heavy point in the enemy system of defense, and</p>
26th QM Co.	
39th Sig. Co. <sup>1</sup>	
726th Ord. Light Maint Co.	
104th Inf. Regt.	

See footnotes at end of table.

NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONAL UNITS OR ORGANIZATIONS AWARDED  
DECORATIONS BY COBELLIGERENT FOREIGN NATIONS—Con.

Unit or organization	Citation
	<p align="center"><b>26TH DIVISION—MASSACHUSETTS—continued</b></p> <p>forced them to evacuate this strong line of defense. It took Guebling, Schwiex, and several fortified positions on 24 Nov. 1944, after crossing several mine fields.</p> <p>"On 8 Dec. 1944, it broke a working system of the Maginot Line by taking Kalhausen, liberating the last French piece of ground occupied by the enemy in that sector. The 104th Infantry Regiment inflicted heavy losses on the enemy during these actions, including 1,428 prisoners, more than 3,000 wounded and about 700 dead."</p> <p><b>FRENCH FOURRAGERE</b> in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (1939-45), awarded under Decision No. 269, dated 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.</p>
109th Inf. Regt	<p align="center"><b>28TH DIVISION—PENNSYLVANIA</b></p> <p><b>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM</b> awarded under Decision No. 565, dated 27 Mar. 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A select Regiment which demonstrated its tactical worth and fighting spirit under all circumstances. Under command of its Chief, Col. James E. Rudder, it participated from 28 Jan. 1945 onward, in close collaboration with the French Armored formations in the operations of the siege of Colmar. During all the time of the hard engagements against a tenacious enemy, its efforts and sacrifices contributed in a great measure to the success of the maneuver which was to end 2 Feb. 1945, in the capture of Colmar, and spared the city of the consequences of street fighting. It fought side by side with the French units, and demonstrated a comradeship in all instances which gave the best example of fellowship in arms and community ideals."</p>
Hq. and Hq. Co., 29th Div. 29th Rcn. Trp. (Mecz.) 104th Med. Bn. 115th Inf. Regt. 116th Inf. Regt. 121st Engr. Combat Bn. 175th Inf. Regt. Hq. and Hq. Btry., 29th Div. Arty.: 110th FA Bn. (105-How.). 111th FA Bn. (105-How.).	<p align="center"><b>29TH DIVISION—VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND</b></p> <p><b>FRENCH CROIX de GUERRE WITH PALM</b>, awarded under Decision No. 268, dated 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A splendid unit animated by the highest military virtues. During the landing operations of 6 June 1944, it displayed extraordinary heroism. Its mission was to seize positions strongly held by an enemy determined to defend itself at any cost. This unit landed on a heavily mined beach and was subjected to violent fire from weapons of every caliber. After having seized cliffs of vital importance, it attacked and seized St. Laurent-sur-Mer.</p>



## NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONAL UNITS OR ORGANIZATIONS AWARDED DECORATIONS BY COBELLIGERENT FOREIGN NATIONS—Con.

Unit or organization	Citation
<p>Hq. and Hq. Btry., 29th Div. Arty.—Continued 224th FA Bn. (105-How.). Hq., Sp. Trps., 29th Div.: 29th QM Co. 29th Sig. Co. 729th Ord. Light Maint. Co. Band, 29th Div. MP Platoon, 29th Div. 115th Inf. Regt., 1st Bn.</p>	<p>29TH DIVISION—VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND—continued</p> <p>In spite of heavy losses in personnel and matériel, it defended the occupied ground, which covered the advance on Isigny. By seizing its assigned objectives, it contributed in a great measure to the defeat of the enemy and the liberation of France."</p>
116th Inf. Regt., 1st Bn.	<p>FRENCH CROIX de GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, dated 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A magnificent unit of unbreakable morale and possessing the finest war virtues. On the night of 10-11 July 1944, it distinguished itself splendidly in the course of the German push in the region of St. Lo. Making ready to attack St. Lo at dawn, 11 July, it was surprised in the dead of night by a powerful enemy supported by flamethrowers and numerous and effective artillery. In spite of the momentary confusion, severe losses and 3 hours of fighting, it held the ground. It pushed the enemy back, and brilliantly made a breach in the line of resistance."</p> <p>FRENCH CROIX de GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, dated 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"This Battalion is animated by the finest spirit of self-sacrifice. Engaged in the battle of Normandy, it particularly distinguished itself on 7 and 8 Aug., in the region of Vire. This unit was charged with dislodging the enemy from an important position. Despite violent barrages and severe losses sustained in ten days of uninterrupted fighting, it went into the attack at once. It succeeded in attaining its objective and maintaining its position thus protecting traffic to Vire."</p>
175th Inf. Regt., 1st Bn.	<p>FRENCH CROIX de GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, dated 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"This Battalion took part in the Channel battle. It was particularly outstanding for its courage and combat spirit during the attack on Hill 108, 17 and 18 June 1944. After having taken this strongly defended position by storm, it was successful in maintaining its position, despite savage enemy counterattacks."</p>

## NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONAL UNITS OR ORGANIZATIONS AWARDED DECORATIONS BY COBELLIGERENT FOREIGN NATIONS—Con.

Unit or organization	Citation
175th Inf. Regt., 2d Bn.	<p>29TH DIVISION—VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND—continued</p> <p>FRENCH CROIX de GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, dated 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"This Battalion is animated by the finest military qualities. It was ordered to occupy Fort Keranroux, key position defending the City of Brest, between 12 and 16 Sept. 1944. After 5 days of uninterrupted combat, including hand-to-hand fighting, it occupied the fort and was able to maintain its position, in spite of intense artillery fire."</p>
<p>Hq. and Hq. Co., 30th Div.</p> <p>30th Ren. Trp. (Mecz.).</p> <p>105th Engr. Combat Bn.</p> <p>105th Med. Bn.</p> <p>117th Inf. Regt.</p> <p>119th Inf. Regt.</p> <p>120th Inf. Regt.</p> <p>Hq. and Hq. Btry., 30th Div. Arty.:</p> <p>113th FA Bn. (155-How.).</p> <p>118th FA Bn. (105-How.).<sup>2</sup></p> <p>197th FA Bn. (105-How.).<sup>3</sup></p> <p>230th FA Bn. (105-How.).<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Hq. and Hq. Co., Sp. Trps. 30th Div.:</p> <p>30th QM Co.</p> <p>30th Sig. Co.</p> <p>730th Ord. Light Maint. Co.</p> <p>Band, 30th Div.</p> <p>MP Platoon, 30th Div.</p>	<p>30TH DIVISION—TENNESSEE AND NORTH CAROLINA</p> <p>BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE, awarded under Decree No. 1393, dated 20 Nov. 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:</p> <p>"It displayed extraordinary heroism in the combat against the German Army from 4 to 10 Sept. 1944, while operating under the command of the XIX Corps and it supported the 2d Armored Division during its march through Belgium over Tournai, Nivelles, Waterloo, Louvain, St. Trond, and Tongres. The action assigned to the Division and its attached units in conquering resistance points of the enemy led to the liberation of that part of Belgium from the enemy forces which occupied it. A great quantity of matériel was destroyed and many enemy soldiers were put out of the fight by being killed or made prisoners."</p> <p>BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE, awarded under Decree No. 1393, dated 20 Nov. 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:</p> <p>"The 30th Infantry Division of the United States and its attached units were transferred from V to XIX Corps during the period from 17 to 21 Jan. 1945, and then to the XVIII Airborne Corps from 22 to 25 Jan. 1945. During the period in which they operated in these Corps, they defended successfully the north flank of the German penetration into the Ardennes, in the surroundings of Malmedy, Stavelot, La Cleize, Stoumont, and Trois-Ponts in Belgium. The Division and its attached units pushed back the violent and repeated attacks of the enemy and prevented the continuation of the break-through in the direction of Spa and Leieg, the conquering of which would have meant the loss of important supply installations. During the last part of this period, the Division and its attached units attacked and chased the enemy from the whole Belgian territory in its zone."</p>

See footnotes at end of table.



## NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONAL UNITS OR ORGANIZATIONS AWARDED DECORATIONS BY COBELLIGERENT FOREIGN NATIONS—Con.

Unit or organization	Citation
117th Inf. Regt.	<p>30TH DIVISION—TENNESSEE AND NORTH CAROLINA—COL.</p> <p>BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 1393, dated 20 Nov. 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.</p> <p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR, awarded under Decision No. 246, dated 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A Regiment full of dash and possessing fine maneuvering qualities. From 2 to 11 Oct. 1944, in the vicinity of Scherpenseel, it hurled itself into the attack on the Siegfried Line which was protected by firm enemy positions. Due to its skill and bravery, these positions fell, one after the other. Despite severe losses and stiff combat, including hand-to-hand encounters, the Regiment accomplished its mission brilliantly. Its actions contributed to the swift advance of the Allies into Germany."</p>
117th Inf. Regt., 1st Bn.	<p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, dated 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A magnificent Infantry Battalion with a very high morale and which possessed the finest military qualities. In the course of the German attack on Mortain, on 7 Aug. 1944, it withstood without weakening, the desperate impact of the enemy which was attempting to cut the communications between the American forces in Normandy and Brittany by trying to reach Avranches. Under an avalanche of fire which decimated the 1st Battalion, the survivors remained at their posts skillfully manipulating their antitank arms. They stopped the wave of enemy armored forces and neutralized the enemy which had penetrated into friendly lines after heavy hand-to-hand fighting."</p>
117th Inf. Regt., Cos. I and K (atchd. to 113th Cav. Gp.).	<p>BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE, awarded under Decree No. 3865, dated 28 Apr. 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:</p> <p>"By a brave maneuver, the 113th Cavalry Group, under the XIX Corps, entered into the combat sector of the VII Corps and cleared a path, while contending with the stubborn resistance of the enemy on a particularly unfavorable terrain for mechanized cavalry operations. In spite of the difficulty of the mission, the presence of 2 important obstacles, the Albert Canal and the Meuse, and of being separated from the XIX Corps, the 113th Cavalry Group, operating with bravery and confidence, cleared the east bank of the Meuse and thus made possible the construction of a bridge, its</p>

## NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONAL UNITS OR ORGANIZATIONS AWARDED DECORATIONS BY COBELLIGERENT FOREIGN NATIONS—Con.

Unit or organization	Citation
119th Inf. Regt.	<p>30TH DIVISION—TENNESSEE AND NORTH CAROLINA—CON.</p> <p>crossing by the 30th Infantry Division, and the attack which ensued toward the northeast to skirt the defensive works of the enemy on the Meuse." BELGIAN FOURRAGERE (1940), awarded under Decree No. 3865, dated 28 Apr. 1947, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom.</p> <p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 247, dated 15 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"This Regiment is inspired by the purest spirit of self-sacrifice and has very high morale. From 17 to 25 Dec. 1944, it endured, without weakening, dangerous enemy infiltrations into the region of La Gleize and of Stoumont, in Belgium. Drawn up in 2 columns, one at Stoumont, the other at Habienmont, their mission being to stop the German forces, the Regiment engaged in hard and bloody combat, succeeding in maintaining its position, thus permitting the arrival of reinforcements. As a result of a series of maneuvers, it contributed to the encirclement and destruction of the attacking forces."</p>
120th Inf. Regt., 2d Bn. and Co. K.	<p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, dated 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A spirited unit animated by the finest military qualities and with exceptional courage. It acted magnificently from 6 to 12 Aug. 1944, in the battle of Mortain, the possession of which secured the liaison between the Allied forces in Normandy and Brittany. Subjected to continual strong enemy attacks, and in spite of the encirclement, lack of provisions, medical care, and the enemy summons to surrender, it dug into the terrain and thus maintained intact, the position of the Allied armies."</p>
120th Inf. Regt., 1st Plat. and 2d Plat. Antitank Co.	<p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, dated 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A splendid unit which distinguished itself by its heroism and courage from 6 to 13 Aug. 1944 in the region of Mortain. Charged with holding a vital position, it dug into the terrain in spite of incessant attacks from the enemy, which succeeded in encircling Hill 314. Counterattacking, it destroyed 60 enemy tanks and vehicles, stopping the German infiltration, and brilliantly assured the advance of the Allied forces."</p>



## NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONAL UNITS OR ORGANIZATIONS AWARDED DECORATIONS BY COBELLIGERENT FOREIGN NATIONS—Con.

Unit or organization	Citation
933d FA Bn. (155-How.).	<p>31ST DIVISION—ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI</p> <p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decree No. 267, dated 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"This unit distinguished itself especially in the campaign of Alsace from 2 Oct. 1944 to 8 Mar. 1945. During a very hard winter campaign, made still more difficult by bad weather, it supported with all its means, the advance of the French troops. In spite of violent fire of heavy enemy artillery, it accomplished all the delicate missions which were assigned to it."</p>
Also cited with 17th FA Group as follows:	<p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER-GILT STAR, awarded under Decision No. 128 dated 22 July 1944, by General of the Army JUIN, Commanding the French Expeditionary Corps, with the following citation:</p> <p>"An exceptionally fine unit which was employed in direct support of the French troops from the latter's arrival on the Italian front. It displayed the finest qualities of endurance, energy, and daring. This group was composed of the 17th and the 933d Field Artillery Battalions. From 11 May 1944, throughout the French Expeditionary Corps offensive, it afforded speedy and generous protection of our advance elements, thus aiding them effectively in their victorious advance."</p>
<p>Hq. and Hq. Co., 34th Div.  34th Cav. Rcn. Trp. (Mecz.).  109th Engr. Combat Bn.<sup>5</sup>  109th Med. Bn.  133d Inf. Regt.  135th Inf. Regt.<sup>6</sup>  168th Inf. Regt.  Hq. and Hq. Btry., 34th Div. Arty.:  125th FA Bn. (105-How.).<sup>7</sup>  151st FA Bn. (105-How.).<sup>7</sup>  175th FA Bn. (105-How.).<sup>7</sup>  185th FA Bn. (155-How.).</p>	<p>34TH DIVISION—IOWA AND NEBRASKA</p> <p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, dated 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"An elite Division, whose loyal and efficient cooperation with the French Divisions, which began in Tunisia, was gloriously continued throughout the Italian campaign. During the operations of Belvedere, the 34th Infantry Division, despite the difficulties of the moment, displayed the most courageous actions in support of the operations of the 3d Algerian Division."</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONAL UNITS OR ORGANIZATIONS AWARDED  
DECORATIONS BY COBELLIGERENT FOREIGN NATIONS—Con.

Unit or organization	Citation
Hq. and Hq. Co., Sp. Trps., 34th Div.: 34th Counter Intel. Det. 34th QM Co. 34th Sig. Co. 734th Ord. Light Maint. Co. Band, 34th Div. MP Platoon, 34th Div.	34TH DIVISION—IOWA AND NEBRASKA—continued
134th Inf. Regt.	<p>35TH DIVISION—MISSOURI AND KANSAS</p> <p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 267, dated 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A magnificent unit which engaged in the battle of la Manche. It stood out especially because of its bravery and fighting spirit at the time of the attack on Hill 122, on 15 July 1944. After having taken this position, which was heavily fortified, mined and occupied by an enemy which was greatly superior in numbers, the 134th Infantry Regiment, exploiting its initial success, broke into St. Lo and engaged for 1 week an enemy who had resolved to resist at any cost."</p>
Hq. and Hq. Co., 36th Div. 36th Ren. Trp. (Mecz.). 111th Engr. Combat Bn. 111th Medical Bn. 141st Inf. Regt. 142d Inf. Regt. 143d Inf. Regt. Hq. and Hq. Btry., 36th Div. Arty.: 131st FA Bn. (105- How.). 132d FA Bn. (105- How.). 133d FA Bn. (105- How.). 155th FA Bn. (105- How.). Hq., Sp. Trps., 36th Div.: 36th QM Co. 36th Sig. Co. 736th Ord. Light Maint. Co.	<p>36TH DIVISION—TEXAS</p> <p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 277, dated 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"An elite unit which, from its landing in the south of France, did not cease to give proof of the highest combat valor and of the finest offensive spirit. It particularly distinguished itself from 24 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1944 in the Vosges, where it contributed in a decisive fashion to the victory in Alsace. Executing a daring maneuver, it seized by surprise attack, the pass and town of Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines, in spite of a very difficult terrain and the savage resistance of the enemy. Following up immediately, it occupied Ste-Croix-aux-Mines, Rombac-Le-Franc, and Haut-Koenigsburg, broke into the place of Alsace and seized Selestat 2 Dec. 1944, at the cost of hard fighting. This established a wide breach in the German defense system. Next, with untiring ardor and energy, and in spite of desperate counterattacks, the unit carried on daily combat, which completely broke up the de-</p>

See footnotes at end of table.



## NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONAL UNITS OR ORGANIZATIONS AWARDED DECORATIONS BY COBELLIGERENT FOREIGN NATIONS—Con.

Unit or organization	Citation
<p>Hq., Sp. Trps., 36th Div.—Continued Band, 36th Div. MP Platoon, 36th Div.</p>	<p>36TH DIVISION—TEXAS—continued</p> <p>fensive organization of the enemy. In the course of these actions, it took more than 3,000 prisoners and seized a large amount of matériel. Worthy of the finest traditions of the American Army, the Unit opened an important penetration route towards Colmar and for the 2d Army Corps, prelude to the complete liberation of French soil."</p>
<p>935th FA Bn. (4.5 in-Gun.) (atchd. to 88th Div.).</p>	<p>39TH DIVISION—LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS</p> <p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, dated 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A magnificent Division, inspired by a wonderful spirit in combat. In the battle of Garigliano and during the greater part of the offensive which led the Allied Armies to the Tuscan Appennines, in spite of heavy losses, it maintained close contact with the units of the left flank of the French Expeditionary Corps. It contributed immeasurably to the brilliant series of success which will remain the common heritage of the American and French Armies."</p>
<p>981st FA Bn. (155-Gun) (atchd. to 9th Div.).</p>	<p>40TH DIVISION—CALIFORNIA</p> <p>BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE, awarded under Decree No. 1391, dated 20 Nov. 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:</p> <p>"Operating under the command of the VII U. S. Army Corps, the 9th Infantry Division of the United States, and attached units, crossed the Belgian border and during the period from 3 to 13 Sept. 1944, defeated the German Army in a decisive manner, in the sector of Florennes-Namur-Dinant-Givet, liberating all the Belgian territory included in this zone. During that time also, the passage of the Meuse was forced at Dinant and they advanced on the Huy-Theux axis. The Division and attached units then pushed back the enemy beyond the German border to within the Siegfried fortifications."</p>
<p>Hq. and Hq. Co., 45th Div. 45th Ren. Trp. (Mecz.) 120th Engr. Combat Bn. 120th Med. Bn. 120th Med. Bn. 157th Inf. Regt.</p>	<p>45TH DIVISION—OKLAHOMA</p> <p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 843, dated 21 June 1945, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A magnificent formation whose fighting spirit and cooperation were particularly admired by the</p>

## NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONAL UNITS OR ORGANIZATIONS AWARDED DECORATIONS BY COBELLIGERENT FOREIGN NATIONS—Con.

