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Army

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF
NATIONAL GUARD
BUREAU

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1950

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DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 June 1950

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

The annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1950 is respectfully submitted.

This report summarizes the activities of the National Guard Bureau and the progress of the National Guard throughout the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia during the year. Separate sections of the report are devoted to the Army and Air National Guard.

I am proud to present this record of National Guard accomplishments. It reflects the determination, industry, and devotion of Guardsmen throughout the Nation. The efforts and initiative of the officers and civilian employees of the National Guard Bureau have contributed materially to the vigor of the National Guard. The National Guard is keenly aware of its vital role in the security of the Nation. In the rapid reestablishment and expansion of the National Guard since World War II, many obstacles have been surmounted. With unswerving energy and perseverance the Guard strives for ever higher achievements.

RAYMOND H. FLEMING
Major General

for KENNETH F. CRAMER
Major General
Chief, National Guard Bureau

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INTRODUCTION

The National Guard continued to grow in men and in units during fiscal year 1950. Federally recognized strength, Army and Air, increased from 353,766 to 369,489. All of the 27 divisions, 20 regimental combat teams, and 27 Air groups, allotted in 1946, were organized. Most of the antiaircraft artillery and other combat and service units were organized.

The vigor and effectiveness of armory and field training reached a high point. Training programs have been carefully planned and standardized so that all available time is used to the greatest advantage. Guardsmen participated extensively in week-end training exercises, in schools, and extension courses.

The shortage of armories has become increasingly critical with strength increases and the organization of more units. The present strength of the National Guard exceeds armory capacity. Legislation to permit the Federal Government to assist the States is before Congress. Nonarmory facilities—field training camps, storage facilities, etc.—have been improved. Central storage facilities for field training equipment have been established. Equipment has increased, although budgetary limits and equipment shortages have precluded procurement of all items of equipment authorized. A number of Air units have been equipped with jet aircraft. Extensive repair programs are in progress. A great number of vehicles, repaired by the National Guard and the technical services, have been issued to the units. A large number of older aircraft are being overhauled. The operation and maintenance of facilities by the States with Federal assistance have been very satisfactory.

The tremendous task of reestablishing the National Guard during the last 4 years, a National Guard larger and stronger than ever before, has been accomplished with a minimum of friction. The achievements are a tribute to the hard work, integrity, and loyalty of Guardsmen throughout the States and Territories.

LEGISLATION

A number of legislative measures before the Eighty-first Congress have been of concern to the National Guard. The following legislation was enacted during the year:

Public Law 351, 12 October 1949. Known as the Career Compensation Act of 1949, the law provided for increased pay and

allowances for members of the Army, Navy, Air Force and their Reserve components and the Army and Air National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Public Law 434, 29 October 1949. The act appropriated the funds for the National Military Establishment, including the Army and Air National Guard, for the year ending 30 June 1950.

Public Law 458, approved 16 March 1950, authorizes 40 percent of the officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau to be officers of the National Guard. This amendment to section 81 of the National Defense Act has been sought for the past several years. Since 1916 when 2 National Guard officers were authorized in the Bureau as advisor-assistants, the National Guard has expanded tremendously and the National Guard Bureau has been enlarged. In 1920, legislation provided that the Chief of the National Guard Bureau be a National Guard officer. The number of National Guard officer assistants was increased to 3 in 1925 and 4 in 1933. The increase authorized this year will be implemented by assigning National Guard officers to the Bureau as vacancies occur. Current Bureau strength permits some 40 positions to be held by National Guard officers.

On 30 June 1950 the following National Guard officers were on duty in the Bureau:

Maj. Gen. Kenneth F. Cramer, Connecticut.

Maj. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, Louisiana.

Maj. Gen. George G. Finch, Georgia.

Col. Edward V. Condon, Missouri.

Lt. Col. Denver W. Wilson, Nebraska.

Maj. Joseph L. Manz, Connecticut.

The Eighty-first Congress is expected to take action on the following measures before the second session adjourns:

The armory construction bill which would grant authority for the construction, rehabilitation, conversion, and maintenance of buildings, structures, utilities, and other facilities for the National Guard and the Reserve components of the Army and Air Force of the United States.

A bill to amend section 61 of the National Defense Act and authorize the States to organize State guard units to serve while the National Guard, or any part of it, is in Federal service.

A bill to provide additional special pay of \$100 per month for physicians, dentists, and specialists who are members of the Reserve components ordered to active duty.

A bill to provide allowances for the dependents of enlisted members of the military services, including the National Guard, on active Federal duty.

The Eighty-second Congress which will meet in January 1951 is expected to consider the following legislative recommendations of importance to the National Guard:

An act to provide that personnel of the National Guard of the United States and Organized Reserve Corps have a common Federal appointment or enlistment as Reserves of the Army and Air Force of the United States.

A proposed amendment to the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to permit personnel of the National Guard to accumulate leave credit for Federal training under the provisions of sections 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense Act.

An act to extend the franking privilege, permitting the transmission of all official mail matter of the National Guard of the United States while training as the National Guard of the several States, through the United States mail, free of postage.

An act to provide an active duty status for United States Property and Disbursing Officers by amending section 67, National Defense Act.

An act to abolish the distinctive uniform requirements for the National Guard by amending section 125, National Defense Act.

An act to provide officers and warrant officers of the Reserve components of the Army and Air Force of the United States with an allowance for uniforms.

An act to provide for the payment of claims arising out of federally authorized training by members of the National Guard of the United States and National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

INFORMATION PROGRAM

During fiscal year 1950 the National Guard Bureau continued an information program designed to increase public understanding of the National Guard, its traditional mission in peace and war, the part it plays in the community, the opportunities it offers young men, and its role in guarding the peace. A 2-month, Nation-wide recruiting campaign was conducted in the fall of 1949.

Every available media was used to carry the National Guard story to the American public. In addition to news releases, special feature articles, and other publications, radio and television programs played an important part in the success of the information program.

A series of transcribed radio programs featuring big name stars of radio and motion pictures was produced. Over 1,200 radio stations carried the 15-minute programs as public service features without cost to the Guard. The major radio networks donated sustaining programs to support the fall recruiting campaign. Radio publicity

given to the National Guard was worth several million dollars. The 1 minute television spots produced and delivered to all television stations in 1949 were broadcast by many stations again this year.

The PIO News Letter, a monthly information and idea exchange, was published to assist Public Information and Recruiting Officers in the field and disseminate pertinent information to the units.

The wholehearted support of American business and industry was a material factor in the success of the information and recruiting campaign. Over 600 major business and industrial firms offered to help spread the National Guard message in response to letters from the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. A large number of organizations printed special feature stories in house organs and trade publications, arranged window displays, and used postmark ad plates and drop-ins.

The objective of the recruiting campaign was a gain of 45,000 men. The budget for fiscal year 1950 permitted strength to be increased from 353,766 to 399,500—350,000 Army and 49,500 Air. The campaign was initiated on 19 September 1949 and continued until 19 November. Particular attention was given to the need for medical officers and other specialists.

The recruiting campaign was publicized in local communities as well as on a national scale. Advertising was placed with local radio and television stations and local newspapers. Unit commanders were furnished display materials, kits of recommended recruiting procedures and activities, and handbooks for prospective recruits, summarizing the mission, organization, and traditions of the National Guard. Recruiting advisors went into the field to give special assistance where needed. The momentum of the campaign continued after 19 November 1949. The Army National Guard went over the top, 15 December 1949, with 352,865 men.

The strength of the Army National Guard increased from 352,865, 15 December 1949 to 356,515, 20 December, 6,515 in excess of 350,000. It was necessary to halt recruiting and impose strength ceilings on the States. The negative action required to reduce the strength of units resulted in recessions in all States. On 30 June 1950, the strength of the National Guard stood at 369,489—324,761 Army and 44,728 Air.

To encourage liberal military leave policies, the National Guard Bureau published and distributed a 12-page pamphlet entitled "Business and Industry Invest in Security." The booklet outlined the role of the National Guard in helping to preserve the American way of life and emphasized the necessity for Guardsmen to be granted leave for summer training.

A majority of the Nation's leading business and industrial concerns granted their employees military leave for field training. Some con-

cerns granted 2 weeks leave, in addition to regular vacation, with full pay; others granted 2 weeks leave, in addition to regular vacation, with the employer making up the difference between regular pay and Guard pay; some granted 2 weeks leave, in addition to regular vacation, without pay.

The information program is a continuous one. It is of necessity flexible, in keeping with changing events, opportunities, requirements, and limitations.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Army National Guard increased its strength this year. It grew in men and in units. Equipment for training was increased considerably and camps and other training facilities were improved. The training program, in keeping with the vital missions of the National Guard, was vigorous, timely, and effective.

MEN

The strength of the Army National Guard totaled 324,761—29,082 officers and 295,679 enlisted men, 30 June 1950. The budget for fiscal year 1950 permitted strength to be increased to 350,000. The Guard went over the top in December 1949. Strength increased from 312,771, 30 June 1949 to the all time high of 356,515, 20 December 1949, 6,515 men in excess of 350,000. This necessitated discontinuance of all recruiting and the imposition of strength ceilings on all the States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia; Alaska was exempted because its units were in the initial organization stage.

Warrant Officers

Warrant officer positions have been greatly increased by changes in tables of organization and equipment. The number of federally recognized warrant officers has increased 61 percent this year, but increases authorized last year resulted in 1,302 vacancies, 30 June 1949; since then the number authorized has been doubled as shown below.

	<i>WO authorized</i>	<i>WO assigned</i>
30 June 1949.....	2, 631	1, 329
30 June 1950.....	7, 076	2, 149

Because of the emphasis on the procurement of second lieutenants the last few years, there were few Guardsmen qualified for appointment as warrant officers when the year began. Most of the warrant officers assigned were men whose age precluded appointment as second lieutenants, however some men were prevented from making application because examinations were not available. Policy changes

in March 1950 authorized the use of a composite index in making appointments. All men with prior noncommissioned service and highly skilled specialists without prior service became eligible for appointment. Since March, 78 warrant officers have been federally recognized as a result of the policy change. It is expected that the number of vacancies will be reduced materially in the next 6 months.

Medical and Dental Officers

The shortage of medical officers, as well as dental officers, continues to be a serious problem. Medical officers increased from 707 to 776 this year, a net gain of 69. However 1,356 medical officers were needed in federally recognized units.

Legislation has been enacted authorizing first lieutenants to be promoted to captain after 1 year in grade in the Medical Corps and after 2 years in grade in the Dental Corps.

World War II Officers

Officers of the National Guard of the United States inducted into Federal service in 1940 and 1941 retain their appointments until 6 months after the official termination of World War II, under the provisions of section 38, National Defense Act. Although many of the 20,472 officers inducted were separated from the Army of the United States after the war, this action did not terminate their appointment in the National Guard of the United States. Many officers did not actively return to the National Guard; some remained on active duty, others joined the Officers' Reserve Corps, etc. It has been necessary to investigate the current status of all officers in order that they may be separated or transferred to the inactive National Guard. A total of 13,620 cases have been completed.

Service Statements

In order to establish relative rank—the basis for consideration by promotion boards while in active Federal service—records of service are being prepared for all officers. The service being compiled is that performed under National Defense Act Section 94—field training, section 97—unit schools, and section 99—service schools. Procedures have been developed to expedite the work.

Death and Disability Benefits

The National Guard Bureau has assisted the Veterans' Administration, The Adjutant General of the Army, and the States in developing policies and procedures for administering the death and disability benefits provided by Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress. A

number of conferences have been attended; 231 special cases were referred to the National Guard Bureau for assistance.

During the year, 91 percent of the 3,815 line-of-duty investigations submitted to the National Guard Bureau under Public Law 108, were approved. It is estimated that 266 of the Guardsmen concerned have submitted claims under Public Law 108.

Of the 4,995 bills for hospitalization and medical attendance submitted to the National Guard Bureau for payment, 95 percent were approved.

Personnel Actions

Some reduction in the number of personnel actions begins to appear as the organization of the National Guard becomes more stabilized. The National Guard Bureau and the States have strived to develop effective procedures. A summary of the personnel actions accomplished the last 2 years is given below:

<i>Type of action</i>		<i>FY 1949*</i>	<i>FY 1960</i>
Officers and WO			
Federal recognitions.....		15, 207	14, 285
Rejected for physical disability.....		305	300
Transfers and reassignments.....		13, 236	11, 905
Separations.....		5, 753	5, 866
Transfers to inactive National Guard.....		325	1, 321
Strength, 30 June.....		25, 808	30, 664
Enlisted men			
Enlisted records received.....		209, 483	179, 088
Backlog in enlisted records.....		44, 905	30, 864
Cases completed.....		164, 578	193, 231
Enlistments approved.....		161, 538	188, 424
Rejected for physical disability.....		3, 040	4, 807
Strength, 30 June.....		289, 234	296, 743

*1949 statistics include Air National Guard for July, August, and September 1948

Civilian Employees

A total of 14,551 civilian employees at a cost of \$39,856,608 supported the Army National Guard this year. Civilian personnel are employed as clerks and accountants in offices of the United States Property and Disbursing Officers, unit caretakers and administrative assistants, caretakers at motor-maintenance shops, and rangekeepers. Administrative employees and caretakers must be members of the National Guard.

Approximately 507 of the employees were hired temporarily to assist in reconditioning vehicles for the Air National Guard at State maintenance shops and to prepare equipment in storage for field training.

The civilian personnel program was threatened in September 1949 when the funds allocated were reduced by \$2,000,000. It was neces-

sary to initiate restrictions in all the States. The funds were restored in November 1949 the civilian personnel plans modified accordingly.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of all units allotted to the National Guard since World War II is nearing completion. All units in the 27 divisions and 20 regimental combat teams were completed this year; 21 States and Hawaii have organized all units allotted.

The first postwar army unit was federally recognized in August 1946. This year 266 units were organized bringing the total number of federally recognized units to 4,863 as follows:

<i>Type unit</i>	<i>Priority for Organization</i>	<i>Units (Cos and Dets) allotted</i>	<i>Federal recognitions</i>	<i>Units to be organized</i>
Divisions (110 units each division) -	1st -----	2, 970	2, 970	0
Regimental combat teams (27 units each RCT).	2d -----	540	540	0
Anriaircraft artillery -----	3d -----	664	579	85
Other -----	4th -----	1, 047	774	273
Total -----	-----	5, 221	4, 863	358

Reorganizations

The reorganization of units under new tables of organization and equipment, begun last year, has been completed in all units except Field Artillery battalions and Engineer Treadway Bridge companies. Several additional reorganizations were necessary because of changes made in the new T/O & Es. One difficulty in accomplishing the reorganizations has been the delay in approving and publishing the reduction tables applicable to the National Guard.

Coast Artillery units have been eliminated from the National Guard troop basis. All Coast Artillery units have been converted to units of other types.

A total of seven Armored Cavalry Regiments have been allotted to the National Guard in exchange for other units. The Armored Cavalry Regiments are being organized as follows:

<i>State</i>	<i>Armd Cav Regt</i>	<i>Units being reorganized or converted</i>
California ---	111th -	109th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron. 118th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron.
Idaho -----	116th -	183d Regimental Combat Team.
New Jersey --	102d --	102d Cavalry Group. 102d Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron. 117th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron.
New York ---	101st -	24th Armored Group. 101st Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron. 142d Heavy Tank Battalion. 101st Military Police Battalion.

<i>State</i>	<i>Armd Cav Regt</i>	<i>Units being reorganized or converted</i>
Ohio-----	107th..	107th Armored Group. 107th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron. 185th Tank Battalion.
Tennessee---	173d..	173d Armored Group. 183d Tank Battalion. 755 Tank Battalion. 765 Tank Battalion.
Texas-----	112th..	56th Cavalry Group. 112th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron. 124th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron.

Unit Histories; Coats of Arms and Insignia

Statements of the lineage and battle honors of all color and standard bearing units are being published by the Department of the Army. Coats of arms and distinctive insignia are based on lineage and battle honors.

Summaries of the approved lineages of prewar National Guard units were published in the National Guard Register of 1939. World War II reorganizations, conversions, redesignations, etc., as well as changes in the troop basis after the War, made necessary considerable research into the records of units from the time they entered Federal service in 1940-41 until they were reestablished in the States.

Most of the basic research on the units of each State has been completed. Up to date, statements of lineage have been published for approximately 50 percent of the units; it is expected that most of the remainder will be published by the end of 1951.

Coats of arms and distinctive insignia of prewar units are being approved for their present day descendants. It is apparent that many former regiments and battalions have been expanded into two or more color bearing units and that there are many entirely new units for whom coats of arms will have to be designed.

Shoulder sleeve insignia have been approved for all of the National Guard divisions. Insignia for the new divisions—the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, and 51st Infantry Divisions and the 49th and 50th Armored Divisions—were completed during fiscal year 1950.

TRAINING

The training of all Army units has been in accordance with the 3-year training plan initiated last year. There are 123 unit training programs—1 for each type unit. A total of 1,030 subject schedules—outlines of each course of study—have been published for the guidance of instructors and students. Staff training programs for the staff officers of infantry, artillery, engineer, ordnance, medical, military

police, and transportation units were distributed. The Individual Training Record, National Guard Bureau Form 68, has been distributed to all units.

Supplemental Training

Approximately 80 percent of the units participated in some form of supplementary training, including week-end firing exercises and limited participation in exercises MIKI and SWARMER. Supplemental training was conducted on a nonpay basis.

Training Aids

Several three-dimensional training aids have been distributed. The radio-controlled target plane will be used for the first time this summer. Field artillery gunnery training kits, map reading instruction kits, disassembly mats, maps, aeronautical charts, and projectors have also been distributed.

Armory Inspections

Annual armory inspections of Army units are conducted by officers of the Regular Army. The inspections cover all phases of administration, supply, and training. The increase in the number of units rated satisfactory or better is shown below:

	1948	1949	1950
Satisfactory or better----	2,604—91%	4,229—96.1%	4,655—97.98%
Unsatisfactory-----	231—9%	170—3.9%	96—2.02%

Field Training

Field training was attended by approximately 287,000 Army National Guardsmen during the summer of 1949. All National Guard Divisions, except one, trained as complete divisions. Unit training, emphasizing the platoon, company, and battalion, was stressed. In addition, commands and staffs were able to participate in exercises and supervise training to an extent not possible during the remainder of the year. As usual field training presented an excellent opportunity for such specialists as cooks to practice their skills. The results of the field training inspections, conducted by officers of the Regular Army, are tabulated below.

Field Training Inspections

	1949	1950
Superior-----	18—2.3%	30—3.18%
Excellent-----	290—37.9%	505—53.49%
Satisfactory-----	452—58.8%	402—42.59%
Unsatisfactory-----	8—1.0%	7—.74%

The new field training inspection report, NGB Form 115, will be used by Army inspection teams, fiscal year 1951.

Regular Army Instructors

There has been a slight increase in the number of Army officers assigned as National Guard instructors. However there is still a great shortage of officers in the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel for duty as senior army instructors, and as instructors for the divisions and regiments.

On 30 June 1950, 1,008 officers were on duty with the National Guard as follows:

Instructors, Regular Army	504
Advisor-instructors, non-Regular	504

There was a net gain of 25 instructors this year. However 236 officers were assigned to the National Guard to replace instructors who completed tours of duty. Officer instructors relieved from duty with the National Guard and not replaced totaled 48.

The troop basis became sufficiently stabilized this year to enable the National Guard Bureau to determine more accurately the actual number of instructors required. It was determined that 1,252 instructors were needed to supervise and assist the Army units federally recognized as of 30 June 1950. The number of instructors assigned represents 80.5 percent of the requirement. As a result of the shortages, assigned instructors have had to assist units without an assigned instructor and their effectiveness with their assigned units was reduced.

The National Guard looks to the professional Army instructor for advice, guidance, practical assistance, and instruction in the latest developments and techniques. The National Guard has a vast potential, which, if developed, can contribute materially to the National Defense at a minimum cost to the taxpayer and Federal Government. This potential has not been developed. The men have been recruited, the units organized, and the framework for effective training has been established. The objectives set for the National Guard are considered feasible. However it is essential that a full complement of Regular Army officers be assigned as instructors.

Increased Scope of Advisor-Instructor Responsibilities

Heretofore only Regular Army officer instructors could certify National Guard payrolls and act as surveying officers. These responsibilities have become increasingly burdensome as the percentage of non-Regular, advisor-instructors has increased. Army Commanders are now authorized to designate any officer on extended active duty to certify payrolls; and in addition to officers of the Regular Army, advisor-instructors who hold commissions in the National Guard of the United States may be detailed as surveying officers. The number of National Guard advisor-instructors is small; to permit

any officer on active duty to act as surveying officer, a change in law is necessary.

Schools

The number of Guardsmen attending schools has increased more than 100 percent in the period 1946-50. This year, 20,554 men attended schools as follows:

	<i>Off</i>	<i>EM</i>	<i>Total</i>
Army service schools.....	1, 745	3, 453	5, 198
Army area schools.....	1, 621	2, 753	4, 374
State unit schools.....	9, 455	1, 527	10, 982
	<hr/> 12, 821	<hr/> 7, 733	<hr/> 20, 554

In addition to resident schools, many Guardsmen have been increasing their military education through Army extension courses. The monthly enrollment in the extension course program averaged 34,322—10,083 officers and 24,249 enlisted men.

Officers were enrolled in the basic, advanced, and command and staff courses at service schools. A special course of the Command and General Staff College was conducted for officers by the Army Area Commanders. Enlisted men were enrolled in the technical courses of the service schools and courses in military specialties conducted by Army Area Commanders. Unit schools were limited to week-end courses for officers in command and staff procedures for battalions, regiments, and divisions, and courses for instructors in management methods and the methods of instruction. Extension courses were open to all.

School attendance is a cornerstone in the National Guard training program. The school program is based on T/O & E requirements and the state of training required of the National Guard. The budget for fiscal year 1950 provided \$5,000,000 for schools, supplemented by \$1,500,000 through transfers from other National Guard projects, but the total proved inadequate to support the requirements of the school program. In April, it was necessary to halt the school program, except for extension courses, for the remainder of the fiscal year.

BUDGET AND FISCAL

The sum of \$216,000,000 was appropriated by Congress for the Army National Guard, fiscal year 1950. A reserve of \$9,536,000 was established leaving \$206,464,000 for Army National Guard support. (See appendix F for obligations.)

The establishment of the reserve was directed by the Bureau of the Budget during fiscal year 1949. During 1949 funds required for drill pay were less than anticipated in budget estimates. The Na-

tional Guard Bureau was authorized to use the funds to purchase, in 1949, equipment and supplies scheduled to be purchased this year, provided that fiscal year 1950 funds for equipment and supplies be reduced by a like amount and reserved.

The increased costs of pay resulting from the inactment of the Career Compensation Act of 1949—Public Law 351—and from strength increases beyond budget estimates had to be absorbed by funds budgeted for armory drill. Week-end training in small arms firing was also supported by funds from the armory drill project until 1 May 1950, when reduced availability of funds forced its discontinuance.

The costs of disability benefits for National Guardsmen arising from the enactment of Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress, had to be absorbed within the budget. The law provides for hospitalization, pay and allowances, and death gratuity payments for members of the Reserve components who suffer disability or death from injuries suffered while engaged in active duty or inactive duty training and like coverage for disease if the period of training is in excess of 30 days.

The return of unit funds from dormant bank accounts of World War II National Guard units is nearing completion. This year the Joint Welfare Board returned funds of World War II Alaskan units totaling \$1,959 to the acting Adjutant General of Alaska for distribution to the units reestablished there. Approximately \$1,000,000 in unit funds have been returned to National Guard units by the Joint Welfare Board. Ten percent of the unit funds have been withheld to pay unsettled claims against the wartime accounts.

LOGISTICS

Facilities

Construction

Approximately \$6,000,000 was available for the construction of facilities, other than armories, this year. The selection of projects was coordinated with the States and the following, determined to be most essential, accomplished:

124 Motor vehicle storage buildings.

4 Maintenance shops.

19 Warehouses.

4 Target ranges.

3 Liaison plane hangars.

The standard plans for nonarmory structures were reexamined from the standpoint of costs and adequacy and some modifications and simplifications made. All contracts for construction were reviewed and approved by the National Guard Bureau. In view of the in-

creased number of vehicles and artillery pieces being issued in accordance with the troop basis, the remaining nonarmory construction planned must be re-evaluated.

Armories

Congressional action was pending on the proposed armory construction bill, 30 June 1950. In order to defend the bill, which has been under consideration for some time, it has been necessary to maintain continuous liaison with the States for current requirements, priorities desired, and cost estimates. A comprehensive survey of the armories currently needed to house the National Guard revealed the following construction requirements:

<i>Type of construction</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Units to be accom- modated</i>
Expansion of existing armories-----	340	340
New armories:		
1 unit-----	1, 116	1, 116
2 units-----	157	314
3 units-----	46	138
4 units-----	10	40
Battalion-----	62	310
Regimental-----	26	520
Total new armories-----	1, 417	2, 438

Plans and specifications for 1- and 2-unit armories, capable of expansion, were developed for use if and when appropriate legislation is enacted.

Facilities rented, etc.

The following facilities were rented, leased, or licensed for the use of the National Guard, as of 30 June 1950:

165 Department of the Army installations—licensed.

47 offices—rented.

123 target ranges—rented.

81 liaison plane hangars—rented.

3 installations—acquired in fee simple under Surplus Property Act of 1944.

A survey of the facilities rented with National Guard Bureau funds and the Department of the Army installations held by the States under licenses is planned in order to determine the need for the retention of each.

The Department of the Army has offered, conditionally, training installations in 14 States to the States. Ten States have indicated interest in obtaining the installations. It will be necessary to seek legislation to permit the transfer.

Maintenance

The maintenance of storage buildings, maintenance shops, and other year-round training facilities was provided by service contracts and direct allotments. A total of 92 service contracts were in force this year at a cost to the Federal Government of \$1,285,000. Direct allotments for major repairs, alterations, and improvements not covered by service contracts totaled \$3,043,765.

Field Training Installations

Arrangements for field training sites must be coordinated with the Chief, Army Field Forces, Commanders of the Army Areas and Overseas Commands, and the States. A funding program is established by the National Guard Bureau. Funds to prepare, operate, and close the installations are furnished Army Commanders and States concerned.