Unit or organization	Citation
<p>179th Inf. Regt. 180th Inf. Regt. Hq. and Hq. Btry., 45th Div. Arty. 158th FA Bn. (105-How.). 160th FA Bn. (105-How.). 171st FA Bn. (105-How.). 189th FA Bn. (155-How.). Hq. and Hq. Co., Sp. Trps., 45th Div. 45th Counter Intel. Det. 45th QM Co. 45th Sig. Co. 700th Ord. Light Maint. Co. Band, 45th Div. MP Platoon, 45th Div.</p>	<p>45TH DIVISION—OKLAHOMA—continued</p> <p>units of the French Expeditionary Corps. After their entry into the line in Italy, this Division, with certain of its Infantry, played a glorious part in the victory of Acquafondata from 1 to 31 Jan. 1944."</p>
<p>179th FA Bn. (155-How.) (atchd. to 4th Armd. Div.).</p>	<p>48TH DIVISION—GEORGIA AND FLORIDA</p> <p>FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM, awarded under Decision No. 271, dated 22 July 1946, by the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, with the following citation:</p> <p>"A magnificent unit, inspired by savage energy, which has already established its reputation in Normandy. From 12 to 29 Sept. 1944, preceding the advance of the Third Army across the Moselle, it seized several key positions and inflicted extensive losses on the enemy. By its bold and aggressive action, the unit contributed in a large measure to the success of the Allied Armies, which drove the enemy out of France."</p>
<p>991st FA Bn. (155-How.) (atchd. to 3d Armd. Div.).</p>	<p>107TH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM—NEW YORK</p> <p>BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE, awarded under Decree No. 1330, dated 7 Nov. 1945, by Charles, Prince of Belgium, Regent of the Kingdom, with the following citation:</p> <p>"Operating from 3 to 13 Sept. 1944, under orders of the VII U. S. Army Corps, it constituted the advance guard of the Infantry advance in Belgium. Crossing the border in the surroundings of Mons, this Division and the attached units cleared the way through the center of Belgium to the German border, overcoming the strong enemy resistance. It forced the enemy to fall back to the Siegfried Line.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.



To be second lieutenants from June 4, 1948:

Hugh D. Adair, Jr.	Ben A. Moore, Jr.
Richard T. F. Ambrogi	Richard C. Morrow
George T. Balzer	Merrill L. Norton
Robert R. Carson	Keith O'Keefe
Leamon R. Cooke	Orlo C. Paciulli, Jr.
Robert R. Dickey III	John M. Perkins
Lucius V. diLorenzo	Robert D. Reem
Edward F. Duncan	Jack W. Robbins
Richard N. Hall 2d	Edwin M. Rudzis
Henry C. Hamilton, Jr.	Roy K. Russell
Dean B. Hansen	Richard D. Schneider
Lee R. Howard	Robert N. Smith
Charles J. Kelly	James W. Strother
Floyd M. McCurdy, Jr.	Robert G. Tobin, Jr.

When the nominations of Roger C. Bliss et al. for appointment in the Navy were announced,

On motion by Mr. Wherry, and by unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider the said nominations en bloc; and,

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the following-named persons to the offices named agreeably to their respective nominations:

#### IN THE NAVY

##### APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

To be ensigns in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

Roger C. Bliss	William J. McMordie
Leonard E. Brock	James R. Martin
Robert T. Broili	Roy D. Monnie
Ramon L. Burke	Dean O. Powell
LeRoy T. Carter	Ben R. Schmidt
Homer Fults	Robert G. Whitman
Andrew Khourie	Fred I. Woodworth, Jr.

Joseph G. Power to be lieutenant (junior grade) in the Chaplain Corps of the Navy.

To be ensigns in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy:

Herbert L. Baker	Howard D. Graessle II
Philip S. Birnbaum, Jr.	Wayne C. Hall, Jr.
Charles Blutzo	Jerry D. Harshman
John L. Dixon	Theodore R. Howell
Albert H. Gallaher	Jack H. McDonald

To be ensigns in the Nurse Corps of the Navy:

Frances J. Bombriant	Ruth L. Grass
Ruth L. Brenner	Julie E. Kell
Eleanor M. Budinsky	Helen A. Kenyon
Frances S. Czegely	Elsie M. Lovely
Helen Daroska	Elizabeth M. McLaughlin
Barbara Ellis	Virginia R. Mussen
Norma J. Geho	Cecile R. Normandin

Mary E. H. O'Brien  
 Kathleen J. O'Kane  
 Jean B. Pieczarka  
 Marie L. Rios  
 Dorothy L. Rowe  
 Margaret Russell

Sara A. Sims  
 Edith A. Smith  
 Mary R. Thames  
 Evelyn M. Vejvoda  
 Gloria J. Vesper

On motion by Mr. Wherry, and by unanimous consent, it was *Ordered*, That the President of the United States be at once advised of all confirmations of this day.

On motion by Mr. Wherry,

The Senate, at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m., took a recess in legislative session until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow, Thursday, May 27, 1948.

THURSDAY, MAY 27 (LEGISLATIVE DAY, MAY 20), 1948

(There was no executive session this day)

#### MESSAGES REFERRED

During the legislative session today, and by unanimous consent, as in open executive session, the President pro tempore referred to the appropriate committees the following messages received from the President of the United States:

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 27, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Philip C. Jessup, of New York, to be the deputy representative of the United States of America, with the rank and status of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in the Security Council of the United Nations.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 27, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Harry O. Arend, of Alaska, to be United States attorney for division numbered 4, District of Alaska. (Mr. Arend is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 9, 1948.)

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### WITHDRAWAL

The following message from the President withdrawing nomination was ordered to lie on the table:

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 27, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I withdraw the nomination sent to the Senate on January 30, 1948, of Mrs. Helen Jaeger to be postmaster at Independence, in the State of Kentucky.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.



## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

During the legislative session today, and by unanimous consent, as in open executive session, the following reports of committees were received:

Mr. Wiley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the following nominations:

The nomination of Roulhac Gewin to be United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama; and

The nomination of Raymond E. Thomason to be United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama.

Mr. Capper, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, reported favorably the nomination of Charles Franklin Brannan, of Colorado, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Millikin, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the nomination of Robert L. Shivers, of Honolulu, T. H., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 32, with headquarters at Honolulu, T. H.

Mr. Gurney, from the Committee on Armed Services, reported favorably the following nominations:

The nominations of the following retired officers for advancement on the retired list of the Navy to the rank of vice admiral:

John H. Dayton	Ferdinand L. Reichmuth
Clarence S. Kempff	William W. Smith
Charles A. Blakely	Howard F. Kingman

The nominations of Augustine A. Albanese et al. for appointment in the Navy; said nominations having been received by the Senate on May 10, 1948, and having been referred to the committee on that date.

The nominations of Robert C. Burns et al. for appointment in the Regular Marine Corps; said nominations having been received by the Senate on May 13, 1948, and having been referred to the committee on that date.

*Ordered*, That the foregoing favorably reported nominations be placed on the calendar.

FRIDAY, May 28 (LEGISLATIVE DAY, MAY 20), 1948

The Senate, at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m., proceeded to consider executive business, in open executive session, with the President pro tempore in the chair.

## MESSAGES REFERRED

The following messages this day received from the President of the United States were read and referred to the appropriate committees, as indicated:

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Henry F. Grady, of California, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to India and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Nepal, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Honorable Noble J. Johnson, of Indiana, to be an associate judge of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, vice Honorable Oscar E. Bland, resigned.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Joseph J. Hancock, of Kentucky, to be United States district judge of the Canal Zone, vice Honorable Bunk Gardner, retired.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Richard B. McEntire, of Kansas, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1953.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were received:

Mr. Vandenberg, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the following nominations:

Philip C. Jessup, of New York, to be the deputy representative of the United States of America, with rank and status of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Henry F. Grady, of California, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to India and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Nepal, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece.

Mr. White, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported favorably the nomination of Commodore Raymond Thomas McElligott, United States Coast Guard, to be a rear admiral in the Coast Guard, to rank as such from June 1, 1948.

#### CONVENTION REPORTED

Mr. White, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably Executive B, Eightieth Congress, second session, an international telecommunication convention with annexes; a final protocol to the convention; and radio regulations annexed to the convention, with appendixes, signed at Atlantic City on October 2, 1947, by the delegates of the United States of America and by delegates of certain other countries, with a written report which was printed as Executive Report No. 9, Eightieth Congress, second session.

*Ordered,* That the foregoing favorably reported nominations and convention be placed on the calendar.



## CALENDAR

The Senate proceeded to consider the calendar.

## CONFIRMATIONS—PRESIDENT NOTIFIED

When the nomination of Charles Franklin Brannan, of Colorado, to be Secretary of Agriculture, was announced,

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the above-named person to the office named agreeably to his said nomination.

When the nomination of Robert L. Shivers, of Honolulu, T. H., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 32, with headquarters at Honolulu, T. H., was announced,

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the above-named person to the office named agreeably to his said nomination.

When the nomination of Raymond E. Thomason to be United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama was announced,

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the above-named person to the office named agreeably to his said nomination.

When the nomination of Roulhac Gewin to be United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama was announced,

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the above-named person to the office named agreeably to his said nomination.

When the nominations of the following-named retired officers for advancement on the retired list of the Navy to the rank of vice admiral, in accordance with the provisions of section 414 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, were announced,

By unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider the said nominations en bloc; and,

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the following-named persons to the offices named agreeably to their respective nominations:

## IN THE NAVY

To be vice admirals on the retired list of the Navy:

John H. Dayton

Ferdinand L. Reichmuth

Clarence S. Kempff

William W. Smith

Charles A. Blakely

Howard F. Kingman

When the nominations of Augustine A. Albanese et al., for appointment in the Navy were announced,

By unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider the said nominations en bloc; and,

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the above-named persons to the offices named agreeably to their respective nominations.

(NOTE.—A complete list of the names of the persons whose nominations were today confirmed under the above resolution may be found in the Executive Proceedings of the Senate for May 10, 1948, under the caption "Messages Referred," beginning with the name of Augustine A. Albanese, which appears on p. 360 of the printed Journal.)

When the nominations of Robert C. Burns et al. for appointment in the Regular Marine Corps were announced,

By unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider the said nominations en bloc; and,

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the above-named persons to the offices named agreeably to their respective nominations.

(NOTE.—A complete list of the names of the persons whose nominations were confirmed under the above resolution may be found in the Executive Proceedings of the Senate for the 13th instant under the caption "Messages Referred," beginning with the name of Robert Burns, appearing on p. 364 of the printed Journal.)

By unanimous consent, it was

*Ordered*, That the President of the United States be at once advised of all confirmations of this day.

On motion by Mr. Cain,

The Senate, at 6 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m. as in legislative session, adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, June 1, 1948.

## TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1948

The Senate, at 6 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m., proceeded to consider executive business, in open executive session, with Acting President pro tempore (Mr. Lodge) in the chair.

### MESSAGES REFERRED

The following messages, this day received from the President of the United States, were read and referred to the appropriate committees as indicated:

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 1, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate—

The following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, from Foreign Service Officers of class 1 to Foreign Service Officers of the class of career minister:

Charles E. Bohlen, of Massachusetts.

Herbert S. Bursley, of the District of Columbia.

Richard P. Butrick, of New York.

John M. Cabot, of Massachusetts.

North Winship, of Georgia.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Foreign Relations.



THE WHITE HOUSE, June 1, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate—

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps:

Stuart M. Cohen, a citizen of Massachusetts.  
 Morris N. Jenkins, a citizen of Florida.  
 Donald A. McCartin, a citizen of Minnesota.  
 Frederic L. McGiffin, a citizen of Virginia.  
 Frank G. Peterson, a citizen of California.  
 John B. Garrett, Junior, a citizen of Texas.  
 John F. Merritt, a citizen of Texas.  
 Edward E. Smith, a citizen of Ohio.  
 Roy M. DuCharm, a citizen of Illinois.  
 Lyle H. Worster, a citizen of Maine.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Armed Services.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 1, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate—

The following-named permanent warrant officers, now serving in temporary commissioned ranks, to be permanent commissioned warrant officers in the Marine Corps, to rank with but after second lieutenants:

Reuben C. Collins  
 Charles B. Hirsch  
 Richard S. Hooker

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Armed Services.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 1, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate—

The following-named officers for appointment to the temporary grade of colonel in the Marine Corps:

Austin R. Brunelli	Edward H. Forney
Richard C. Mangrum	Samuel G. Taxis
Wayne H. Adams	Harry G. Fortune
John H. Cook, Junior	Walter T. Short

The following-named officers for appointment to the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps:

Wade M. Jackson	William M. Gilliam
Frank J. Ervin	Hector R. Migneault

The following-named officers for appointment to the temporary grade of lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps:

Harry A. Waldorf  
 Nicholas A. Sisak  
 John W. Stevens II

The following-named officers for appointment to the permanent grade of major in the Marine Corps:

Frank R. Wilkinson, Junior	James C. Short
Irving B. Hayes	Howard M. Lee
Leslie A. Gilson, Junior	Jules M. Rouse
Paul M. Smith	Fritz Stampfli
Whitman S. Bartley	George J. Brookes, Junior
Bruce E. Keith	Robert E. Johnson
Robert S. Anderson	Gordon L. Allen

The following-named officers for appointment to the permanent grade of captain in the Marine Corps:

Wallace D. Blatt	John Finn, Junior
Carl E. Schmidt	Donald S. Hopkins
Baxter R. Little	John R. Hyneman
Orlan R. Lodge	John C. Shoden
George J. Edelmann, Junior	Richard B. Smith
Louis R. Daze	

The following-named officers for appointment to the permanent grade of first lieutenant in the Marine Corps:

Donald E. Holben	Jack H. Butler
James E. Condra	Robert D. Winn
James M. Hayes	Donald E. Morin
Patrick J. Hagarty	

The following-named officer for appointment to the temporary grade of first lieutenant in the Marine Corps:

Roy L. Parker

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Armed Services.

#### WITHDRAWAL

The following message from the President withdrawing nomination was ordered to lie on the table:

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 1, 1948.*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I withdraw the nomination sent to the Senate on January 26, 1948, of Miss Gloria C. Greene to be postmaster at Ward, in the State of West Virginia.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

#### REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was received:

Mr. Langer, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, reported favorably the nomination of Wayne C. Grover, of Utah, to be Archivist of the United States.

*Ordered,* That the foregoing favorably reported nomination be placed on the calendar.

#### CALENDAR

On motion by Mr. Wherry, and by unanimous consent, it was

*Ordered,* That the Senate proceed to the consideration of the nominations appearing on today's calendar.



## CONFIRMATIONS—PRESIDENT NOTIFIED

When the nomination of Philip C. Jessup, of New York, to be deputy representative of the United States of America, with the rank and status of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in the Security Council of the United Nations was announced,

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the above-named person to the office named agreeably to his said nomination.

When the nomination of Henry F. Grady, of California, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to India and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Nepal, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece was announced,

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the above-named person to the office named agreeably to his said nomination.

When the nomination of Raymond Thomas McElligott to be a rear admiral in the Coast Guard, to rank as such from June 1, 1948, was announced,

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the above-named person to the office named agreeably to his said nomination.

On motion by Mr. Wherry, and by unanimous consent, it was

*Ordered*, That the President of the United States be at once advised of the confirmations of today.

On motion by Mr. Wherry,

The Senate, at 7 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m., took a recess as in legislative session, said recess being under an order previously entered, until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 2, 1948, at 11 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2 (LEGISLATIVE DAY, JUNE 1), 1948

The Senate, at 6 o'clock and 55 minutes, p. m., proceeded to consider executive business, in open executive session, with Mr. Ives in the chair.

## MESSAGES REFERRED

The following messages, this day received from the President of the United States, were read and referred to the appropriate committees as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 2, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate J. Klahr Huddle, of Ohio, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Burma, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as the Representative of the United States of America on the Kashmir Commission of the Security Council of the United Nations.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 2, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate—

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

John P. Gardiner, of the District of Columbia.

Peyton A. Kerr, Junior, of Virginia.

Robert C. Martindale, of California.

Charles Nelson Spinks, of California.

Carroll M. Terry, of Alabama.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

William C. Brister, of the District of Columbia.

Harry W. Johnstone, of the District of Columbia.

Maurice S. Rice, of the District of Columbia.

Robert W. Tucker, of Virginia.

Joseph A. Todd, of Mississippi.

David G. Wilson, Junior, of Oregon.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 5, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Milton Barall, of New York.

Joseph Chase, of New York.

Leon B. Poullada, of California.

Richard M. Scammon, of Illinois.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Willard Allan, of New Jersey.

Russell C. Heater, of California.

Paul R. Hughes, of California.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 2, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Herbert A. Bergson, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Attorney General, to fill an existing vacancy.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 2, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay and allowances of a vice admiral while serving under a designation in accordance with section 413 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Armed Services.



## WITHDRAWAL

The following message from the President withdrawing nomination was ordered to lie on the table:

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 2, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I withdraw the nomination sent to the Senate on May 4, 1948, of Mrs. Anne M. Bailey to be postmaster at Kingston, in the State of West Virginia.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were received:

Mr. Buck, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported favorably the nomination of Richard B. McEntire, of Kansas, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the term expiring June 5, 1953.