Field training was conducted at the following installations during the summer of 1949:

Army-Controlled Installations

Camp Edwards, Mass.	Fort Sill, Okla.
Pine Camp, N. Y.	Camp Carson, Colo.
Fort Knox, Ky.	Camp McCoy, Wis.
Fort Meade, Md.	Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
Indiantown Gap Mil Res, Pa.	Camp Atterbury, Ind.
Fort Miles, Del.	Fort Lewis, Wash.
Fort Benning, Ga.	Hunter-Liggett Mil Res, Calif.
Fort Jackson, S. C.	Camp Cooke, Calif.
Camp Stewart, Ga.	Yakima, Wash.
North Camp Hood, Tex.	Schofield Barracks, T. H.
Camp Polk, La.	Salinas Training Area, P. R.
Fort Bliss, Tex.	

State-Controlled Installations

Camp Pendleton, Va.	Camp Grafton, N. Dak.
Camp Perry, Ohio	Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Bethany Beach, Del.	Camp Williams, Utah
Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.	Fort Harrison, Mont.
Camp Grayling, Mich.	Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Camp Ripley, Minn.	Camp Tortuguero, P. R.

The increasing strength of the National Guard has necessitated some augmentation of field training facilities. In preparation for field training next year, construction and rehabilitation projects were accomplished at the following installations:

Bethany Beach, Del.	Fort McClellan, Ala.
Camp Grayling, Mich.	North Fort Hood, Tex.
Camp Ripley, Minn.	

A survey of facilities at those field training installations approved for one or more divisions is planned so that a program of construction commensurate with funds available can be developed.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

At the beginning of fiscal year 1950 the emphasis on training had increased the requirements for training equipment and the need for accelerating the distribution of available equipment. The acquisition of quantities of automotive vehicles, armament, communications equipment, and engineering tools was planned. Several revised logistical policies were ready for implementation. The equipment status reporting system was to be extended to unit level. Stocks of accountable equipment had to be divided between the Air and Army National Guard. National Guard supply and accounting procedures and the tables of allowance for National Guard State headquarters required revision.

Procurement

Equipment and supplies purchased this year totaled \$28,099,133. Funds obligated for Army technical service equipment and supplies were as follows:

<i>Technical service</i>	<i>Funds</i>	<i>Principal items purchased</i>
Chemical.....	\$301, 802	Chemical ammunition and supplies.
Engineer.....	430, 835	Engineer equipment sets and trailers.
Ordnance.....	6, 420, 536	Ammunition, 1,141 general purpose vehicles (2½ ton); 5-passenger motor vehicles
Quartermaster---	17, 690, 795	Clothing; individual equipment; general supplies.
Signal.....	1, 344, 045	Radios and installation units.
Medical.....	327, 059	Medical equipment and supplies, completing with minor exceptions, the allowances authorized the National Guard.

Free Issues of Equipment

Considerable savings in National Guard funds continue to be made as items of supply and equipment excess to the requirements of the technical services are made available to the National Guard. This year approximately 64,000 separate items of T/A and T/O & E equipment were distributed to the States. In addition 251,000 separate items of clothing and 301,000 separate items of individual equipment were distributed. Many other urgently needed items were received, including engineer instruments, water craft, electric light and power plants, communications equipment, conversion kits, automotive vehicles, and office machines.

Issues were made by administrative distribution, an appropriate procedure when equipment becomes available in limited quantity and an equitable distribution, without awaiting requisitions, is desirable. The National Guard Bureau makes a continuous study of equipment availabilities and negotiates for the accessions.

The National Guard continued to receive equipment through technical service repair programs. The National Guard Bureau was particularly interested in the Ordnance repair program this year because of the availability of a quantity of unserviceable vehicles. Working arrangements and arrangements for funds for the Ordnance repair program, fiscal year 1950, were not completed until January 1950. The National Guard Bureau requested that 1,234— $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton trucks and 800— $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton trucks be repaired for the National Guard. Schedules of the availability of equipment being repaired by the Technical Services were published for the information of the States 1 March 1950.

Considerable property from surplus stocks was obtained again this year. Surplus items which could be substituted for items authorized by T/A or T/O & E reduced the requirements for technical service stocks and were particularly helpful when Army items were in short supply. Items of general utility in support of National Guard activities were also obtained.

Inventories of surplus stocks available at Camp Atterbury and other supply points were furnished each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. Two classes of surplus property have been available—that owned by the Federal Government and obtained through the Army Surplus Material Procurement Agency, and industrial equipment obtained through the Joint Army-Navy Machine Tool Control Committee. A total of 20 States requested and received surplus stocks. The stocks remaining at Camp Atterbury—small tools such as drills, bits, and wrenches—are not needed by the National Guard.

Division of Stocks, Army and Air

Since funds for the Army and the Air National Guard are now provided separately, it was necessary to divide the accountable stocks of supplies between the services. Final ratification of a joint Department of the Army-Air Force supply agreement is pending, however the division of accountable stocks has been accomplished. The Stock Record Accounts of the United States Property and Disbursing Officers in each State now show an "Air Section" and an "Army Section." It is necessary to requisition and initiate procurement action for equipment and supplies separately, Army and Air. The

Air Force Supply Manual is being revised to cover procedures for obtaining, accounting, and maintaining Air Force supplies and equipment for the Air Guard and the Army units equipped with aircraft. Pending the publication of revised procedures a letter of instruction on furnishing the Army National Guard with air items was furnished all Air Matériel Areas.

Equipment on Hand

The estimated dollar value of the equipment on hand and due in, 30 June 1950, was \$1,264,000,000. The total includes the value of the nonstandard tanks, estimated at \$71,000,000, which had been issued to the National Guard on a temporary basis. Equipment increases this year included 3,575 general-purpose vehicles procured or repaired for the National Guard and 1,395 standard tanks. The dollar value of all equipment authorized federally recognized units of the National Guard is estimated to be \$2,256,000,000. The equipment on hand and due in 30 June represented 46 percent of the dollar-wise requirements.

Difficulties have been encountered in computing the dollar value of equipment on hand and equipment required due to the existence of different cost bases, the difference in value placed on free issues and that placed on reimbursable issues; and the costs of replacements. The National Guard Bureau obtained from the technical services a listing of the replacement value of each unit of equipment, together with the value of organizational parts, tools, etc., included in each unit. These values have been applied to the estimates, dollar-wise, of the National Guard assets and requirements.

Accurate and detailed information on National Guard requirements for T/O & E equipment has become increasingly necessary in planning for procurement, technical service repairs and the distribution of items in short supply. Since there are no statistics on requirements specifically applicable to the National Guard, the National Guard Bureau has computed the requirements for each State; for the full troop basis; for all allotted units, and for all federally recognized units. The statistics will be revised semiannually in accordance with changes in T/O & E, the troop basis, and federally recognized units.

A record of the status of National Guard equipment on hand in the States was initiated last year. The reporting system is scheduled to be instituted at unit level 1 September 1950. It is designed to serve all echelons of command in assembling inventory information on the location, quantity, and condition of equipment and information on the readiness status of units in terms of equipment. The records will be used also as a basis for stock control action. The record and re-

porting system is patterned after that of the Regular Army. The procedures for status of equipment reports at unit level were tested with the 45th Division of Oklahoma last year.

Operating Supplies

Credits for operating supplies were established with the Technical Services for each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. Requisitions for the supplies required to maintain, operate, and repair equipment were applied against the monetary credits. The supplies covered those for Army purchased equipment, including light aviation aircraft and the vehicles repaired for the Air National Guard. Fuels and lubricants were not included. A quarterly review of the status of operating supplies is provided by reports from the States showing the dollar value of requisitions submitted and the balance of Technical Service credits remaining.

Revision of Supply and Accounting Procedures

Supply and accounting procedures for the Army National Guard were revised. The new procedures, covering requisition, purchase, receipt, issue, shipment, disposition, and accounting details for Federal supplies and equipment are based on experience with working conditions in the field. They are substantially similar to those of the Regular Army establishment, thus providing indoctrination that will be valuable should units be called to active Federal service. The new regulations have been favorably received; however certain recommended clarifications concerning the receipt and issue of expendable supplies are being prepared for publication.

Tables of Allowance for State Headquarters

National Guard State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments, as instruments of the State Adjutants General, administer the National Guard program in each State. Supplies and equipment for these headquarters, including clothing and individual equipment, and administrative and training supplies and equipment, are provided by tables of allowance approved by the Department of the Army. The tables continue to be revised to conform with Regular Army standards. This year the allowances for 20 States were under revision; 10 tables of allowance were approved and published.

Reports of Survey

The number of reports of survey continued to be large in spite of the endeavor of all concerned to reduce the necessity for them. The backlog of unprocessed reports at the beginning of the year was elimi-

nated. A "Guide for surveying officers," designed to assist officers in the field, was published in circular form in February 1950. The circular covered the essential regulations and policies for the investigation of lost or damaged property and the processing of reports of survey.

Machine Accounting

Machine accounting procedures were introduced in the office of the USP&DO of Pennsylvania in 1947. The innovation was of particular interest; machine operated accounting methods in the offices of the USP&DOs of the larger States, at least, is being contemplated by the National Guard Bureau.

In Pennsylvania, machine methods were first applied to supply and personnel records. The results have been generally satisfactory. When machine accounting methods were extended to cover a selected number of equipment items, they were found to have certain advantages over manual methods. The experiment is being extended to all technical service items of supply and equipment. Technicians from the International Business Machines Corp. supervised the installation of the accounting machines and the initial operations. Some operating personnel have been trained at the IBM school.

The State of New York has requested that machine accounting be introduced. This request is now being considered by the interested Department of the Army agencies.

Fiscal year 1951 is expected to be devoted largely to the preservation of gains made. Efforts to obtain all equipment authorized by current T/O & E's will be continued. The procurement of liaison equipment will be emphasized. Administrative distributions of technical service equipment that becomes excess to the requirements of the Regular services will be continued.

MAINTENANCE

The maintenance of National Guard equipment in the field is a continuous requirement. The National Guard Bureau has emphasized the establishment of central storage facilities and the training of maintenance personnel this year.

State Maintenance Plans

The revision of State maintenance plans, initiated last year, was completed. The plans are based on actual maintenance requirements and incorporate the duties and responsibilities of officers, caretakers, and technicians, provisions for inspections, supporting service installations, etc. Representatives of the National Guard Bureau visited

31 State maintenance installations this year. The development of cost-accounting procedures for State maintenance shops is planned for next year.

Central Storage Sites

Plans for concentrating nonarmory drill equipment at central storage facilities were initiated last year. A total of 48 State concentration sites and 5 sites near field training installations for the use of more than one State have been established. The storage of heavy equipment used in field training at central sites permits more efficient maintenance with less personnel. Storage sites near summer training camps reduces field training transportation costs.

Repairs and Modifications

In order to equip units with motor vehicles, a repair program was undertaken by the National Guard in 1947. Since that time 41,963 vehicles, received in a not-ready-for-issue condition, have been scheduled for repair. All but 5,308 vehicles had been repaired at State maintenance shops by 30 June 1950. In addition to the repair of vehicles for Army units, State maintenance shops this year undertook the repair of 7,000 vehicles for the Air National Guard. It is expected that the entire vehicle repair program will be completed during the coming year.

The National Guard had a considerable quantity of unserviceable but repairable ordnance equipment on hand at the beginning of the year. Under an agreement with Ordnance, National Guard equipment sent to Ordnance depots for repair will be returned or credited to the National Guard. This arrangement will be beneficial when items are in short supply and will reduce the cost of National Guard operating expenses.

All Signal Corps radar sets, 584, were inspected as a result of arrangements made with the Chief Signal Officer; 50 sets, found to be unserviceable, were forwarded to Signal Corps installations for repair.

Changes in the L-16 and L-17 aircraft of Army units were directed by the Air Force for reasons of safety, effective maintenance, and economical operation. The modification equipment for L-16 aircraft has been installed. The last modification kits for L-17 aircraft were shipped to units before the end of the year. The purchase of ski equipment for both L-16 and L-17 aircraft was initiated in April but suspended when the National Guard Bureau was notified that the price of skis for L-17 aircraft had been increased from \$619 to \$2,200. An investigation of the price increase is being made.

Maintenance Training

The problem of training unit personnel in organizational maintenance was discussed in detail at a conference in February attended by representatives of the National Guard Bureau, G-3, and the various Army areas. It was recommended that the importance of maintenance training be brought to the attention of Senior Army Instructors and that more time be given to the subject at armory drills. Emphasis on the improvement of organizational maintenance will be continued.

Because State Maintenance shops experienced difficulty in obtaining qualified radar repairmen, arrangements for a special radar course were made with the Chief Signal Officer. The course was given in two classes, one for men with some knowledge of radar and one for radio repairmen with an aptitude for radar repair. A total of 30 men, 15 in each class, completed the training.

Field Training Plans and Reports

Forms and procedures for submitting field training plans, requesting funds, and reporting funds expended were revised and simplified so as to reduce the time and effort previously required to prepare and edit them. The same form is used to request field training funds and report funds obligated. These reports provide the statistical data required for planning and budget estimates.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Air National Guard, organized tactically into 12 wings, 27 groups, and 84 squadrons throughout every State, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia bears little resemblance to the 29 National Guard Observation squadrons of World War II. With the initial organization completed last year, this year's efforts have been devoted largely to fulfilling Air National Guard training requirements. New, standardized training programs were implemented and great gains in training equipment and improvements in flying facilities were made.

MEN

The strength of the Air National Guard increased from 40,995, 30 June 1949, to 44,728, 30 June 1950, a net gain of 3,733. The budget for fiscal year 1950 would have permitted strength to be increased to 49,500. The actual strength of officers and men 30 June 1950 and the strength planned were as follows:

<i>Actual strength</i>		<i>Planned strength</i>	
Commissioned officers.....	6, 669	Commissioned officers.....	7, 047
Warrant officers.....	78	Warrant officers.....	120
Airmen.....	37, 981	Airmen.....	42, 333
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Aggregate.....	44, 728	Aggregate.....	49, 500

Because of budget limitations appointments to fill officer vacancies were carefully controlled by the National Guard Bureau. Officer strength increased from 6,124 to 6,862 between 1 July 1949 and 1 October 1949. In keeping with budget limitations a strength ceiling of 7,047 was announced in September. Procurement was limited; tables were issued governing the officer strength in all units. Special consideration was given to retaining pilots in tactical units and certain other specialists even when the unit concerned was over its authorized officer strength. The resulting overages totaled 479 officers, 1 May 1950, and hindered the procurement of officers in those units under planned strength.

There were over-all shortages of medical, dental, electronics, communications and armament officers, pilots, chaplains, intercept controllers and photo interceptors. Applicants in these special fields were considered without regard to strength ceilings.

Pilots

Pilots in the Air National Guard numbered approximately 3,600 on 30 June 1950. The Air Guard has an over-all requirement for 4,167 pilots—4,020 in tactical units. Of the pilots presently assigned, approximately 600 have been occupying nonpilot positions. Wherever possible these pilots are being reassigned to pilot positions. Some, however, are not on flying status, some cannot be spared from their present positions because replacements are not available, and some are members of units in which all pilot positions are filled.

Air National Guard pilots have been procured primarily from the men who were trained during World War II. This source will be exhausted about 1955. The Surgeon General, USAF, recommended that combat pilots for jet aircraft should not be more than 30 years of age. At this time 30 percent of the pilots in Air Guard tactical squadrons have reached age 30 and all but 3 will have reached age 30 by the end of 1955. Since 1946, the annual attrition rate for Air National Guard officers has averaged 18 percent. That this attrition rate may increase as present pilots grow older has been a matter of concern to the National Guard Bureau.

To provide replacements for present pilots three procurement plans have been approved this year. The first authorizes pilot training in grade for first and second lieutenants between 21 and 27 years of age. The second plan provides for the appointment of airmen as aviation cadets. The Air Force trains 3,000 aviation cadets a year. Airmen applying for aviation cadet training must be between 20 and 26½ years of age and have completed 2 years of college. The third program authorizes the Air National Guard to commission 200 lieutenants annually, assign them to pilot positions in tactical units, and send

them to Air Force Flying Schools for training. In all three programs, graduates of the USAF flying courses will return to their National Guard units for service. Although these pilot training programs were authorized late in the fiscal year, 17 officers had entered pilot training by 30 June 1950. It is hoped that enough Guardsmen will be able to take pilot training to fill the needs.

Medical Officers; Chaplains

The procurement of medical officers, dentists, and chaplains is a problem of much concern. Shortages are due in part to the great demand for the services of these professional men in civil life. The highest rank to which they can be appointed in the Air National Guard is limited. Present regulations provide that the initial appointment of a chaplain shall be in the grade of first lieutenant. The age limit for chaplains appointed as first lieutenants is 33 years. Several applicants have had to be rejected because of this age limit.

The strength of medical and dental officers has increased this year as shown below:

	<i>Positions filled 1 July 1949</i>	<i>Positions filled 30 June 1950</i>
Medical Corps-----	109	138
Dental Corps-----	22	26
Medical Service Corps-----	37	34

The number of T/O & E positions for Air National Guard medical officers has been increased from 190 to 215 by a change in the T/O & E of aircraft control and warning squadrons.

The National Guard Bureau has recommended that promotions for officers of the medical services be based on years of service without regard to grade authorized by T/O & E; a similar provision is in effect for members of the Regular services. It is essential that some similar policy be adopted so that service in the Air National Guard will be made more attractive. In the last 3 years 95 medical officers in the Air National Guard have resigned their commissions.

Second Lieutenants

The qualifications for men seeking commissions as second lieutenants in the Air National Guard have been made more stringent this year in keeping with Air Force policies. The age limit for appointment has been lowered from 32 to 28 years of age. Age waivers have been granted to individuals who have not reached age 30. Educational requirements have been raised. Airmen of the first three

grades applying for appointment as second lieutenants must have completed 2 years of college; airmen below the first three grades must be college graduates.

State Headquarters Air Section

An Air section in each State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment was authorized in the fall of 1949. The Air section was established to provide State Adjutants General with a staff of Air advisors and assistants and afford Air National Guard officers an opportunity to gain experience in staff work.

Manning tables for the Air section of each State Staff were based on the total number of Air troops authorized each State. The number of officer positions in the Air section varied from 3 officers in States having one squadron and supporting units to 23 officers in the States of California and New York. The Chief of Staff of the Air section was authorized the rank of Colonel in 33 States and Territories, brigadier general in 10 States and major general in 8 States. The States authorized major generals were authorized a brigadier general as deputy chief of staff. The establishment of Air sections increased the total number of general officers authorized the Air National Guard to 38.

All but 20 of the States had established Air sections by 30 June 1950, and a total of 59 officers had been appointed to fill Air section positions. Because of budget limits the States were authorized to fill 20 percent of the officer vacancies this year.

General Officers

There were 19 general officers in the Air National Guard, 30 June 1950. Eleven officers were federally reconigized in the grade of brigadier general during the year.

The adjutant general of a State may be an officer of either the Army or Air Force under present policy. Brig. Gen. Earl T. Ricks, the Adjutant General of Arkansas, who transferred to the Air National Guard, is the first Air officer to serve as the adjutant general of a State.

Identification Cards and Service Numbers

Identification cards have been authorized for officers of the Air National Guard. They will be similar to those issued to officers on active duty. Since plans have been made for a change in Air National Guard officer service numbers effective 1 January 1951, the new identification cards will not be issued until that time.

Airmen

Airmen in the National Guard increased from 34,871, 1 July 1949, to 37,981, 30 June 1950. The budget for fiscal year 1950 would have permitted strength to be increased to 42,333, but this ceiling would not permit all units to build to T/O & E strength. The National Guard Bureau therefore published a schedule of authorized strengths designed to apportion enlisted men throughout units in the Air Guard. Tactical units were limited to 95 percent of the enlisted strength authorized by T/O & E, service units to 85 percent, aircraft control and warning units to 80 percent and engineer aviation battalions to 56 percent. The schedules resulted in an undesirable reduction in overall strength levels as over-strength units reduced to the new levels faster than new units and other under-strength units were built up. In December 1949 the National Guard Bureau relaxed the ceiling on airmen and there was an upswing in strength that continued the remainder of the year. The recruitment and retention of high caliber men has been emphasized; however, the attrition rate for airmen—30 percent this year—is undesirable and a problem of some difficulty.

Air Technicians

Air technicians were reduced because of budget limits from 5,855 to 5,814 this year. Air technicians are members of the National Guard employed in a civilian status for maintenance and supply duties. An increase in technicians was needed. Training progress in the older units intensified the need for rigid maintenance standards and few technicians had been authorized recently organized units. The National Guard Bureau asked for an increase in the fall of 1949. Later the Air Force made a study of needs and recommended 7,342 employees. However no increase was authorized. It was necessary for the National Guard Bureau to reevaluate the requirements and distribute positions so that all units would have an equitable share. The number of full time employees was reduced in many units. It has been difficult to adhere to maintenance standards with the smaller force.

ORGANIZATION

The Air National Guard entered fiscal year 1950 with the initial organization of the 27 group program complete; all 514 units allotted in 1946 had been federally recognized. The units were organized tactically into 12 wings and operated from 79 air bases.

The allotment of 12 additional aircraft control and warning units this year brought the number of units authorized to 526 as follows:

Tactical wings-----	12	Air service groups-----	27
Combat groups, fighter-----	24	Air service detachments--	84
Combat groups, bomb-----	3	Engineer aviation battal-	
Fighter squadrons-----	72	ions-----	4
Bomb squadrons-----	12	Engineer companies-----	12
Utility flights-----	84	AF communications squad-	
Weather stations-----	84	rons-----	12
Aircraft control and warning		Signal light construction	
groups-----	12	companies-----	12
A/C & W squadrons-----	48	Bands-----	12
Radar calibration detach-			
ments-----	12		

The aircraft control and warning units are organized as part of the program for the air defense of the United States. The number of National Guard units was increased, under the Air Force Interim Air Defense Plan, to include 12 new units—1 aircraft control squadron and 11 aircraft control and warning squadrons. In allotting the new units to the States, consideration was given to placing them in areas that would strengthen the air defense network as well as in areas where technical personnel would be available. The Federal recognition of 2 of the units before 30 June 1950 increased the number of federally recognized units in the Air Guard to 516.

The signal light construction companies and weather stations were reorganized under T/O & E 1-277 and 1-1713 respectively—the current tables of organization and equipment for similar Air Force units.

By 30 June 1950, 15 National Guard fighter squadrons were equipped with jet-type aircraft. The issue of jet aircraft is in accord with the policy of furnishing the Air National Guard with the latest type equipment. The five fighter squadrons converted to jet equipment last year included the following:

132d-----	Bangor, Maine.	173d-----	Lincoln, Nebr.
158th-----	Savannah, Ga.	196th-----	San Bernardino, Calif.
159th-----	Jacksonville, Fla.		

This year 10 additional fighter squadrons were converted to jet squadrons as follows:

101st-----	Boston, Mass.	138th-----	Syracuse, N. Y.
116th-----	Spokane, Wash.	142d-----	Wilmington, Del.
121st-----	Washington, D. C.	166th-----	Columbus, Ohio.
126th-----	Milwaukee, Wis.	171st-----	Detroit, Mich.
127th-----	Wichita, Kans.	174th-----	Sioux City, Iowa.

BUDGET AND FISCAL

The Congress appropriated \$115,000,000 for the support of the Air National Guard, fiscal year 1950. Savings of \$310,000 were ordered when flying time was reduced and printing and reproduction work curtailed, leaving \$114,690,000. This amount was increased by

\$450,000—reimbursements applied to the aviation fuel account—making a total of \$115,140,000 actually available for Air Guard support.

The final dollar appropriation was considerably less than estimates of the funds needed for the Air National Guard to accomplish its mission. The strictest economy was observed in the allocation of funds. Expenditures authorized were those that would produce the greatest benefit.

The delay in the passage of the Appropriation Act delayed considerably the establishment of an approved funding program and seriously impeded procurement and construction programs.

This year for the first time, funds for the Army and Air National Guard were provided in separate appropriations. Funds for the Air Guard were included in the budget of the Department of the Air Force. It was necessary for the National Guard Bureau to establish a separate fiscal accounting system for Air National Guard expenditures.

TRAINING

Training standards for Air National Guard sections and units were published in a series of Air Force directives this year. Training periods were increased from 8 to 12 hours per month; one 8-hour training period was required—2 four-hour drills in one day. The training directives and the changes in training time contributed to the general improvement in training status.

Training Assemblies

Prior to November 1949, Air National Guard training was conducted at weekly training assemblies and field training; 48 two-hour training assemblies and 15 days of field training were required annually. On 1 November 1949 the hours of weekly assemblies were increased to include, each month, two 2-hour training periods and one 8-hour period.

The requirement for 8 hours of training in 1 calendar day was introduced on an experimental basis. The time limits of 2-hour assemblies had hampered training in certain operations and training in those missions best accomplished during daylight hours.

The 8-hour training period, originally scheduled for a 6-month trial, was continued from 1 November 1949 to 30 June 1950. Commanding officers were requested to evaluate and report the effects of the long assembly on training, personnel actions, and other unit activities.

Within the first month some modifications were made. Chapel services were authorized when the 8-hour training period was held on Sunday and the following units were exempted from participation:

bands and headquarters of fighter wings, fighter groups, bomb groups, aircraft control and warning groups, and service groups.

Favorable results, in general, were reported. Commanders noted improvements in individual and unit training and improvements in teamwork among sections. They favored the time made available for training in air operations, completing normal work assignments and administrative actions, and evaluating the performance of sections and men. Commanders reported improvements in training conducted during daylight hours in bombing, gunnery, weather operations, and firing of individual weapons.

In favor of retaining the double drill were 57 out of 58 wing and group commanders; 384 out of 422 unit commanders favored the plan. Mandatory double drills were favored by 168 commanders; optional double drills were favored by 191 commanders.

The chief objections to the 8-hour assembly were its interference with family life, civilian occupations, and religious activities. There was criticism because there was no increase in pay for the additional training hours and because subsistence was not provided. Opposition to the plan was greater in rural areas where a 6-day workweek is common. Training attendance dropped in most units when the plan was initiated and during summer months. Approximately one-third of the officers and enlisted men who left the Air Guard during the period—1,696 out of 4,659—expressed dissatisfaction with the long drill period.

Next year the requirement for one 8-hour and two 2-hour training periods each month will continue. Any unit that wishes may substitute two 8-hour periods. It has been recommended that all 2-hour periods be extended to 4 hours. Some units have voluntarily lengthened their 2-hour assemblies to 4 hours.

Training Individual Military Specialists

The Air Force training directives issued this year were of great assistance in standardizing general military training for sections and units of the Air National Guard. However there was a shortage of ready reference material for units to use in training individuals for a military job, such as airplane hydraulic mechanic, aircraft armorer, finance clerk, etc. Some men enter the Air Guard qualified in a military specialty because of previous military experience, civilian job experience, or school training, but many men must be trained after joining the Guard. A number of Guardsmen are sent to Army and Air Force schools for specialist training; those who cannot attend schools must be trained at unit training assemblies.

To assist the units the National Guard Bureau undertook the publication of a series of training manuals. Training conferences were held at the various technical schools. The courses of instruction given by the schools were reviewed and school materials revised and adapted for the National Guard. Approximately 35 manuals, covering the most essential job specialties, were published this year. Publications consist of a comprehensive manual of instruction for students as well as an instructor's guide with recommended schedules, references, and training aids.

Training Aids

There has been a marked increase in training aids. Emphasis was placed on the procurement of jet aircraft training aids such as animated panels to illustrate power units, fuel systems, hydraulic systems, pressurization systems, and other working parts. Approximately 50 different types of smaller training devices are being procured. Circuit demonstrators and moving target generators for radar trackings are being issued to communications units. Engineer bridge model sets have been obtained for the aviation engineers. A large number of maps for orientation training are being issued. Distribution of all the aids will be completed within the next 6 months. Many units are to be commended for training aids they have constructed with funds made available to State adjutants general and equipment from surplus stocks. The training directives and the catalogue of training aids published by the Air Force this year contributed to the progress made in training aids. A proposed table of unit training aid allowances is under study.

Flying Time Reduction

The limitations of the 1950 budget made it necessary to restrict flying time in the Air National Guard. Effective 1 October 1949, 110 flying hours for the year were authorized pilots in T/O & E positions, operations officers, and regular pilot crews. All other pilots were authorized 80 hours flying time. Time spent in administrative flights, engineering test hops, and tow-target flying was counted as flying time. T/O & E pilots who completed 110 hours before 30 June 1950 were permitted to fly a maximum of 6 hours per month in order to retain pilot ratings and qualify for flying pay.

Gunnery Training

There was a shortage of gunnery ranges adequate for air to air and air to ground gunnery practice at the beginning of the year. There

was also a need for ready reference material on aerial gunnery and camera equipment to assess gunnery results.

A manual on aerial gunnery was published by the National Guard Bureau to assist the units until the Air Force manual is published. To assist in photography, units are being provided with an improved developer. This developer produces a black on white photograph from which gunnery results can be more readily evaluated. It will be used in field training during the summer of 1950.

Adequate gunnery ranges in the vicinity of the training area is a criterion in the selection of field training sites for fiscal year 1951.

Air Force Instructors

Air Force officers assigned as instructors to the Air National Guard totaled 162 on 30 June 1950; of the total, 28 were Air Force Reserve officers. At the beginning of the fiscal year 199 officer instructors were authorized; at that time there was a shortage of officers qualified as instructors for fighter wings, engineer aviation units, and the communications squadrons.

The number of officer instructors authorized the Air National Guard has been reduced. It is now Air Force policy to assign 1 tactical instructor for a tactical group and tactical squadron operating from the same base and 1 instructor for 2 tactical squadrons operating from the same base. This policy has reduced the number of instructors authorized from 199 to 137.

The Department of the Army has assumed responsibility for supervising the training of engineer aviation units. Engineer aviation units are "SCARWAF" units—special category Army units on duty with the Air Force. Army National Guard instructors now supervise the training of these units; additional Army instructors have been assigned where necessary.

At the beginning of the year 422 Air Force enlisted instructors were authorized and 350 were assigned. During the year an enlisted air weather service instructor was authorized at 65 Air National Guard bases. There has been a good increase in the number of airmen assigned; most of the 422 positions in existence 1 July 1949 have been filled. Approximately 40 of the 65 weather service instructors have been assigned.

Mobile Training Units

Air Force mobile training units have been an important feature in Air National Guard training. At the first of the year three mobile units were on duty with the Air National Guard—two F-51 units and one B-26 unit. In December 1949 an F-80 unit and an F-84

unit were assigned. USAF requirements for trained personnel forced the temporary recall of all but the F-84 unit in February.

The mobile training units, teams of specialists, skilled in aircraft operation and current USAF techniques, were of great assistance to Air National Guard units. It is expected that they will play an important role in the 1951 training program. The budget for fiscal year 1950 included \$60,000 for the travel and per diem expenses of personnel in mobile training units.

Service Schools

The number of men attending Air Force and Army schools has increased progressively. Last year, 2,358 Air National Guardsmen attended service schools; this year 2,710 men attended schools as follows:

<i>Type of course</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Airmen</i>
Staff and Command-----	272	-----
Administrative-----	146	227
Engineering-----	406	1, 659
Total-----	824	1, 886

Several new courses were established to meet the special requirements of the Air Guard including an 8-week course in basic military training and 6-week courses for airplane and engine mechanics, radio operators, and radio apprentices.

Field Training

A total of 514 Air National Guard units and 35,000 Air Guardsmen attended summer field training at 30 training sites during fiscal year 1950. Tactical operations were conducted entirely on a wing basis for the first time.

A number of fighter units were converted to jet fighter units just before field training. Plans for these units had to be revised and in some instances training sites relocated so that jet planes could be accommodated. Several sites close to adequate gunnery ranges and suitable for ground communications intercept training have runways too short for jet aircraft. These runways will have to be extended or other training sites found.

Ground control intercept missions for National Guard aircraft control and warning units were scheduled at USAF stations this year. Plans are being made to have these units train with National Guard fighter units during future field training periods.

During field training the average fighter squadron flew 795 hours, consumed 62,534 gallons of aviation gasoline or 138,341 gallons of jet fuel; 996 gallons of aviation oil and 2,136 gallons of automobile

gasoline; an average of 16.3 tow-targets, 18,889 rounds of .50 caliber ammunition, 85 bombs, and 195 rockers, were expended.

One day is allocated to accomplish the move from home stations to field training sites. In order to accomplish the move in the time allotted, air transport is being used more extensively. This year the average fighter squadron moved 88 persons by motor vehicle, 75 persons by air, 135 persons by rail, and 37 persons by private automobile.

Tow-target Support Missions

The Air National Guard flew tow-target missions for the field training of antiaircraft artillery units of the Army National Guard, Officers' Reserve Corps, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps during the summer of 1949. National Guard squadrons furnished 114 officers, 232 airmen, and 104 aircraft—B-26, F-47, and F-51—for missions at 10 Reserve firing sites. Over 3,300 aircraft hours were expended—729 on-course hours of tracking, 1,212 on-course hours of towing, and 1,386 hours in travel to and from home bases and to and from firing ranges. The costs of the missions, including aviation gasoline and pay and travel of Guardsmen totaled \$351,483. The Army units were enthusiastic in their praise of the support provided by the Air Guard.

The Air National Guard will provide tow-target support for the field training of Army Reserve units again during the summer of 1950. The Guard will also furnish 15 B-26 aircraft for tow-target missions at four Regular Army antiaircraft firing sites. Approximately 105 B-26 tow aircraft, 25 fighter tracking aircraft, and 500 Guardsmen will be required to support the Reserve AAA units at 13 firing sites.

Inspections

Air National Guard units were given the Operational Readiness test during the 1949 summer field training period. The tests were conducted by USAF inspection teams and covered not only the training status of the unit, but equipment and allied factors. The results showed that the status of training was in direct proportion to the adequacy of facilities and the amount of supplies and equipment available for the training mission. The tests made clear that progress in training is dependent on logistical support.

Because the operational readiness tests consumed so much field training time they will be conducted in conjunction with the annual inspection at home stations next year. Tests at home stations will be more realistic, it is believed. Conducting the test at the time of the annual inspection will also result in manpower and monetary savings.

Annual inspections of 449 units have been reported with results as follows:

Satisfactory.....	399
Unsatisfactory.....	50

Personnel shortages accounted for 36 of the unsatisfactory ratings.

The Spaatz trophy is awarded each calendar year to the outstanding squadron in each of the 12 wings. Winning units are selected on the basis of general efficiency, including flying proficiency, safety records, personnel, maintenance standards, and esprit de corps. Trophies for calendar year 1949 will be presented at ceremonies during field training to the following:

104th Fighter Squadron.....	Baltimore, Md.
113th Fighter Squadron.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
116th Fighter Squadron.....	Spokane, Wash.
119th Fighter Squadron.....	Newark, N. J.
125th Fighter Squadron.....	Tulsa, Okla.
131st Fighter Squadron.....	Westfield, Mass.
158th Fighter Squadron, Jet.....	Savannah, Ga.
165th Fighter Squadron.....	Louisville, Ky.
172d Fighter Squadron.....	Battle Creek, Mich.
175th Fighter Squadron.....	Souix Falls, S. Dak.
195th Fighter Squadron.....	Van Nuys, Calif.
199th Fighter Squadron.....	Honolulu, T. H.

LOGISTICS

Construction

A total of \$14,226,000 was obligated for the construction of Air National Guard facilities this year. The appropriation for fiscal year 1950 included \$10,974,000 for construction, and savings from other Air National Guard projects amounting to \$3,252,000 were transferred to construction. The original funds were not appropriated until 29 October 1949 and the construction program was not approved by USAF until 27 January 1950. Although the delay placed a heavy burden on the States, by 30 June 1950 all of the funds had been obligated. Contracts for the following facilities were awarded:

- 4 hangars.
- 24 warehouses.
- 10 administration and operation buildings.
- 5 parking aprons.
- 5 fuel storage facilities.
- 4 tactical air control centers.

- 7 tactical air direction centers.
- 3 satellite radar buildings.
- 3 engineer aviation company administration and operation buildings.
- 1 signal light construction company administration and operation building.
- 1 communication squadron administration and operation building.
- 1 aircraft maintenance building.
- 20 motor service shops.
- 4 crash truck stations.
- 6 paint, oil and dope buildings.
- 10 major rehabilitation projects.

A great deal of maintenance work has been accomplished at Air National Guard facilities since 1946. In 1946, 1947, and 1948 many units were stationed at facilities that were in a poor state of repair. Most of the delayed repairs have been completed.

The daily operation and maintenance of Air Guard facilities continues to be provided by means of service contracts between the Federal Government and the individual States. Service contracts for the operation and maintenance of bomb and gunnery ranges have been introduced this year and will be used more extensively next year.

The average cost of fiscal year 1950 service contracts is listed below:

\$18,000 for a squadron with attached units.

\$36,000 for two squadrons with attached units.

\$6,000 for a non-flying unit of squadron size.

\$3,000 for satellite radar stations; and for a group headquarters.

\$2,000 per squadron for bomb and gunnery ranges.

There were some deviations in the costs of contracts because of local conditions, such as climate, and the extent to which flying fields were used.

The contract for the development of master plans for 56 Air National Guard air fields has been awarded to an architectural firm. The master plans will provide the basis for the orderly improvement of Air National Guard air fields.

During fiscal year 1950, 51 summer training sites were opened, operated, and closed for units of the Air National Guard at an approximate cost of \$460,000. It is expected that very few sites will be required for summer training next year. More permanent area camps are being established and fewer temporary sites will have to be opened.

Equipment and Supplies

Aircraft assigned to the Air National Guard increased from 2,160 to 2,655 this year as follows:

	<i>July 1949</i>	<i>June 1950</i>
Fighter		
Jet-----	103	373
Other-----	1, 325	1, 489
Bomber-----	333	317
Trainer-----	263	306
Cargo-----	136	170
	<hr/> 2, 160	<hr/> 2, 655

At the beginning of the year there were many shortages of equipment. All of the 514 units allotted in 1946 were organized and most of them had reached stages in training where equipment shortages were a distinct handicap. There were shortages of equipment required to service aircraft—ground handling equipment, auxiliary power plants (starting equipment), refueling units, flying field, hangar, and shop equipment. Jet aircraft brought new maintenance problems complicated by a general shortage of jet maintenance equipment. The shortages were due to several factors—time lags between dates of contracts and deliveries, the unserviceability of certain items available for free issue, supply priorities, and funds limitations.

The status of equipment has improved. By 30 June 1950, units had received approximately 80 percent of their authorized organizational equipment—an increase of 4 percent over the equipment on hand 30 June 1949. Improved arrangements for repairs have been made. Through the efforts of the National Guard Bureau and USAF and the efforts and ingenuity of the units of the Air National Guard, the 84 squadrons were operating at the end of the year with a good percentage of aircraft “in commission.” The rate of accidents due to matériel or maintenance failure declined.

Jet Aircraft

The jet aircraft issued this year had been partially modernized by USAF. The required modernization included modifying the aircraft to use the new type jet fuel. The procurement of special-handling equipment, including auxiliary power plants and flying field and hangar equipment, was initiated in January 1950. The auxiliary power plants are most needed; deliveries of the initial requirements will be made in the first quarter of fiscal year 1951. In the interim it is difficult for the squadrons to maintain as high an “in commission” rate for jet aircraft as desired. Items of flying personnel equipment procured and issued before the end of the year—parachutes, life vests,

crash helmets, oxygen masks, etc.—alleviated the most critical shortages of this type equipment.

The conversion to jet aircraft is being accelerated. There were 15 jet squadrons in the Air National Guard on 30 June 1950; the conversion of 33 more squadrons is planned next year. The extensiveness of this program was not anticipated at the time the budget was prepared and only about 60 percent of the needed ground-handling equipment will be available. The number of auxiliary starting units ordered will be adequate but other items such as jacks, stands, and sling assemblies will be in short supply.

Reconditioning Aircraft

Prior to fiscal year 1950 there were no provisions for the general overhaul of Air National Guard aircraft. By 1950 it was apparent that many of the older aircraft required complete reconditioning. Arrangements were made with Air Matériel Command for aircraft, which inspection revealed could not be maintained economically by the units, to be overhauled at Air Matériel Command depots or commercial contract agencies. There were funds limitations, but 48 C-47 type aircraft, 32 of which had been in storage, were reconditioned this year. In addition 47 T-6 type aircraft were reconditioned and a contract was initiated for the remanufacturing of 50 T-6 type aircraft. Some additional aircraft were reconditioned on an individual basis.

Shop Equipment

Procurement was initiated for powered shop equipment, such as lathes, drill presses, and milling machines, required for the local manufacture of parts and repair of aircraft. Deliveries the last part of the year provided units with approximately 25 percent of their authorized shop equipment. Some surplus stocks are available, however some of this equipment is nonstandard, and most of it requires repair.

Aviation Fuels

The National Guard Bureau has been forced to exercise strict control over the use of aviation fuels. Although flying time was limited after the enactment of the appropriation act in September 1949, more than a proportionate share of the fuels and lubricants for the year had already been consumed. The receipt of more jet aircraft than had been anticipated, added to the difficulty; many units were hard pressed to enable pilots to maintain minimum flying efficiency. The restrictions on flying time will continue next year,

but \$10,000,000 has been provided for fuels and lubricants, as opposed to \$7,000,000 this year.

Communications Equipment

A major procurement program for communications and radar equipment was initiated this year. Approximately \$2,500,000 was obligated for signal equipment and \$3,000,000 for radar equipment. Equipment valued at \$500,000 was obtained from excess Air Force and Army Technical Service stocks. When deliveries are completed, units will have approximately 60 percent of their communications and radar training items.

Radio equipment made available this year will furnish communications units with the major items of equipment authorized by T/O & E—radio sets SCR-399, AN/VRC-1, SCR-188 and radio receivers BC-342 and BC-779. Mobile radio sets SCR-573, 574, and 575 were issued to each aircraft control and warning unit. Many of the mobile sets were short parts when they were delivered and have not been in satisfactory operating condition this year. An inventory of the shortages is planned.

Airborne radio equipment for installation in F-51, F-47, and F-86 aircraft—sets AN/ARN-7 and AN/ARN-14—were procured with funds saved in other projects. Communications equipment for jet aircraft will necessitate some additional procurement.

Radar equipment for aircraft control and warning units was substantially increased. A total of 42 radar sets AN/TPS-1-D with moving target indicators and identification, friend or foe, attachments were ordered. The Air Force allocated 20 radar sets AN/TPS-1-B for type "F" squadrons. Units equipped with radar set SCR-527 were issued a modification kit which converts the set for use within a Government band of frequencies. The National Guard Bureau obtained eight Navy radar height finders on a nonreimbursable basis, which were repaired and issued. The light weight aircraft control and warning units now have sufficient search and height finder equipment for minimum training requirements. Heavy radar training equipment on hand is limited to four sets. The procurement of heavy radar set AN/FPS is planned.

Technical representatives of the Philco Corp. under National Guard contract were increased from 6 to 12 at the beginning of the year. The increase made it possible to assign one technician to each wing in the Air National Guard. The Philco representatives have been of great assistance in setting up and maintaining the highly technical equipment of aircraft control and warning units. They have also assisted with the advanced training of communications and radar personnel.

All communications units have been critically short of equipment for testing radio and radar equipment. Test sets authorized at each Air National Guard base—the IE-45, IE-46, I-100, MX-479/U, and AN/ARM-1—are now being distributed. The procurement of tube tester I-177 and oscilloscope TS-239/UP was initiated this year.

Most of the shortages in Signal Corps meteorological equipment at type "A" weather stations have been filled. The issue of expendable supplies is now based on a percentage of the supplies required at USAF weather stations.

The installation of facsimile weather equipment, leased from Times Facsimile Corp., began in March 1950 and will be completed in August. The Model RG Recorder is being installed at each Air Guard base not part of an USAF base and at those bases where USAF equipment is not readily accessible for Guard training. The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. provides the circuit facilities. Arrangements are being made to extend this equipment contract through fiscal year 1951.

USAF weather teletype service has been discontinued where Civil Aeronautics weather service "A" or "C" or plan 62—USAF military flight clearance service—are available. Plan 62 is available at 65 Air National Guard bases. CAA "A" and "C" weather service is available at most bases. Many units expressed disappointment at the loss of the USAF teletype service but budgetary limits made some reduction necessary. A further reduction to one CAA service is planned. Units are to be asked whether they prefer "A" or "C" service.

Motor Vehicles

The severe shortage of motor vehicles at the beginning of the year hampered Air National Guard operations. Some 7,000 vehicles became available when several Air Force bases were closed. Although many of the vehicles were in an unserviceable condition, they were accepted by the National Guard Bureau and arrangements were made to have them inspected and repaired at the State maintenance shops. With Air National Guard funds additional maintenance personnel were hired and credits for necessary supplies were established with the Army technical services. By March 1950 the National Guard Bureau had established in each State a program to repair all vehicles with available shop facilities and personnel. Approximately 2,000 of the vehicles for which there was the greatest immediate need—tractors, weapons carriers, and heavy trucks—had been repaired by 30 June 1950. This progress far exceeded expectations; it appears that the whole program, which will furnish units with all authorized vehicles, will be completed by 30 June 1951.

Engineer Equipment

A limited quantity of engineer equipment for engineer aviation units was purchased this year. Some deliveries have been made and the remainder will be delivered next year. Procurement planned for fiscal year 1951 and 1952 will bring the percentage of equipment furnished engineer units up to the average for other units of the Air National Guard. During field training, engineer equipment was loaned to the Air Guard by Air Matériel Command and the Army Corps of Engineers. The use of this equipment, valued at approximately \$1,000,000, was of great benefit.

Tow-target Equipment

The shortages of tow-target equipment are expected to continue during 1950. It has been difficult to find manufacturers to accept contracts for this equipment.

Office Equipment

Office equipment and supplies procured this year were sufficient for minimum requirements. The procurement of typewriters and duplicating machines planned for next year will fill operational requirements.

Storage Plans

Considerable equipment authorized air units is required for combat operations, but excess to weekly training needs. With the limited number of permanent air technicians authorized, maintenance has become increasingly difficult. The advisability of storing some items is under consideration. A detailed study of the equipment actually required for normal peacetime operations and training and a survey of storage facilities was undertaken in June 1950. Storage at the air bases is desired, supplemented as necessary, by a central depot in each State. Preliminary estimates indicate that heavy ordnance and engineer vehicles will be the major items to be stored.

Supply Procedures

Available equipment was supplied automatically to Air units as soon as they were federally recognized from 1946 until this year. The procedure was effective in the immediate postwar years, but the equipment shortages in 1950 forced automatic distributions to be discontinued. Requisitions are now required for all supplies and equipment with the exception of a very few critical items.

To expedite the flow of requisitioned supplies arrangements were made for the distribution of items, not available in Air National Guard

accounts, from Air Force accounts, when available, on a reimbursable basis.

National Guard supply and accounting procedures were the subject of study by a board of officers from the National Guard, Air Force, and Army in May 1950. The board recommended simplified procedures which are to be incorporated in the National Guard section of the Air Force supply manual. The manual will be published during the first quarter of fiscal year 1951.

Procurement for the logistical support of the Air National Guard will be included in the Air Force Central Procurement Plan and Funding Program beginning fiscal year 1951. In advance of each fiscal year the National Guard Bureau and Air Matériel Command will be required to prepare a tentative outline of the financial program and plans for procurement, including the major items to be purchased within each budgetary project. The Air Matériel Command will make periodic reports during the year on the progress of procurement for the Air National Guard.

NATIONAL GUARD STATE SERVICE

Disastrous floods, fires, hurricanes, and similar emergencies during the year made it necessary for the States to call their Guardsmen for assistance. The protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order, and public safety at State call are important missions of the National Guard. The National Guard is the ultimate resource of the State when emergencies arise beyond the scope of other State agencies. In times of disaster and emergency the speed, discipline, and efficiency of National Guardsmen has been of immeasurable assistance.

On a number of occasions this year Guardsmen have been called to protect property in disaster areas, set up emergency communications, rescue the distressed, and feed and shelter the homeless and destitute. They have cleared roads, fought floods and fires, transported food to the isolated and needy, and searched for persons lost in isolated areas.

Floods and Storms

Floods were particularly disastrous. Florida Guardsmen were called in August 1949 to patrol disaster areas when a hurricane with 60-mile winds drove streams over banks and destroyed millions of dollars of property.

Spring floods began in January and continued through June. Mild January weather melted the snow in the mountains and raised the level of streams and rivers in the midwest and south. Suffering and destruction were widespread as thaws and storms continued. The

Wabash, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, and Red Rivers and their tributaries swirled through towns and over farmlands in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, North Dakota, and surrounding States. Guardsmen were called upon again and again to patrol and bolster sagging flood banks and levees, establish radio communications, set up field kitchens and tents, control traffic, and protect property.

The Wabash River poured over flood walls into Vincennes, Ind., in January. Nearly 1,000 families were driven from their homes for 2 weeks. Battery C, 163d Field Artillery, Vincennes, the Heavy Mortar Company, 152d Infantry of Jasper and DUKWs manned by Guardsmen from the State Maintenance Shop were put into service. The armories at Vincennes, Delphi, and Spencer were used to store furniture and house and feed the homeless. As cold, ice, and snow augmented the danger and suffering, Regular Army troops from Fort Knox joined in relief work. Indiana Guardsmen were on duty 16 days. Across from Vincennes, in Illinois, the Embarras River poured over its banks into Lawrenceville and the Illinois National Guard was called for relief work.

In Missouri, the 140th Infantry was called twice in February to fight Mississippi floodwaters. The 735th Ordnance Maintenance Company manned DUKWs. Guardsmen worked feverishly to strengthen levees weakened by the high waters of January. Families were evacuated, tents set up, and mess facilities established.

Company F, 148th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, was called when floods threatened to isolate the town of Findlay.

In Lincoln, Nebr., Guardsmen operating DUKWs rescued over 150 persons from trees, telephone poles, automobile tops, and buildings when waters from the Missouri and its tributaries poured into the city. Battery A, 568th Field Artillery aided in the evacuation of nearby DeWitt; DUKWs were used to bring water into DeWitt when the city supply became polluted and the Nebraska Air Guard dropped calcium hypochloride for water purification.

Iowa Guardsmen from Davenport, Cedar Rapids, and Dubuque, 300 strong, were sent to Clinton in March when that city was crippled by a severe ice storm which cut electric power lines. Guardsmen cleared roads and streets and patrolled the city.

In West Virginia a 5-foot wall of water from the bulging Ohio and Kanawa Rivers surged through Point Pleasant in May. West Virginia Guardsmen joined with the Coast Guard to help hundreds of residents flee the path of the flood.

Minnesota's Company G, 136th Infantry, saw similar action in the Aitkin and Crookston areas when the Red River ran out of control. Guardsmen in boats patrolled streets of Crookston which had become 8- and 10-foot streams. Headquarters and Service Company, and

Companies A, B, and C, 194th Tank Battalion, were called to assist in rescue work at Aitkin.

In North Dakota, homes and bridges were washed away around Bismark and Jamestown. Guardsmen fought floods with sandbags, dikes, DUKWs, weasels, and airplanes. Some 12,000 citizens were evacuated. In South Dakota, Guardsmen from the 196th Infantry were pressed into service when the Missouri overran its banks at St. Pierre.

Oklahoma's Heavy Mortar Company, 179th Infantry, turned amphibious when the Washita River surged into the streets of Pauls Valley. Radio communications were established, families were ferried and trucked to safe areas, and field kitchens were set up to feed 250 flood refugees sheltered in the courthouse and railroad station.

A tornado at Holdenville, Okla., brought Headquarters Company, 180th Infantry and Battery C, 171st Field Artillery to duty. The men of the 180th were assembled for training when the tornado struck and were at the scene in 5 minutes to evacuate the dead and wounded. They remained on duty for 2 days to guard property, set up road blocks, direct traffic, and operate a field kitchen.

Louisiana anticipates trouble with the Mississippi each spring. However in November and December Louisiana Guardsmen were called to fight drought. Over a 16-day period Guardsmen trucked over 250,000 gallons of water for drinking and cooking purposes into the area around New Orleans. In February 1950, the Louisiana National Guard was alerted for possible floods and was called for rescue and evacuation work when the Mississippi spread over some 2,000,000 acres of land.

Fires and Explosions

A devastating explosion ripped through a Sioux City, Iowa, packing plant in December 1949 claiming 20 lives and injuring many others. Twenty-five Air Guardsmen from the Sioux City Air National Guard base and 17 officers and 170 enlisted men of the 3d Battalion, 133d Infantry Regiment, were called for 5 days of rescue and patrol duty.

New Jersey mobilized the 1st and 2d Battalions, 114th Infantry and Battery A, 310th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion when exploding munitions shattered the city of South Amboy, killing 31 persons and injuring 350. Guardsmen patrolled the glass-littered streets in pairs, guarded banks and other business establishments for 3 days.

In South Carolina, Oklahoma, Arizona, Colorado, New York, Montana, Washington, and Maine, Guardsmen were called to fight serious fires. They were credited with saving thousands of acres of valuable forest and prairie lands, and thousands of dollars of property from destruction.