Mr. Gurney, from the Committee on Armed Services, reported favorably the following nominations:

The nomination of Rear Adm. George L. Russell, United States Navy, to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of 4 years;

The nominations of the following-named officers of the Army of the United States for appointment to the positions indicated under the provisions of section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

Gen. Lucius DeBignon Clay O9318, Army of the United States, to be commander in chief and military governor, United States zone, Germany, with the rank of general;

Lt. Gen. Clarence Ralph Huebner O4552, Army of the United States, to be deputy commander in chief, United States zone, Germany, and commanding general, United States Army, Europe, with the rank of lieutenant general; and

Lt. Gen. Willis Dale Crittenger O3548, Army of the United States, to be senior United States Army member of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, with the rank of lieutenant general, vice Lt. Gen. Matthew Bunker Ridgway.

The nominations of the following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be established under the provisions of title V, of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

Maj. Gen. Ray Edison Porter, Army of the United States, and Maj. Gen. John Wilson O'Daniel, Army of the United States, to be major generals in the Regular Army; and

Col. David Lewis Ruffner, United States Army, to be a brigadier general in the Regular Army of the United States.

The nominations of Maj. Brehon Burke Somervell and others for advancement on the retired list and to be placed on the retired list, United States Army, which were received and referred to the committee on May 26, 1948, and which appear in full in the Executive Proceedings of the Senate for that day, under the caption "Messages Referred," beginning with the name of Maj. Gen. Brehon Burke Somervell on page 400 of the printed Journal.

## TREATY CALENDAR CONSIDERED

The Senate proceeded to consider the Treaty Calendar.

## GENERAL STATEMENT BY MR. VANDENBERG

Preceding consideration of the individual treaties on the Treaty Calendar, Mr. Vandenberg made a brief general statement concerning those treaties appearing on today's calendar, upon which present consideration was desired.

## INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONVENTION

On motion by Mr. Vandenberg, and by unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the Whole, Executive B, Eightieth Congress, second session, the international telecommunications convention, with annexes; a final protocol to the convention; and radio regulations annexed to the convention, with appendixes; signed at Atlantic City on October 2, 1947, by the delegates of the United States of America and the delegates of certain other countries.

The convention was read the second time and, no amendment being proposed,

The convention was reported to the Senate.

The question was on advising and consenting to the convention.

Pending debate, Mr. Vandenberg addressed the Senate.

The resolution of ratification recommended by the committee was read as follows:

*"Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive B, Eightieth Congress, second session, the international telecommunications convention, with annexes; a final protocol to the convention; and radio regulations annexed to the convention, with appendixes; signed at Atlantic City on October 2, 1947, by the delegates of the United States of America and by delegates of certain other countries."*

There being no amendment or reservation,

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution of ratification, and the question of agreeing thereto was determined in the affirmative, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring.

So the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the said treaty without amendment or reservation.

On motion by Mr. Vandenberg, and by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider Executive J, Eightieth Congress, first session, the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of China, together with a protocol thereto, signed at Nanking on November 4, 1946.

The treaty and protocol were read the second time and, no amendment being proposed,

The treaty and protocol were reported to the Senate.

The question was on advising and consenting to the treaty and protocol.

Pending debate,

Messrs. Vandenberg and Thomas of Utah addressed the Senate.



The following resolution of ratification with a reservation, which had been recommended by the Committee, was read:

*"Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),* That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive J, Eightieth Congress, first session, the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of China, together with a protocol thereto, signed at Nanking on November 4, 1946, subject to the following reservation:

"The Government of the United States of America does not accept section 5 (c) of the protocol relating to protection against translations of literary and artistic works, and with the understanding that United States interests in this respect will be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of the treaty as to commercial relations signed at Shanghai, October 8, 1903, until further negotiations and agreement concerning translations are forthcoming. The United States stands ready to enter into immediate negotiations with China for further improvement in copyright relationships with particular emphasis upon the desire of the United States to afford protection of translations. The Senate is of the opinion that the protection of the author of literary and artistic property in the exclusive right to translate or authorize the translation of his works is of importance as a matter of justice to the author and is of equal importance as a means for assuring a true translation and faithful presentation for peoples who must receive it in a language other than the original. Under present-day conditions, such protection is essential to promote effective diffusion of literary and artistic works and to encourage responsible industries engaged in the production of such works within a country.

"The Senate further understands that the treaty does not obligate either party to extend most-favored-nation treatment with respect to copyright."

By unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider the reservation attached to the resolution proposed by the committee.

The question was on agreeing to the reservation.

Pending debate,

Messrs. Vandenberg and Thomas of Oklahoma addressed the Senate.

The reservation was agreed to.

The question occurred on agreeing to the resolution of ratification as modified by the reservation proposed by the Committee, and was determined in the affirmative, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein.

So the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the treaty and protocol.

On motion by Mr. Vandenberg, and by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider Executive E, Eightieth Congress, second session, the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the Italian Republic, together with a protocol and an additional protocol relating thereto, signed at Rome on February 2, 1948.

The treaty and protocols were read the second time and, there being no amendment, the treaty and protocols were reported to the Senate.

By unanimous consent the Senate proceeded to consider the treaty and protocols, the question being,

Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty and accompanying protocols?

Pending debate,

Messrs. Vandenberg, Thomas of Utah, and McGrath addressed the Senate.

After debate the following resolution of ratification, which had been recommended by the Committee, was read:

*"Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That, the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive E, Eightieth Congress, second session, the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the Italian Republic, together with a protocol and an additional protocol relating thereto, signed at Rome on February 2, 1948."*

The question of agreeing to the said resolution was determined in the affirmative, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein.

So the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the treaty and the accompanying protocols.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider Executive A, Eightieth Congress, first session, the convention between the United States and France, signed at Paris on October 18, 1946, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of evasion in the case of taxes on estates and inheritances, and for the purpose of modifying and supplementing certain provisions of the convention between the two Governments relating to income taxation signed at Paris on July 25, 1939, and Executive G, Eightieth Congress, second session, a supplementary protocol, signed at Washington on May 17, 1948, modifying in certain respects the convention between the United States of America and France, signed at Paris on October 18, 1946, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of evasion in the case of taxes on estates and inheritances, and for the purpose of modifying and supplementing certain provisions of the convention between the two Governments relating to income taxation signed at Paris on July 25, 1939, which were read the second time.

There being no amendment submitted either to the convention or to the supplementary protocol, both instruments were reported to the Senate.

The question was on advising and consenting to the said convention and protocol.

Pending debate,

Messrs. Vandenberg, Smith, and McMahon addressed the Senate.

The following resolution of ratification, recommended by the Committee, was read:

*"Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive A, Eightieth Congress, first session, a convention between the United States of America and France, signed at Paris on October 18, 1946, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of evasion in the case of taxes on estates and inheritances, and for the purpose of modifying and supplementing certain provisions of the convention between the two governments relating to income taxation signed at Paris on July 25, 1939."*



*"Resolved further (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive G, Eightieth Congress, second session, a supplementary protocol, signed at Washington on May 17, 1948, modifying in certain respects the convention between the United States of America and France, signed at Paris on October 18, 1946, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of evasion in the case of taxes on estates and inheritances, and for the purpose of modifying and supplementing certain provisions of the convention between the two Governments relating to income taxation signed at Paris on July 25, 1939."*

By unanimous consent, the Senate proceeded to consider the said resolution of ratification, and the question of agreeing thereto was determined in the affirmative, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein.

So the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the convention and the supplementary protocol relating thereto.

#### NOMINATION CONFIRMED AND PRESIDENT NOTIFIED

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of Wayne C. Grover, of Utah, to be Archivist of the United States.

By unanimous consent, it was

*Resolved*, That the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of the above-named person to the office named agreeably to his said nomination.

On motion by Mr. Wherry, and by unanimous consent, it was

*Ordered*, That the President of the United States be at once advised of the foregoing confirmation.

On motion by Mr. Wherry,

The Senate, at 11 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m., as in legislative session, took a recess until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow, Thursday, June 3, 1948.

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 3 (LEGISLATIVE DAY, JUNE 1), 1948

The Senate, at 6 o'clock p. m., proceeded to consider executive business, in open executive session, with Mr. Williams in the chair.

#### MESSAGES REFERRED

The following messages, this day received from the President of the United States, were read and referred to the appropriate committees as indicated:

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 3, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Claude G. Bowers, of New York, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Chile, to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as the representative of the United States of America in the Economic Commission for Latin America established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations February 25, 1948.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 3, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Garland S. Ferguson, Junior, of North Carolina, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for a term of seven years from September 26, 1948.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 3, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Honorable Aubrey B. Fennell, of the District of Columbia, to be an associate judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia. (Judge Fennell is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires July 7, 1948.)

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 3, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Howard C. Gilmer, Junior, of Virginia, to be United States attorney for the western district of Virginia, vice Frank S. Tavenner, whose term will expire June 5, 1948.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 3, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Bernard Fitch, of Connecticut, to be United States marshal for the district of Connecticut. (He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires June 29, 1948.)

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 3, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate the following-named persons to be postmasters:

Lucy Torreano, at Marvel, Alabama, in place of B. F. Roden, resigned.

Frederick G. Zittleman, at Cloverdale, California, in place of B. A. Williams, resigned.

Margaret H. Burke, at Litchfield, Connecticut, in place of M. J. Donahue, removed.

Arrie R. Royal, at Brewster, Florida, in place of Edith Boyles, removed.

Benjamin L. Robertson, Junior, at Byron, Georgia, in place of M. C. Aultman, retired.

Lawrence S. Miller, at Griffith, Indiana, in place of R. C. Beck, declined.

Warren W. Nye, at Harper, Kansas, in place of D. M. Bear, resigned.

Lora C. Birmingham, at Hardburly, Kentucky, in place of Elizabeth Godsey, resigned.



John R. Craig, at Rockholds, Kentucky, in place of Stella Creekmore, retired.

Patrick J. Byrne, at Berwyn, Maryland, in place of T. R. Burch, resigned.

Thomas F. Conlon, at Cumberland, Maryland, in place of J. C. Shriver, resigned.

H. Lester Long, Junior, at Ellicott City, Maryland, in place of M. J. Sullivan, deceased.

Grace S. Whipplee, at Barre, Massachusetts, in place of H. L. Pierce, retired.

Lawrence J. O'Brien, at East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in place of J. F. Currie, deceased.

Robert J. Buller, at Interlochen, Michigan. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Conway F. Dickey, at Alligator, Mississippi, in place of R. W. Burton, retired.

Walter E. Hill, at Fitzwilliam Depot, New Hampshire, in place of S. E. White, retired.

Jerome L. Becker, Junior, at Hightstown, New Jersey, in place of J. B. Braun, Junior, deceased.

Robert G. Young, at Port Monmouth, New Jersey, in place of M. B. Naughton. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Mary A. Burns, at Andover, New York, in place of J. D. Chessman, deceased.

Paul E. Carrigan, at East Rockaway, New York, in place of A. A. Crary, deceased.

James V. Corrigan, at Gardenville, New York, in place of Albert Werner, deceased.

Charles W. Schmitt, at Montgomery, New York, in place of W. J. Devitt, transferred.

Andrew A. Wulforst, at New Hyde Park, New York, in place of John Flinn, deceased.

Willis D. Kay, at Anna, Ohio, in place of M. L. Sollmann, transferred.

Anna Gilmer Love, at Basil, Ohio, in place of J. F. Shell, deceased.

Harley G. Butler, at Bryan, Ohio, in place of G. H. Smith, deceased.

William Henry Jenne, at Elyria, Ohio, in place of C. J. Sartor, resigned.

Harold L. LaFontaine, at Helena, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Russell M. Powell, at New Vienna, Ohio, in place of T. H. Rice, transferred.

Ardis E. Bradley, at Aumsville, Oregon, in place of V. R. Bradley, resigned.

Robert N. Eisenhart, at Aspers, Pennsylvania, in place of C. A. Plank, resigned.

Robert A. McNaul, at Curwensville, Pennsylvania, in place of W. K. Wrigley, resigned.

Victor Lescovitz, at Midway, Pennsylvania, in place of Rebecca Campbell, resigned.

Michael J. Pagani, at New Galilee, Pennsylvania, in place of Rose Guzzetti, resigned.

Anna V. Eichlin, at Ottsville, Pennsylvania, in place of H. M. Fabian, resigned.

Rennie W. Baird, at Lake City, South Carolina, in place of R. B. Cromer, transferred.

Pearsall LeRoy Rogers, at Mullins, South Carolina, in place of Gertrude Parrish, transferred.

Jefferson C. Roberts, Junior, at Hilham, Tennessee, in place of J. R. Carmack, retired.

Harvey H. Bozeman, at Mascot, Tennessee, in place of R. M. Cobb, resigned.

Paul F. Brooks, at Portland, Tennessee, in place of W. S. Moore, resigned.

Vernon A. Poole, at Savannah, Tennessee, in place of J. H. Sevier, resigned.

Sidney R. Malone, at Devine, Texas, in place of J. F. Griffin, retired.

Susie M. Eastman, at East Hardwick, Vermont, in place of A. L. Boudreau, resigned.

Abram C. Turner, Junior, at Clover, Virginia, in place of N. A. Chisholm, retired.

Lemuel W. Houston, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in place of H. F. Crismond, deceased.

Edward C. Taylor, at Hanover, Virginia, in place of E. K. Taylor, deceased.

A. Biedler Heltzel, at Harrisonburg, Virginia, in place of N. H. Keezell, deceased.

Clinton Webb, Junior, at Hillsville, Virginia, in place of J. T. Hylton, resigned.

Arlene H. Bane, at Vernon Hill, Virginia, in place of N. G. Dunn, resigned.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 3, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Henry J. Tasca, of the District of Columbia, to be United States alternate Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of two years and until his successor has been appointed.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 3, 1948.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate—

The following-named officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve, on active duty, for appointment to the ranks and grades hereinafter stated:

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy:

Alexander, Aaron G.

Applegate, Richard C.

Allen, James R.

Arnett, "A" "B", Junior

Allen, William Y., Junior

August, Joseph J.

Allred, Jimmie B., Junior

Bahnsen, Alfred H., Junior



Baker, Granville M.  
Baker, William F., Junior  
Barfield, Norwood R.  
Bartholomew, Barton W.  
Beavers, Harrison J.  
Beeland, Cecil H.  
Benson, William D.  
Beumer, Everett H.  
Biltz, Sylvain F., Junior  
Blair, John A.  
Blondin, John L.  
Boland, Paul  
Bowden, Bill  
Bower, Charles J., Junior  
Boyle, Charles J.  
Branum, Rudolph  
Breen, Charles E., Junior  
Brouillette, Robert R.  
Brown, Lewis C.  
Brown, Robert L.  
Brown, Robert H., Junior  
Bryan, George S., Junior  
Buben, George  
Buchanan, Clyde E., Junior  
Buckles, Charles A., Junior  
Burgesser, Charles B.  
Burgin, Wilbur J.  
Carey, Grayson R.  
Carlson, Robert L.  
Carr, Loran "H"  
Childs, William J.  
Chute, Charles L.  
Clarke, John L., Junior  
Clemmons, Robert H.  
Cocke, Edgar M.  
Coe, Arthur S.  
Colley, Edward L.  
Collins, Wayne D.  
Cone, Warren M.  
Cotariu, Alan R.  
Criner, Eugene F.  
Cullen, Harold M., Junior  
Currie, James J.  
Damus, Henry H.  
Davis, Hector W., Junior  
Davis, William R.  
Davison, Richard R.  
DeFries, Hugh O.  
Delmanowski, Ernest F.  
De Lorenzi, Robert M.  
Dillon, John M.  
Dolan, Owen F.  
Dooling, David

Dorman, Alvin E.  
Doss, Robert F.  
Downs, Frank A.  
Dozier, James H.  
Drace, Thomas N.  
Egert, Marlin V.  
Ellis, William H.  
Elwood, Albert A.  
Emerson, Allan L.  
English, James G., Junior  
Etcheson, Kenneth C.  
Evans, Thomas G., Junior  
Fader, Kenneth B.  
Farrell, John E.  
Faughman, Franklin P.  
Ford, Jones H.  
Forson, Roy E., Junior  
Fox, Francis M., Junior  
Fullerton, Gordon W.  
Funston, Harry C., Junior  
Gammill, James L.  
Garver, Richard E.  
Gathje, Warren H.  
Geary, Mervyn O.  
Gee, Robert D.  
Gerhard, Harry E., Junior  
Geroy, Francis O.  
Gibbons, James G.  
Gifford, Walter H.  
Glaser, William R.  
Glauser, Clarence J.  
Griest, Hadley C.  
Grubbs, Harmon C.  
Hagen, Harold A.  
Hall, Ray E.  
Hamblin, Robert N.  
Harris, Donald W.  
Harsh, Forrest G. D.  
Hause, Joseph R.  
Hauser, William F.  
Hayes, Robert W.  
Henriques, David N., Junior  
Higley, Warren A.  
Hobbs, Brack W.  
Hoey, Richard  
Hoff, Alan  
Hoffman, Raymond L.  
Horn, Francis R.  
Horn, Maurice A.  
Howser, Howard M.  
Huval, Willard R.  
Ideker, Donald E.  
Jackson, Clinton W.