Miscellaneous relief activities during the year included a number of organized searches for children and others lost in isolated areas. Four officers and 61 men of the Reconnaissance Company, 27th Division of New York, searched for 2 days before finding a 11-year-old Rochester girl.

The Minnesota National Guard trucked food during the winter to destitute, isolated Indians in northern Minnesota.

When the heating plant at the Woods County Wisconsin Home for the Aged failed in subzero weather, Battery C, 173d Field Artillery Battalion, moved 60 persons to the armory where they were fed and sheltered.

These are but a few of the many acts of service to State and community. The National Guard has performed magnificently. It has been a bulwark of strength in times of danger and disaster. Disciplined and well equipped, it has discharged a wide variety of services of great value. The National Guard has been rewarded not only by knowledge of lives and property saved, but by the commendations and heartfelt thanks received from grateful citizens and State and community agencies.

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

Table I. Officer and Enlisted Strength, Army and Air, by State, 30 June 1950¹

	Total National Guard strength			Army command			Air Force command		
	Total	Officer/Warrant officer	Enlisted	Total	Officer/Warrant officer	Enlisted	Total	Officer/Warrant officer	Enlisted
Total National Guard strength.....	369,489	35,829	333,660	324,761	29,082	295,679	44,728	6,747	37,981
Continental United States.....	356,185	35,034	321,151	312,145	28,377	283,768	44,040	6,657	37,383
Alabama.....	10,983	855	10,128	10,027	703	9,324	956	152	804
Arizona.....	1,992	235	1,757	1,674	177	1,497	318	58	260
Arkansas.....	5,333	456	4,877	5,020	405	4,615	313	51	262
California.....	25,943	2,299	23,644	21,881	1,762	20,119	4,062	537	3,525
Colorado.....	3,699	516	3,183	2,196	263	1,933	1,503	253	1,250
Connecticut.....	7,436	733	6,703	6,733	611	6,122	703	122	581
Delaware.....	1,376	183	1,193	1,057	129	928	319	54	265
District of Columbia.....	2,392	320	2,072	1,673	201	1,472	719	119	600
Florida.....	5,650	570	5,080	5,311	520	4,791	339	50	289
Georgia.....	8,497	855	7,642	6,778	594	6,184	1,719	261	1,458
Idaho.....	2,313	260	2,053	1,990	216	1,774	323	44	279
Illinois.....	19,687	1,829	17,858	17,824	1,545	16,279	1,863	284	1,579
Indiana.....	8,796	926	7,870	7,847	770	7,077	949	156	793
Iowa.....	5,964	724	5,240	5,051	577	4,474	913	147	766
Kansas.....	3,764	438	3,326	3,475	394	3,081	289	44	245
Kentucky.....	4,128	444	3,684	3,613	349	3,264	515	95	420
Louisiana.....	5,573	575	4,998	5,103	517	4,586	470	58	412
Maine.....	3,772	333	3,439	3,291	237	3,054	481	96	385
Maryland.....	4,614	487	4,127	4,300	439	3,861	314	48	266
Massachusetts.....	12,885	1,310	11,575	11,137	1,049	10,088	1,748	261	1,487
Michigan.....	10,331	934	9,397	8,950	744	8,206	1,381	190	1,191
Minnesota.....	8,318	781	7,537	7,344	632	6,712	974	149	825
Mississippi.....	6,552	524	6,028	6,227	475	5,752	325	49	276
Missouri.....	7,626	800	6,826	5,979	556	5,423	1,647	244	1,403

Table I. Officer and Enlisted Strength, Army and Air, by State, 30 June 1950¹—Continued

	Total National Guard strength			Army command			Air Force command		
	Total	Officer/Warrant officer	Enlisted	Total	Officer/Warrant officer	Enlisted	Total	Officer/Warrant officer	Enlisted
Montana.....	1,875	223	1,652	1,565	176	1,389	310	47	263
Nebraska.....	2,651	304	2,347	2,353	256	2,097	298	48	250
Nevada.....	609	75	534	291	32	259	318	43	275
New Hampshire.....	2,069	209	1,860	1,759	170	1,589	310	39	271
New Jersey.....	10,744	1,181	9,563	9,931	1,056	8,875	813	125	688
New Mexico.....	2,539	268	2,271	2,190	220	1,970	349	48	301
New York.....	27,026	2,591	24,435	23,451	2,073	21,378	3,575	518	3,057
North Carolina.....	7,655	678	6,977	7,192	612	6,580	463	66	397
North Dakota.....	1,863	248	1,615	1,581	200	1,381	282	48	234
Ohio.....	14,564	1,441	13,123	11,961	1,090	10,871	2,603	351	2,252
Oklahoma.....	9,536	933	8,603	8,730	781	7,949	806	152	654
Oregon.....	5,006	540	4,466	4,162	417	3,745	844	123	721
Pennsylvania.....	22,448	1,890	20,558	19,765	1,475	18,290	2,683	415	2,268
Rhode Island.....	2,738	312	2,426	2,281	247	2,034	457	65	392
South Carolina.....	9,805	750	9,055	9,484	700	8,784	321	50	271
South Dakota.....	2,167	226	1,941	1,854	181	1,673	313	45	268
Tennessee.....	11,038	978	10,060	10,168	835	9,333	870	143	727
Texas.....	15,067	1,804	13,263	13,336	1,543	11,793	1,731	261	1,470
Utah.....	2,568	305	2,263	2,228	252	1,976	340	53	287
Vermont.....	2,322	232	2,090	2,000	180	1,820	322	52	270
Virginia.....	5,721	537	5,184	5,415	488	4,927	306	49	257
Washington.....	4,813	614	4,199	3,764	453	3,311	1,049	161	888
West Virginia.....	3,599	326	3,273	3,256	277	2,979	343	49	294
Wisconsin.....	8,497	802	7,695	7,604	666	6,938	893	136	757
Wyoming.....	1,641	180	1,461	1,343	132	1,211	298	48	250
Outside Continental United States.....	13,304	795	12,509	12,616	705	11,911	688	90	598
Alaska.....	406	34	372	406	34	372			
Hawaii.....	5,848	315	5,533	5,505	267	5,238	343	48	295
Puerto Rico.....	7,050	446	6,604	6,705	404	6,301	345	42	303

¹ Excludes strength of the inactive National Guard, officers and units in process for Federal recognition on 30 June 1950, and officers on active duty with the U. S. Army and Air Force.

Table II. Officers, Army and Air, by Grade, 30 June 1950¹

	Total officers	Total commissioned	Major general	Brigadier general	Colonel	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Captain	First lieutenant	Second lieutenant	Warrant officer
Total National Guard...	35,829	33,602	30	116	442	1,667	3,282	9,580	95	8,391	2,227
Army Department.....	29,048	26,899	30	97	373	1,439	2,714	7,663	7,105	7,478	2,149
Army with Air Force....	64	64	-----	-----	-----	1	5	22	20	16	-----
Air Force Department...	6,683	6,605	-----	19	64	221	553	1,884	2,969	895	78
Air Force with Army....	34	34	-----	-----	5	6	10	10	1	2	-----

¹ Excludes officers in process for Federal recognition on 30 June 1950, on active duty with the U. S. Army and Air Force, and in the inactive National Guard.

Table III. Officers by Basic Branch and Grade, 30 June 1950¹

	Total officers	Total commissioned	Major general	Brigadier general	Colonel	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Captain	First lieutenant	Second lieutenant	Warrant officer
Total National Guard personnel.....	35,829	33,602	30	116	442	1,667	3,282	9,579	10,095	8,391	2,227
Army commands.....	29,082	26,933	30	97	378	1,445	2,724	7,673	7,106	7,480	2,149
General officers.....	127	127	30	97	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Air.....	34	34	-----	-----	5	6	10	10	1	2	-----
Cavalry.....	1,328	1,328	-----	-----	11	43	107	365	387	415	-----
Coast Artillery.....	3,182	3,182	-----	-----	56	161	351	1,039	712	863	-----
Field Artillery.....	5,223	5,223	-----	-----	60	256	416	1,601	1,405	1,434	-----
Infantry.....	11,083	11,083	-----	-----	139	499	977	2,911	3,144	3,413	-----
Adjutant General.....	330	330	-----	-----	18	63	65	52	75	57	-----
Chemical.....	29	29	-----	-----	-----	18	4	4	2	1	-----
Chaplains.....	419	419	-----	-----	6	24	77	247	65	-----	-----
Engineers.....	1,348	1,348	-----	-----	10	52	118	350	382	436	-----
Finance.....	134	134	-----	-----	5	25	12	37	31	24	-----
Judge Advocate General.....	116	116	-----	-----	11	51	28	22	3	1	-----
Dental.....	249	249	-----	-----	-----	8	52	83	106	-----	-----
Medical Service.....	938	938	-----	-----	-----	3	35	205	246	449	-----
Medical.....	838	838	-----	-----	28	90	237	310	173	-----	-----
Ordnance.....	621	621	-----	-----	9	50	66	173	161	162	-----
Quartermaster.....	566	566	-----	-----	18	66	83	171	101	127	-----
Signal.....	365	365	-----	-----	2	29	35	91	112	96	-----
Veterinary.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
Chief warrant officer.....	377	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	377
Warrant officer, jg.....	1,772	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,772
Air Force commands.....	6,747	6,669	-----	19	64	222	558	1,906	2,989	911	78
General officers.....	18	18	-----	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Air.....	6,326	6,326	-----	1	61	194	472	1,784	2,934	880	-----
Coast Artillery.....	7	7	-----	-----	-----	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chaplains.....	43	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	19	6	-----	-----
Engineers.....	64	64	-----	-----	-----	1	5	22	20	16	-----
Dental.....	27	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	10	4	-----	-----
Medical Service.....	34	34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	15	11	-----
Medical.....	141	141	-----	-----	3	21	49	61	7	-----	-----
Signal.....	9	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	3	4	-----
Chief Warrant Officer.....	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14
Warrant Officer, jg.....	64	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	64

¹ Excludes officers in process for Federal recognition on 30 June 1950, on active duty with the U. S. Army and Air Force, and in the inactive National Guard.

Table IV. *Officer Strength, Authorized and Actual by Branch of Assignment and Grade, 30 June 1950*¹

	Major general	Brigadier general	Colonel	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Captain	Captain/lieutenant	Lieutenant	Total commissioned	Warrant officer	Aggregate
Total authorized.....	43	156	654	2,248	4,587	12,453	2,372	25,988	48,501	7,677	56,178
Authorized in F/R units.....	43	153	641	2,191	4,430	11,927	2,158	24,833	46,376	7,255	53,631
Actual 30 June 1950.....	30	116	442	1,667	3,282	9,579	-----	18,486	33,602	2,227	35,829
<i>Army Units</i>											
Total authorized.....	36	125	499	1,818	3,729	9,851	2,372	20,757	39,187	7,498	46,685
Authorized in F/R units.....	36	122	486	1,763	3,574	9,335	2,158	19,622	37,096	7,076	44,172
Actual 30 June 1950.....	30	97	378	1,445	2,724	7,673	-----	14,586	26,933	2,149	29,082
<i>Air Units</i>											
Total authorized.....	7	31	155	430	858	2,602	-----	5,231	9,314	179	9,493
Authorized in F/R units.....	7	31	155	428	856	2,592	-----	5,211	9,280	179	9,459
Actual 30 June 1950.....	-----	19	64	222	558	1,906	-----	3,900	6,669	78	6,747
<i>Army Units State headquarters</i>											
Total authorized.....	9	51	244	366	325	409	-----	215	1,619	36	1,655
Authorized in F/R units.....	9	51	244	366	325	409	-----	215	1,619	36	1,655
Actual 30 June 1950.....	5	31	144	263	248	298	-----	287	1,276	25	1,301
<i>Army Security Agency</i>											
Total authorized.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	14	16	-----	-----
Authorized in F/R units.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	14	16	-----	-----
Actual 30 June 1950.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	5	6	-----	-----
<i>Adjutant General</i>											
Total authorized.....	-----	-----	-----	27	27	27	-----	27	108	-----	-----
Authorized in F/R units.....	-----	-----	-----	27	27	27	-----	27	108	-----	-----
Actual 30 June 1950.....	-----	-----	-----	23	24	16	-----	41	104	-----	-----
<i>Armored</i>											
Total authorized.....	-----	-----	4	48	110	597	-----	1,600	2,359	-----	-----
Authorized in F/R units.....	-----	-----	4	47	108	572	-----	1,516	2,247	-----	-----
Actual 30 June 1950.....	-----	-----	10	54	128	539	-----	1,221	1,952	-----	-----
<i>Any Branch</i>											
Total authorized.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	54	35	-----	77	166	-----	-----
Authorized in F/R units.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	54	35	-----	77	166	-----	-----
Actual 30 June 1950.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	35	-----	73	139	-----	-----
<i>Coast Artillery</i>											
Total authorized.....	-----	-----	56	182	546	1,716	-----	2,429	4,929	-----	-----
Authorized in F/R units.....	-----	-----	52	170	508	1,580	-----	2,167	4,477	-----	-----
Actual 30 June 1950.....	-----	-----	50	145	320	1,016	-----	1,559	3,090	-----	-----
<i>Chaplain</i>											
Total authorized.....	-----	-----	-----	27	27	-----	666	-----	720	-----	-----
Authorized in F/R units.....	-----	-----	-----	27	27	-----	632	-----	686	-----	-----
Actual 30 June 1950.....	-----	-----	3	22	75	246	-----	65	411	-----	-----

See footnote at end of table.

Table IV. Officer Strength, Authorized and Actual by Branch of Assignment and Grade, 30 June 1950¹—Continued

	Major general	Brigadier general	Colonel	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Captain	Captain/lieutenant	Lieutenant	Total commissioned	Warrant officer	Aggregate
<i>Chemical</i>											
Total authorized.....				29	4	16		60	109		
Authorized in F/R units.....				27					27		
Actual 30 June 1950.....				15	4	3			22		
<i>Cavalry</i>											
Total authorized.....			7	28	77	188		232	532		
Authorized in F/R units.....			7	25	70	166		204	472		
Actual 30 June 1950.....			1	4	11	20		62	98		
<i>Dental</i>											
Total authorized.....					54		565		619		
Authorized in F/R units.....					54		504		558		
Actual 30 June 1950.....				6	52	82		106	246		
<i>Engineers</i>											
Total authorized.....			5	55	149	518		1,141	1,868		
Authorized in F/R units.....			4	51	139	473		1,047	1,714		
Actual 30 June 1950.....			2	39	92	322		797	1,252		
<i>Field Artillery</i>											
Total authorized.....			55	238	598	2,323		4,121	7,335		
Authorized in F/R units.....			48	219	544	2,176		3,847	6,834		
Actual 30 June 1950.....			41	212	417	1,562		2,811	5,043		
<i>Finance</i>											
Total authorized.....				27		27			54		
Authorized in F/R units.....				27		27			54		
Actual 30 June 1950.....				20	4	13		15	52		
<i>General Staff</i>											
Total authorized.....			27	108	189				324		
Authorized in F/R units.....			27	108	189				324		
Actual 30 June 1950.....			24	91	152	29		2	298		
<i>Inspector General</i>											
Total authorized.....				27					27		
Authorized in F/R units.....				27					27		
Actual 30 June 1950.....				18	3	2		1	24		
<i>Infantry</i>											
Total authorized.....			95	418	999	3,034		8,645	13,191		
Authorized in F/R units.....			95	417	997	3,022		8,608	13,139		
Actual 30 June 1950.....			87	354	776	2,537		5,848	9,622		

See footnote at end of table.

Table IV. *Officer Strength, Authorized and Actual by Branch of Assignment and Grade, 30 June 1950*¹—Continued

	Major gen- eral	Brigadier general	Colonel	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Captain	Captain/ lieutenant	Lieutenant	Total com- missioned	Warrant of- ficer	Aggregate
<i>Judge Advocate General</i>											
Total authorized.....				27					27		
Authorized in F/R units.....				27					27		
Actual 30 June 1950.....			1	19	9	2			31		
<i>Medical</i>											
Total authorized.....			3	65	271	8	1, 141		1, 488		
Authorized in F/R units.....			2	63	261	8	1, 022		1, 356		
Actual 30 June 1950.....			12	62	222	307		173	776		
<i>Medical Service</i>											
Total authorized.....				3	88	266		1, 033	1, 390		
Authorized in F/R units.....				2	80	249		966	1, 297		
Actual 30 June 1950.....				1	34	198		689	922		
<i>Military Police</i>											
Total authorized.....				38	22	117		267	444		
Authorized in F/R units.....				34	14	81		197	326		
Actual 30 June 1950.....				23	13	55		155	246		
<i>Ordnance</i>											
Total authorized.....			1	34	43	208		368	654		
Authorized in F/R units.....			1	34	43	202		345	625		
Actual 30 June 1950.....			1	23	30	146		302	502		
<i>Quartermaster</i>											
Total authorized.....			2	29	35	97		122	285		
Authorized in F/R units.....			2	29	35	95		116	277		
Actual 30 June 1950.....			2	24	28	86		128	268		
<i>Staff and Administrative</i>											
Total authorized.....					54	100			154		
Authorized in F/R units.....					54	100			154		
Actual 30 June 1950.....					24	71		13	108		
<i>Signal</i>											
Total authorized.....				33	39	108		341	521		
Authorized in F/R units.....				29	31	69		227	356		
Actual 30 June 1950.....				21	24	61		189	295		

See footnote at end of table.

Table IV. Officer strength, Authorized and Actual by Branch of Assignment and Grade, 30 June 1950¹—Continued

	Major general	Brigadier general	Colonel	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Captain	Captain/-lieutenant	Lieutenant	Total commissioned	Warrant officer	Aggregate
<i>Transportation</i>											
Total authorized.....				9	18	55		65	147		
Authorized in F/R units.....				7	14	42		49	112		
Actual 30 June 1950.....				6	3	26		44	79		
<i>Air Units</i>											
<i>Air State Staff</i>											
Total authorized.....	7	19	77	114	123	35			375	29	404
Authorized in F/R units.....	7	19	77	114	123	35			375	29	404
Actual 30 June 1950.....		10	5	12	13	9		2	51	2	53
<i>Air</i>											
Total authorized.....		12	78	300	649	2,287		5,124	8,450		
Authorized in F/R units.....		12	78	298	647	2,279		5,104	8,418		
Actual 30 June 1950.....		9	56	189	461	1,777		3,818	6,310		
<i>Chaplain</i>											
Total authorized.....						70			70		
Authorized in F/R units.....						70			70		
Actual 30 June 1950.....					16	19		6	41		
<i>Dental</i>											
Total authorized.....						43			43		
Authorized in F/R units.....						43			43		
Actual 30 June 1950.....					13	10		3	26		
<i>Engineers</i>											
Total authorized.....				4	8	28		64	104		
Authorized in F/R units.....				4	8	28		64	104		
Actual 30 June 1950.....				1	7	22		39	69		
<i>Medical</i>											
Total authorized.....				12	78	127			217		
Authorized in F/R units.....				12	78	125			215		
Actual 30 June 1950.....			3	20	48	61		6	138		
<i>Medical Service</i>											
Total authorized.....						12		43	55		
Authorized in F/R units.....						12		43	55		
Actual 30 June 1950.....						8		26	34		

¹ Excludes officers in process for Federal recognition on 30 June 1950, on active duty with the U. S. Army and Air Force, and in the inactive National Guard.

Table V. *Enlisted Strength, Army and Air, by Grade, 30 June 1950*¹

	Total enlisted	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3	E-2	E-1
Total.....	333,660	8,932	18,068	47,445	61,157	66,250	59,180	72,628
Army Department.....	295,679	7,643	16,490	41,191	54,497	58,521	52,814	64,523
Army with Air Force.....	1,430	22	39	132	198	246	329	464
Air Force Department.....	36,551	1,267	1,539	6,122	6,462	7,483	6,037	7,641

¹ Excludes enlisted strength of units in process for Federal recognition on 30 June 1950 and inactive National Guard.

Table VI. *Monthly Strength Fiscal Year 1950, Officers and Enlisted, Army and Air*¹

	Total			Army command			Air command		
	Aggre- gate	Officer	En- listed	Aggre- gate	Officer	En- listed	Aggre- gate	Officer	En- listed
<i>1949</i>									
July.....	358,371	32,748	325,623	316,558	26,014	290,544	41,813	6,734	35,079
August.....	361,633	32,780	328,853	319,276	25,936	293,340	42,357	6,844	35,513
September.....	368,697	33,087	335,610	325,611	26,082	299,529	43,086	7,005	36,081
October.....	380,442	33,367	347,075	336,561	26,505	310,056	43,881	6,862	37,019
November.....	392,747	34,019	358,728	348,966	27,194	321,772	43,781	6,825	36,956
December.....	396,920	34,700	362,220	353,562	27,889	325,673	43,358	6,811	36,547
<i>1950</i>									
January.....	392,271	34,940	357,331	348,888	28,150	320,738	43,383	6,790	36,593
February.....	383,591	35,000	348,591	339,621	28,229	311,392	43,970	6,771	37,199
March.....	377,66	35,224	342,436	332,850	28,468	304,382	44,810	6,756	38,054
April.....	372,880	35,693	337,187	327,786	28,968	298,818	45,094	6,725	38,369
May.....	370,243	35,977	334,266	325,173	29,170	296,003	45,070	6,807	38,263
June.....	369,489	35,829	333,660	324,761	29,082	295,679	44,728	6,747	37,981

¹ Excludes strength of the inactive National Guard, officers and units in process for Federal recognition on 30 June 1950, and officers on active duty with the U. S. Army and Air Force.

Table VII. Officers on Extended Active Duty, 30 June 1950

	Total officers	Major general	Brigadier general	Colonel	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Captain	First lieutenant	Second lieutenant
Totals.....	470	3	2	77	65	43	102	101	77
General officers.....	5	3	2						
Air.....	52			5	3	6	19	16	3
Cavalry.....	12			2			3	5	2
Coast Artillery.....	34			3	3	1	9	11	7
Field Artillery.....	56			4	4	1	18	12	17
Infantry.....	144			16	14	9	32	42	31
Adjutant General.....	37			12	9	5	2	4	5
Chemical.....	2			1	1				
Chaplains.....	8				1	1	4	2	
Engineers.....	20			3	5		2	4	6
Finance.....	21			7	8	6			
Judge Advocate General.....	9			3	3	2	1		
Dental.....	2					1	1		
Medical Service.....	7						2	3	2
Medical.....	3			2	1				
Ordnance.....	4				2	1			1
Quartermaster.....	44			17	10	10	5	1	1
Signal.....	10			2	1		4	1	2

Table VIII. Officers of the Inactive National Guard, 30 June 1950 ¹

	Total officers	Total commissioned	Brigadier general	Colonel	Lieutenant colonel	Major	Captain	First lieutenant	Second lieutenant	Warrant officer
Total NG Officers with Inactive Status.....	1, 227	1, 151	1	6	26	42	292	297	487	76
General officers.....	1	1	1							
Cavalry.....	94	94			3	1	27	23	40	
Coast Artillery.....	131	131		1	2	3	40	27	58	
Field Artillery.....	197	197		1	6	5	43	45	97	
Infantry.....	502	502		2	3	15	118	138	226	
Adjutant General.....	9	9				1	6		2	
Chaplains.....	6	6					5	1		
Engineers.....	62	62		1	2		14	20	21	
Finance.....	3	3				1	1	1		
Judge Advocate General.....	3	3		1	1	1				
Dental.....	14	14			1		3	10		
Medical Service.....	35	35					7	10	18	
Medical.....	36	36			4	8	19	5		
Ordnance.....	25	25			2	1	6	7	9	
Quartermaster.....	17	17			2	1	1	2	11	
Signal.....	16	16				1	2	8	5	
Chief Warrant Officer.....	8									8
Warrant Officer JG.....	68									68

¹ The enlisted strength of the inactive National Guard 30 June 1950 as reported by the States totaled 25,261.

APPENDIX B

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TROOP ALLOTMENTS

30 JUNE 1950

(*Unorganized Units)

ALABAMA

Hq & Hq Det, Ala NG.	31st Inf Div (part)—Continued
31st Inf Div (part).	31st Div Arty (part)—Continued
Hq, 31st Inf Div (part).	933d FA Bn, 105-mm How
Med Det, Div Hq, 31st Inf Div.	(Trk Drn).
Hq Co, 31st Inf Div.	104th AAA AW Bn (SP).
31st MP Co.	31st Inf Div Band.
731st Ord Maint Co.	226th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
31st QM Co.	711th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
31st Sig Co.	464th AAA AW Bn (M).
167th Inf Regt.	378th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
200th Inf Regt.	1169th Engr C Gp, Hq & Hq Co.
31st Div Arty, Hq Btry (part).	151st Engr C Bn.
Med Det, 31st Div Arty (part).	1343d Engr C Bn.
Med Det, 104th AAA Bn.	131st Hv Tank Bn.
Med Det, 117th FA Bn.	109th Ord M Maint Co.
Med Det, 933d FA Bn.	107th Trans Trk Co.
117th FA Bn, 105-mm How	252d Trans Trk Co.
(Trk Drn).	

ALASKA

Hq & Hq Det, Alas NG.	Hq & Hq Det, Alas NG—Continued
1st Scout Bn.	207th Inf Bn (Sep).
2d Scout Bn.	208th Inf Bn (Sep).

ARIZONA

Hq & Hq Det, Ariz NG.	158th Regtl C Team—Continued
158th Regtl C Team.	213th Engr C Co.
158th Inf Regt.	3666th Ord M Maint Co.
480th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk	108th Army Band.
Drn).	

ARKANSAS

Hq & Hq Det, Ark NG.	39th Inf Div (in part)—Continued
39th Inf Div (in part).	39th Div Arty, Hq & Hq Btry.
39th Inf Div Hq (in part).	Med Det (-5) 39th Div Arty.
39th Inf Div Hq Co, Det.	Med Det (437th FA Bn).
39th MP Co.	Med Det (445th FA Bn).
739th Ord Maint Co.	437th FA Bn, 105-mm How
153d Inf Regt.	(Trk Drn).

ARKANSAS—Continued

39th Inf Div (in part)—Continued	216th Med Clr Co (Sep).
39th Div Arty—Continued	218th Med Amb Co (Sep).
445th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).	106th Army Band.
217th Engr C Bn.	142d FA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
125th Med Bn.	936th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
206th Hv Tank Bn.	937th FA Bn, 155-mm Gun (SP).
176th Ord M Maint Co.	101st Med Bn (Sep) Hq & Hq Det.
	217th Med Col Co.

CALIFORNIA

Hq & Hq Det, Calif NG (Split).	40th Inf Div—Continued
49th Inf Div.	740th Ord Maint Co.
49th Inf Div Hq.	40th QM Co.
Med Det, Div Hq, 49th Inf. Div.	40th Sig Co.
49th Inf Div Hq Co.	160th Inf Regt.
49th MP Co.	223d Inf Regt.
749th Ord Maint Co.	224 Inf Regt.
49th QM Co.	40th Div Arty.
249th Sig Co.	Hq & Hq Btry, 40th Div Arty.
159th Inf Regt.	Med Det (-2) 40th Div Arty.
184th Inf Regt.	Med Det (143d FA Bn).
185th Inf Regt.	Med Det (625th FA Bn).
49th Div Arty.	143d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
Hq & Hq Btry, 49th Div Arty.	625th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
Med Det (-5) 49th Div Arty.	980th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
Med Det (149th AAA AW Bn).	981st FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
Med Det (164th FA Bn).	140th AAA AW Bn (SP).
Med Det (629th FA Bn).	40th Recon Co.
Med Det (636th FA Bn).	578th Engr C Bn.
Med Det (637th FA Bn).	115th Med Bn.
637th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	140th Hv Tank Bn.
629th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	40th Inf Div Band.
636th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	112th AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry.
164th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).	114th AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry.
149th AAA AW Bn (SP).	251st AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
49th Recon Co.	233d AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
579th Engr C Bn.	250th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
126th Med Bn.	234th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
149th Hv Tank Bn.	951st AAA AW Bn (M).
49th Inf Div Band.	682d AAA AW Bn (M).
40th Inf Div.	271st AAA AW Bn (M).
Hq, 40th Inf Div.	718th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Med Det, Div Hq, 40th Inf Div.	720th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Hq Co, 40th Inf Div.	728th AAA Gun Bn. (90-mm).
40th MP Co.	730th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
	719th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).

CALIFORNIA—Continued

746th AAA Gun Bn (120-mm).	3668th Ord M Maint Co.
184th AAA Opn Det.	161st Ord Depot Co.
186th AAA Opn Det.	117th Trans Trk Co.
111th Armd Cav Regt (L).	425th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
6th Engr C Gp, Hq & Hq Co.	*397th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
1401st Engr C Bn.	*402d Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
1402d Engr C Bn.	59th Army Band.
161st Ord Depot Co.	93d Army Band.
3632d Ord M Maint Co.	

COLORADO

Hq & Hq Det, Colo NG.	199th Engr C Bn.
157th Regtl C Team.	217th Med Bn, Hq & Hq Det.
157th Inf Regt.	869th Med Coll Co (Sep).
168th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	947th Med Clr Co (Sep).
192d Engr C Co.	928th Med Amb Co (Sep).
193d Hv Tank Bn.	3650th Ord M Maint Co.
	101st Army Band.

CONNECTICUT

Hq & Hq Det, Conn NG.	43d Inf Div (in part)—Continued
43d Inf Div (in part).	143d Hv Tank Bn.
Hq, 43d Inf Div (in part).	118th Med Bn.
Med Det, Div Hq, 43d Inf Div.	43d Inf Div Band.
Hq Co, 43d Inf Div.	103d AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry.
43d MP Co.	208th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
102d Inf Regt.	242d AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
169th Inf Regt.	172d AAA Opn Det.
43d Div Arty (in part).	745th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Med Det, 43d Div Arty,	238th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
(192d FA Bn).	211th AAA AW Bn (M).
Med Det, 43d Div Arty,	283d AAA AW Bn (M).
(963d FA Bn).	712th Ord M Maint Co.
192d FA Bn, 105-mm How	*400th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
(Trk Drn).	102d Army Band.
963d FA Bn, 105-mm How	
(Trk Drn).	

DELAWARE

Hq & Hq Det, Del NG.	156th AAA AW Bn (M).
261st AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry.	286th AAA Opn Det.
198th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.	*398th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
160th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.	361st Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
193d AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	262d Ord M Maint Co.
736th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	287th Army Band.
945th AAA AW Bn (M).	*153d FA Bn, 155-mm Gun (SP).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hq & Hq Det, DC NG.	163d MP Bn.
260th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.	171st MP Bn.
380th AAA AW Bn (M).	715th Trans Trk Co.
260th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	104th Ord M Maint Co.
340th AAA AW Bn (M).	*114th Engr Pon Br Co.
370th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.	257th Army Band.

FLORIDA

Hq & Hq Det, Fla NG.	51st Inf Div (in part).
48th Inf Div (in part).	Hq, 51st Inf Div (in part).
Hq, 48th Inf Div (in part).	211th Inf Regt.
Hq Co, 48th Inf Div (in part).	51st Div Arty (in part).
748th Ord Maint Co.	Med Det, 51st Div Arty
48th QM Co.	(116th FA Bn).
124th Inf Regt.	Hq Btry, 51st Div Arty (in
48th Div Arty (in part).	part).
Med Det, 48th Div Arty	116th FA Bn, 105-mm How
(149th FA Bn).	(Trk Drn).
Med Det, 48th Div Arty	51st Inf Div Band.
(148th AAA AW Bn).	227th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
Hq Btry, 48th Div Arty (in	265th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
part).	712th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
149th FA Bn, 105-mm How	*379th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
(Trk Drn).	144th Trans Trk Co.
148th AAA AW Bn (SP).	
202d Med Bn.	

GEORGIA

Hq & Hq Det, Ga NG.	48th Inf Div (part)—Continued
48th Inf Div (part).	48th Div Arty—Continued
Hq, 48th Inf Div (part).	179th FA Bn, 155-mm How
Med Det, Div Hq, 48th Inf Div.	(Trac Drn).
Hq Co, 48th Inf Div (part).	48th Recon Co.
48th MP Co.	560th Engr C Bn.
48th Sig Co.	190th Hv Tank Bn.
121st Inf Regt.	48th Inf Div Band.
122d Inf Regt.	108th AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry.
48th Div Arty.	214th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
Hq Btry, 48th Div Arty (in	178th AAA Opn Det.
part).	101st AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Med Det (—3) 48th Div Arty.	250th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Med Det, 48th Div Arty	950th AAA AW Bn (M).
(179th FA Bn).	420th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
118th FA Bn, 105-mm How	201st Ord M Maint Co.
(Trk Drn).	
230th FA Bn, 105-mm How	
(Trk Drn).	

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Hq & Hq Det, TH NG.	299th Regtl C Team.
298th Regtl C Team.	299th Inf Regt.
298th Inf Regt.	487th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
483d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	230th Engr C Co.
227th Eng C Co.	613th Ord M Maint Co.
	110th Army Band.
	111th Army Band.

IDAHO

Hq & Hq Det, Idaho NG.	116th Ord M Maint Co.
116th Armd Cav Regt (L).	25th Army Band.
116th Engr C Bn.	45th Army Band.
148th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).	

ILLINOIS

Hq & Hq Det, Ill NG (Split).	44th Inf Div—Continued
33d Inf Div.	44th MP Co.
Hq, 33d Inf Div.	744th Ord Maint Co.
Med Det, Div Hq, 33d Inf Div.	44th QM Co.
Hq Co, 33d Inf Div.	44th Sig Co.
33d MP Co.	123d Inf Regt.
733d Ord Maint Co.	129th Inf Regt.
33d QM Co.	130th Inf Regt.
33d Sig Co.	44th Div Arty.
228th Inf Regt.	Hq & Hq Btry, 44th Div Arty.
131st Inf Regt.	Med Det, 44th Div Arty.
132d Inf Regt.	209th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
33d Div Arty.	223d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
Hq & Hq Btry, 33d Div. Arty.	233d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
Med Det, 33d Div Arty.	123d FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
122d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	144th AAA AW Bn (SP).
124th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	106th Hv Tank Bn.
208th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	44th Recon Co.
210th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Tract Drn).	135th Engr C Bn.
133d AAA AW Bn (SP).	203d Med Bn.
121st Hv Tank Bn.	44th Inf Div Band.
33d Recon Co.	178 Regtl C Team
108th Engr C Bn.	178th Inf Regt.
108th Med Bn.	184th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
33d Inf Div Band.	1698th Engr C Co.
44th Inf Div.	109th AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry.
Hq, 44th Inf Div.	202d AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
Med Det, Div Hq, 44th Inf Div.	
Hq Co, 44th Inf Div.	

ILLINOIS—Continued

229th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.	32d Ord Bn, Hq & Hq Det.
*242d AAA AW Bn (M).	3637th Ord Med Auto Maint Co.
698th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	108th Ord M Maint Co.
768th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	3625th Ord M Maint Co.
179th AAA Opn Det.	154th Army Band.
*385th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.	3637th Ord M Auto Maint Co.
*386th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.	

INDIANA

Hq & Hq Det, Ind NG.	38th Inf Div—Continued
38th Inf Div.	38th Div Arty—Continued
Hq, 38th Inf Div.	163d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
Med Det, Div Hq, 38th Inf Div.	524th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
Hq Co, 38th Inf Div.	150th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
38th MP Co.	138th AAA AW Bn (SP).
738th Ord Maint Co.	38th Recon Co.
38th QM Co.	113th Engr C Bn.
38th Sig Co.	113th Med Bn.
151st Inf Regt.	138th Hv Tank Bn.
152d Inf Regt.	38th Inf Div Band.
293d Inf Regt.	3658th Ord M Maint Co.
38th Div Arty.	915th Med Amb Co (Sep).
Hq & Hq Btry, 38th Div Arty.	
Med Det (-1) 38th Div Arty.	
Med Det (163d FA Bn).	
139th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	

IOWA

Hq & Hq Det, Iowa NG.	34th Inf Div (part)—Continued
34th Inf Div (part).	34th Div Arty—Continued
Hq, 34th Inf Div (part).	556th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
Med Det, Div Hq, 34th Inf Div.	185th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
Hq Co, 34th Inf Div (part).	113th AAA AW Bn (SP).
34th MP Co.	34th Recon Co.
34th Sig Co.	109th Med Bn.
133d Inf Regt.	34th Inf Div Band.
168th Inf Regt.	3655th Ord M Maint Co.
34th Div Arty.	3657th Ord M Maint Co.
Hq & Hq Btry, 34th Div Arty.	194th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
Med Det, 34th Div Arty (-1).	
554th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	

KANSAS

Hq & Hq Det, Kan NG.	35th Inf Div (part)—Continued
35th Inf Div (part).	35th Div Arty—Continued
Hq, 35th Inf Div (part).	127th FA Bn, 155-mm How
Hq Co, 35th Inf Div (part).	135th AAA AW Bn (SP).
137th Inf Regt.	130th FA Gp, Mtz, Hq & Hq Btry.
35th Div Arty.	195th FA Gp, Mtz, Hq & Hq Btry.
Hq & Hq Btry, 35th Div Arty.	195th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
Med Det, 35th Div Arty (-4).	997th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
Med Det (135th AAA	130th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).
AW Bn).	161st AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).
Med Det (154th FA Bn).	110th Ord M Maint Co.
154th FA Bn, 105-mm How	174th MP Bn.
(Trk Drn).	42d Army Band.

KENTUCKY

Hq & Hq Det, Ky NG (Split).	201st Engr C Bn.
149th Regtl C Team.	916th Med Amb Co.
149th Inf Regt.	917th Med Amb Co.
441st FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk	413th Ord Hv Maint Co.
Drn).	113th Ord M Maint Co.
149th Engr C Co.	718th Trans Trk Co.
138th FA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.	202d Army Band.
623d FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).	*138th Med Gp, Hq & Hq Det.
138th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).	*857th Med Coll Co, Sep.
198th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).	*858th Med Coll Co, Sep.
452d AFA Bn, 155-mm How (SP).	

LOUISIANA

Hq & Hq Det, La NG.	39th Inf Div (in part)—Continued
39th Inf Div (in part).	39th Div Arty—Continued
Hq, 39th Inf Div (part).	141st FA Bn, 105-mm How
Med Det, Div Hq, 39th Inf Div.	(Trk Drn).
Hq Co, 39th Inf Div (part).	935th FA Bn, 105-mm How
39th QM Co.	(Trk Drn).
39th Sig Co.	105th AAA AW Bn (SP).
156th Inf Regt.	39th Recon Co.
199th Inf Regt.	39th Inf Div Band.
39th Div Arty.	773d Hv Tank Bn.
Med Det, 39th Div Arty	204th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
(part).	527th AAA AW Bn (M).
Med Det (105th AAA	769th AAA AW Bn (M).
AW Bn).	3628th Ord M Maint Co.
Med Det (141st FA Bn).	3671st Ord M Maint Co.
Med Det (935th FA Bn).	

MAINE

Hq & Hq Det, Me NG.	240th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
103d Regtl C Team.	314th AAA AW Bn (M).
103d Inf Regt.	703d AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
152d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk	354th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
Drn).	142d Ord M Maint Co.
136th Engr C Co.	195th Army Band.

MARYLAND

Hq & Hq Det, Md NG.	29th Inf Div (part)—Continued
29th Inf Div (part).	29th Div Arty—Continued
Hq, 29th Inf Div (part).	110th FA Bn, 105-mm How
Med Det, Div Hq, 29th Inf Div.	(Trk Drn).
Hq Co, 29th Inf Div (part).	224th FA Bn, 105-mm How
29th MP Co.	(Trk Drn).
729th Ord Maint Co.	121st Engr C Bn.
29th QM Co.	104th Med Bn.
115th Inf Regt.	29th Inf Div Band.
175th Inf Regt.	231st Trans Trk Bn, Hq & Hq Co.
29th Div Arty.	147th Trans Trk Co.
Hq Btry, 29th Div Arty (part).	165th Trans Trk Co.
Med Det (-5) 29th Div Arty.	726th Trans Trk Co.
Med Det (110th FA Bn).	
Med Det (224th FA Bn).	

MASSACHUSETTS

Hq & Hq Det, Mass NG.	26th Inv Div—Continued
26th Inf Div.	26th Recon Co.
Hq, 26th Inf Div.	101st Engr C Bn.
Med Det, Div Hq, 26th Inf Div.	114th Med Bn.
Hq Co, 26th Inf Div.	126th Hv Tank Bn.
26th MP Co.	26th Inf Div Band.
726th Ord Maint Co.	182d Regtl C Team.
26th QM Co.	182d Inf Regt.
26th Sig Co.	212th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk
101st Inf Regt.	Drn).
104th Inf Regt.	379th Engr C Co.
181st Inf Regt.	104th AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry.
26th Div Arty.	211th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
Hq & Hq Btry, 26th Div Arty.	220th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
Med Det (-5) 26th Div Arty.	685th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Med Det (101st FA Bn).	704th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Med Det (102d FA Bn).	747th AAA AW Bn (M).
Med Det (180th FA Bn).	772d AAA AW Bn (M).
Med Det (211th FA Bn).	173d AAA Opn Det.
Med Det (126th AAA AW	356th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
Bn).	357th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
101st FA Bn, 105-mm How	272d FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
(Trk Drn).	86th Army Band.
102d FA Bn, 105-mm How	272d Army Band.
(Trk Drn).	215th Army Band.
211th FA Bn, 105-mm How	101st Ord M Maint Co.
(Trk Drn).	*626th AFA Bn 155-mm How (SP).
180th FA Bn, 155-mm How	*153d Cml Mortar Bn.
(Trac Drn).	*1034th Engr C Bn.
126th AAA AW Bn (SP).	*187th Sig Bn (Corps).

MICHIGAN

Hq & Hq Det, Mich NG (Split).	*180th AAA Opn Det.
46th Inf Div.	*210th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
Hq, 46th Inf Div.	300th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Med Det, Div Hq, 46th Inf Div.	387th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
Hq Co, 46th Inf Div.	*388th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C
46th MP Co.	107th Ord M Maint Co.
746th Ord Maint Co.	979th FA Bn, 155-mm Gun (SP).
46th QM Co.	1437th Engr Tdwy Br Co.
46th Sig Co.	1279th Engr C Bn.
125th Inf Regt.	*110th AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry.
126th Inf Regt.	*94th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
425th Inf Regt.	593d AAA AW Bn (M).
46th Div Arty.	*3627th Ord M Maint Co.
Hq & Hq Btry, 46th Div Arty.	*156th Cml Mortar Bn.
Med Det (-2) 46th Div Arty.	*VIII Corps Arty, Hq & Hq Btry.
Med Det (119th FA Bn).	*119th FA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
Med Det (943d FA Bn).	*448th FA Obsn Bn.
177th FA Bn, 105-mm How	*978th FA Bn, 155-mm Gun (SP).
(Trk Drn).	*227th Med Bn, Hq & Hq Det
119th FA Bn, 105-mm How	*938th Med Clr Co, Sep.
(Trk Drn).	*860th Med Coll Co, Sep.
943d FA Bn, 105-mm How	*919th Med Amb Co (Sep).
(Trk Drn).	*173d MP Bn.
182d FA Bn, 155-mm How	*179th MP Bn.
(Trac Drn).	*719th Trans Trk Co.
146th AAA AW Bn (SP).	*171st QM Relm & Maint Co.
46th Recon Co.	*184th Sig Lt Const. Bn.
107th Engr C Bn.	*190th Sig Bn (Corps).
107th Med Bn.	
246th Hv Tank Bn.	
46th Inf Div Band.	

MINNESOTA

Hq & Hq Det, Minn. NG.	47th Inf Div (part)—Continued
47th Inf Div (part).	47th Div Arty—Continued
Hq, 47th Inf Div (part).	175th FA Bn, 105-mm How
Med Det, Div Hq, 47th Inf Div.	(Trk Drn).
Hq Co, 47th Inf Div (part).	151st FA Bn, 155-mm (Trac Drn).
47th MP Co.	256th AAA AW Bn (SP).
747th Ord Maint Co.	47th Recon Co.
47th QM Co.	682d Engr C Bn.
47th Sig Co.	204th Med Bn.
135th Inf Regt.	194th Hv Tank Bn.
136th Inf Regt.	47th Inf Div Band.
47th Div Arty.	216th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
Hq & Hq Btry, 47th Div Arty.	598th AAA AW Bn (M).
Med Det, (-3) 47th Div Arty.	257th AAA AW Bn (M).
Med Det (151st FA Bn).	723d Ord M Maint Co.
Med Det (256th AAA	*390th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
AW Bn).	109th Trans Trk Bn, Hq & Hq Co.
125th FA Bn, 105-mm How	114th Trans Trk Co.
(Trk Drn).	115th Trans Trk Co.

MISSISSIPPI

Hq & Hq Det, Miss NG.	198th Hv Tank Bn.
31st Inf Div (part).	115th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Hq, 31st Inf Div (part).	3656th Ord M Maint Co.
155th Inf Regt.	101st Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
31st Div Arty (part).	631st AFA Bn, 155-mm How (SP).
Hq Btry, 31st Div Arty (part).	114th Engr C Bn.
Med Det (-3), 31st Div Arty.	138 Engr Pon Br Co.
932d FA Bn, 105-mm How	139th Engr Tdwy Br Co.
(Trk Drn).	213th Med Bn, Hq & Hq Det.
114th FA Bn, 155-mm How	932d Med Clr Co, Sep.
(Trac Drn).	123d Med Coll Co, Sep.
31st Recon Co.	854th Med Coll Co, Sep.
106th Engr C Bn.	913th Med Amb Co (Sep).
106th Med Bn.	41st Army Band.

MISSOURI

Hq & Hq Det, Mo NG.	35th Inf Div (part)—Continued
35th Inf Div (part).	35th Div Arty—Continued
Hq, 35th Inf Div (Split).	129th FA Bn, 105-mm How
Med Det, Div Hq, 35th Inf Div.	(Trk Drn).
Hq Co, 35th Inf Div (part).	35th Recon Co.
35th MP Co.	110th Engr C Bn.
735th Ord Maint Co.	205th Med Bn.
35th QM Co.	135th Hv Tank Bn.
35th Sig Co (Split).	35th Inf Div Band.
138th Inf Regt.	203d AAA AW Bn (M).
140th Inf Regt.	242d Engr C Bn.
35th Div Arty.	229th Med Bn, Sep, Hq & Hq Det.
Med Det, 35th Div Arty	942d Med Clr Co, Sep.
(part).	864th Med Coll Co, Sep.
Med Det (128th FA Bn).	923d Med Amb Co (Sep).
Med Det (129th FA Bn).	1438th Engr Tdwy Br Co.
128th FA Bn, 105-mm How	175th MP Bn.
(Trk Drn).	106th Ord Hv Maint Co, Army.

MONTANA

Hq & Hq Det, Mont NG.	163d Regtl C Team—Continued
163d Regtl C Team.	210th Engr C Co.
163d Inf Regt.	3669th Ord M Maint Co.
443d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn.)	46th Army Band.

NEBRASKA

Hq & Hq Det, Nebr NG.	34th Inf Div (part)—Continued
34th Inf Div (part).	34th Div Arty (part)—Continued
Hq, 34th Inf Div (part).	568th FA Bn, 105-mm How
Hq Co, 34th Inf Div (part).	(Trk Drn).
734th Ord Maint Co.	128th Engr C Bn.
34th QM Co.	195th Hv Tank Bn.
134th Inf. Regt.	*135th Trans Trk Bn, Hq & Hq Co.
34th Div Arty (part).	3667th Ord M Maint Co.
Med Det, 34th Div Arty	43d Army Band.
(568th FA Bn).	134th Army Band.

NEVADA

Hq & Hq Det, Nev NG.	*428th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
421st AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	47th Army Band.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hq & Hq Det, NH NG.	210th AAA AW Bn (M).
195th Regtl C Team.	*237th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
195th Inf Regt.	3643d Ord M Maint Co.
172d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	358th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
141st Engr C Co.	39th Army Band.
197th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.	*281st Army Band.
744th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	

NEW JERSEY

Hq & Hq Det, NJ NG.	50th Armd Div—Continued
50th Armd Div.	50th Armd Div Trains, Hq & Hq Co.
Hq, 50th Armd Div (Split).	50th Armd Ord Maint Bn.
Hq Co, 50th Armd Div.	50th Armd Med Bn.
Med Det, Div Hq, 50th Armd Div.	104th Armd Engr Bn.
Combat Comd A, Hq & Hq Co (50th Armd Div).	250th QM Bn.
Combat Comd B, Hq & Hq Co (50th Armd Div) (Split).	50th MP Co (Armd).
Reserve Comd, Hq & Hq Co, (50th Armd Div).	50th Armd Div Band.
50th Armd Sig Co (Split).	114th Regtl C Team.
50th Recon Bn.	114th Inf Regt.
113th M Tank Bn.	157th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
114th M Tank Bn.	188th Engr C Co.
215th M Tank Bn.	*254th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
644th Hv Tank Bn.	372d AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
113th Armd Inf Bn.	310th AAA AW Bn (M).
114th Armd Inf Bn.	311th AAA AW Bn (M).
215th Armd Inf Bn.	122d AAA AW Bn (M).
216th Armd Inf Bn.	308th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
50th Armd Div Arty.	102d Armd Cav Regt (L).
Hq & Hq Btry, 50th Armd Div Arty.	*104th Engr C Gp, Hq & Hq Co.
Med Det (-1), 50th Armd Div Arty.	*50th Engr C Bn.
Med Det, 650th AAA AW Bn.	150th Engr Pon Br Co.
165th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (Sp).	*154th Engr Tdwy Br Co.
199th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).	*155th Engr Tdwy Br Co.
696th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).	*161st MP Bn.
228th AFA Bn, 155-mm How (SP).	30th Ord Bn, Hq & Hq Det.
650th AAA AW Bn (SP).	*121st Ord Hv Auto Maint Co.
	*117th Ord Hv Maint Co (Army).
	119th Ord M Maint Co.
	122d Ord M Maint Co.
	*156th Trans Trk Bn, Hq & Hq Co.
	141st Trans Trk Co.
	*143d Trans Trk Co.
	*371st QM Rclm Co (Semi-Mbl).
	612th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.

NEW JERSEY—Continued

112th FA Gp, Mtz, Hq & Hq Btry.	*119th Med Bn, Hq & Hq Det.
695th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).	*929th Med Clr Co., Sep.
*250th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).	*851st Med Coll Co, Sep.
250th Hv Tank Bn.	*910th Med Amb Co. (Sep).
63d Army Band.	*104th Sig Bn (Sep).

NEW MEXICO

Hq & Hq Det, NM NG (Split).	726th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
111th AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry (Split).	697th AAA AW Bn (M).
181st AAA Opn Det.	804th AAA AW Bn (M).
200th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry (Split).	394th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
515th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry (Split).	395th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
120th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	3631st Ord M Maint Co.
716th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	44th Army Band.
717th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	

NEW YORK

Hq & Hq Det, NY NG (Split).	42d Inf Div.
27th Inf Div.	Hq, 42d Inf Div.
Hq, 27th Inf Div.	Med Det, Div Hq, 42d Inf Div.
Med Det, Div Hq, 27th Inf Div.	Hq Co, 42d Inf Div.
Hq Co, 27th Inf Div.	42d MP Co.
27th MP Co.	742d Ord Maint Co.
727th Ord Maint Co.	42d QM Co.
27th QM Co.	42d Sig Co.
27th Sig Co.	71st Inf Regt.
105th Inf Regt.	106th Inf Regt.
108th Inf Regt.	165th Inf Regt.
174th Inf Regt.	42d Div Arty.
27th Div Arty.	Hq & Hq Btry, 42d Div Arty.
Hq & Hq Btry, 27th Div Arty.	Med Det, (-3), 42d Div Arty.
Med Det (-4) 27th Div Arty.	Med Det, 104th FA Bn.
Med Det, 127th AAA AW Bn.	Med Det, 105th FA Bn.
Med Det, 156th FA Bn.	Med Det, 226th FA Bn.
Med Det, 170th FA Bn.	104th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
Med Det, 249th FA Bn.	105th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
249th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	226th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
170th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	258th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
156th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	142d AAA AW Bn (SP).
106th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).	142d Hv Tank Bn.
127th AAA AW Bn (SP).	42d Recon Co.
127th Hv Tank Bn.	102d Engr C Bn.
27th Recon Co.	102d Med Bn.
152d Engr C Bn.	42d Inf Div Band (Split).
134th Med Bn.	107th Regtl C Team.
27th Inf Div Band (Split).	107th Inf Regt.

NEW YORK—Continued

107th Regtl C Team—Continued

991st FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
 187th Engr C Co.
 102d AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry.
 105th AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry.
 207th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
 209th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
 212th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
 244th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
 369th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
 102d AAA Opn Det.
 105th AAA Opn Det.
 245th AAA Gun Bn (120-mm).
 259th AAA Gun Bn (120-mm).
 102d AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
 336th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
 369th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
 633d AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
 *706th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
 715th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
 773d AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
 106th AAA AW Bn (M).
 *172d AAA AW Bn (M).
 771st AAA AW Bn (M).
 870th AAA AW Bn (M).