Jenrette, Homer W.  
Jensen, Duane L.  
Johnson, Frank E., Junior  
Johnson, Philip W.  
Johnson, Olaf C.  
Jones, Edward A.  
Jones, William M.  
Jordan, James, Junior  
Keiser, George R.  
Kenefick, James P.  
Kerfoot, Dale L.  
Kibler, Robert L.  
King, John W., Junior  
King, William D.  
Kingsbury, Chester E.  
Kinney, Grayson C.  
Kline, Edward C.  
Knell, Floyd M.  
Knowles, Eugene D.  
Knox, Gordon L.  
Koons, Tilghman B.  
Kuersten, Walter C.  
Kushner, William F.  
Lacewell, Lesley K., Junior  
Landis, Calvin D.  
Latka, Robert A.  
Lear, John R.  
Lee, John W.  
Leib, James M.  
Little, John B.  
Lucas, William E., III  
Lynch, Richard J.  
Maier, Frederick L., III  
Manring, Alvin B.  
Matthews, Walter L., III  
McAdams, Lee T.  
McCallum, John F., Junior  
McClintock, William W., Junior  
McDonnell, James L.  
McFann, Howard L.  
McGee, Daniel, Junior.  
McGraw, Donald L.  
McKee, David A.  
McKee, John N.  
McKeever, Elmer V.  
McNary, Johnnie W.  
McNaughton, Clark "H", Junior  
McNeil, Richard S.  
McNeill, Howard G.  
McReynolds, Robert W.  
Merrell, Chandler V.  
Miles, Kenneth N.  
Miller, George V.  
Mills, Jack O.

Mills, William P.  
Moody, Loren D.  
Moore, Harry R.  
Moore, Robert S.  
Morgan, Robert L.  
Morgan, Joseph L., Junior  
Morrison, John E., Junior  
Mosser, Douglas  
Murphy, Thomas J., Junior  
Murphy, Francis C.  
Nagler, Gordon R.  
Nash, Charles G., Junior  
Neth, Robert L.  
Nevitt, Fred M., Junior  
Newton, Daniel D.  
Nichol, Philip W., Junior  
Nilson, Clifford E.  
Noble, Guy E.  
Noble, Lee V.  
Nolta, Cornelius V., Junior  
Norman, James H.  
Norville, Robert W.  
Nuernberger, Gale W.  
Olson, Edwin G.  
Ottea, Mathis M., Junior  
Paige, Robert W.  
Painter, Ethan A.  
Parks, William L., Junior  
Parr, Charles W.  
Peksa, Charles F.  
Petre, Gabriel L.  
Phillips, Harvey R.  
Piatek, John A.  
Picton, Richard E.  
Poe, Robert V.  
Pole, Thomas M.  
Powell, Edwin H.  
Probyn, Robert W.  
Purcell, Kenneth E.  
Putman, Orlin N.  
Ralston, John, Junior  
Randle, David D.  
Rectanus, Earl F.  
Reese, John W., Junior  
Reeves, Charles E.  
Revis, John T., Junior  
Rice, Lincoln P.  
Richelieu, Charles F.  
Robinson, Winthrop P.  
Ross, Jack W.  
Rushin, Thomas E.  
Sanderson, James R.  
Sauve, Douglas L.  
Sally, Francis W.



Schaefer, John E., Junior  
 Schetky, Malcolm O.  
 Schmieder, Arthur H.  
 Schoultz, Robert F.  
 Schwartz, Israel L.  
 Scott, Clyde L.  
 Scripp, John L., III  
 Searl, Floyd C.  
 Selby, George C.  
 Sevier, Ben W.  
 Shaner, Lowell R.  
 Shearer, Albert T.  
 Shelton, Benjamin A.  
 Shonk, William H., Junior  
 Sigler, Edward E., Junior  
 Simmons, Michael  
 Sinfield, Charles P.  
 Smith, Henry L.  
 Smith, Robert J. O.  
 Smith, Rush S.  
 Southworth, Robert E.  
 Sproule, William C.  
 Starbuck, Donald W.  
 Steedle, George D., Junior  
 Stelzner, Raymond R., Junior  
 Stephens, Alvis H.  
 St. Marie, John W.  
 Stokes, Robert E. L., Junior  
 Stoops, William A., Junior  
 Sweeney, James R.  
 Swope, John R.  
 Sword, James D.  
 Taylor, James D.  
 Terry, Bernard E., Junior  
 Terry, Charles F.  
 Tesh, Charles P.  
 Thompson, William

Tiderman, Otto D.  
 Tilghman, Walter W., Junior  
 Timmer, Bernard W.  
 Timpson, Nephi N., Junior  
 Tipping, William L.  
 Titus, Ben E., Junior  
 Tolson, George F., Junior  
 Totino, Albert R.  
 Travers, Edward P.  
 Tucker, William W.  
 Vaught, Thomas B.  
 Vereen, Jackson  
 Voorheese, Jack R.  
 Wade, Felix W.  
 Wade, John A.  
 Wahl, Clyde F.  
 Walker, Grant J.  
 Walker, Frank T.  
 Walsh, Francis R., Junior  
 Warde, William A.  
 Wassom, Frank K.  
 Webster, Warren M.  
 Welty, Wayne J.  
 West, Earle L.  
 West, Jack  
 White, Bernard C.  
 Whitehead, Andrew D.  
 Whitlock, Eldred L.  
 Williams, John C.  
 Wilson, Phillip A.  
 Wineman, Glenn W.  
 Wolfe, George M.  
 Yarbrough, Clifford J., Junior  
 Yerly, Harold J.  
 Zimmerman, George G.  
 Zimmerman, Wayne L.  
 Zowarka, James G.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

Anderson, Vernon H.  
 Barron, Willard D.  
 Crowder, Norman M.  
 Fay, John F., Junior  
 Fischer, Carl R., Junior  
 Gobel, Carl F.  
 Graves, Franklin W.  
 Jones, Joe L.  
 Jones, Thomas W.

Mann, Murrell  
 McGill, Willis L.  
 McLean, James P.  
 Meng, Edwin L., Junior  
 Moore, Alvin  
 Moore, Wyly A.  
 Nasticky, Emil J.  
 Sittig, Raymond L.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy:

Barrett, John H., Junior  
 Dexter, Philip R.

Morgan, Joseph E.  
 Phelps, Harold B., Junior

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:

Allen, Cleo R.	Hunter, Russell E.
Cartier, William L. G., Junior	McMillin, Charles R.
Damron, James C.	Rafferty, Raymond B.
Deriso, Dominic J.	Ricker, Robert E.
Goin, Harvy B.	White, Archie E.
Henry, Girtton H.	Wooldridge, Melvin A.
Hilton, John T.	Zellmann, Earl G.
Hook, John M.	

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Navy:

Clayton, Margaret S.  
 Gabudza, Martha L.  
 LaRoche, Mary A.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of commissioned warrant officer in the Navy in the grades indicated:

*Chief boatswains*

Aldous, Theodore F.	Keefe, Joseph F.
Bock, Robert D.	McKenzie, Edward
Conser, Charles S.	Peterson, Clarence J.
Halbert, Damon H.	Pratt, Damon J.
Hock, Herman E.	Riddle, Meredith C.

*Chief carpenters*

Dooskey, Gordon B.	Smith, Maurice G.
Ephland, John M.	Thorne, Cecil R.
Harju, Clarence J.	

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Line of the Navy:

Bates, Robert N.	Gautrau, Walter T.
Bennett, James W.	Grassi, John L.
Bereiter, Edward A.	Hall, Henry L.
Bonner, James F.	Hart, Horace W.
Bourinskie, Edward G.	Harty, Thomas G.
Coleman, Lawrence W.	Havlin, Ernest M.
Coulbourne, Thomas E.	Hnatek, John, Jr.
Darby, Joseph M.	Ingalls, Lawrence E.
Doyle, George C.	Itkowsky, Francis A.
Edmonds, John W. C.	Johnstone, Robert B.
Edmundson, Harry E.	Kahler, Wellington B.
Faulkner, James H.	Kollert, John H., Junior
Fish, Theodore T.	Kyrklund, David V.
Fitzgerald, Donald L.	Landahl, Charles E.
Flack, William W.	Lawson, Harvey W.
Forrestal, Frank W.	Ledbetter, Bud A.
Fransen, Arnold J.	Leidholdt, Edwin M.
Fuller, Eulie	Lewis, Charles S.
Furse, George P.	Lindsay, George H.



Lyon, Howard E.  
 Malone, Roy B.  
 Matheny, John R.  
 McCluskey, Paul M.  
 McEnaney, Francis G.  
 McGuyre, Thomas A.  
 McIntosh, Fred E.  
 Minson, Robert  
 Mullen, Marshus M.  
 Newell, Walter E.  
 Owen, Marler W.  
 Panyon, Peter P.  
 Patschke, Charles A.  
 Peek, Charlie  
 Pierce, Clyde O.  
 Pittman, Shirley  
 Pruitt, Curtus E.

Respass, Johnny T.  
 Scallorn, Cecil D.  
 Sentman, Albert G.  
 Smith, Robert W.  
 Speed, Harvey G.  
 Spoerri, Charles E.  
 Staley, Kenneth F.  
 Sternberg, William G.  
 Stevenson, Edmund H.  
 Sullivan, Raymond P., Junior  
 Sullivan, John T., Junior  
 Svahn, Albert R.  
 Sylva, Gerald  
 Thomson, George M.  
 Vierheller, Glen L.  
 Wilson, David V.  
 Wilson, Hugh L., Junior

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

Blick, Johnnie Y.  
 Pierson, Percy A.  
 Sessum, Alfred B.  
 Skillman Edgar H., Junior  
 Symonds, William T.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:

Bradberry, Julian H.  
 Brofft, Beltran F.  
 Chapman, Edward D.  
 Conaway, Theodore H., Junior  
 Crawford, Thomas L.  
 Dean, Louis E.  
 Eisen, Oscar E.  
 Florie, Walter M.  
 Gilbody, Foster F.  
 Gwinn, Charles L.  
 Harter, Wilmer J.  
 Jackson, Raymond H.  
 Joslin, Leslie H.  
 Kalvass, Edward P.  
 Kelso, James C.  
 Littlejohn, James H.  
 Nix, Joe R.  
 O'Brien, Charles W.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Naval Reserve:

Brown, Arthur C.  
 Coffey, Harry S., Junior  
 Davis, John S.  
 Dean, David  
 Dias, Robert F.  
 Freedman, Alice  
 Hartman, Betty  
 Hovde, Albin L.  
 Ligor, Demetre P.  
 Maze, Carl D., Junior  
 McClellan, Thomas G.  
 McGrath, Kenneth  
 Metcalfe, Eugenie G.  
 Millerd, Harris B.  
 Nelson, Harold C.  
 Nieweg, Elroy L.  
 Noble, Robert E.  
 Odum, Robert A.  
 Sandstrom, Sigfrid E.  
 Servies, Gordon  
 Shibley, Robert K.  
 Vitense, Russell R.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Naval Reserve:

Bringgold, Marie C.  
 Kennedy, Ruth E.  
 Simpson, Elizabeth M.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

To the Committee on Armed Services.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 3, 1948.*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate—

The following-named officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve, on active duty, for appointment to the ranks and grades hereinafter stated:

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy:

Abel, Samuel J.	Castillo, Edmund L.
Adams, Lynn W.	Cauchon, Herve P.
Agee, Victor C.	Chamberlain, Charles H.
Ahlstrom, Orin J.	Chaney, Robert S.
Alleman, Lee E.	Chaudoin, Harry D.
Alotis, John	Clark, Boyers M., Junior
Alsover, James E.	Clifton, Emory V.
Amaya, Leland H.	Cody, Harold R.
Anderson, James R.	Cohan, George M., Junior
Appel, Robert B.	Conerly, Tom B., Junior
Argleben, Arthur R.	Constantine, James R.
Bailey, John D.	Corbett, Kennet G., Junior
Bakle, George F.	Cottingham, Donald R.
Barnum, Ralph L.	Coulter, Fred W.
Baughman, Robert F.	Coursin, Jack T.
Baumgartner, Wayne A.	Cox, Harry W.
Behre, Herbert A., Junior	Cravener, Leahmon A.
Bell, Elton H.	Crevier, Albert W.
Benker, Leo H.	Cross, Richard F., III
Bennett, Jack W.	Cullen, Patrick O.
Bentley, Reuel H.	Curry, Nathan E.
Bent, Jack	Curry, James G.
Bird, George W.	Cushman, Charles H., Junior
Blackwelder, Buren L.	Dahn, Victor E., Junior
Blades, Jehu L.	Davidson, Harold W.
Bolstad, Daryl B.	Debold, Joseph F.
Bonewits, Donald G.	Decker, Walter C.
Boule, Arthur E., Junior	Demas, George K.
Boykin, James O.	Dennis, Osie F., Junior
Boyle, Paul A.	Devine, John J.
Branton, Richard C.	Dimatteo, Dominic J.
Brewster, Stanley E.	Doles, Thomas K.
Brite, Murrel C.	Donovan, Paul F.
Brooks, Richard S.	Doyle, Luther W.
Broun, Leroy R.	Dudley, Sherman F.
Brown, Keith F.	Durbin, Stephen F.
Brown, Thomas W.	Dutra, John E.
Brown, Fleming L.	Eagan, Bryan R.
Brozo, John G.	Eger, Frank A., Junior
Burrell, Robert E.	Elliott, Thomas J.
Cahill, John W., Junior	Elliott, Luther H., Junior
Carroll, Eugene J., Junior	Emblom, William J.
Carter, Robert M.	Engstrom, Joseph P. D., Junior
Cash, John J., Junior	Enquist, Edwin R.
Casseday, Jack N.	Fagan, Philip J.



- Fay, Robert J.  
Ferree, Richard J.  
Ferrante, John M.  
Finkel, Herman C., Junior  
Finley, Howard B., Junior  
Finnigan, Robert J.  
Fleeger, Eugene C.  
Fluhart, James H.  
Franch, Ardwin G.  
Fritze, James N.  
Fromknecht, George W.  
Frostad, Robert S.  
Fuller, Robert C., Junior  
Gailand, Frank J.  
Galt, Robert W.  
Garland, Earl E.  
Gavitt, Kenneth W.  
Germo, Mark L.  
Gibbs, Leroy C.  
Gillis, Charles L.  
Ginn, John O.  
Glenn, Robert R.  
Glowacki, Theodore, Junior  
Godin, John E.  
Gortney, William M.  
Graham, John C.  
Graham, Martin C., Junior  
Graham, Lawrence P.  
Griffin, Warren B.  
Griswoid, Richard A.  
Guilfoyle, Robert F.  
Gunther, Ernest H.  
Hanson, Richard W.  
Harper, George A.  
Harrison, Glenn C.  
Harris, Eli P., Junior  
Harshman, Glenn W.  
Hasse, Raymond W., Junior  
Hayes, Kent W.  
Heckman, Robert W.  
Herne, Charles G.  
Herrington, Kenneth F., Junior  
Heuer, Edward H.  
Hewitt, William J.  
Hihn, Don E.  
Hill, Charles C.  
Hill, Lloyd M.  
Hoke, Charles H.  
Homer, Roger H.  
Hopp, Frederick H.  
Hoskins, Thomas H.  
Howard, Carl L.  
Hruska, William C.  
Huff, Andrew F.  
Hume, David M.  
Hyland, Kenneth G.  
Ingraham, Mark W., Junior  
Jablonski, Felix J.  
Jeffes, Edward W. B., Junior  
Johnson, Walter P.  
Johnson, Mortimer C.  
Johnson, Harold E.  
Jones, Robert S.  
Jones, Donald P.  
Jordan, Edward V.  
Joy, Harmon R.  
Kahre, Edward L.  
Kallies, Richard H.  
Kaye, Alan J.  
Keele, Frank M.  
Kennedy, Henry G.  
Kent, Robert B.  
Kessing, Oliver O., Junior  
Kip, Phelps C.  
Kirley, Thomas J.  
Knapton, Richard P.  
Koepsell, John L.  
Kranz, Arthur C.  
Lambert, Carl R.  
Landtroop, Joe M.  
Leute, George N., Junior  
Lewis, Clark D., Junior  
Little, Clyde D.  
Lloyd, Thomas E.  
Long, John O., Junior  
Loritsch, Richard H.  
Louis, Eugene H.  
Lumsden, David, Junior  
Mackay, Robert T.  
Manly, Paul W.  
Marshall, Robert C., Junior  
Marshall, Leo J., Junior  
Martin, Joseph R.  
Martin, Charles F.  
Maupin, Elwin C.  
McCarthy, Daniel C.  
McCandliss, Charles  
McCreary, John L.  
McCutchen, John C., II  
McDonald, James R.  
McNeill, Joseph B.  
Meenen, Henry R.  
Meyer, Joseph J., Junior  
Meyer, Rudolph  
Michael, Max A., Junior  
Mikhalevsky, Nicholas  
Miller, John X., Junior  
Miller, Donald G.

- Miskill, Donald K.  
Moll, Kenneth E.  
Mooney, Francis E., Junior  
Moore, Robert E.  
Moore, William V.  
Moore, Ralph L., Junior  
Morgan, Walter N.  
Morgan, William H.  
Morris, James W.  
Moyl, Sevinour A.  
Mullen, Theodore W.  
Mullholland, William P.  
Murphy, Francis J.  
Neighbors, Milton L.  
Ney, Kenneth C.  
Nickerson, Jerome W.  
Niehaus, Herbert H.  
Nixson, Walter H., Junior  
Noetzel, Ewald R.  
Nott, Hugh G.  
Offtermatt, Wilbur F.  
Ogle, Robert J.  
Ohsiek, Robert R.  
Oliver, Stephen  
Palkovic, Richard M.  
Palmer, John G.  
Parry, Loren C.  
Paterson, Donald P.  
Pearson, Lloyd M.  
Pedneault, Henry R.  
Peterson, Herrick R.  
Petricka, Robert P.  
Plath, Carl W.  
Plaut, Arthur, Junior  
Podhradsky, Henry B.  
Pohrman, David C.  
Polack, Francis T.  
Polgar, Paul S.  
Pommer, Donald  
Pond, Robert B.  
Porter, Edward M., Junior  
Potter, Horace S.  
Putnam, Earl B.  
Rambur, William M.  
Rasmussen, Merwin E.  
Ray, Charles E.  
Redgrave, Dewit C., III  
Remond, Hillary F.  
Robertson, Clayton L., Junior  
Roberts, John  
Robinson, Richard L.  
Rock, Clifford T.  
Rockett, Charles W.  
Roe, Philip A.  
Rothwell, James G.  
Ruddick, William C.  
Ruebsamen, Darrel D.  
Sabota, Leo M.  
Sanders, Rodney D.  
Saylor, Beverly  
Schaffer, Donald R.  
Scheuning, Robert E.  
Schneider, Frank J.  
Schoenfeld, Samuel J., Junior  
Seabaugh, Raymond R.  
Seay, George W.  
Sellers, Harry S.  
Shane, Elbert B.  
Short, Merton D.  
Sidenberg, George M., III  
Sigafos, John J.  
Simon, Harold W.  
Smith, Wallace E.  
Smith, Bruce K., Junior  
Smith, Terence J.  
Snopkowski, Edward L.  
Snowden, John W.  
Snow, Claire E., Junior  
Stanley, Earl W.  
Staveley, Ernest  
Stell, Albert L., Junior  
Stose, John F.  
St. Pierre, Fernand W.  
Streff, Robert J.  
Stufflebeem, John D.  
Sullivan, William P.  
Sweeney, William L., Junior  
Swientek, Edward T.  
Teague, William O., Junior  
Tennes, Ernest  
Thompson, LeWayne  
Thompson, Bruce R.  
Thompson, Harold T.  
Thompson, Thomas N.  
Travers, Sumter L.  
Traynor, John M.  
Tribble, Robert J.  
Tull, John L. D.  
Upshur, Giles C., Junior  
Van Train, William A., Junior  
Van Tassel, Lowell W.  
Vasse, John C.  
Vrolyk, Raymond  
Wattle, Thomas F.  
Weatherford, Jack E.  
Wedding, Edwin G.  
Weir, Thomas E.  
Wencker, Donald P.



Wessinger, William D.  
 Wettlaufer, Warren H.  
 Wheat, Elwood C.  
 Whitney, Loren C.  
 Whitaker, Maurice R.  
 Wigge, Conrad J., Junior  
 Wilder, James H.  
 Wilkinson, Roland F.  
 Williams, Robert L.  
 Willis, Charles H.  
 Wise, Maurice H., Junior

Witham, Burton B., Junior  
 Wolff, Alan S.  
 Wood, Robert D.  
 Woolston, John  
 Workman, John C.  
 York, Arthur A.  
 Youngblood, Donald K.  
 Young, William B.  
 Zartman, Walter F.  
 Zawoiski, Andrew J.  
 Zoske, Frank H., Junior

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

Ainlay, Henry L., Junior  
 Bain, Louis E.  
 Blumling, William L.  
 Burke, Thomas R.  
 Cagle, Harry  
 Chance, Carl  
 Christy, James L.  
 Comeau, Reginald B.  
 Corbett, Fenner S.  
 Corley, James O.  
 Dargan, Marion, Junior  
 Dester, John M.  
 Elkins, Robert H.  
 Erickson, Allwyn B.  
 Hair, Maurice E.  
 Hansen, Henry I.  
 Hanten, Kenneth S.  
 Harbaugh, Norman R.  
 Leclert, Arthur C.

Leish, Calvin R.  
 Locke, Frank E.  
 Lynch, Robert R.  
 Maracides, Harry N.  
 McElligott, William P., Junior  
 McGlaun, Albert L., Junior  
 Moore, Vincent P., Junior  
 Murphy, Paul J.  
 Musci, Cosimo B.  
 Olson, Robert S.  
 Rader, Albertus S.  
 Renfro, Edward E., III  
 Rinetti, Edward J.  
 Schar, Kenneth A.  
 Speed, Donald N.  
 Surran, Charles R.  
 Valentine, Gordon K.  
 Wollard, Kenneth A.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy:

Gregory, George W., Junior  
 Lorenz, William F.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:

Allen, Robert V.  
 Anderson, William S.  
 Broulik, Frank  
 Burr, Leonard W.  
 Caldwell, Charlie C.  
 Carter, Charles H.  
 Chapman, William H.  
 Civiello, Harold J.  
 Colman, Frederick R.  
 Combs, Harrison T.  
 Dyches, Kenelm O.  
 Edlund, Raymond A.  
 Ethridge, John W.

Kelly, Joseph A.  
 Lasco, John, Junior  
 Lee, Ulyses O.  
 Mason, Edwin R.  
 McDonald, John P.  
 Moore, Daniel D.  
 Ray, Jewel P.  
 Rowe, Abner P.  
 Smith, Forbes H.  
 Sorger, Frank J.  
 Tompkins, Franklin H.  
 Young, John L.

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Navy:

Aldrich, Elizabeth E.	Johnson, Jamie M.
Benson, Marion P.	Kuconis, Stephanie
Bouchard, Edith E.	Lamkin, Ruby A.
Brady, Mary R.	Landers, Lois H.
Bunker, Gladys E.	Lenz, Edna C.
Carmack, Velma I.	Lundquist, Elaine B.
Chaiko, Anna	McAteer, Kathleen
Clarke, Anna M.	Meehan, Barbara A.
Cottrell, Sallie E.	Meluskey, Florence
Craddell, Peggy L.	Montgomery, Elizabeth A.
Cruise, Margaret V.	Morin, Aline E.
Davis, Rachel M.	Oakley, Allie R.
Divincenzo, Julia J.	Oliver, Nellie M.
Eiler, Grace	Pantalone, Gloria A.
Hagan, Patty R.	Perry, Mildred G.
Hanig, Mary M.	Poisson, Agnes B.
Hare, Doris M.	Reback, Frances
Hay, Jean M.	Revelant, Rena L.
Heffernan, Eileen M.	Saunders, Mary L.
Hojnacki, Genevieve	Shea, Cecelia J.
Hurst, Patricia	Stegmaier, Madeline
Hurst, Evelyn H.	Walker, Rosemary
Jackson, Bessie P.	Weldon, Addie B.
Jackson, Aida L.	Zulick, Helen
Jennings, Margaret	

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the rank of commissioned warrant officer in the Navy in the grades indicated:

*Chief boatswains*

Algeo, John K.	Gray, Kenneth E.
Anderson, Frank	Green, Keith A.
Anto, John	Gunn, Louis C.
Baker, George F.	Hall, William S.
Bass, Ralph C.	Hammett, Orion A.
Bergeron, Ameda J.	Hart, Bernice, C.
Bergstad, Ralph H.	Hartsell, Harry V., Junior
Boone, Daniel A.	Hazelbaker, Bill
Bothne, Adolph M.	Heath, Milton A.
Calhoun, Aubra	Hein, John A.
Cleaver, Thomas L., Junior	Hostinsky, John L.
Davidson, John R.	Hummell, William E.
Downey, Ernest W.	Hutts, James D.
Dunn, George L.	Jowdy, Albert M.
Eikan, Joseph	June, Russell Q.
Engler, Clifford W.	King, Charles W.
English, William J.	Martin, John C.
Evans, Paul V.	McCammond, Earl A.
Evans, Roderick A.	Meaden, Virgil M.
Gillem, Fred, Junior	Nelson, George I.
Gindling, Howard F.	Oaks, Leslie C.
Gould, Floyd H.	Parks, Harold P.



Parsons, James C.  
 Peak, Doyle  
 Pearson, Robert L., Junior  
 Pilkington, Marinus  
 Poukkula, Joel E.  
 Pugh, Clyde M.  
 Raikes, Ralph D.  
 Raymond, Henry H., Junior  
 Riggan, Samuel H.  
 Schoelpple, Albert C.  
 Selfridge, Harry K.  
 Sherwood, Charles G.  
 Short, Alvin L.  
 Sibitzky, Martin C.

Skjei, Sidney M.  
 Sloan, William L.  
 Smith, Robert W.  
 Stephenson, Joseph E.  
 Stimpert, Harvey A.  
 Sump, Ethan A.  
 Sutherlin, Donald E.  
 Talley, William O.  
 Taylor, Clarence M.  
 Terrio, Eugene B.  
 Townsend, William S.  
 Walsh, Thomas R., Junior  
 Ward, Raymond E.  
 Weaver, Ephraim R.

*Chief gunners*

Alexander, Clyde E.  
 Anderson, John B.  
 Asmus, Dwight F.  
 Beadle, Robert H.  
 Berg, Walter E.  
 Betts, Frederick M.  
 Boehlert, William R.  
 Briscoe, Carlton F.  
 Brown, Earle V.  
 Bureau, Arthur L.  
 Byers, Elmer G., Junior  
 Campbell, Roy H.  
 Carlson, Carl A., Junior  
 Cole, William J.  
 Connor, James H.  
 Dean, Albert P.  
 Deaton, David C.  
 Drain, Orville D.  
 Duckworth, Edward W.  
 Duffy, Owen L.  
 Dukes, Jesse M.  
 Eakin, Sydney L., Junior  
 Edwards, Raymond E.  
 Eichelberger, Robert W.  
 Etheridge, Landon W.  
 Ferrell, Walter H.  
 Fouts, Cecil P.  
 Giacomelli, Frank J.  
 Gilpin, Harold J.  
 Gorman, Paul M.  
 Gose, Jesse E.  
 Gribsby, William  
 Hale, Elmus L.  
 Hanson, Reinold H.  
 Haskamp, Alvin J.  
 Homrighausen, Donald A.  
 Hoyt, LeRoy L.

Jurenes, Charles J.  
 Kelly, John H.  
 Kenedy, Richard L.  
 Lammons, Charles W.  
 Larson, Arnold L.  
 Larson, Arthur H.  
 Lebsch, Otto J.  
 Livingston, Fred J.  
 Manthei, Roman G.  
 Matecki, Thaddeus J.  
 Mathes, William C.  
 McAnnally, Lawson T.  
 McCoy, Herman P.  
 McFarland, James E.  
 McVey, Lesley D.  
 Miller, Donald L.  
 Miller, Luther R.  
 Moring, Joe R.  
 Morse, Guy E.  
 Nelson, Henry T.  
 Olson, Harold P.  
 Otto, Leon J.  
 Pharris, Jackson C.  
 Phillips, Joseph J.  
 Phipps, Harold S.  
 Popko, Sigmund  
 Post, Robert W.  
 Quinn, Joseph A.  
 Rath, Robert L.  
 Ryan, Marvin F.  
 Sable, Donald A.  
 Salling, Harry P.  
 Sanders, Clinton F.  
 Scruggs, Elmer O.  
 Secondo, Anthony P.  
 Sens, Arthur F.  
 Smith, Julius S.

Sowell, Carl D.  
 Sproule, Alexander A.  
 Stark, Stanley D.  
 Sweet, Clifford E.  
 Thorpe, Thaddeus

Treadwell, James L.  
 Treneer, George E.  
 Walters, John H.  
 Weaver, Robert E.

*Chief electricians*

Alexander, George P.  
 Blanchard, Raleigh T.  
 Bueil, Clement A.  
 Brown, William E.  
 Christner, Donald R.  
 Davidson, Donald K.  
 Davis, Howard M.  
 Davis, William Lee  
 Davis, William Leonard  
 Delancey, John B., Junior  
 Elder, Roy T.  
 Fowlston, John J.  
 Hail, Vanessa F.  
 Harpster, David L.  
 Healy, Joe M.  
 Hodges, William W.  
 Howle, James M.  
 Ivester, Philip W.  
 Johnson, LeRoy T.

Kelly, Joseph F.  
 Kleeman, Walter W.  
 Lawrence, Lister R.  
 McCarthy, Walter L.  
 Melvin, Fred H.  
 Oliver, George A.  
 Provin, Lee Roy  
 Runyan, Lester E.  
 Schooley, Austin E.  
 Stewart, Erwin R.  
 Stewart, Robert L.  
 Tate, Thomas R.  
 Thompson, Oliver C.  
 Trapani, Peter G.  
 Uhl, Glen P.  
 Ward, Marce D.  
 Wilson, Cecil E.  
 Wilson, Edgar L.  
 Young, William E.

*Chief radio electricians*

Abernathy, George G.  
 Bark, Durwood A.  
 Bartko, John J.  
 Bayers, Edward H.  
 Beaudoin, Amedee J.  
 Bennett, Vane M.  
 Brown, Reginald O.  
 Browning, Anderson A.  
 Carter, Delmar W.  
 Connolly, Alexander J.  
 Day, Eugene C.  
 Edmunds, Oscar N., Junior  
 Gillispie, Thomas J.

Harpster, William A.  
 Hockett, Harold H.  
 Housh, Thomas J.  
 Ingram, Milton T.  
 Keesey, Edward R.  
 Legare, Philip A.  
 Ludiker, Charles E.  
 Miller, Stewart C.  
 Myers, Arthur R.  
 Pandzik, George R.  
 Schimmelpfennig, Walter  
 Ward, Arvell B.  
 Young, Hershell B.

*Chief machinists*

Achuff, John N.  
 Adams, Arthur G.  
 Alderman, Loren E.  
 Anderson, Robert K.  
 Annis, Elliott F.  
 Atnip, Jack  
 Barber, Herbert W.  
 Bartsch, Lauren H.  
 Bengel, William G.

Birchmire, Thomas H.  
 Blackmore, William P.  
 Bloom, Eugene J.  
 Brady, Samuel M.  
 Brown, Harold C.  
 Brunson, Forrest M.  
 Burdette, Fred M.  
 Bush, William E.  
 Carlson, Arvid F.



Casey, John H.	Meter, Gerald M.
Caudill, Jordan	Miller, William T.
Chacey, Donald V.	Mowder, Harry A.
Clark, Cullen C.	Myers, Donald J.
Corkins, Charles W.	MacDonald, Philip N.
Craig, Charles L.	McCants, John R.
Cummins, George S.	Palmer, William G.
Dahlen, Vincent R.	Parrott, Oral O.
Daigle, Hubert A.	Pasanen, William J.
Dallendorfer, Andrew J.	Pearson, Clarence L.
Darcy, John J.	Perry, Elbert J.
Davidson, Thurman	Pieper, Walter F.
Davis, Eugene R.	Pinch, Jack O.
Dawson, John E.	Pound, Robert C.
Dignan, Paul E.	Price, Morris C.
Dobler, Herbert E.	Riggs, Hiram A.
Drowne, Willard M.	Riley, Claude E.
Dunn, Clarence W.	Robinson, James W.
Evans, Marion S.	Satterwhite, George B.
Fennig, Otto	Scheffler, Hubert W.
Fournier, Paul E.	Schisler, Clausen L.
Gabriel, Harold C.	Schmidt, August E., Junior
Galassi, Francis B.	Schumaker, Frederick J.
Girard, Richard C.	Shearer, Wilbur E.
Grant, Merle A.	Shields, Paul J.
Groeblor, George A.	Shoemaker, Kenneth
Groves, William C.	Spencer, Robert H.
Hamilton, Ralph L.	Springstun, Harlan M.
Harris, Robert V.	Stasney, Lawrence H.
Herb, Alfred B.	Steinfeld, Edwin F.
Horner, Wesley L.	Stephens, James N.
Houston, Arthur G., Junior	St. Laurent, Clinton W.
Hunter, Murray J.	Stuffer, Frank N.
John, Herman F.	Suggs, Emmett C.
Johnson, Mathis S.	Swinson, Bruce Q.
Jones, Gravit H.	Swinson, Walter H.
Kent, George L.	Tegler, Russell C.
Labo, Howard G.	Therrien, Leo E.
Lancaster, Jay V.	Thompson, Theodore H.
Lefavor, Franklin A.	Unzicker, Lawrence J.
Lubbock, Clyde G.	Vanaman, Herbert H.
Lyons, Arthur T.	Wagner, Richard O. E.
Lyons, Mark A.	Watkins, Nelson J.
Mackey, George W.	Webber, George W.
Marchacos, George J.	Williams, Pickeny M.
Marsden, Roy E.	Williamson, William
May, Earl V.	Wilson, John A.
Merryman, Leroy	Wright, Wayne G.

#### *Chief carpenters*

Abbott, Frank D.	Bendinelli, Donald A.
Bailey, Clyde D.	Beran, Adolph H.
Barrington, Francis W.	Brown, Robert M.

Carow, Alvin W.  
 Davis, Robert L.  
 Deblanc, Ernest C.  
 Doran, Edward M.  
 Edgeworth, Richard L.  
 Englehart, John R.  
 Fuller, William E.  
 Herron, Ralph R.  
 Hunt, Emit  
 Hunt, John E.  
 Jensen, Christian T.  
 Jernigan, James E.  
 Lindstrom, Julien E.  
 Lusk, Trubie C.  
 Mason, Clyde S., Junior  
 Mayo, Homer  
 Mew, James T.  
 Minor, Warner M.  
 Nowack, Harry F.

Olliver, George R.  
 Olson, Milton S.  
 Rash, Looie W.  
 Roberts, Loren J.  
 Robinson, Sylvanus B.  
 Rodgers, Walter U.  
 Saunders, Gilbert T.  
 Shields, Charles W.  
 Smith, Boudinot L.  
 Stewart, William E.  
 Strawhecker, Lester O.  
 Tate, Albert O.  
 Terrebonne, Sterman A.  
 Thomas, Frank E.  
 Urbaniak, Edmund L.  
 Vaczi, Stephen A.  
 Walls, "J" Herbert  
 York, Charles C.

*Chief pay clerks*

Alden, John  
 Anderson, Paul L.  
 Biggerstaff, Wilbur B.  
 Brady, Thomas D.  
 Brooks, Curtis E.  
 Brown, Raymond C.  
 Campbell, Fred L.  
 Coffey, Eldon O.  
 Cole, John P.  
 Dutcher, Adelbert W.  
 Fox, Henry M.  
 Gardiner, James A.  
 Geoghegan, Henry L.  
 Greene, Keith H.  
 Guinn, Lee Roy  
 Hardacre, Francis W.  
 Higgins, Simeon G.  
 Illum, Francis  
 Kirkhuff, John L.  
 Knowles, Marshall J.  
 Lokey, Louie L.  
 Marsh, Zeddie  
 McCarter, Shannon H.

Moore, Edgar L.  
 Moore, Tasca A.  
 Morse, Melvin E.  
 Ogburn, Preston W.  
 Oliver, Marcus G.  
 Rapp, Harry L.  
 Roseneck, Clarence  
 Rush, James J.  
 Scott, Jeff  
 Shaffer, Boyd M.  
 Sharon, Horace D.  
 Sikes, Thomas J.  
 Skirka, Steve  
 Smith, William A.  
 Strader, Walter J.  
 Stimeling, Kenneth H.  
 Szeliga, Jerome C.  
 Vail, Russell G.  
 Vanderveen, Henry E.  
 Van De Veire, Edward B.  
 Williams, Hugh A.  
 Yost, Louis E.  
 Young, Malvern D.