101st Armd Cav Regt (L).

II Corps Arty, Hq & Hq Btry.
 187th FA Gp (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.
 187th FA Obs Bn.
 955th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
 29th Ord Bn, Hq & Hq Det.
 102d Ord M Maint Co.
 133d Ord M Maint Co.
 132d Ord M Auto Maint Co.
 3634th Ord M Auto Maint Co.
 127th Ord Hv Maint Co, Army
 102d QM Gp, Hq & Hq Det.
 289th QM Petrl Sup Co.
 701st QM Subs Sup Co.
 148th Trans Trk Bn, Hq & Hq Co.
 148th Trans Trk Co.
 *149th Trans Trk Co.
 101st Sig Bn (Corps).
 367th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
 368th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
 369th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
 421st Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
 89th Army Band.
 199th Army Band.
 *369th Army Band.

NORTH CAROLINA

Hq & Hq Det, NC NG.

30th Inf Div (part).

Hq, 30th Inf Div (part).

Med Det, Div Hq, 30th Inf Div.

Hq Co, 30th Inf Div.

30th Sig Co.

119th Inf Regt.

120th Inf Regt.

30th Div Arty.

Hq Btry, 30th Div Arty (part).

Med Det, 30th Div Arty (part)

Med Det, 112th FA Bn.

Med Det, 113th FA Bn.

Med Det, 130th AAA AW Bn.

112th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).

113th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).

130th AAA AW Bn (SP).

*167th MP Bn (Army).

252d AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.

150th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).

725th AAA AW Bn (M).

382d Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.

378th Engr C Bn.

*XXXIX Corps Arty (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.

196th FA Gp (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.

*252d FA Gp (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.

449th FA Obs Bn.

540th FA Bn, 155-mm Gun (Towed).

690th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).

505th FA Bn, 155-mm Gun (SP).

3624th Ord M Maint Co.

94th Army Band.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hq & Hq Det, ND NG.	47th Inf Div (part)—Continued
47th Inf Div (part).	47th Div Arty (part)—Continued
Hq, 47th Inf Div (part).	188th FA Bn, 105-mm How.
Hq Co, 47th Inf Div (part).	(Trk Drn).
164th Inf Regt.	3662d Ord M Maint Co.
47th Div Arty (part).	294th Army Band.
Med Det, 47th Div Arty (part)	231st Engr C Bn.
Med Det (188th FA Bn).	

OHIO

Hq & Hq Det, Ohio NG.	37th Inf Div—Continued
37th Inf Div.	112th Med Bn.
Hq, 37th Inf Div.	137th Hv Tank Bn.
Med Det, Div Hq, 37th Inf Div.	37th Inf Div Band.
Hq Co, 37th Inf Div.	166th Regtl C Team.
37th MP Co.	166th Inf Regt.
737th Ord Maint Co.	174th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk
37th QM Co.	Drn).
37th Sig Co.	191st Engr C Co.
145th Inf Regt.	371st AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Brty.
147th Inf Regt.	182d AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
148th Inf Regt.	*188th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
37th Div Arty.	107th Armd Cav Regt (L).
Hq & Hq Btry, 37th Div Arty.	212 Med Bn, Hq & Hq Det.
Med Det (-5), 37th Div Arty.	372d Inf Bn, Sep.
Med Det, 134th FA Bn.	1428th Engr Tdwy Br Co.
Med Det, 135th FA Bn.	987th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).
Med Det, 136th FA Bn.	151st Med Amb Co (Sep).
Med Det, 140th FA Bn.	685th Med Clr Co, Sep.
Med Det, 137th AAA AW	50th Ord Gp, Hq & Hq Co.
Bn.	37th Ord Bn, Hq & Hq Det.
134th FA Bn, 105-mm How	38th Ord Bn, Hq & Hq Det.
(Trk Drn.)	357th Ord Hv Maint Co, Army.
135th FA Bn, 105-mm How	3640th Ord M Auto Maint Co.
(Trk Drn.)	3641st Ord M Auto Maint Co.
140th FA Bn, 105-mm How	112th Ord M Maint Co.
(Trk Drn.)	3660th Ord M Maint Co.
136th FA Bn, 155-mm How	112th Trans Trk Bn, Hq & Hq Co.
(Trac Drn.)	3582d Trans Trk Co.
137th AAA AW Bn (SP).	3583d Trans Trk Co.
37th Recon Co.	3584th Trans Trk Co.
112th Engr C Bn.	122d Army Band.

OKLAHOMA

Hq & Hq Det, Okla NG.	45th Inf Div—Continued
45th Inf Div.	45th QM Co.
Hq, 45th Inf Div.	45th Sig Co (Split).
Med Det, Div Hq, 45th Inf. Div.	179th Inf Regt.
Hq Co, 45th Inf Div (Split).	180th Inf Regt.
45th MP Co.	279th Inf Regt.
700th Ord Maint Co (Split).	

OKLAHOMA—Continued

45th Inf Div—Continued

45th Div Arty.

Hq & Hq Btry, 45th Div Arty.

Med Det, 45th Div Arty.

158th FA Bn, 105-mm How
(Trk Drn).160th FA Bn, 105-mm How
(Trk Drn).171st FA Bn, 105-mm How
(Trk Drn).

45th Inf Div—Continued

45th Div Arty—Continued

189th FA Bn, 155-mm How
(Trac Drn).

145th AAA AW Bn (SP).

45th Recon Co.

120th Engr C Bn.

120th Med Bn.

245th Hv Tank Bn.

45th Inf Div Band.

143d Engr Tdwy Br Co.

OREGON

Hq & Hq Det, Ore NG.

41st Inf Div (part).

Hq, 41st Inf Div (part).

Hq Co, 41st Inf Div (part).

162d Inf Regt.

186th Inf Regt.

41st Div Arty (part).

Hq Btry, 41st Div Arty (part).

Med Det (-5), 41st Div Arty.

Med Det, 218th FA Bn.

Med Det, 965th FA Bn.

218th FA Bn, 105-mm How
(Trk Drn).

41st Inf Div (part)—Continued

41st Div Arty (part)—Continued

965th FA Bn, 105-mm How
(Trk Drn).

162d Engr C Bn.

237th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.

722d AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).

732d AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).

*419th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.

3670th Ord M Maint Co.

234th Army Band.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hq & Hq Det, Pa NG.

28th Inf Div.

Hq, 28th Inf Div.

Med Det, Div Hq, 28th Inf Div.

Hq Co, 28th Inf Div.

28th MP Co.

728th Ord Maint Co.

28th QM Co (Split).

28th Sig Co.

109th Inf Regt.

110th Inf Regt.

112th Inf Regt.

28th Div Arty.

Hq & Hq Btry, 28th Div Arty.

Med Det (-4), 28th Div Arty.

Med Det, 107th FA Bn.

Med Det, 109th FA Bn.

Med Det, 229th FA Bn.

Med Det, 899th AAA AW
Bn.107th FA Bn, 105-mm How
(Trk Drn).

28th Inf Div—Continued

28th Div Arty—Continued

109th FA Bn, 105-mm How
(Trk Drn).229th FA Bn, 105-mm How
(Trk Drn).108th FA Bn, 155-mm How
(Trac Drn).

899th AAA AW Bn (SP).

28th Recon Co.

103d Engr C Bn.

103d Med Bn.

628th Hv Tank Bn.

28th Inf Div Band.

111th Regtl C Team.

111th Inf Regt.

166th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk
Drn).

144th Engr C Co.

51st AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Co.

151st AAA Opn Det.

118th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

213th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.	*723d Trans Trk Co.
218th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.	68th Engr C Gp, Hq & Hq Co.
709th AAA Gun Bn (120-mm).	644th Engr C Bn.
73d AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	645th Engr C Bn.
337th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	185th Sig Bn, Corps.
707th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	129th Sig Sv Co (RI).
708th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).	130th Sig Sv Co (RI).
416th AAA AW Bn (M).	83d Med Gp, Hq & Hq Det.
688th AAA AW Bn (M).	206th Med Bn, Hq & Hq Det.
689th AAA AW Bn (M).	207th Med Bn, Hq & Hq Det.
690th AAA AW Bn (M).	930th Med Clr Co, Sep.
724th AAA AW Bn (M).	911th Med Amb Co (Sep).
372d Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.	164th MP Bn.
373d Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.	165th MP Bn.
393d Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.	103d Ord M Maint Co.
X Corps Arty, Hq & Hq Btry.	3622d Ord M Maint Co.
190th FA Gp (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.	3623d Ord M Maint Co.
176th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).	243d Army Band.
967th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP)	276th Army Band.
235th FA Obs Bn.	432d Army Band.
200th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).	*931st Med Clr Co, Sep.
104th Mecz Cav Rcn Sq.	*852d Med Coll Co, Sep.
32d QM Gp, Hq & Hq Co.	*853d Med Coll Co, Sep.
154th Trans Trk Bn, Hq & Hq Co.	*912th Med Amb Co (Sep).
167th Trans Trk Bn, Hq & Hq Co.	*3651st Ord M Maint Co, Sep.
121st Trans Trk Co.	*3652d Ord M Maint Co, Sep.
131st Trans Trk Co.	*193d FA Gp (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.
721st Trans Trk Co.	688th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
722d Trans Trk Co.	*805th FA Bn, 155-mm Gun (SP).

PUERTO RICO

Hq & Hq Det, PR NG.	296th Regl C Team—Continued
295th Regtl C Team.	225th Engr C Co.
295th Inf Regt.	*253d AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
162d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	123d AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
215th Engr C Co.	*253d AAA AW Bn (M).
296th Regtl C Team.	*408th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
296th Inf Regt.	3678th Ord M Maint Co.
482d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	248th Army Band.
	*201st AAA AW Bn, (M).
	*353d FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).

RHODE ISLAND

Hq & Hq Det, RI NG.	43d Inf Div (part)—Continued
43d Inf Div (part).	43d Div Arty—Continued
Hq, 43d Inf Div (part).	169th AAA AW Bn (SP).
743d Ord Maint Co.	43d Recon Co.
43d QM Co.	118th Engr C Bn.
43d Sig Co.	243d AAA GP, Hq & Hq Btry.
43d Div Arty.	243d AAA AW Bn (M).
Hq & Hq Btry, 43d Div Arty.	705th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Med Det (-4), 43d Div Arty.	359th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
Med Det, 103d FA Bn.	88th Army Band.
103d FA Bn, 155-mm How	
(Trac Drn).	

SOUTH CAROLINA

Hq & Hq Det, SC NG.	51st Inf Div (part)—Continued
51st Inf Div (part).	51st Div Arty (part)—Continued
Hq, 51st Inf Div (part).	296th FA Bn, 105-mm How
Med Det, Div Hq, 51st Inf Div.	(Trk Drn).
Hq Co, 51st Inf Div.	248th FA Bn, 155-mm How
51st MP Co.	(Trac Drn).
751st Ord Maint Co.	107th AAA AW Bn (SP).
51st QM Co.	122d Engr Bn.
51st Sig Co.	201st Med Bn.
118th Inf Regt.	51st Recon Co.
218th Inf Regt.	263d Hv Tank Bn.
51st Div Arty (part).	228th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
Hq & Hq Btry, 51st Div Arty.	713th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
(part).	678th AAA AW Bn (M).
Med Det (-1), 51st Div Arty.	383d Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
178th FA Bn, 105-mm How	3649th Ord M Maint Co.
(Trk Drn).	95th Army Band.
	246th Army Band.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hq & Hq Det, SD NG.	109th Engr C Bn.
196th Regtl C Team.	216th Ord M Maint Co.
196th Inf Regt.	147th Army Band.
147th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk	
Drn).	
200th Engr C Co.	

TENNESSEE

Hq & Hq Det, Tenn NG.	30th Inf Div (part)—Continued
30th Inf Div (part).	30th Div Arty (part).
Hq, 30th Inf Div (part).	Hq Btry, 30th Div Arty (part).
30th MP Co.	Med Det (-3), 30th Div Arty.
730th Ord Maint Co.	115th FA Bn, 105-mm How
30th QM Co.	(Trk Drn).
117th Inf Regt.	181st FA Bn, 155-mm How
	(Trac Drn).

TENNESSEE—Continued

30th Inf Div (part)—Continued

30th Recon Co.	194th Engr C Bn.
105th Engr C Bn.	2998th Engr Tdwy Br Co.
105th Med Bn.	196th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
130th Hv Tank Bn.	933d Med Clr Co, Sep.
30th Inf Div Band.	168th MP Bn.
173d Armd Cav Regt (L).	961st Ord M Maint Co.
278th Regtl C Team.	568th Ord Hv Maint Co.
278th Inf Regt.	215th Med Bn, Sep, Hq & Hq Det.
191st FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	855th Med Coll Co, Sep.
190th Engr C Co.	914th Med Amb Co (Sep).
	105th Ord Maint Co.
	129th Army Band.

TEXAS

Hq & Hq Det, Texas NG.

36th Inf Div.

Hq, 36th Inf Div.
 Med Det, 36th Inf Div.
 Hq Co, 36th Inf Div.
 36th MP Co.
 736th Ord Maint Co.
 36th QM Co.
 36th Sig Co.
 141st Inf Regt.
 142d Inf Regt.
 143d Inf Regt.
 36th Div Arty.
 Hq & Hq Btry, 36th Div Arty.
 Med Det (-5), 36th Div Arty.
 Med Det, 131st FA Bn.
 Med Det, 132d FA Bn.
 Med Det, 133d FA Bn.
 Med Det, 155th FA Bn.
 Med Det, 136th AAA AW Bn.
 131st FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
 132d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
 133d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
 155th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
 136th AAA AW Bn (SP).

36th Recon Co.

111th Engr C Bn.

111th Med Bn.

136th Hv Tank Bn.

36th Inf Div Band.

49th Armd Div.

Hq, 49th Armd Div.
 Med Det, Div Hq, 49th Armd Div.
 Hq Co, 49th Armd Div.
 Combat Comd A, Hq & Hq Co.
 Combat Comd B, Hq & Hq Co.
 Reserve Comd, Hq & Hq Co.
 49th Armd Sig Co.
 49th Recon Bn.
 145th M Tank Bn.
 146th M Tank Bn.
 147th M Tank Bn.
 249th Hv Tank Bn.
 145th Armd Inf Bn.
 146th Armd Inf Bn.
 147th Armd Inf Bn.
 148th Armd Inf Bn.
 49th Armd Div Arty.
 Hq & Hq Btry, 49th Armd Div Arty.
 Med Det (-4), 49th Armd Div Arty.
 Med Det, 645th AFA Bn.
 Med Det, 646th AFA Bn.
 Med Det, 647th AFA Bn.
 Med Det, 649th AAA AW Bn.
 645th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).
 646th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).
 647th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).
 648th AFA Bn, 155-mm How (SP).
 649th AAA AW Bn (SP).

TEXAS—Continued

49th Armd Div—Continued	8th FA Gp (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.
49th Armd Div Trains, Hq & Hq Co.	474th FA Obs Bn.
749th Armd Ord Maint Bn.	111th Ord M Maint Co.
117th Armd Med Bn.	95th Med Gp (Sep), Hq & Hq Det.
386th Armd Engr Bn.	211th Med Bn, Sep. Hq & Hq Det.
249th QM Bn.	926th Med Amb Co (Sep).
149th MP Co. Armd.	65th Army Band.
49th Armd Div Band.	*945th Med Clr Co, Sep.
112th Armd Cav Regt (L).	*867th Med Coll Co, Sep.
XLI Corps Arty (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.	*485th Ord Hv Maint Co.

UTAH

Hq & Hq Det, Utah NG.	222d FA Gp (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.
115th Engr C Gp, Hq & Hq Co.	222d FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
115th Engr C Bn.	204th FA Bn, 155-mm Gun (SP).
1334th Engr C Bn.	145th FA Bn, 155-mm Gun (Towed).
1457th Engr C Bn.	213th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).
XLIII Corps Arty (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.	653d FA Obs Bn.
145th FA Gp (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.	115th Ord M Maint Co.
	23d Army Band.

VERMONT

Hq & Hq Det, Vt NG.	43d Inf Div (part)—Continued
43d Inf Div (part).	43d Div Arty (part)—Continued
Hq, 43d Inf Div (part).	206th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
172d Inf Regt.	*4637th Trans Trk Co.
43d Div Arty (part).	*4638th Trans Trk Co.
Med Det, 206th FA Bn, 43d Div Arty.	294th Ord M Maint Co.
	40th Army Band.

VIRGINIA

Hq & Hq Det, Va NG.	29th Inf Div—Continued
29th Inf Div.	29th Recon Co.
Hq, 29th Inf Div (part).	176th Regtl C Team.
Hq Co, 29th Inf Div (part).	176th Inf Regt.
29th Sig Co.	442d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
116th Inf Regt.	189th Engr C Co.
29th Div Arty (part).	107th AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Co.
Hq Btry, 29th Div Arty (part).	224th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
Med Det, 29th Div Arty (part).	*177th AAA Opn Det.
Med Det, 111th Fa Bn.	710th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Med Det, 129th AAA AW Bn.	*418th AAA AW Bn (M).
Med Det, 227th FA Bn.	*377th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
111th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	560th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
227th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).	3647th Ord M Maint Co.
129th AAA AW Bn (SP).	90th Army Band.
	221st Army Band.
	*156th Engr C Bn.

WASHINGTON

Hq & Hq Det, Wash NG.	41st Inf Div (part)—Continued
41st Inf Div (part).	41st Div Arty (part)—Continued
Hq, 41st Inf Div (part).	700th AAA AW Bn (M).
Med Det, Div Hq, 41st Inf Div.	41st Recon Co.
Hq Co, 41st Inf Div (part).	116th Med Bn.
41st MP Co.	803d Hv Tank Bn.
741st Ord Maint Co.	41st Inf Div Band.
41st QM Co.	115th AAA Brig, Hq & Hq Btry.
41st Sig Co.	205th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
161st Inf Regt.	236th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry.
41st Div Arty (part).	115th AAA Opn Det.
Hq Btry, 41st Div Arty (part).	770th AAA Gun Bn (120-mm).
Med Det, 41st Div Arty (part).	240th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Med Det, 146th FA Bn.	420th AAA Gun Bn (90-mm).
Med Det, 167th FA Bn.	530th AAA AW Bn (M).
Med Det, 700th AAA AW Bn.	*404th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.
167th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	66th FA Gp (Mtz), Hq & Hq Btry.
146th FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).	565th FA Bn, 155 mm Gun (SP).
	*405th Sig Radar Maint Unit, Type C.

WEST VIRGINIA

Hq & Hq Det, W Va NG.	3664th Ord M Maint Co.
29th Inf Div (part).	201st AFA Bn, 155-mm How (SP).
Hq Co, 29th Inf Div (part).	1092d Engr C Bn.
197th Hv Tank Bn.	126th Trans Trk Bn, Hq & Hq Co.
150th Regtl C Team.	480th Trans Trk Co.
150th Inf Regt.	254th Trans Trk Co.
468th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).	249th Army Band.
193d Engr C Co.	

WISCONSIN

Hq & Hq Det, Wis NG.	32d Inf Div—Continued
32d Inf Div.	32d Div Arty—Continued
Hq, 32d Inf Div.	120th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
Med Det, Div Hq, 32d Inf Div.	126th FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
Hq Co, 32d Inf Div.	173d FA Bn, 105-mm How (Trk Drn).
32d MP Co.	121st FA Bn, 155-mm How (Trac Drn).
732d Ord Maint Co.	132d AAA AW Bn (SP).
32d QM Co.	32d Recon Co.
32d Sig Co.	724th Engr C Bn.
127th Inf Regt.	135th Med Bn.
128th Inf Regt.	132d Hv Tank Bn.
426th Inf Regt.	32d Inf Div Band.
32d Div Arty.	
Hq & Hq Btry, 32d Div Arty.	
Med Det (-1), 32d Div Arty.	
Med Det, 173d FA Bn.	

WYOMING

Hq & Hq Det, Wyo NG.

197th FA Gp (Mtz) Hq & Hq Btry.

115th Mecz Cav Recon Sq.

141st M Tank Bn.

300th AFA Bn, 105-mm How (SP).

960th Ord M Maint Co.

67th Army Band.

APPENDIX C

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 JUNE 1950

Alabama.....	Saliba, James S.....	Major general.
Alaska.....	Alexander, Joseph D. (Act- ing).....	Lieutenant colonel.
Arizona.....	Tuthill, A. M.....	Major general.
Arkansas.....	Ricks, Earl T.....	Brigadier general.
California.....	O'Sullivan, Curtis D.....	Major general.
Colorado.....	Schaefer, Irving O.....	Brigadier general.
Connecticut.....	Reincke, Frederick G.....	Major general.
Delaware.....	Scannell, Joseph J.....	Brigadier general.
District of Columbia.....	O'Keefe, John A.....	Colonel.
Florida.....	Lance, Mark W.....	Major general.
Georgia.....	Vandiver, Ernest, Jr.....	Do.
Hawaii.....	Makinney, Fred W.....	Brigadier general.
Idaho.....	Walsh, John E.....	Do.
Illinois.....	Boyle, Leo M.....	Major general.
Indiana.....	Hitchcock, Robinson.....	Brigadier general.
Iowa.....	Grahl, Charles H.....	Do.
Kansas.....	McLean, Milton R.....	Do.
Kentucky.....	Murray, Roscoe L.....	Major general.
Louisiana.....	Hufft, Raymond F.....	Brigadier general.
Maine.....	Carter, George M.....	Do.
Maryland.....	Reckord, Milton A.....	Major general.
Massachusetts.....	Harrison, Wm. H., Jr.....	Do.
Michigan.....	Moran, George C.....	Brigadier general.
Minnesota.....	Nelson, Joseph E.....	Do.
Mississippi.....	Wilson, William P.....	Do.
Missouri.....	Harris, John A.....	Do.
Montana.....	Mitchell, Spencer H.....	Do.
Nebraska.....	Henninger, Guy N.....	Do.
Nevada.....	May, James A.....	Do.
New Hampshire.....	Bowen, Charles F.....	Do.
New Jersey.....	Rose, Edward C. (CofS)....	Major general.
New Mexico.....	Sage, Charles G.....	Brigadier general.
New York.....	Hausauer, Karl F. (CofS)...	Major general.
North Carolina.....	Metts, J. Van B.....	Brigadier general.
North Dakota.....	Edwards, Heber L.....	Do.
Ohio.....	Kreber, Leo M.....	Major general.
Oklahoma.....	Kenny, Roy W.....	Brigadier general.
Oregon.....	Rilea, Thomas E.....	Major general.
Pennsylvania.....	Weber, Frank A.....	Do.
Puerto Rico.....	Esteves, Luis R.....	Do.

Rhode Island.....	Murphy, James A. (Act- ing).	Brigadier general.
South Carolina.....	Dozier, James C.....	Major general.
South Dakota.....	Arndt, Theodore A.....	Brigadier general.
Tennessee.....	Wallace, Sam T.....	Do.
Texas.....	Berry, Kearie L.....	Major general.
Utah.....	West, J. Wallace.....	Brigadier general.
Vermont.....	Campbell, Murdock A.....	Do.
Virginia.....	Waller, Samuel G.....	Major general.
Washington.....	Stevens, Lilburn H.....	Brigadier general.
West Virginia.....	Fox, Charles R.....	Do.
Wisconsin.....	Mullen, John F.....	Do.
Wyoming.....	Esmay, Rhodolph L.....	Do.

APPENDIX D

ACTING U. S. PROPERTY AND DISBURSING OFFICERS

30 JUNE 1950

Alabama	Col. John T. Moore.
Alaska	Maj. Meredith H. Jelsma.
Arizona	Maj. Michael E. Curry.
Arkansas	Lt. Col. M. L. Eikleberry.
California	Col. Wayland L. Miller.
Colorado	Lt. Col. George J. Williams.
Connecticut	Lt. Col. Edward C. Pierson.
Delaware	Col. John B. Grier.
District of Columbia	Maj. F. F. Bernsdorff.
Florida	Lt. Col. J. F. Pfaff.
Georgia	Maj. C. S. Thompson, Jr.
Idaho	Lt. Col. Carl. L. Isenberg.
Illinois	Lt. Col. John J. Dolan.
Indiana	Col. J. D. Friday.
Iowa	Lt. Col. James E. Thomas.
Kansas	Capt. Edwin J. Pease.
Kentucky	Maj. Jackson A. Smith.
Louisiana	Maj. Joseph A. Holliday.
Maine	Col. E. C. Goodwin.
Maryland	Lt. Col. T. S. Delahay.
Massachusetts	Lt. Col. F. J. Killilea.
Michigan	Col. Ray E. Cotton.
Minnesota	Col. R. A. Rossberg.
Mississippi	Col. H. J. Dolton.
Missouri	Lt. Col. William R. Jesse.
Montana	1st Lt. Harry W. Thode.
Nebraska	Lt. Col. W. J. Atkinson.
Nevada	Maj. M. E. Norton.
New Hampshire	1st Lt. Donald Cooney.
New Jersey	Lt. Col. Stephen H. Barlow.
New Mexico	Lt. Col. W. A. Poe.
New York	Col. Andrew H. Thompson.
North Carolina	Lt. Col. M. H. Austell.
North Dakota	Maj. Leroy A. Landom.
Ohio	Col. Frank W. Forsythe.
Oklahoma	Col. Ross H. Routh.
Oregon	Maj. William H. Adams.
Pennsylvania	Lt. Col. F. W. Murphy.
Puerto Rico	Maj. Carlos F. Munoz.
Rhode Island	Maj. John C. Wall.
South Carolina	Lt. Col. G. C. Cooper.
South Dakota	Maj. C. J. Schieferstein.

Tennessee.....	Maj. Parker B. Simmons.
Hawaii.....	Lt. Col. Robert B. Anderson.
Texas.....	Maj. Thomas M. Williams.
Utah.....	Lt. Col. R. J. Edwards.
Vermont.....	Lt. Col. F. W. Harrington.
Virginia.....	Lt. Col. Paul M. Booth.
Washington.....	Lt. Col. Jesse T. Wilkins.
West Virginia.....	Lt. Col. Osie C. Damewood.
Wisconsin.....	Col. H. G. Williams.
Wyoming.....	Lt. Col. P. L. Rouse.