*Commissioned warrant officers, Hospital Corps*

Adams, Clifton K.  
 Breillatt, Julian P.  
 Chalfant, Clay H.  
 Grady, Charles L.  
 Harvey, Charles R.  
 Joyce, John J.  
 Keating, James H.

Lawson, Clifford R.  
 Lewis, Ramon C.  
 Norton, Kenneth C.  
 Rhodes, Neblett M.  
 Ruth, Alfred E. H.  
 Sheets, John A.  
 Shifflette, Charles H.



TABLE II.—STATE GUARD—REPORT OF ACTIVE DUTY PERFORMED  
(1 JULY 1946–30 JUNE 1947)—Continued

State	Location	Duration	Number on duty		Type of duty
			Offi- cers	En- listed men	
Michigan—Con.	Detroit.....	1-28 Feb. 1947	2	10	Mob. and serv. det.
	Lansing and Grayling...	1-31 Mar. 1947	19	36	Adm. and supply.
	Detroit.....	do.....	2	10	Mob. and serv. det.
	Lansing and Grayling...	1-30 Apr. 1947	22	48	Adm. and supply.
Minnesota.....	Mankato.....	17-22 Aug. 1946	9 companies		Civil disturbances.
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	7 Oct. 1946	3	36	Do.
	Do.....	3- 4 Nov. 1946	3	9	Ceremonies.
	Prairie.....	19 Dec. 1946	1	6	Guard duty.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	1-31 July 1946	22	16	Adm. Inst. and Ex. duties.
	Do.....	1-31 Aug. 1946	22	16	Do.
	Jefferson City.....	20-21 Aug. 1946	24	149	Ceremonies.
	St. Louis.....	1-30 Sept. 1946	20	15	Adm. Inst. and Ex. duties.
Oregon.....	Lowell.....	6 Nov. 1946	(1)	-----	Train wreck.
	Eugene.....	26-29 Nov. 1946	(1)	-----	Flood.
South Carolina...	Greenwood.....	14 July 1946	-----	9	Guard airplane crash.
	Clemson.....	11 Aug. 1946	(1)	-----	Fire.
	Greenville.....	19-20 Nov. 1946	60	0	Explosion.
Tennessee.....	Columbia.....	25-28 Feb. 1946	136	619	Domestic disturbances.
	Nashville.....	1- 5 Mar. 1946	155	724	Do.
Texas.....	Austin.....	1-31 July 1946	20	10	Adm. trng. and inspn.
	Do.....	1-31 Aug. 1946	22	10	Do.
	Do.....	1-30 Sept. 1946	22	10	Do.
	Do.....	1-31 Oct. 1946	21	10	Do.
	Do.....	1-30 Nov. 1946	21	10	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Attendance not reported.TABLE III.—STATE GUARD—RECAPITULATION OF ACTIVE DUTY  
PERFORMED, BY TYPE OF DUTY (1 July 1946–30 June 1947)

Type of duty <sup>1</sup>	Number of States	Officers	Enlisted men	Total
Flood.....	2	<sup>2</sup> 15	80	<sup>2</sup> 95
Civil disturbances.....	3	294	1, 379	1, 673
Fire fighting.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ceremonies.....	2	27	258	285
Explosion.....	1	60	0	60
Train wrecks.....	2	16	54	70
Guard planes.....	1	0	9	9
Labor disturbances.....	1	35	241	276
Total.....	-----	447	2, 021	2, 468

<sup>1</sup> Does not include routine guard duty and administration.<sup>2</sup> Full attendance not reported.

TABLE IV.—STATE GUARD—STATE DIRECTED SCHOOLS (1 July 1946–30 June 1947)

State	Location	Dates	Attendance		Type of course
			Officers	Enlist- ed men	
California.....	Oakland.....	22 Sept. 1946.....	4	17	Troop school.
Illinois.....	Chicago.....	25-27 Oct. 1946.....	82	0	Do.
	do.....	15-17 Nov. 1946.....	<sup>1</sup> 202	0	Do.
	Danville.....	22-24 Nov. 1946.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----	Do.
	Champaign.....	6-8 Dec. 1946.....	106	0	Do.
Ohio.....	Akron.....	19-20 Oct. 1946.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Total of officers for Chicago and Danville.<sup>2</sup> Attendance not reported.

TABLE V.—STATE GUARD—FIELD TRAINING (1 July 1946–30 June 1947)

State	Location or training action	Duration	Attendance		Total
			Officers	Enlist- ed men	
Maine.....	Camp Keyes, Augusta..	3-4 Aug. 1946.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
	Auburn.....	10-11 Aug. 1946.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
Michigan.....	Cadillac.....	5-6 Oct. 1946.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
	Detroit.....	12-13 Oct. 1946.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
	do.....	18-19 Oct. 1946.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
Mississippi.....	Camp Shelby.....	11-18 Aug. 1946.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-----
Missouri.....	Chillicothe.....	9-14 Sept. 1946.....	6	28	34
New York.....	Camp Smith.....	1 July-15 Sept. 1946.....	1,781	13,793	15,574
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	15,608

<sup>1</sup> Attendance not reported.



# APPENDIX T

## ORGANIZATIONAL STATUS OF NATIONAL GUARD AIR UNITS BY NUMBERED AIR FORCE AREAS, AS OF 30 JUNE 1947

	Allotted and accepted	Authorized to organize	Federally inspected	Federally recognized
FIRST AIR FORCE				
Connecticut.....	7	7	7	7
Delaware.....	4	4	4	4
Maine.....	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts.....	18	16	14	10
New Hampshire.....	4	4	4	2
New Jersey.....	10	9	5	5
New York.....	39	11	11	5
Rhode Island.....	5	0	0	0
Vermont.....	4	4	4	4
SECOND AIR FORCE				
Colorado.....	26	13	11	10
Illinois.....	26	20	10	5
Iowa.....	11	11	9	9
Kansas.....	4	4	4	4
Michigan.....	16	16	5	5
Minnesota.....	11	6	6	5
Missouri.....	18	15	14	14
Nebraska.....	4	4	4	4
North Dakota.....	4	4	4	4
South Dakota.....	4	4	3	3
Wisconsin.....	11	8	4	0
Wyoming.....	4	4	4	4
FOURTH AIR FORCE				
Arizona.....	4	4	4	4
California.....	41	20	18	18
Idaho.....	4	4	3	3
Montana.....	4	4	4	0
Nevada.....	4	0	0	0
Oregon.....	8	8	7	7
Utah.....	4	4	4	4
Washington.....	12	5	4	4
TENTH AIR FORCE				
Arkansas.....	4	4	4	4
Louisiana.....	5	4	4	4
New Mexico.....	4	4	0	0
Oklahoma.....	10	10	10	8
Texas.....	23	11	10	9

ORGANIZATIONAL STATUS OF NATIONAL GUARD AIR UNITS BY  
NUMBERED AIR FORCE AREAS, AS OF 30 JUNE 1947—Continued

	Allotted and accepted	Authorized to organize	Federally inspected	Federally recognized
ELEVENTH AIR FORCE				
District of Columbia.....	7	7	7	7
Indiana.....	11	6	4	4
Kentucky.....	6	6	5	3
Maryland.....	4	4	4	4
Ohio.....	27	18	11	9
Pennsylvania.....	34	11	5	5
Virginia.....	4	4	4	0
West Virginia.....	4	4	4	3
FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE				
Alabama.....	11	6	5	5
Florida.....	4	4	4	4
Georgia.....	18	18	18	18
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	4
North Carolina.....	5	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	4	4	4	4
Tennessee.....	10	10	10	8
SEVENTH AIR FORCE				
Territory of Hawaii.....	4	4	4	4
CARIBBEAN AIR COMMAND				
Puerto Rico.....	4	1	0	0
Total.....	514	363	298	257



# APPENDIX U

## DESIGNATION AND LOCATION OF NATIONAL GUARD AIR UNITS AS OF 30 JUNE 1947<sup>1</sup>

### HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS: SQUADRON, FIGHTER WING

Number	Location
52	New York, N. Y.
53	Harrisburg, Pa.
54	Marietta, Ga.
55	Columbus, Ohio.
60	Seattle, Wash.
61	San Francisco, Calif.
62	Van Nuys, Calif.
63	Houston, Tex.
66	Chicago, Ill.
67	Boston, Mass.
71	St. Louis, Mo.
86	Denver, Colo.

### HEADQUARTERS, \* LIGHT BOMBARDMENT GROUP

106	New York, N. Y.
111	Philadelphia, Pa.
126	Chicago, Ill.

### HEADQUARTERS, FIGHTER GROUP

101	Augusta, Maine.
102	Boston, Mass.
103	Hartford, Conn.
107	Buffalo, N. Y.
108	Newark, N. J.
112	Pittsburgh, Pa.
113	Washington, D. C.
116	Marietta, Ga.
117	Birmingham, Ala.
118	Nashville, Tenn.
121	Columbus, Ohio.
122	Indianapolis, Ind.
123	Louisville, Ky.
127	Detroit, Mich.
128	Milwaukee, Wis.
131	St. Louis, Mo.
132	Des Moines, Iowa.
133	St. Paul, Minn.
136	Dallas, Tex.
137	Norman, Okla.
140	Denver, Colo.
142	Portland, Oreg.
144	San Francisco, Calif.
146	Van Nuys, Calif.

### FIGHTER SQUADRON, SINGLE ENGINE

Number	Location
(M) 101	Boston, Mass.
(M) 104	Baltimore, Md.
(M?) 105	Nashville, Tenn.
(M) 109	St. Paul, Minn.
(M?) 110	St. Louis, Mo.
(USAF) 111	Houston, Tex.
(S) 113	Indianapolis, Ind.
(M) 116	Spokane, Wash.
(S) 118	Windsor Locks, Conn.
(M) 119	Newark, N. J.
(N) 120	Denver, Colo.
(T) (USAF) 121	Washington, D. C.
(M) 123	Portland, Oreg.
(M) 124	Des Moines, Iowa.
(M) 125	Tulsa, Okla.
(M) (M?) 126	Milwaukee, Wis.
(M) 127	Wichita, Kans.
(USAF) 128	Marietta, Ga.
(M) (T) 131	Springfield, Mass.
(USAF) 132	Bangor, Maine.
(USAF) 133	Manchester, N. H.
(M) (T) 134	Burlington, Vt.
136	Buffalo, N. Y.
137	Rochester, N. Y.
(M?) 138	Syracuse, N. Y.
139	Albany, N. Y.
141	Trenton, N. J.
(M) 142	Wilmington, Del.
(T) (M?) 146	Pittsburgh, Pa.
147	Scranton, Pa.
(M) 148	Reading, Pa.
(M?) 149	Richmond, Va.
152	Providence, R. I.
(M) 153	Meridian, Miss.
(M) 154	Little Rock, Ark.
(M) 155	Memphis, Tenn.
156	Charlotte, N. C.
157	Columbia, S. C.
(M) 158	Savannah, Ga.
(M) 159	Jacksonville, Fla.
160	Montgomery, Ala.
162	Dayton, Ohio.
163	Fort Wayne, Ind.
164	Mansfield, Ohio.
(M) 165	Louisville, Ky.
(USAF) 166	Columbus, Ohio.
(M) (T) 167	Charleston, W. Va.
(T) 169	Peoria, Ill.
170	Springfield, Ill.
(M) 171	Detroit, Mich.
172	Battle Creek, Mich.
(M) 173	Lincoln, Nebr.

See footnotes at end of table.

DESIGNATED AND LOCATION OF NATIONAL GUARD AIR UNITS AS  
OF 30 JUNE 1947—ContinuedFIGHTER SQUADRON, SINGLE ENGINE—  
continued

Number	Location
(M) 174	Sioux City, Iowa.
(M) 175	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
176	Madison, Wis.
(M) 178	Fargo, N. Dak.
179	Duluth, Minn.
(USAF) 181	Dallas, Tex.
(USAF) 182	San Antonio, Tex.
(S) 185	Norman, Okla.
(M) 186	Great Falls, Mont.
(M) (T) 187	Cheyenne, Wyo.
(USAF) 188	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
(M) 190	Boise, Idaho.
(M) 191	Salt Lake City, Utah.
192	Reno, Nev.
194	San Francisco, Calif.
(M) 195	Los Angeles, Calif.
(USAF) 196	San Bernardino, Calif.
(M) 197	Phoenix, Ariz.
(I) 198	San Juan, P. R.
199	Honolulu, T. H.

## LIGHT BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

Number	Location
(N) 102	New York, N. Y.
103	Philadelphia, Pa.
(M) 106	Birmingham, Ala.
107	Detroit, Mich.
(M) 108	Chicago, Ill.
(M) 112	Cleveland, Ohio
114	New York, N. Y.
(M) 115	Los Angeles, Calif.
117	Philadelphia, Pa.
(S) 122	New Orleans, La.
(M) 168	Chicago, Ill.
(M) 180	St. Joseph, Mo.

<sup>1</sup> This appendix amplifies appendix T, "Proposed Air National Guard<sup>1</sup> Fighter and Bombardment Units," shown in the Annual Report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau for fiscal year ending 30 June 1946.

NOTE.—Locations of National Guard tactical air units on airports.

## KEY

- (M) Municipal airport.
- (M?) Municipal airport, jurisdiction not finally determined.
- (N) Airport under Navy Department jurisdiction.
- (S) State-owned airport.
- (USAF) U. S. Air Force base.
- (I) Airport owned by Insular Government.
- (T) Airport facilities temporary structures.



# APPENDIX V

## LIST OF COMMUNICATION AND AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING UNITS FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED, AS OF 30 JUNE 1947

Number of units federally recognized <sup>1</sup>	List of units	Date of Federal recognition	Number of units not activated	Total number of units authorized by War Department
3	Aircraft Control and Warning Group Headquarters		9	12
	159th—Buckley Field, Denver, Colo.	1 Dec. 1946		
	154th—Marietta Army Air Base, Marietta, Ga.	6 Oct. 1946		
	151st—Logan Airport, East Boston, Mass.	16 Oct. 1946		
3	Aircraft Control Squadrons		9	12
	116th—Marietta Army Air Base, Marietta, Ga.	10 Dec. 1946		
	101st—Boston, Mass.	27 Jan. 1947		
	131st—Lambert Field, Robertson, Mo.	18 Nov. 1946		
4	Communication Squadrons, Wing		8	12
	112th—Van Nuys Metropolitan Airport, Van Nuys, Calif.	13 Apr. 1947		
	104th—Marietta Army Air Base, Marietta, Ga.	9 Sept. 1946		
	107th—Lambert Field, Robertson, Mo.	23 Sept. 1946		
	103d—Harrisburg Airport, Harrisburg, Pa.	17 Jan. 1947		
5	Radar Calibration Detachments		7	12
	112th—Van Nuys Metropolitan Airport, Van Nuys, Calif.	10 Mar. 1947		
	109th—Buckley Field, Denver, Colo.	30 Mar. 1947		
	104th—Marietta Army Air Base, Marietta, Ga.	12 Oct. 1936		
	107th—Lambert Field, Robertson, Mo.	18 Nov. 1946		
	105th—Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio	26 Jan. 1947		
3	Signal Light Construction Companies		9	12
	604th—Marietta Army Air Base, Marietta, Ga.	6 Oct. 1946		
	601st—State Armory, Worcester, Mass.	9 Apr. 1947		
	607th—Lambert Field, Robertson, Mo.	23 Sept. 1946		
1	Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons (LgS)		11	12
	138th—Denver University, Denver, Colo.	14 Apr. 1947		
2	Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons (Fwd)		10	12
	103d—Brainard Field, Hartford, Conn.	2 Apr. 1947		
	113th—Camp Simms, Washington, D. C.	22 Oct. 1946		

<sup>1</sup> Total, 21.

# LIST OF COMMUNICATION AND AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING UNITS DENIED FEDERAL RECOGNITION DUE TO BUDGET LIMITATIONS

Number of units <sup>1</sup>		Date authority to organize	Date inspection team requested
1	Aircraft Control and Warning Group Headquarters: 155th—Columbus, Ohio.....	24 Jan. 1947	26 Jan. 1947
1	Communications Squadrons, Wing: 109th—Denver, Colo.....	1 Feb. 1947	30 Mar. 1947

<sup>1</sup> Total, 2.

# LIST OF COMMUNICATION AND AIRCRAFT CONTROL WARNING UNITS AUTHORIZED TO ACTIVATE BUT LATER DISBANDED DUE TO BUDGET LIMITATIONS

Number of units <sup>1</sup>		Date of authority to organize
3	Aircraft Control and Warning Group Headquarters: 156th—Chicago, Ill.....	11 Feb. 1947
	157th—St. Louis, Mo.....	22 Sept. 1946
	160th—Seattle, Wash.....	24 Feb. 1947
2	Aircraft Control Squadrons: 111th—Philadelphia, Pa.....	2 Nov. 1946
	126th—Chicago, Ill.....	11 Feb. 1947
2	Communication Squadrons, Wing: 105th—Cleveland, Ohio.....	24 Jan. 1947
	106th—Chicago, Ill.....	11 Feb. 1947
2	Radar Calibration Detachments: 101st—Boston, Mass.....	18 Feb. 1947
	106th—Chicago, Ill.....	11 Feb. 1947
1	Signal Light Construction Companies: 606th—Chicago, Ill.....	11 Feb. 1947
3	Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons (LgS): 117th—Birmingham, Ala.....	2 Mar. 1947
	125th—Detroit, Mich.....	13 Feb. 1947
	142d—Portland, Oreg.....	10 Mar. 1947
3	Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons (Fwd): 123d—Toledo, Ohio.....	15 Mar. 1947
	133d—Sioux City, Iowa.....	12 Sept. 1946
	139th—Denver, Colo.....	4 Mar. 1947

<sup>1</sup> Total, 16.



## LIST OF COMMUNICATION AND AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING UNITS DENIED AUTHORITY TO ORGANIZE DUE TO BUDGET LIMITATIONS

Number of units <sup>1</sup>	
2	Aircraft Control and Warning Groups: 162d—Los Angeles, Calif. 152d—New York, N. Y.
5	Aircraft Control Squadrons: 105th—Columbus, Ohio. 106th—New York, N. Y. 137th—Denver, Colo. 147th—Los Angeles, Calif. 141st—Seattle, Wash.
2	Communication Squadrons, Wing: 102d—New York, N. Y. 110th—Seattle, Wash.
5	Aircraft Control and Warning Squadrons: 108th—New York, N. Y. 122d—Indianapolis, Ind. 138th—Riverside, Calif. 149th—San Bernardino, Calif. 143d—Seattle, Wash.

<sup>1</sup> Total, 14.

## RECAPITULATION

[Status of National Guard Communication and Aircraft Control and Warning Units as of 30 June 1947]

## Units federally recognized:

Aircraft Control and Warning Group Headquarters.....	3
Aircraft Control Squadrons.....	3
Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (large scale).....	1
Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (forward).....	2
Communication Squadron, Wing.....	4
Radar Calibration Detachments.....	5
Signal Light Construction Company.....	3
Total number Communication and Radar units federally recognized.....	21
Number units denied Federal recognition due to budget limitations.....	2
Number units authorized to activate, but disbanded due to budget limitations.....	16
Number units denied authority to organize due to budget limitations.....	14

Number	Name	Address
1	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
2	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
3	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
4	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
5	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
6	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
7	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
8	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
9	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
10	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
11	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
12	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
13	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
14	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
15	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
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18	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
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31	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
32	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
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44	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
45	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
46	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
47	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
48	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
49	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
50	Mr. [Name]	[Address]

RECAPITULATION

Number of Federal Civil Commission and Aircraft Control and Weather  
 Commission as of June 1931

Number	Name	Address
1	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
2	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
3	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
4	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
5	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
6	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
7	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
8	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
9	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
10	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
11	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
12	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
13	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
14	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
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26	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
27	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
28	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
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49	Mr. [Name]	[Address]
50	Mr. [Name]	[Address]



YEAR 1947 (AS OF 31 AUGUST 1947)

Project 441	Project 442	Project 443	Project 444	Project 520	Project 530	Project 540	Totals
Travel of Regular Army instructor personnel—permanent change of station	Travel of Army personnel in connection with activities of the National Guard	Travel of National Guard officers and civilian employees on duty in War Department	Travel of personnel of United States property and disbursing offices	School training	Expenses of Regular Army enlisted instructors	Armory drill pay and other related expenses	
0	\$1,194.45	0	\$233.00	0	\$21,559.00	\$287,580.85	\$544,876.13
0	545.36	0	166.46	\$464.53	2,646.00	39,660.68	173,778.20
0	1,988.78	0	1,818.55	0	2,673.50	15,551.15	438,065.70
0	39,303.24	0	1,260.55	5,815.00	78,478.55	425,077.99	1,269,988.71
0	2,741.57	0	390.17	0	18,894.00	71,861.00	500,045.07
0	1,122.21	0	990.00	0	6,048.00	106,892.95	498,560.40
0	272.93	0	113.65	0	4,520.25	34,687.44	323,246.54
0	688.53	0	224.95	783.15	8,829.22	122,727.09	346,120.06
0	5,008.07	0	813.09	0	15,503.75	213,322.46	398,516.94
0	11,467.07	0	0	0	27,317.59	201,266.62	732,819.21
\$500.00	3,742.75	0	560.03	0	14,398.50	112,224.01	378,449.60
0	252.47	0	253.97	958.35	8,644.30	64,197.05	370,318.25
0	10,376.86	0	531.00	0	51,960.75	171,343.22	666,167.21
0	1,033.86	0	656.88	5,379.75	16,909.16	46,612.63	188,936.75
0	4,517.91	0	389.79	0	18,053.75	89,859.84	405,696.88
0	3,818.73	0	798.15	0	9,748.50	40,135.71	306,415.16
0	2,023.26	0	554.97	990.08	17,240.64	168,868.66	331,587.86
0	2,462.57	0	1,371.60	0	2,169.50	7,435.36	319,280.40
0	1,084.66	0	637.60	316.19	4,566.18	137,343.11	383,023.89
0	24,562.58	0	254.31	2,184.72	21,306.79	209,170.23	853,796.95
0	4,014.91	0	525.61	1,059.39	16,324.25	183,321.63	755,630.46
0	8,596.01	0	1,482.54	0	24,242.75	285,163.86	662,275.90
0	6,699.79	0	670.45	0	19,177.25	153,295.75	701,383.50
0	3,178.26	0	1,586.98	0	13,922.25	196,757.47	540,689.26
0	3,792.81	0	1,158.50	0	22,748.75	239,987.11	738,134.92
0	447.06	0	547.72	0	4,266.25	20,122.51	64,064.61
0	5,281.45	0	217.55	0	7,999.22	48,519.15	374,611.75
0	57.96	0	242.99	0	0	138.59	4,195.21
0	348.08	0	327.26	92.76	2,695.50	30,149.66	232,298.96
0	442.12	0	231.19	2,085.36	33,292.49	32,830.59	640,012.84
0	1,257.76	0	356.20	0	2,121.00	63.32	22,598.44
0	5,223.39	0	869.94	331.78	17,735.18	25,860.56	475,785.97
0	3,980.25	0	112.93	0	13,071.65	213,102.80	259,208.44
0	2,742.09	0	870.78	0	6,916.00	21,972.12	160,383.91
0	3,846.42	0	757.33	5,084.13	55,064.69	150,816.33	574,392.84
0	8,132.49	0	1,959.35	0	4,174.00	3,427.55	377,078.35
0	1,324.47	0	732.62	405.43	14,533.50	117,184.83	407,966.76
0	7,666.00	0	83.92	2,065.26	43,008.36	312,951.96	657,652.85
0	3,800.00	0	226.25	16,134.00	9,862.00	288,000.00	474,936.56
0	205.92	0	205.15	0	1,737.74	57,100.33	206,827.00
0	6,947.33	0	278.25	0	14,055.75	166,997.23	344,250.46
0	3,966.37	0	1,379.05	0	6,336.50	74,964.08	276,215.25
0	2,250.11	0	927.56	0	25,526.51	165,682.16	457,423.43
0	30,785.84	0	5,802.25	8,000.00	78,946.50	1,447,618.99	1,919,531.57
0	1,038.81	0	429.93	1,511.47	2,315.50	97,326.48	490,643.33
0	408.67	0	293.44	1,304.53	3,626.00	119,158.04	559,051.52
0	986.23	0	425.91	1,221.99	10,545.06	128,057.85	222,802.58
0	806.86	0	402.09	0	10,753.75	71,841.28	207,079.37
0	1,426.33	0	1,862.04	790.92	19,252.37	66,069.99	456,852.15
0	3,717.56	0	369.42	0	13,612.75	28,985.42	190,887.20
0	4,299.84	0	508.90	0	6,237.00	35,985.34	499,606.81
500.00	248,879.05	0	37,862.82	56,978.79	855,568.45	7,349,211.03	23,474,162.11
0	34,263.23	0	0	0	100,975.77	997,657.99	1,158,533.15
0	1,432.06	0	0	0	270.37	0	19,757,895.55
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	715,845.36
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,564.61
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,296,940.48
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,995.61
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,234,122.65
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,214,721.75
0	278.27	0	0	0	0	0	278.27
0	0	0	0	361,165.43	0	0	361,165.43
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205,500.00
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,573.08
178,426.95	75,009.94	3,113.11	0	0	0	0	1,282,555.71
178,426.95	110,983.50	3,113.11	0	361,165.43	101,246.14	997,657.99	38,302,691.68
178,926.95	359,862.55	3,113.11	37,862.82	418,144.22	956,814.59	8,346,869.02	61,776,853.79
					Less appropriation reimbursement.....		59,866.00
					Net obligations and expenditures.....		61,716,987.79





## APPENDIX W

## STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS EXPENDED AND OBLIGATED UNDER NATIONAL GUARD APPROPRIATION, FISCAL YEAR 1947 (AS OF 31 AUGUST 1947)

	Project 110	Project 210	Project 230	Project 240	Project 310	Project 320	Project 330	Project 340	Project 411	Project 412	Project 420	Project 431	Project 432	Project 441	Project 442	Project 443	Project 444
	Procurement of supplies and equipment	Construction of camps and depots	Construction of airfields and hangars	Construction of storage facilities	Maintenance and repair of camps and depots	Maintenance and repair of target ranges	Maintenance and repair of airfields and hangars	Maintenance and repair of storage facilities	Pay of National Guard officers on duty in the War Department	Pay of civilian employees	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Transportation of property, including packing, crating and handling	Modification, repair and maintenance of organization of equipment	Travel of Regular Army personnel—permanently stationed at station	Travel of Army personnel in connection with activities of the National Guard	Travel of National Guard officers and civilian employees on duty in War Department	Travel of personnel of United States property and disbursing offices
Alabama	\$461.32	0	0	0	0	0	\$14,783.47	\$2,462.00	0	\$128,154.43	\$7,782.32	\$1,605.30	\$76,119.79	0	\$4,194.45	0	\$233.00
Arizona	200.20	0	0	0	0	0	8902.73	1,283.68	0	64,904.81	1,677.96	397.79	60,778.00	0	545.35	0	166.46
Arkansas	473.54	0	0	0	0	0	19,924.70	1,972.50	0	172,002.37	0,442.75	1,289.91	21,927.86	0	1,988.78	0	1,818.55
California	1,654.08	0	\$17,846.00	0	0	\$474.50	0	0	0	367,398.81	13,059.77	4,602.07	315,018.15	0	39,303.24	0	1,290.55
Colorado	309.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,478.24	0	148,031.42	2,680.01	77.05	124,387.84	0	2,741.57	0	390.17
Connecticut	742.81	0	0	0	0	0	3,735.00	198.50	0	176,882.17	3,687.08	3,632.07	123,069.75	0	1,122.21	0	990.00
Delaware	254.67	0	0	0	0	0	1,759.34	34,721.16	0	114,410.53	1,379.88	3,324.95	125,245.01	0	272.93	0	113.65
District of Columbia	285.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	151.42	0	73,845.61	357.39	886.80	137,340.36	0	688.53	0	224.95
Florida	431.22	0	0	\$38,803.00	0	0	1,336.70	0	0	77,217.62	2,062.35	7,038.92	35,879.66	0	5,008.07	0	813.09
Georgia	641.14	0	19,837.80	16,994.00	116.66	0	0	0	0	191,913.30	4,007.24	3,476.31	255,781.48	0	11,407.07	0	0
Hawaii	178.60	0	0	0	0	2,515.63	23,846.69	14,632.57	0	158,153.15	8,394.58	8,383.79	30,920.50	\$500.00	3,742.75	0	560.03
Idaho	694.45	0	0	0	3.86	0	3,492.49	3,811.47	0	124,555.28	3,111.39	2,178.55	158,187.62	0	232.47	0	231.97
Illinois	1,391.03	0	149,500.00	0	22,942.69	0	1,518.00	0	0	145,701.13	5,276.00	6,589.23	99,036.70	0	10,376.86	0	531.90
Indiana	693.11	0	0	0	4,742.00	0	0	0	0	69,119.57	4,980.99	4,633.72	34,615.08	0	1,033.80	0	656.88
Iowa	683.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102,614.09	4,322.33	1,199.63	184,055.65	0	4,517.91	0	389.79
Kansas	243.39	0	0	0	0	0	2,567.81	1,255.62	0	107,729.90	3,341.65	463.68	135,308.13	0	3,818.73	0	798.15
Kentucky	630.19	0	0	0	1,439.16	0	1,439.16	1,150.00	0	96,790.14	3,662.61	300.66	33,764.29	0	2,023.26	0	554.97
Louisiana	352.25	0	91,258.00	0	19,852.84	1,500.00	11,574.45	21,392.05	0	107,096.02	4,263.82	2,463.69	43,990.91	0	2,462.57	0	1,371.00
Maine	543.96	0	44,996.00	0	6,937.15	985.78	23,743.17	17,632.40	0	99,983.39	4,765.60	3,897.22	35,803.19	0	1,084.66	0	637.69
Maryland	1,365.82	0	139,000.00	0	800.00	0	6,729.94	51,041.00	0	104,348.34	4,725.56	886.30	206,728.22	0	24,562.58	0	254.31
Massachusetts	1,287.10	0	145,697.00	0	3,922.86	0	769.30	12,800.00	0	229,053.61	5,881.20	5,470.25	115,424.63	0	4,014.91	0	525.61
Michigan	1,090.50	0	0	0	17,863.91	0	463.12	1,983.69	0	179,265.59	10,975.65	9,384.62	121,823.66	0	8,596.01	0	1,482.54
Minnesota	1,287.10	0	161,400.00	88,126.00	40,060.48	980.00	19,674.73	844.00	0	137,230.10	9,617.09	5,418.67	146,902.09	0	6,099.79	0	670.45
Mississippi	409.75	0	26,265.00	14,432.64	612.67	3,727.39	18,679.29	32,484.12	0	109,017.06	5,417.29	6,791.10	107,418.02	0	3,178.26	0	1,586.98
Missouri	687.63	0	0	0	57.67	0	958.84	0	0	198,529.21	4,725.99	7,849.22	257,639.19	0	3,792.81	0	1,188.50
Montana	186.50	0	0	0	1,304.92	129.97	0	84.94	0	28,269.11	1,260.19	40.27	4,405.17	0	447.06	0	347.72
Nebraska	654.66	0	0	0	679.10	0	4,764.80	14,861.47	0	109,484.17	2,217.01	336.16	179,608.01	0	5,281.45	0	217.55
Nevada	52.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222.23	35.00	3,445.81	0	57.96	0	242.99	
New Hampshire	229.88	\$34,436.00	0	0	0	0	14,009.91	3,536.61	0	43,903.99	1,444.41	319.32	102,074.58	0	348.08	0	337.29
New Jersey	1,202.05	0	93,852.00	0	42,141.35	6,257.05	17,178.70	34,393.04	0	236,624.98	10,786.97	25,631.50	133,066.45	0	442.12	0	231.19
New Mexico	315.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	310.92	0	8,868.43	1,497.14	15.46	7,793.13	0	1,257.76	0	336.20
New York	2,931.56	0	209,361.00	26,637.00	13,399.60	3,835.65	0	0	0	113,997.35	5,101.20	2,982.44	45,519.31	0	5,223.39	0	809.04
North Carolina	598.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	367.13	0	15,656.36	1,793.00	1,433.75	9,091.59	0	3,980.25	0	112.90
North Dakota	231.64	0	9,729.00	0	6,993.00	0	0	0	0	43,120.06	2,972.79	1,324.64	63,514.89	0	2,742.09	0	870.78
Ohio	1,277.10	0	45,000.00	0	7,000.00	0	12,760.53	13,710.46	0	173,471.24	5,077.74	1,214.25	99,312.62	0	3,846.42	0	757.33
Oklahoma	871.68	0	6,160.00	0	1,031.97	2,000.00	26,450.00	0	0	236,202.05	7,839.85	4,573.63	74,253.78	0	8,132.49	0	1,939.35
Oregon	552.65	0	0	0	9,283.42	0	5,383.25	2,091.13	0	117,439.21	7,936.13	1,968.73	128,123.39	0	1,324.47	0	732.62
Pennsylvania	1,968.25	0	13,677.60	0	13,677.60	8,706.97	0	0	0	138,672.09	11,290.50	4,451.74	113,110.20	0	7,666.00	0	83.92
Puerto Rico	379.18	0	36,324.00	43,173.96	4,483.74	490.00	4,481.43	0	0	44,221.88	2,062.28	14,711.17	1,736.67	0	3,500.00	0	229.25
Rhode Island	357.40	0	48,471.00	0	8,290.00	8,227.00	0	1,887.05	0	71,356.79	1,921.11	2,874.10	4,163.41	0	205.92	0	205.15
South Carolina	467.50	0	0	0	3,815.24	0	474.70	10,616.92	0	96,656.17	3,509.49	1,142.00	39,289.88	0	6,947.34	0	278.25
South Dakota	269.29	0	0	0	1,250.00	0	0	890.50	0	86,249.64	2,788.38	983.20	97,129.24	0	3,966.37	0	1,379.05
Tennessee	497.93	0	4,850.00	0	0	250.00	10,962.99	0	0	122,192.81	4,396.75	2,003.35	117,883.26	0	2,260.11	0	927.56
Texas	1,322.74	0	15,809.00	0	16,955.81	0	32,710.71	7,749.34	0	295,476.33	12,187.25	6,162.11	52,004.70	0	30,785.84	0	5,802.25
Utah	345.90	0	200,000.00	0	8,167.88	0	608.38	1,140.06	0	94,081.61	4,339.63	3,626.57	75,651.11	0	1,038.81	0	429.43
Vermont	164.26	0	149,628.23	0	15,187.70	50.00	4,839.23	3,323.85	0	106,658.11	3,500.60	1,467.54	149,441.32	0	408.67	0	231.44
Virginia	499.97	0	0	0	16,828.00	0	0	0	0	54,405.94	3,584.15	2,044.60	4,192.88	0	986.23	0	425.91
Washington	669.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,114.76	1,992.51	1,500.77	43,997.90	0	806.86	0	402.09
West Virginia	626.48	0	195,000.00	0	3,988.80	10.00	0	0	0	57,968.29	4,478.20	2,828.29	96,961.20	0	1,426.33	0	1,862.04
Wisconsin	807.65	0	32,324.00	15,941.61	0	18,430.27	16,346.97	0	0	43,538.40	1,494.65	4,666.71	31,371.79	0	3,717.59	0	369.42
Wyoming	118.10	0	171,916.38	41,960.00	4,095.00	2,499.41	5,032.50	0	0	98,920.59	5,679.03	1,639.16	120,715.56	0	4,299.84	0	508.90
Total	33,788.75	34,036.00	1,987,014.13	809,374.42	382,754.61	56,620.02	352,382.85	317,951.92	0	5,871,695.02	238,751.36	178,742.26	4,960,050.63	500.00	248,879.05	0	37,862.83
UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES																	
Armies	0	0	0	0	17,100.00	0	0	0	0	0	1,734.23	0	6,801.93	0	34,263.23	0	0
Army Air Forces	14,629,834.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,757.73	603,530.45	4,493,070.69	0	1,432.06	0	0
Signal Corps	348,949.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,376.41	259,377.87	104,947.68	0	0	0	0
Chemical Corps	7,330.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,234.61	0	0	0	0	0
Ordnance	4,782,784.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,781,712.18	1,732,444.27	0	0	0	0
Army Medical Center	18,805.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,190.63	0	0	0	0	0
Quartermaster General	950,585.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,776,192.05	507,345.25	0	0	0	0
Corps of Engineers	714,261.21	0	245,114.93	0	0	0	1,287.90	0	0	0	27,260.00	226,375.93	421.78	0	0	0	0
Office Chief of Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278.27	0	0
Army Service Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjutant General's Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183,000.00	22,500.00	0	0	0	0	0
Office, Secretary of War (P&A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,573.08	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Guard Bureau	0	0	0	0	11,500.00	0	0	0	10,638.36	0	992,994.10	8,025.00	2,848.25	178,426.95	75,009.94	3,113.11	0
Total	21,452,549.85	34,036.00	2,232,129.06	809,374.42	411,354.61	56,620.02	353,670.75	317,951.92	10,638.36	5,871,695.02	1,480,640.91	6,900,880.38	11,807,930.48	178,926.95	339,802.55		