APPENDIX E

OFFICERS DETAILED TO DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 JUNE 1950

Cramer, Kenneth F., Maj. Gen., Chief of Bureau.
Ervin, Robert G., Col., USAF, Executive.
Hougland, Arnold L., Maj., AGD, Assistant Executive.
Manz, Joseph L., Maj., Inf., Assistant Executive.
Bailey, Kincheon H., Col., MC, Medical Adviser.
Burkgren, Marvin C., Maj., AGD, Chief, Machine Records Sec., Administrative Office.
Condon, Edward V., Col., AGD, Chief, Administrative Office.
Erickson, Edgar C., Col. Inf., Chief, Planning Office.
Fraser, Evelyn B., Capt., WAC, Information Office.
Goldstein, Sidney, 1st Lt., CMP, Planning Office.
Holderman, William F., Capt. Inf., Information Office.
Kandel, Edward R., Maj., USAF, Information Office.
Paul, Ruth E., Maj., WAC, Information Office.
Peetoom, Winfield P., Maj., FA, Administrative Office.
Phelps, Irvil D., CWO, Chief, Publications and Supply Sec., Administrative Office.
Smith, Ernest L., Maj., USAF, Chief, Information Office.
Van Kirk, Rolla C., Maj., JAGD, Legal Adviser.
Walker, Robert S., Jr., Maj., USAF, Planning Office.

Army Division

Fleming, Raymond H., Maj. Gen., Chief of Division.
Boatsman, Alford C., Lt. Col., Inf., Executive.
Sawyer, Charles F., Col. FA, Assistant Executive.
Barbosa, Gilberto, CWO, Supply Branch, Logistics Group.
Bobo, Carl E., Jr., Maj., FA, Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.
Bowden, Walter D., Maj., FA, Service Branch, Logistics Group.
Bowyer, Oscar R., Lt. Col., FD, Chief, Budget and Fiscal Group.
Boyd, John C., Maj., Inf., Organization and Mobilization Branch, Organization and Training Group.
Carstensen, Herman C., Maj., CE, Facilities and Construction Branch, Logistics Group.
Collins, Raymond L., Maj., TC, Officers Branch, Personnel Group.
Dicks, James H., Maj., Ord., Supply Branch, Logistics Group.
Elliott, Eugene M., Lt. Col., TC, Chief, Officers Branch, Personnel Group.
Ennis, Charles, Col., AGD, Chief, Personnel Group.
Ewell, James T., Jr., Lt. Col., Ord., Service Branch, Logistics Group.
Finley, Dean H., Maj., Inf., Service Branch, Logistics Group.

Hankins, Stanley H., Lt. Col., Sig C., Chief, Field Training Section, Service Branch, Logistics Group.

Horn, Tyree R., Col., Sig C., Chief, Logistics Group.

Hull, Keith M., Maj., FA, Organization and Mobilization Branch, Organization and Training Group.

Langham, Dwight D., Maj., FA, Chief, Enlisted Branch, Personnel Group.

Lustig, J. Merwin, Maj., FD, Chief, Fiscal Branch, Budget and Fiscal Group.

McCrae, James L., Lt. Col., AGD, Personnel Group.

McDermott, George J., Maj., CE, Facilities and Construction Branch, Logistics Group.

Martin, Thomas L., Col., Inf., Chief, Organization and Training Group.

Ostenberg, Frank T., Col., CAC, Chief, Instructors Branch, Organization and Training Group.

Phelan, Christopher S., Maj., FA, Organization and Mobilization Branch, Organization and Training Group.

Quackenbush, Robert E., Lt. Col., Inf., Chief, Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.

Roth, S. W., Lt. Col., AGD, Chief, Register Branch, Personnel Group.

Rountree, McIver, Maj., CE, Facilities and Construction Branch, Logistics Group.

Rouse, Jerry E., Maj., Cav., Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.

Simpson, Charles L., Lt. Col., Ord., Supply Branch, Logistics Group.

Spies, Gage H., Lt. Col., Ord., Assistant Chief, Logistics Group.

Versace, Humbert J., Lt. Col., FA, Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.

Whitney, Edwin F., Maj., FA, Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.

Wilhide, Glenn C., Col., Ord., Chief, Service Branch, Logistics Group.

Wilson, Denver W., Lt. Col., Inf., Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.

Wise, George S., Col., QMC, Acting Chief, Supply Branch, Logistics Group.

Air Force Division

Finch, George G., Maj. Gen., Chief of Division.

Geesen, Edward J., Col., USAF, Executive.

Southall, Russell M., Capt., USAF, Assistant Executive.

Barrett, Buford R., Maj., USAF, Budget and Fiscal Group.

Bilby, Glade B., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Operations Branch, Organization and Training Group.

Braxton, Leon E., Capt., USAF, Personnel Group.

Brooks, Donald L., Capt., USAF, Maintenance Branch, Logistics Group.

Buck, Fred E., Maj., USAF, Logistics Group.

Buck, James B., Col., USAF, Chief, Special Projects Office.

Butler, Henry M., Maj., USAF (MSC), Air Surgeon's Office.

Chaney, Louis S., Lt. Col., USAF, Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.

Cleaveland, Arthur B., Capt., USAF, Operations Branch, Organization and Training Group.

Collins, Frank, Jr., Lt. Col., USAF, Installations Branch, Logistics Group.

Corbett, James J., Capt., USAF, Budget and Fiscal Group.

Dunn, Robert V., Col., USAF, Chief, Logistics Group.

Duty, William B., Maj., USAF, Supply Branch, Logistics Group.

Forthoffer, Franklin O., Capt., USAF, Installations Branch, Logistics Group.
Gibney, James E., Capt., USAF, Chief, Officers Branch, Personnel Group.
Green, Fernando, Col., USAF, Assistant Chief, Organization and Training Group.
Gribble, James T., Maj., USAF, Installations Branch, Logistics Group.
Hemphill, Mac C., Capt., USAF, Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.
Higgins, Raymond J., Maj., USAF, Chief, Enlisted Branch, Personnel Group.
Himes, Charles J., Jr., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Personnel Group.
Hunt, Edward E., Lt. Col., USAF, Assistant Chief, Logistics Group.
Kimper, Paul E., Capt., USAF, Communications Group.
Laun, Wirt A., Maj., USAF, Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.
McNeeley, Albert, Capt., USAF, Chief, Organization Branch, Organization and Training Group.
Pissanos, Spiros N., Capt., USAF, Operations Branch, Organization and Training Group.
Porter, Lester W., Capt., USAF, Communications Group.
Reid, William M., Col., USAF, Chief, Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.
Remington, Peter H., Col., USAF, Chief, Organization and Training Group.
Richards, Lynn A., Maj., USAF, Chief, Plans Group.
Roth, John Y. C., Maj., USAF, Supply Branch, Logistics Group.
Seabolt, Robert H., 1st Lt., USAF, Enlisted Branch, Personnel Group.
Stevens, Ronald B., Lt. Col., USAF, Personnel Group.
Streeter, Arthur L., Col., USAF (MC), Air Surgeon.
Swanson, Darwin E., Maj., USAF, Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.
Terrill, Robert E. S., Capt., USAF, Operations Branch, Organization and Training Group.
Trowbridge, Lee M., Maj., USAF, Installations Branch, Logistics Group.
Vass, George W., Maj., USAF, Chief, Communications Group.
Vaughn, Harley C., Lt. Col., USAF, Training Branch, Organization and Training Group.
Vickers, Roth E., Maj., USAF, Operations Branch, Communications Group.
Waldron, Clarence L., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Supply Branch, Logistics Group.
Wellborn, Jeffery O., Maj., USAF, Special Projects Office.
Wedlan, Paul A., Maj., USAF, Chief, Budget and Fiscal Group.
West, James P., Capt., USAF, Operations Branch, Communications Group.
Younger, Harold M., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Maintenance Branch, Logistics Group.

APPENDIX F

STATEMENT OF THE OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1950

Table 1—Army

States	Procurement of supplies and equipment	Construction of facilities and target ranges	Activation and operation—Federal camp sites	Repairs and utilities—National Guard State controlled facilities	Pay of National Guard Bureau on active duty	Pay of civilian employees	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Transportation of property, packing, crating, and incidental services	Modification, repair, and maintenance of equipment	Fuels and lubricants	Travel—permanent change of station	Travel—temporary duty	Public information program expenses	Field training expenses	Army schools, including training with Regular Army	Expenses of enlisted men of Regular Army on duty with the National Guard	Army units armory drill expenses	Train aid
	110	210	310	315	411	412	421	431	433	435	441	442	451	511	521	530	541	55
Alabama		\$110,011.75	\$313,302.42	\$21,026.60		\$946,446.45	\$13,343.30	\$13,481.86	\$10,671.87	\$62,549.26	\$13.58	\$31,818.72		\$667,740.61	\$44,586.52	\$172.40	\$12,905.71	\$5,174.00
Alaska		183,817.00	11,825.24	0		17,134.17	1,809.87	9,288.93	3,521.42	1,517.26	1,745.02	17,919.97		0	538.60	13.25	0	0
Arizona		36,000.00	0	17,490.00		269,266.58	4,355.00	8,110.00	5,200.00	17,339.84	100.00	9,581.21		106,579.48	18,259.74	0	2,250.00	1,171.73
Arkansas		67,974.28	0	33,581.86		631,573.29	6,054.48	10,604.81	4,701.50	29,902.62	121.49	16,504.34		346,130.63	39,970.01	0	7,247.39	3,000.00
California		363,768.95	22,219.43	342,812.04		2,484,654.45	74,995.08	103,802.59	25,581.90	234,749.69	11,874.19	108,219.22		1,775,756.79	100,689.45	0	38,000.00	30,000.00
Colorado		31,411.64	21,819.39	37,450.32		343,479.91	2,989.52	3,710.52	2,500.00	12,927.44	309.71	13,635.63		184,323.33	13,434.62	0	1,771.73	5,000.00
Connecticut		93,773.37	0	88,415.79		751,442.80	10,570.97	11,572.40	6,335.88	35,777.38	0	7,901.08		542,243.91	24,283.09	0	12,380.00	1,000.00
Delaware		0	5,922.86	110,919.03		237,734.85	3,045.46	10,458.83	8,700.07	9,426.42	83.44	394.80		78,954.30	1,215.38	66.72	2,000.00	1,000.00
District of Columbia		26,599.03	0	2,535.20		629,424.89	7,761.76	15,954.74	6,392.00	48,334.89	62.84	20,200.41		470,138.71	23,703.87	153.10	4,569.97	4,000.00
Florida		51,820.08	0	36,699.93		496,419.06	11,930.85	27,816.83	8,283.00	49,914.20	6,879.86	23,779.32		513,733.05	22,814.12	1,131.88	7,135.71	12,000.00
Georgia		113,008.00	148,500.24	37,889.07		704,358.84	8,638.08	39,186.13	57,124.54	27,189.96	1,296.02	26,691.61		448,104.70	55,556.64	0	8,201.40	12,000.00
Hawaii		70,223.04	13,666.00	133,626.88		301,087.96	4,622.47	16,124.08	3,778.81	44,083.88	232.67	13,000.83		190,245.37	71,283.16	0	3,442.55	2,000.00
Idaho		59,882.25	11,245.77	29,759.88		2,154,328.14	40,923.06	138,630.28	12,510.50	169,123.81	7,025.59	121,655.70		1,656,729.86	71,203.16	796.71	26,418.50	12,000.00
Illinois		317,284.79	7,262.79	153,216.67		923,147.68	7,861.96	12,189.03	3,506.50	44,143.38	2.31	15,435.60		495,082.12	18,022.10	830.32	6,427.22	3,000.00
Indiana		157,952.44	216,952.23	39,044.54		663,540.05	4,485.61	7,256.61	3,600.23	39,652.10	7.59	21,890.20		634,030.00	22,432.03	5.00	237.93	2,000.00
Iowa		102,241.93	18,410.83	1,000.00		428,013.05	4,236.97	8,408.12	2,779.80	29,084.20	8,099.33	8,099.33		321,398.57	75,875.92	3,036.01	9,501.40	8,000.00
Kansas		69,059.97	95,496.75	16,023.17		496,124.15	7,720.30	11,503.73	3,427.32	19,054.45	422.37	19,054.45		321,579.18	18,129.39	0	6,995.11	2,000.00
Kentucky		66,748.10	25,731.72	26,661.48		639,548.11	6,119.26	31,358.51	4,180.50	44,483.95	5.80	19,727.15		323,109.66	21,296.74	0	9,299.29	2,000.00
Louisiana		92,264.00	0	43,570.22		416,814.84	4,955.41	29,794.31	6,876.81	21,515.03	0	7,000.58		335,251.04	37,239.42	4,338.60	17,725.95	7,000.00
Maine		36,214.19	582.23	29,795.09		487,108.70	8,481.09	6,281.93	3,536.56	26,082.13	700.58	25,789.78		958,221.73	62,293.73	0	7,181.00	3,000.00
Maryland		120,279.00	4,882.30	184,490.85		1,165,062.00	7,889.51	7,858.10	12,854.34	57,848.19	69.00	21,677.13		732,860.71	38,467.22	695.75	4,171.00	4,000.00
Massachusetts		243,195.23	175,680.47	106,750.16		1,166,155.31	12,928.04	37,286.64	8,419.75	42,170.69	1.50	26,007.42		488,482.03	29,824.52	492.00	6,544.44	3,000.00
Michigan		243,091.45	0	136,441.15		892,809.74	10,161.19	29,783.29	2,718.97	39,604.43	614.33	18,246.41		506,843.94	30,207.01	225.55	1,018.86	1,000.00
Minnesota		120,521.97	0	383,384.48		630,443.96	6,658.87	22,000.00	2,718.97	46,473.36	0	15,915.11		134,133.45	13,598.55	0	1,018.86	1,000.00
Mississippi		63,700.00	0	65,687.13		781,393.02	14,952.44	37,141.65	1,477.50	12,577.38	7.02	23,229.92		266,966.05	17,714.32	117.15	1,000.48	1,000.00
Missouri		110,812.56	35,142.00	50,932.55		264,336.69	2,284.19	2,226.08	6,369.84	22,835.71	0	4,429.53		32,778.49	4,911.53	0	977.81	1,000.00
Montana		36,798.00	0	41,604.07		375,572.17	3,505.26	2,022.01	5,002.31	1,357.99	5,136.00	0		123,523.67	8,223.24	0	11,743.29	1,000.00
Nebraska		24,161.02	8,081.65	44,604.07		129,374.37	844.39	5,002.31	1,357.99	11,869.15	0	3,319.09		1,361,682.52	49,781.17	0	1,972.32	1,000.00
Nevada		37,875.00	0	12,219.95		305,002.00	5,568.88	878.69	2,769.19	119,227.22	34.67	34,992.23		160,913.05	18,237.68	0	3,070.49	1,000.00
New Hampshire		0	29,382.80	29,382.80		1,484,122.62	12,973.91	72,427.64	10,775.00	119,227.22	65.40	27,329.70		66,371.45	72,478.05	2,000.00	12,337.83	1,000.00
New Jersey		223,563.53	15,570.20	99,846.05		393,222.55	5,344.57	12,168.09	3,900.13	14,440.49	184.58	60,371.45		2,249,063.76	44,063.14	9,719.26	24,273.98	1,000.00
New Mexico		39,182.24	0	13,063.00		2,875,506.55	31,834.10	76,962.22	24,410.68	63,369.15	1,934.34	21,681.94		564,719.98	20,784.07	143.15	21,273.98	1,000.00
New York		382,002.48	416,233.02	294,542.69		723,971.86	7,699.10	16,516.22	6,393.86	53,569.15	42.76	11,778.00		1,835,864.91	39,931.81	98.01	10,389.81	1,000.00
North Carolina		116,422.62	0	21,826.34		261,563.13	4,751.15	4,378.71	1,787.97	14,262.49	431.94	41,047.55		571,226.71	54,543.50	1,750.10	4,652.32	1,000.00
North Dakota		42,710.34	0	40,862.00		1,587,702.62	17,814.36	27,826.86	11,978.08	137,378.07	227.12	35,099.58		412,870.35	37,793.32	0	18,668.00	1,000.00
Ohio		237,654.00	12,517.75	108,449.40		946,090.72	17,721.81	11,164.45	8,922.57	54,053.20	93.26	13,757.03		1,587,016.71	39,632.79	203.98	13,668.00	1,000.00
Oklahoma		112,680.53	3,710.05	266,914.85		610,696.45	12,994.98	8,438.00	18,000.00	108,719.91	272.55	31,223.62		563,253.49	61,532.70	0	1,628.20	1,000.00
Oregon		99,882.59	0	266,914.85		1,927,391.85	33,648.33	29,420.80	16,511.56	19,470.81	600.00	9,573.32		172,629.03	10,349.07	4.25	2,188.10	1,000.00
Pennsylvania		366,576.00	0	266,914.85		498,674.57	7,617.84	16,914.24	6,352.41	11,827.10	0	2,694.54		486,941.33	35,666.73	0	198.77	1,000.00
Puerto Rico		79,895.91	32,990.29	126,543.61		394,355.82	2,716.76	9,084.92	9,297.30	19,142.66	1,924.13	19,192.85		1,148,920.80	48,822.05	512.35	11,602.00	1,000.00
Rhode Island		41,169.06	360.00	18,462.90		864,876.00	7,473.43	4,449.56	5,217.42	70,336.70	0	21,906.55		296,816.03	87,398.60	2,432.06	5,836.56	1,000.00
South Carolina		128,447.40	85,640.97	51,565.81		297,496.35	2,234.11	4,449.56	4,297.66	70,336.70	0	21,906.55		1,148,920.80	48,822.05	512.35	11,602.00	1,000.00
South Dakota		41,494.00	0	5,090.59		1,023,896.71	8,307.48	35,155.93	8,812.98	70,336.70	3,057.51	87,952.42		296,816.03	87,398.60	2,432.06	5,836.56	1,000.00
Tennessee		119,605.23	0	48,809.21		1,851,242.01	11,847.98	104,536.72	50,794.86	74,001.03	50.00	10,730.13		221,770.10	16,487.14	75.00	3,593.44	1,000.00
Texas		263,964.00	317,556.44	273,490.22		400,257.07	3,355.78	22,411.65	2,650.00	17,045.53	0	10,680.10		155,068.84	6,676.89	0	2,131.66	1,000.00
Utah		43,350.00	0	100,563.25		325,770.38	7,013.70	12,002.49	2,089.43	17,045.53	0	10,680.10		390,648.25	14,562.57	75.44	5,816.39	1,000.00
Vermont		36,172.91	0	42,373.70		728,194.93	3,922.49	6,866.57	10,751.49	54,408.14	229.05	31,934.65		401,894.41	40,068.66	0	3,160.00	1,000.00
Virginia		89,788.53	62,532.32	9,718.64		755,920.44	5,836.66	16,342.85	2,218.94	59,804.12	15.94	10,770.38		265,473.91	18,107.32	0	288.86	1,000.00
Washington		85,807.00	75,164.86	23,945.00		411,445.44	7,412.80	8,794.75	3,458.00	32,152.80	93.35	13,990.75		457,679.53	34,077.72	226.57	759.98	1,000.00
West Virginia		56,698.42	0	44,069.00		840,165.99	6,847.36	10,872.11	4,148.00	32,332.31	0	12,800.87		179,682.15	11,819.52	0	0	1,000.00
Wisconsin		192,946.45	160,995.06	66,280.12		256,674.08	3,189.45	4,703.37	3,600.00	20,651.47	0	0		27,172,650.42	1,670,034.29	30,159.21	380,825.53	1,000.00
Wyoming		10,260.00	0	5,789.64														
Total		5,900,326.88	2,350,455.10	4,132,597.44		39,856,608.87	523,706.34	1,210,701.00	455,438.35	2,436,217.67	41,446.36	1,298,769.13		27,172,650.42	1,670,034.29	30,159.21	380,825.53	1,000.00
UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES		0																
Office Chief of Finance		\$1,344,045.93					16,214.00	1,512,578.06	2,461,090.00									
Signal Corps		301,802.14			</													

APPENDIX F

THE OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1950

Table 1—Army

Transportation of property, packing, rigging, and incidental services	Modification, repair, and maintenance of equipment	Fuels and lubricants	Travel—permanent change of station	Travel—temporary duty	Public information program expenses	Field training expenses	Army schools, including training with Regular Army	Expenses of enlisted men of Regular Army on duty with the National Guard	Army units armory drill expenses	Training aids	Death gratuity pay	Total	States
431	433	435	441	442	451	511	521	530	541	551	591		
\$13,483.86	\$10,671.87	\$62,549.26	\$13.58	\$31,818.72		\$667,740.61	\$44,586.52	\$172.40	\$12,905.71	\$5,301.82		\$2,283,374.87	1 Alabama.
9,288.93	3,524.42	1,517.26	1,745.02	17,918.37		0	538.60	13.25	0	262.94		249,396.68	2 Alaska.
8,110.00	5,200.00	17,339.84	100.00	9,582.24		106,879.48	18,259.74	0	2,250.00	1,136.98		555,642.86	3 Arizona.
10,604.81	4,701.50	29,902.62	121.49	16,930.34		346,130.63	39,970.01	0	7,247.39	4,326.93		1,202,123.63	4 Arkansas.
10,802.59	25,581.90	234,749.69	11,874.19	108,246.22		1,775,756.79	100,689.45	0	38,000.00	30,252.09		5,717,405.87	5 California.
3,740.52	2,500.00	12,027.44	309.71	13,638.63		184,323.33	13,434.62	0	1,771.73	1,365.97		670,259.64	6 Colorado.
11,572.40	6,335.88	35,777.38	0	7,969.88		542,243.91	24,283.69	0	12,380.00	5,325.00		1,590,112.27	7 Connecticut.
3,035.43	2,425.00	9,967.88	0	1,075.07		78,954.30	1,215.38	66.72	1,000.00	1,296.95		456,661.54	8 Delaware.
16,458.83	8,700.07	9,426.42	83.44	30.80		117,547.04	7,045.25	31.05	2,000.00	2,400.00		478,677.46	9 District of Columbia.
15,954.74	6,392.00	48,334.89	62.84	20,266.11		470,138.71	23,793.87	153.10	4,569.97	4,177.40		1,349,395.19	10 Florida.
27,816.83	8,283.00	49,914.20	6,879.86	25,032.72		513,733.05	22,814.12	1,131.88	7,135.71	4,279.73		1,833,361.72	11 Georgia.
19,186.13	57,124.51	27,189.96	1,296.02	26,066.61		448,104.70	55,556.64	0	8,201.40	12,493.70		1,605,492.31	12 Hawaii.
16,124.08	3,778.81	44,683.88	232.67	13,003.83		190,245.37	14,283.32	0	3,442.55	2,831.55		695,321.39	13 Idaho.
38,630.28	12,516.50	169,123.81	7,025.59	124,655.70		1,656,729.86	495,082.12	18,692.10	6,427.22	3,821.33		4,891,623.22	14 Illinois.
12,189.03	3,506.50	44,143.38	2.31	15,433.60		634,030.00	22,432.03	813.55	237.93	2,200.00		1,974,460.76	15 Indiana.
7,256.61	3,660.23	39,652.10	0	28,899.20		346,341.91	22,027.83	5.00	281.97	2,306.28		1,521,480.07	16 Iowa.
8,498.12	2,779.80	29,084.20	7.59	39,719.71		251,398.57	75,875.92	3,036.01	3,658.08	4,485.00		1,051,412.32	17 Kansas.
11,503.73	3,427.32	19,054.45	422.37	19,271.15		321,879.18	18,129.39	0	9,501.40	8,620.27		1,004,156.53	18 Kentucky.
31,358.51	4,180.50	44,483.95	5.80	15,485.45		323,109.66	24,206.74	0	6,995.11	2,200.00		1,239,087.74	19 Louisiana.
29,794.31	6,876.81	21,515.03	0	15,755.37		335,251.04	37,239.42	4,338.60	9,299.29	6,317.78		927,127.81	20 Maine.
6,281.93	3,536.56	26,682.13	700.58	25,789.78		958,221.73	62,295.73	0	17,725.95	7,322.30		1,314,744.64	21 Maryland.
7,558.10	12,834.34	57,848.19	69.00	16,671.13		732,860.71	38,467.22	0	7,181.00	5,777.00		2,848,562.49	22 Massachusetts.
37,286.64	11,063.56	63,374.43	214.85	16,007.42		338,490.05	43,778.16	695.75	4,171.00	4,846.00		2,487,648.49	23 Michigan.
29,783.29	8,419.75	42,170.69	1.50	20,620.23		488,482.03	20,824.52	492.00	6,544.44	3,578.38		1,907,240.99	24 Minnesota.
22,000.00	2,718.97	39,604.43	614.33	18,266.44		506,843.94	30,207.01	225.55	7,000.00	4,124.00		1,373,969.29	25 Mississippi.
37,141.65	8,498.00	46,473.36	7.02	1,943.11		134,153.45	13,598.55	0	1,048.86	1,546.03		1,651,992.52	26 Missouri.
2,226.08	1,477.50	12,577.38	0	21,229.92		296,966.05	17,714.32	117.15	1,060.48	1,575.71		501,030.29	27 Montana.
2,022.01	6,369.84	22,835.71	0	29,299.53		424,778.49	4,911.53	0	400.86	559.45		797,806.36	28 Nebraska.
5,002.31	1,357.99	5,136.00	0	3,319.09		123,523.67	8,223.24	0	977.81	867.11		234,889.87	29 Nevada.
878.69	2,769.19	11,869.15	0	34,562.23		1,361,682.62	49,781.17	0	11,743.29	5,975.00		492,378.69	30 New Hampshire.
72,427.64	10,775.00	119,227.22	34.67	27,329.70		160,913.05	18,237.68	0	1,972.32	4,822.46		3,502,285.05	31 New Jersey.
12,168.00	3,900.13	14,440.49	65.40	60,571.45		2,249,063.76	72,478.05	2,000.00	30,670.49	19,517.36		696,891.68	32 New Mexico.
76,962.22	24,410.68	135,637.01	184.58	21,081.94		564,719.98	44,063.14	9,719.26	12,337.83	4,526.18		6,672,514.44	33 New York.
18,516.22	6,393.86	53,569.15	1,934.34	11,278.00		142,294.63	20,784.07	143.15	0	1,245.00		1,605,381.82	34 North Carolina.
4,378.71	1,787.97	14,262.49	42.76	35,093.58		1,835,864.91	39,931.81	98.61	24,273.98	13,250.00		546,169.40	35 North Dakota.
37,826.86	11,978.08	137,378.07	227.12	40,847.55		571,226.71	54,543.50	1,750.10	10,389.81	9,582.30		4,123,333.94	36 Ohio.
11,164.45	8,922.57	54,053.20	431.94	13,557.03		412,870.35	37,793.32	0	4,652.32	5,824.66		1,877,542.94	37 Oklahoma.
8,438.00	4,250.10	50,189.39	93.26	11,623.62		1,587,016.71	39,632.79	203.98	18,686.00	15,713.36		1,373,517.30	38 Oregon.
29,429.80	18,000.00	108,719.91	272.55	9,573.52		563,253.49	61,532.70	0	13,668.00	13,920.73		4,443,720.75	39 Pennsylvania.
16,944.24	13,511.56	19,470.81	600.00	2,094.54		172,629.03	10,349.07	0	1,628.20	1,922.70		1,458,197.18	40 Puerto Rico.
8,352.41	5,217.42	11,857.40	0	19,192.85		480,941.33	35,696.73	4.25	2,188.10	4,910.34		669,115.31	41 Rhode Island.
9,084.92	9,297.30	36,623.13	1,924.13	14,130.44		248,879.46	10,831.71	0	198.77	1,334.19		1,743,836.69	42 South Carolina.
4,449.56	4,297.66	19,142.66	0	21,806.55		1,148,920.89	48,822.05	512.35	11,602.00	6,295.67		649,979.50	43 South Dakota.
35,155.93	8,812.98	70,396.70	3,057.51	87,894.42		206,816.03	87,398.60	2,432.06	5,836.56	22,592.25		2,532,953.75	44 Tennessee.
104,536.72	50,794.86	74,001.03	50.00	10,730.13		221,770.10	16,487.14	75.00	3,593.41	3,046.09		2,363,525.69	45 Texas.
22,411.65	2,650.00	21,908.53	0	10,680.10		155,068.84	6,676.89	0	2,131.66	1,750.00		850,228.18	46 Utah.
12,002.49	2,989.43	17,045.53	229.05	10,708.83		390,648.25	14,562.57	75.44	5,816.39	5,800.00		619,677.63	47 Vermont.
6,866.57	10,751.49	54,408.14	400.00	31,844.65		401,894.41	40,068.66	0	5,393.17	6,436.55		1,393,513.64	48 Virginia.
35,332.85	2,218.94	59,804.12	15.94	10,770.38		265,473.91	18,107.32	0	3,160.00	2,338.66		1,511,157.31	49 Washington.
8,794.75	5,458.00	32,152.80	93.35	13,099.75		457,679.63	34,077.72	226.57	288.86	4,870.94		865,367.42	50 West Virginia.
10,872.11	4,148.00	32,332.31	0	12,800.87		179,682.15	11,819.52	0	759.98	913.83		1,825,830.12	51 Wisconsin.
4,703.37	3,600.00	20,651.47										510,844.36	52 Wyoming.
210,701.00	455,458.35	2,436,217.67	41,446.36	1,298,769.13		27,172,650.42	1,670,034.29	30,159.21	380,825.53	304,289.02		87,764,245.61	Total.
UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES													
1,512,578.66	2,461,090.06			31,635.34			37,591.08			742,550.62		69,196.42	Office Chief of Finance.
26,443.40	51,371.14											6,076,479.27	Signal Corps.
4,449,130.73	8,012,894.56									501,900.00		379,616.68	Chemical Corps.
69,152.26	131,824.75					175,500.00	74,500.00					19,384,461.33	Ordnance.
1,113,052.62	1,060,118.33	241,000.00										778,036.72	Medical Department.
119,797.85	754,104.22									1,214,379.41		20,104,966.78	Quartermaster General.
8,684.21												3,107,243.22	Corps of Engineers.
19,916.89												8,684.21	Transportation Corps.
												1,016,182.44	Adjutant General's Office.
												31,550.25	Chief of Chaplains.
												160,316.28	Territorial Test Comd 3d Army.
												77,011.31	3d Army Headquarters.
												70,713	Military District of Washington.
												5,497,783.61	Army Service Schools.
												2,071.25	Office of the Secretary of the Army—(P & A).
												20,000.00	Army Map Service.
3,285.92	1,233.01	500.00		34,000.00	300,000.00	27,000.00	119,759.71	2,366,850.00	52,501,500.00	1,110,911.08	30,000.00	56,632,543.69	National Guard Bureau.
50,000.00	588,000.00	72,000.00								1,997,911.00		4,255,911.00	Air Materiel Command.
7,908,444.26	13,073,212.59	313,500.00	289,670.77	133,053.97	300,000.00	202,500.00	5,480,063.28	2,368,055.19	52,501,974.32	6,537,588.89	30,000.00	117,602,761.59	Total.
9,119,145.26	13,528,670.94	2,749,717.67	331,117.13	1,433,823.10	300,000.00	27,375,150.42	7,150,037.57	2,398,214.40	52,882,799.85	6,841,877.91	30,000.00	205,367,007.20	Total apportioned and unapportioned.