# APPENDIX W

BLIGATED UNDER NATIONAL GUARD APPROPRIATION, FISCAL YEAR 1947 (AS OF 31 AUGUST 1947)

Project 430	Project 430	Project 441	Project 442	Project 420	Project 431	Project 432	Project 441	Project 442	Project 443	Project 444	Project 520	Project 530	Project 540	Totals
Maintenance and repair of armaments and magazines	Maintenance and repair of storage facilities	Pay of National Guard officers on duty in the War Department	Pay of civilian employees	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Transportation of property, including packing, crating and handling	Modification, repair and maintenance of organization equipment	Travel of Regular Army instructor personnel permanent change of station	Travel of Army personnel in connection with activities of the National Guard	Travel of National Guard officers and civilian employees on duty in War Department	Travel of personnel of United States property and disbursing offices	School training	Expenses of Regular Army on field instructors	Armory drill pay and other related expenses	
\$1,287.47	\$2,402.00	0	\$128,151.43	\$7,782.32	\$1,605.30	\$76,119.79	0	\$4,194.45	0	\$233.00	0	\$24,530.00	\$287,580.85	\$544,876.13
0	1,283.68	0	64,964.81	1,677.96	397.79	60,778.00	0	545.36	0	166.46	\$404.54	2,646.60	39,660.68	173,778.20
1,972.50	0	0	172,602.37	6,442.75	1,289.91	213,927.86	0	1,988.78	0	1,818.55	0	2,673.50	15,551.15	438,063.70
0	0	0	367,398.81	13,059.77	1,602.07	315,018.15	0	39,303.24	0	1,260.55	5,815.00	78,478.55	423,677.99	1,269,988.71
29,178.24	480.26	0	148,033.42	2,680.01	77.05	124,587.84	0	2,741.57	0	390.17	0	18,891.00	71,861.00	500,045.07
0	286.00	0	176,882.17	4,687.08	3,632.07	123,009.75	0	1,122.21	0	990.00	0	6,048.00	195,892.95	498,560.40
34,721.16	2,593.00	0	114,410.53	1,379.58	529.95	125,245.01	0	272.93	0	113.65	0	4,520.25	34,687.44	323,246.54
151.42	0	0	73,845.61	357.39	886.80	137,310.36	0	688.53	0	224.95	783.15	8,829.22	122,727.09	346,120.06
1,506.76	0	0	77,217.62	2,962.35	7,038.92	35,879.66	0	5,008.07	0	813.09	0	15,503.75	211,322.46	398,516.94
0	0	0	191,913.30	4,007.24	3,476.31	255,781.48	0	11,467.07	0	0	0	27,317.59	201,266.62	732,819.21
23,846.09	14,632.57	0	158,153.15	8,394.58	8,383.79	30,920.50	\$500.00	3,742.75	0	569.63	0	14,398.50	112,234.64	378,449.60
3,499.19	3,811.47	0	121,555.28	3,111.39	2,178.55	158,187.62	0	252.47	0	253.97	958.35	8,644.39	64,197.65	370,318.25
1,548.00	0	0	145,701.13	5,276.00	6,589.23	99,036.70	0	10,376.86	0	531.00	0	51,960.75	171,343.22	666,167.21
0	0	0	69,119.57	4,980.99	4,163.72	31,645.08	0	1,033.86	0	656.88	5,379.73	16,909.16	46,612.63	188,936.75
0	0	0	102,614.09	4,322.33	1,199.63	184,055.65	0	4,517.91	0	389.79	0	18,653.75	89,859.84	405,696.88
2,507.81	1,255.62	0	107,729.90	3,341.65	463.68	135,398.13	0	3,818.73	0	798.15	0	9,748.50	49,435.71	306,415.16
1,409.16	1,150.00	0	96,790.14	3,662.61	500.66	33,764.29	0	2,023.26	0	534.97	990.08	17,240.64	168,868.66	331,587.86
11,571.45	21,962.05	0	107,096.02	4,263.82	2,463.09	43,990.91	0	2,462.57	0	1,371.60	0	2,169.50	7,435.36	319,280.40
23,743.17	17,632.40	0	99,963.39	1,765.60	3,807.22	35,803.19	0	1,084.66	0	647.60	316.19	4,566.18	137,343.41	383,023.89
6,729.94	51,041.00	0	104,348.34	1,725.56	886.30	206,728.22	0	24,562.58	0	254.31	2,184.72	21,306.79	290,170.23	853,796.95
769.39	32,800.00	0	229,053.61	5,881.20	5,470.25	115,424.63	0	4,014.91	0	525.61	1,059.39	16,324.25	183,321.63	755,630.46
163.12	1,983.69	0	179,265.59	10,975.65	9,384.62	121,823.66	0	8,596.01	0	1,182.54	0	24,242.75	285,163.86	662,275.90
19,674.73	844.00	0	137,230.10	9,617.09	5,418.67	146,902.09	0	6,699.79	0	670.45	0	19,177.25	153,295.75	791,383.50
18,679.29	32,484.12	0	109,017.06	5,417.26	6,791.10	107,418.02	0	3,178.26	0	1,586.98	0	13,922.25	196,757.47	540,689.26
958.84	0	0	198,529.21	4,725.99	7,849.22	257,639.19	0	3,792.81	0	1,158.50	0	22,748.75	239,987.11	738,134.92
0	84.94	0	28,269.11	1,260.19	7,405.17	7,405.17	0	447.06	0	1,266.72	0	4,266.25	20,122.51	64,064.61
4,764.80	14,861.47	0	109,483.17	2,217.01	326.16	179,608.01	0	5,281.45	0	217.55	0	7,999.22	48,519.15	374,611.75
0	0	0	222.23	35.00	35.00	3,445.81	0	57.96	0	242.99	0	138.59	4,195.21	4,195.21
14,069.91	3,536.61	0	43,003.99	1,444.41	319.32	102,075.58	0	348.08	0	327.26	92.76	2,695.50	30,149.66	232,298.96
17,175.70	34,393.04	0	296,624.98	10,786.97	25,631.50	133,066.45	0	442.12	0	231.19	2,085.36	33,292.49	32,830.59	640,012.84
0	310.92	0	8,868.43	1,497.14	15.46	7,793.13	0	1,257.76	0	356.20	0	2,121.00	63.32	22,598.44
0	0	0	113,997.36	5,101.20	2,982.44	45,519.31	0	5,223.39	0	869.94	331.78	17,735.18	25,860.56	475,785.97
0	367.13	0	15,656.36	1,793.00	1,433.75	9,091.59	0	3,980.25	0	112.93	0	13,071.65	213,102.80	259,208.44
0	0	0	43,126.06	2,972.79	1,324.54	63,514.89	0	2,742.09	0	870.78	0	6,946.00	21,972.12	169,383.91
12,769.53	13,710.46	0	173,471.24	5,077.74	1,214.25	99,312.62	0	3,846.42	0	757.33	5,084.13	55,061.69	150,816.33	571,392.84
26,159.00	0	0	236,202.05	7,839.85	4,573.63	74,253.78	0	8,132.49	0	1,959.35	0	4,174.00	3,427.55	377,078.35
5,385.25	2,694.13	0	117,439.21	7,936.13	1,568.73	128,929.39	0	1,324.47	0	732.62	405.43	14,533.50	117,184.83	407,966.76
0	0	0	138,672.09	11,290.50	4,451.74	113,110.20	0	7,666.00	0	83.92	2,065.26	43,068.36	312,051.96	657,652.85
190.00	4,481.43	0	14,221.88	2,002.28	14,711.17	1,736.67	0	3,800.00	0	226.25	16,134.00	9,862.00	288,000.00	474,936.56
0	1,887.05	0	71,356.79	1,921.11	2,874.10	4,163.41	0	205.92	0	205.15	0	1,737.74	57,100.33	308,827.00
174.70	10,616.92	0	96,656.17	3,509.49	1,142.00	39,289.88	0	6,947.33	0	278.25	0	14,055.75	166,997.23	344,250.46
0	899.50	0	86,249.64	2,788.38	983.20	97,129.24	0	3,966.37	0	1,379.05	0	6,336.50	71,961.08	276,215.25
10,962.99	0	0	122,192.81	4,396.75	2,003.35	117,883.26	0	2,250.11	0	927.56	0	25,526.51	165,682.16	457,423.43
32,710.71	7,749.34	0	203,476.33	12,187.25	6,162.11	52,004.70	0	30,785.84	0	5,802.25	8,000.00	78,946.50	1,447,618.99	1,919,531.57
668.38	1,140.06	0	94,081.61	4,339.63	3,626.57	75,651.11	0	1,038.81	0	429.93	1,511.47	2,315.50	97,326.48	490,643.33
4,819.23	3,323.85	0	106,658.11	3,500.60	1,467.54	149,441.32	0	408.67	0	293.44	1,304.53	3,626.00	119,158.04	559,051.52
0	0	0	54,405.94	3,584.15	2,044.60	4,192.88	0	986.23	0	425.91	1,221.99	10,545.06	128,057.85	222,802.58
60.00	5,599.24	0	75,114.76	1,992.51	1,500.77	43,997.90	0	806.86	0	402.69	0	10,753.75	71,841.28	207,079.37
18,530.27	16,346.97	0	57,998.29	4,478.20	2,828.29	96,961.20	0	1,426.33	0	1,862.04	796.92	19,252.37	66,069.59	456,852.15
5,032.50	0	0	43,558.40	1,494.65	4,666.71	10,331.79	0	3,717.56	0	369.42	0	13,612.75	28,985.42	190,887.20
0	0	0	98,920.59	5,679.03	1,639.16	120,715.56	0	4,299.84	0	508.90	0	6,237.00	35,985.34	499,606.81
352,382.85	317,951.92	0	5,873,695.02	238,751.36	178,742.26	4,960,050.63	500.00	248,879.05	0	37,862.82	56,978.79	855,568.45	7,349,211.03	23,474,162.11
0	0	0	0	1,734.23	0	6,801.93	0	34,263.23	0	0	0	100,975.77	997,657.99	1,158,533.15
0	0	0	29,757.73	603,530.45	4,493,070.69	1,432.06	0	0	0	0	0	270.37	0	19,757,895.55
0	0	0	2,570.41	259,377.87	104,947.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	715,845.36
0	0	0	0	14,234.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,564.61
0	0	0	0	3,781,712.18	1,732,444.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,296,940.48
0	0	0	0	30,190.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,995.61
0	0	0	0	1,776,192.05	507,345.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,234,122.65
1,287.90	0	0	27,260.00	226,375.93	421.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,214,721.75
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278.27	0	0	0	0	0	278.27
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361,165.43	0	0	361,165.43
0	0	0	183,000.00	22,500.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205,500.00
0	0	0	4,573.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,573.08
0	0	10,638.36	992,994.10	8,025.00	2,848.25	178,426.95	75,009.94	3,113.11	0	0	0	0	0	1,282,555.71
1,287.90	0	10,638.36	0	1,241,889.55	6,722,138.12	6,847,879.85	178,426.95	110,983.50	3,113.11	0	361,165.43	104,246.14	997,657.99	38,302,691.68
53,670.75	317,951.92	10,638.36	5,873,695.02	1,480,640.91	6,900,880.38	11,807,930.48	178,926.95	359,862.55	3,113.11	37,862.82	418,144.22	956,844.59	8,346,869.62	61,776,853.79
												Less appropriation reimbursement		59,866.00
												Net obligations and expenditures		61,716,987.79



# APPENDIX X

## DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNIT FUNDS (as of 31 Dec. 1947)

State	Authorized to distribute unit funds	Not authorized to distribute unit funds to date	Total
1. Alabama	\$10, 745. 84		\$10, 745. 84
2. Alaska		<sup>1</sup> \$1, 965. 37	<sup>1</sup> 1, 965. 37
3. Arizona	14, 648. 95		14, 648. 95
4. Arkansas	26, 149. 27		26, 149. 27
5. California		17, 280. 59	17, 280. 59
6. Colorado	11, 755. 11		11, 755. 11
7. Connecticut	23, 724. 04		23, 724. 04
8. Delaware	3, 128. 68		3, 128. 68
9. District of Columbia		10, 978. 78	10, 978. 78
10. Florida	3, 306. 37		3, 306. 37
11. Georgia	22, 364. 67		22, 364. 67
12. Hawaii	9, 450. 98		9, 450. 98
13. Idaho		13, 371. 71	13, 371. 71
14. Illinois	46, 033. 27		46, 033. 27
15. Indiana	8, 390. 42		8, 390. 42
16. Iowa	24, 677. 12		24, 677. 12
17. Kansas	11, 991. 99		11, 991. 99
18. Kentucky		5, 121. 06	5, 121. 06
19. Louisiana		8, 413. 94	8, 413. 94
20. Maine	10, 844. 10		10, 844. 10
21. Maryland	9, 855. 53		9, 855. 53
22. Massachusetts	27, 288. 49		27, 288. 49
23. Michigan		22, 340. 43	22, 340. 43
24. Minnesota		19, 400. 79	19, 400. 79
25. Mississippi	5, 004. 18		5, 004. 18
26. Missouri	18, 870. 10		18, 870. 10
27. Montana	25, 171. 87		25, 171. 87
28. Nebraska		3, 205. 63	3, 205. 63
29. Nevada		37. 89	37. 89
30. New Hampshire		5, 441. 45	5, 441. 45
31. New Jersey	15, 095. 33		15, 095. 33
32. New Mexico	4, 727. 36		4, 727. 36
33. New York	46, 888. 35		46, 888. 35
34. North Carolina		26, 598. 75	26, 598. 75
35. North Dakota		15, 438. 58	15, 438. 58
36. Ohio	20, 263. 53		20, 263. 53
37. Oklahoma	22, 432. 74		22, 432. 74
38. Oregon		26, 156. 05	26, 156. 05
39. Pennsylvania		28, 721. 62	28, 721. 62
40. Puerto Rico			
41. Rhode Island	4, 737. 48		4, 737. 48
42. South Carolina	21, 718. 05		21, 718. 05
43. South Dakota	9, 665. 21		9, 665. 21
44. Tennessee		15, 217. 75	15, 217. 75
45. Texas	86, 053. 47		86, 053. 47
46. Utah	5, 512. 19		5, 512. 19
47. Vermont	13, 422. 19		13, 422. 19
48. Virginia	8, 856. 87		8, 856. 87
49. Washington	17, 820. 50		17, 820. 50
50. West Virginia	7, 852. 30		7, 852. 30
51. Wisconsin	15, 901. 21		15, 901. 21
52. Wyoming	544. 90		544. 90
Total	614, 892. 66	219, 690. 39	834, 583. 05

<sup>1</sup> Deposited with the Custodian, Army Central Welfare Fund.

## DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL GUARD UNIT VOTES (as of 31 Dec 1917)

State	Approved by National Guard Unit	Not Approved by National Guard Unit	Total
Alabama	210 725 84	210 725 84	421 451 68
Alaska	1 212 90	1 212 90	2 425 80
Arizona	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Arkansas	11 521 41	11 521 41	22 102 82
California	23 721 04	23 721 04	46 142 08
Colorado	2 125 00	2 125 00	4 250 00
Connecticut	10 072 78	10 072 78	20 145 56
Delaware	2 208 25	2 208 25	4 416 50
District of Columbia	20 061 67	20 061 67	40 123 34
Florida	2 160 04	2 160 04	4 320 08
Georgia	12 071 71	12 071 71	24 143 42
Idaho	2 021 21	2 021 21	4 042 42
Illinois	2 207 25	2 207 25	4 414 50
Indiana	2 171 17	2 171 17	4 342 34
Iowa	11 001 11	11 001 11	22 002 22
Kansas	2 121 40	2 121 40	4 242 80
Kentucky	10 041 10	10 041 10	20 082 20
Louisiana	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Maine	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Maryland	10 041 10	10 041 10	20 082 20
Massachusetts	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Michigan	10 041 10	10 041 10	20 082 20
Minnesota	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Mississippi	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Missouri	10 041 10	10 041 10	20 082 20
Montana	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Nebraska	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Nevada	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
New Hampshire	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
New Jersey	10 041 10	10 041 10	20 082 20
New Mexico	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
New York	10 041 10	10 041 10	20 082 20
North Carolina	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
North Dakota	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Ohio	10 041 10	10 041 10	20 082 20
Oklahoma	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Oregon	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Pennsylvania	10 041 10	10 041 10	20 082 20
Rhode Island	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
South Carolina	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
South Dakota	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Tennessee	10 041 10	10 041 10	20 082 20
Texas	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Vermont	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Virginia	10 041 10	10 041 10	20 082 20
Washington	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
West Virginia	10 041 10	10 041 10	20 082 20
Wisconsin	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Wyoming	2 112 21	2 112 21	4 224 42
Total	210 725 84	210 725 84	421 451 68