Appendix F—Continued

Table II—Air

State	Construction and installation of air National Guard facilities	Maintenance and operation of aircraft	Depot main- tenance and sup- ply operations	Organization base and main- tenance supplies and equipment	Maintenance and operation of installations	Distribution of material—com- mercial trans- portation	Maintenance and operation, items of equipment	Training	General ex- penses	Pay of the Air National Guard	Travel	Subsistence, individual clothing and equipment	Other military personnel requirement	Printing and binding
	320	410	420	430	440	450	470	480	490	50	560	570	580	830
Alabama	\$94,988.50	\$273.54	\$60.00		\$520,285.83	\$5,816.00	\$18,507.38	\$1,296.35		\$64,275.11	\$3,335.30	\$612.49	\$448.47	
Arizona					224,205.36	3,492.67	9,639.08	500.00	\$490.23	23,004.54	140.98	1,138.38	529.70	
Arkansas	134.89	45.19			279,729.64	4,777.91	3,553.00	500.00		30,303.85	6,999.82	1,372.18	132.60	
California	1,075,748.00	1,496.91			1,679,949.78	28,151.00	76,085.31	8,100.00	1,672.30	251,894.09	17,857.00	75,860.00	4,605.00	
Colorado	34,789.00	254.25			503,268.68	55,530.15	15,693.06	2,764.46	989.34	164,599.30	2,736.28	9,646.73	3,238.50	
Connecticut	649,527.20	33.20	74.00		343,226.39	2,161.11	8,519.87	1,140.86	428.70	57,80.34		12,346.17	1,413.63	
Delaware		356.77			262,801.15	2,930.00	12,480.70	500.00	510.00	27,18.69	138.47	104,653.90	251.30	
District of Columbia	174,688.73	2,150.00			327,818.29	2,001.16	5,055.45	1,300.00		62,456.94	733.70	591.34	49.70	
Florida		262.67			248,700.63	5,233.27	13,278.09	410.95		34,620.14		44,232.24	91.30	
Georgia	235,507.37	1,336.62			794,724.15	28,837.21	48,798.85	3,450.00	205.00	127,419.83	16,934.60	5,670.66	884.53	
Hawaii	1,500.00				315,811.23	2,018.54	4,592.35	456.14	174.40	31,965.64		4,220.88	1,367.00	
Idaho		332.73			240,450.85	3,959.96	7,961.95	500.00		30,739.39	18.00	2,842.02	601.00	
Illinois	356,119.00	2,572.08			1,105,049.07	26,903.97	40,793.92	3,950.00	1,566.00	135,421.00	10,270.00	27,364.78	200.57	
Indiana	554,492.00		405.00		576,950.67	7,844.37	17,991.23	1,173.13	450.00	72,901.86	11,890.37	2,400.41	208.30	
Iowa	157,785.72				506,146.41	26,583.00	14,735.18	800.00		72,213.03	15,116.00	4,906.36	1,245.40	
Kansas		237.64			205,515.69	16,458.71	5,869.27	488.92		24,834.83		3,260.51	48.50	
Kentucky		152.40			276,311.51	8,171.13	14,466.11	799.92		43,232.65	12,164.20	1,486.07	86.00	
Louisiana	115,097.00	202.45			292,920.70	16,862.70	20,858.21	1,000.00		30,902.76	4,485.16	750.00	530.00	
Maine		70.27			334,078.41	6,479.00	11,244.37	800.00		46,144.46	195.84	16,391.26	285.50	
Maryland		4,990.67	45.00		237,865.84	2,242.56	5,666.72	436.96		27,868.00	451.05	754.91		
Massachusetts	425,163.62	411.17	1,056.00		679,171.10	5,112.60	32,175.14	2,909.20	425.10	38,505.79		15,379.94	250.10	
Michigan	864,740.00	1,074.08	70.00		1,008,833.19	15,466.80	31,270.15	2,500.00	700.00	93,691.77	12,992.99	45,034.03	309.50	
Minnesota	567,719.00	183.72			551,919.99	9,214.78	11,879.17	1,800.00	656.65	37,192.60	8,926.10	7,002.57	2,172.50	
Mississippi					227,507.38	822.18	9,317.91	311.26		24,802.90		625.50	196.00	
Missouri	455,431.00	561.31			686,926.60	23,327.74	38,149.97	2,950.00	515.00	120,417.43	34,122.29	6,598.10	509.00	
Montana	10,815.00	120.22			226,786.38	4,650.00	6,141.93	500.00		26,090.09		833.40	150.00	
Nebraska		878.86	101.00		226,449.97	5,023.39	10,287.71	338.71	513.00	25,441.85	356.23	569.00	79.25	
Nevada		19.38			262,001.09	6,745.04	8,713.14	347.85	392.50	17,479.37	332.85	90.00		
New Hampshire		90.00			629.90	8,697.23	401.93			22,003.80		16,558.06	306.80	
New Jersey	873,698.92	1,096.18			436,757.68	3,656.00	8,192.93	1,300.00	45.40	55,893.83	12.00	13,759.31	794.65	
New Mexico		36.72			232,310.30	14,477.67	14,795.42	498.22		25,729.54	9,103.76	996.32		
New York	1,938,423.60	1,426.66			1,768,941.42	27,371.23	49,719.05	5,460.00	1,923.22	244,897.67	27,651.33	17,069.56	1,552.00	
North Carolina	102,948.00	563.00			237,954.95	15,813.80	14,321.59	994.68		43,316.90	10,021.17	5,994.52	187.40	
North Dakota	226,100.00	507.00			202,325.34	9,289.76	2,716.80	507.68		28,202.50	4,062.37	765.95	112.80	
Ohio	1,076,164.08		348.90		1,203,138.96	22,335.09	36,109.63	4,450.00	964.50	153,322.43	51,129.69	11,068.20	671.00	
Oklahoma	1,735.00	521.13			517,032.37	10,149.36	21,076.63	1,216.64		67,515.66	11,199.80	1,861.44	617.75	
Oregon	74,043.71	314.46			404,274.72	8,157.70	11,964.55	1,500.00		81,493.68		4,234.30	1,515.00	
Pennsylvania	1,282,478.00	206.58	1,386.00		1,201,341.61	10,120.30	48,358.03	1,758.65	435.00	143,987.48	381.53	3,802.21	254.90	
Puerto Rico	32,035.00	4,732.46	200.00		205,095.65	3,753.26	7,256.02	485.14	269.38	25,441.00		6,065.98	406.00	
Rhode Island	298,379.00	285.42			232,564.06	1,698.71	9,885.61	835.48		32,122.73	364.00	769.55	57.00	
South Carolina	4,133.00	134.00			239,124.75	6,737.70	8,877.82	500.00		33,859.41	5,835.00	745.49	110.00	
South Dakota	56,544.00	383.71			203,988.99	2,819.91	7,548.46	440.54		29,496.26	4,500.00	547.16	182.75	
Tennessee	139,573.51	908.30			509,589.56	22,560.59	9,586.96	1,288.35		61,698.88	8,536.03	736.00	832.20	
Texas	492,683.00	421.00			886,148.11	11,315.50	25,172.25	3,950.00	275.00	127,868.20	15,323.00	40,466.00	1,000.00	
Utah	5,216.69	94.92			223,185.26	6,307.90	11,488.96	500.00	896.00	26,062.05		538.00	45.28	
Vermont	862.00	993.72			206,227.41	2,046.48	16,586.36	800.00		26,860.49	111.26	1,403.41	1,080.25	
Virginia	114,256.95	1,821.04			242,421.77	2,300.00	6,462.29	499.77		30,351.46		1,099.04		
Washington	329,138.00	269.50			488,269.29	3,105.22	26,479.27	2,450.00		99,133.00	4,522.52	39,251.72	2,260.00	
West Virginia	418,119.70	148.54			244,960.37	2,563.76	10,355.79	496.39		27,884.73	4,345.26	1,243.50	400.70	
Wisconsin	805,815.00	433.73			553,943.90	11,635.78	22,989.01	1,710.00	931.00	61,357.32		96,507.18	322.50	
Wyoming	54,666.27				232,555.50	4,027.94	4,715.10	500.00		29,355.21	18.08	807.32	190.05	
Total	14,106,249.13	29,275.96	3,835.90	0	24,057,093.14	529,392.61	886,680.95	74,266.18	15,399.14	3,470,227.38	317,313.94	663,634.97	32,843.28	
Air Force Division National Guard Bureau					119,700.00	154.97		1,909.00		8,423,000.00	86,000.00			
Schools										1,386,732.77	185,269.45	92,784.93		
Air Materiel Command		27,953,551.57	3,163,169.72	\$18,635,734.82	22,062.77	3,117,000.00	2,940,934.74	1,339,553.00			18,237.37	1,530,973.84		
Secretary of the Air Staff												717.89		802.00
Continental Air Command			35,032.65		11,289.00			3,320.00			137,707.21			
Director of Budget, USAF	120,600.00			130,216.76								43,469.13		
Air Training Command												1,277.25		
Military Air Transport Service		71,187.45										296.00		
Caribbean Air Command		37,811.52												
Total	120,600.00	28,062,550.54	3,198,202.37	18,540,951.58	153,051.77	3,117,154.97	2,940,934.74	1,344,782.00	0	9,811,732.77	472,974.30	1,623,758.77	0	92.00
Total	14,226,849.13	28,091,826.50	3,202,638.27	18,540,951.58	24,210,144.91	3,646,547.58	3,827,615.72	1,419,048.18	15,399.14	13,281,960.15	790,288.24	2,287,393.74	32,843.28	92.00

* Allocations not obligations.

Appendix F—Continued

Table II—Air

Distribution of material—commercial transportation	Maintenance and operation, items of equipment	Training	General expenses	Pay of the Air National Guard	Travel	Subsistence, individual clothing and equipage	Other military personnel requirement	Printing and binding	Total	States
450	470	480	490	50	560	570	580	830		
\$5,816.00	\$18,507.38	\$1,296.35		\$6,275.11	\$3,355.30	\$612.49	\$148.47		\$711,898.97	Alabama.
3,492.67	9,639.08	500.00	\$490.25	23,904.54	140.98	1,138.38	529.70		263,740.96	Arizona.
4,777.91	3,553.00	500.00		30,003.85	6,999.82	1,372.18	132.60		327,548.08	Arkansas.
28,151.00	76,085.31	8,100.00	1,672.50	251,994.09	17,857.00	75,860.00	4,605.00		3,221,429.59	California.
55,530.15	15,693.06	2,764.46	989.34	164,59.30	2,736.28	9,646.75	3,238.50		793,159.77	Colorado.
2,161.11	8,819.87	1,140.86	428.70	57,80.34		12,346.17	1,413.63		1,076,441.47	Connecticut.
2,930.00	12,480.70	500.00	510.00	27,16.69	138.47	104,653.90	251.30		411,765.98	Delaware.
2,001.16	5,055.45	1,300.00		62,456.94	733.70	591.34	49.70		576,545.31	District of Columbia.
5,233.27	13,278.09	410.95		31,620.14		44,232.24	91.30		346,829.29	Florida.
28,537.21	48,798.85	3,450.00	205.00	127,419.83	16,934.60	5,670.66	884.53		1,263,468.72	Georgia.
2,018.54	4,592.35	456.14	174.46	31,995.64		4,220.88	1,367.00		362,136.18	Hawaii.
3,959.96	7,961.95	500.00		30,739.39	18.00	2,842.92	601.00		287,406.80	Idaho.
26,905.97	40,193.92	3,950.00	1,506.00	135,421.00	10,270.00	27,364.78	260.57		1,709,872.39	Illinois.
7,844.37	17,991.23	1,173.13	450.00	72,901.86	11,890.37	2,400.41	208.30		1,246,707.34	Indiana.
26,583.00	14,735.18	800.00		72,213.03	15,116.00	4,906.36	1,245.40		799,768.74	Iowa.
16,458.71	5,869.27	488.92		24,854.83		3,260.51	48.50		256,649.03	Kansas.
8,171.13	14,466.11	799.92		43,232.65	12,164.20	1,486.07	86.00		357,221.60	Kentucky.
16,862.70	20,858.21	1,000.00		30,902.76	4,485.16	750.00	530.00		483,608.98	Louisiana.
6,479.00	11,244.37	800.00		46,144.46	195.84	16,391.26	285.50		415,689.11	Maine.
2,242.56	5,666.72	436.96		27,868.90	451.05	754.91			280,580.53	Maryland.
5,112.60	32,175.14	2,909.20	426.10	148,805.79		15,379.94	250.10		1,310,860.76	Massachusetts.
15,466.80	31,270.15	2,500.00	700.00	93,691.77	12,992.99	45,034.03	309.50		2,076,702.51	Michigan.
9,214.78	11,879.17	1,800.00	656.65	173,192.60	8,926.10	7,002.57	2,172.50		1,334,667.08	Minnesota.
822.18	9,317.91	311.26		21,802.90		625.50	196.00		263,583.13	Mississippi.
23,327.74	38,149.97	2,950.00	515.00	120,417.43	34,122.29	6,598.10	509.00		1,369,508.44	Missouri.
4,650.00	6,141.93	500.00		26,090.09		853.40	150.00		276,107.02	Montana.
5,023.39	10,287.71	338.71	513.00	25,441.85	359.23	569.00	79.25		270,128.97	Nebraska.
6,743.04	8,713.14	347.85	392.50	17,479.37	332.85	90.00			296,121.22	Nevada.
629.90	8,697.23	401.93		22,603.80		16,558.06	306.50		268,572.62	New Hampshire.
3,656.00	8,192.93	1,300.00	45.40	55,893.83	12.00	13,759.31	794.65		1,395,206.90	New Jersey.
14,477.67	14,795.42	498.22		25,729.54	9,103.76	996.32			297,947.95	New Mexico.
27,371.23	49,719.05	5,460.00	1,923.22	244,897.67	27,651.33	17,669.56	1,552.00		4,085,035.74	New York.
15,813.80	14,321.59	994.68		43,315.90	10,021.17	5,994.52	187.40		432,145.01	North Carolina.
9,289.76	2,716.80	597.68		28,202.50	4,062.37	765.95	112.80		474,880.20	North Dakota.
22,335.09	36,109.63	4,450.00	964.50	153,322.43	51,129.60	11,068.20	671.00		2,559,702.39	Ohio.
10,149.36	21,076.63	1,216.64		67,515.66	11,199.80	1,861.44	617.75		632,925.78	Oklahoma.
8,137.70	11,964.55	1,500.00		81,493.68		4,234.30	1,515.00		587,498.12	Oregon.
10,120.30	48,358.03	1,758.65	435.00	143,987.48	381.53	3,892.21	254.90		2,694,600.29	Pennsylvania.
3,753.36	7,256.02	485.14	269.58	25,441.00		6,065.98	406.00		285,740.19	Puerto Rico.
1,698.71	9,885.61	835.48		32,122.73	364.00	769.55	57.00		576,961.56	Rhode Island.
6,737.70	8,877.82	500.00		33,859.41	5,835.00	745.49	110.00		320,657.77	South Carolina.
2,819.91	7,548.46	440.54		29,496.26	4,500.00	547.16	182.75		306,451.78	South Dakota.
22,560.59	9,589.96	1,286.35		61,698.88	8,536.03	736.00	832.20		755,398.38	Tennessee.
11,315.50	25,172.25	3,950.00	275.00	127,868.20	15,323.00	40,466.00	1,000.00		1,604,622.06	Texas.
6,307.90	11,488.96	500.00	866.00	26,062.05		538.00	45.28		274,305.06	Utah.
2,046.48	16,586.36	500.00		26,860.49	111.26	1,403.41	1,080.25		256,671.38	Vermont.
2,300.00	6,462.29	499.77		30,351.46		1,099.04			399,212.32	Virginia.
3,105.22	26,479.27	2,450.00		99,133.00	4,522.52	39,251.72	2,260.00		994,878.52	Washington.
2,563.76	10,355.79	496.39		27,884.73	4,345.26	1,243.50	400.70		710,548.74	West Virginia.
11,635.78	22,989.01	1,710.00	931.00	61,357.32		96,507.18	322.50		1,555,645.42	Wisconsin.
4,027.94	4,715.10	500.00		29,355.21	18.08	807.32	190.95		326,836.46	Wyoming.
529,392.61	886,680.98	74,266.18	15,399.14	3,470,227.38	317,313.94	663,634.97	32,843.28	0	44,186,212.61	Total.
154.97		1,909.00		8,425,000.00	86,000.00				8,632,763.97	Air Force Division National Guard Bureau.
3,117,000.00	2,940,934.74	1,339,553.00		1,386,732.77	185,299.45	92,784.93			1,664,817.15	Schools.
		3,320.00			18,237.37	1,530,973.84			58,721,217.83	Air Materiel Command.
					717.89			\$92,000.00	92,717.89	Secretary of the Air Staff.
					137,707.21				187,348.86	Continental Air Command.
					43,469.13				250,816.76	Director of Budget, USAF.
					1,277.25				43,469.13	Air Training Command.
					266.00				72,464.70	Military Air Transport Service.
3,117,154.97	2,940,934.74	1,344,782.00	0	9,811,732.77	472,974.30	1,623,758.77	0	92,000.00	38,077.52	Caribbean Air Command.
3,646,547.58	3,827,615.72	1,419,048.18	15,399.14	13,281,960.15	790,288.24	2,287,393.74	32,843.28	92,000.00	69,703,693.81	Total.
									113,889,996.42	Total.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF
NATIONAL GUARD
BUREAU

1904-1905
WASHINGTON
1906



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF

NATIONAL GUARD

BUREAU

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1951

(Reports Control Symbol CONG-1011)



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1952

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 June 1951

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY :

The annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1951 is respectfully submitted.

The report summarizes the activities of the National Guard Bureau and the activities and progress of the National Guard throughout the States, Territories, and District of Columbia during the year. Some statistical material usually published in the report has been omitted for security reasons.

Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea a large part of the National Guard, Army and Air, has been ordered to active military service. The National Guard exists to provide for the common defense. An organization of volunteer, citizen-soldiers, the Guard has always accepted the responsibility of freemen to protect the Nation and the ideals for which it stands.

As a Guardsman, I am proud of the record. I am proud of the units serving overseas. I was inspired on my visits to the divisions and other units in the field; they looked good and morale was high. The units in Federal service as well as those at home pursued their training missions with vigor and determination.

The National Guard is mindful of its responsibilities. Abnormal times require extraordinary efforts and Guardsmen have given time and effort freely. I pay tribute to the men who make the National Guard strong and those Guardsmen who drilled once a week last year and perform full-time military duty this year. I appreciate the consideration given to National Guard problems by other Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force agencies. Their cooperation has been particularly valuable during this period of rapidly changing requirements.

RAYMOND H. FLEMING
Major General
Chief, National Guard Bureau

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INTRODUCTION

The National Guard is an integral part of the Armed Forces of the United States and alert to the threats against the free world. In June 1950 hostilities erupted with violence in Korea. On the 22d of July the first group of National Guard units received orders to report for active military service. By 30 June 1951 approximately one-third of the Army National Guard and three-fourths of the Air National Guard were on active duty. In accordance with its mission the National Guard was organized, equipped, and trained to a degree that permitted units to be mobilized on short notice, brought to war strength, and their training completed.

It is the fourth time since 1900 that the National Guard has been in Federal service. Nearly every year the States have ordered elements to serve during local emergencies. The dual, Federal and State, mission is defined as follows:

1. Mission of the National Guard of the United States: to provide a reserve component of the Army of the United States, capable of immediate expansion to war strength, able to furnish units fit for service anywhere in the world, trained and equipped,

a. To defend critical areas of the United States against land, seaborne or airborne invasion,

b. To assist in covering the mobilization and concentration of the remainder of the reserve forces,

c. To participate by units in all types of operations, including the offensive, either in the United States or overseas.

2. Mission of the National Guard of the several States: to provide sufficient organizations in each State so trained and equipped as to enable them to function efficiently at existing strength in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety, under competent orders of the State authorities.

At the end of World War II the units of the National Guard were demobilized. Postwar plans called for the largest, best trained and equipped National Guard in our history. In the 4 years between the organization of the first unit in 1946 and the first orders to active duty in 1950 the National Guard became a potent force of some 370,000 officers and men in more than 5,000 Army and Air units in every State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. It included 27 infantry

and armored divisions, 84 fighter and bomber squadrons and numerous supporting troops. Most of the officers and a good part of the enlisted men were combat veterans. All were volunteers, equipped and trained under the supervision and according to the standards of the Departments of the Army and Air Force.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Major General Raymond H. Fleming was appointed Acting Chief, National Guard Bureau, 5 September 1950. On that date Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, upon his own request, was relieved as Chief, National Guard Bureau to assume his duties as Commanding General, 43d Infantry Division upon its entry into the Federal service.

Major General (then Brigadier General) Earl T. Ricks was appointed Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau, 13 October 1950. In addition to his other duties General Ricks has served as Chief of the Air Division. The former Chief of the Air Division, Major General George G. Finch, was reassigned in the United States Air Force, 25 September 1950.

The position Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau is new. It was authorized by Department of the Army Special Regulation, number 10-230-1 entitled "Organization and Functions, Department of the Army, National Guard Bureau" dated 1 May 1950. The Regulation authorizes positions for General Officers in the National Guard Bureau as follows:

Chief, National Guard Bureau--	Major General, Army National Guard.
Deputy Chief-----	Major General, Air National Guard.
Chief, Army Division-----	Brigadier General, Army National Guard.
Chief, Air Division-----	Brigadier General, Air National Guard.

Special Regulation 10-230-1 clarifies the relationship of the National Guard Bureau to the Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force. It states that "The National Guard Bureau itself is a Bureau of the Department of the Army, and is an agency of the Department of the Air Force, located at the seat of Government." The mission of the National Guard Bureau is stated as follows: "To participate in the formulation of and the administration of a program for the development and maintenance of the National Guard and the Air National Guard in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, trained and equipped, capable of immediate expansion

to war strength, and available for service in time of war or national emergency." In addition SR 10-230-1 covers the legal status, general organization, and major functions of the National Guard Bureau, and the appointment of officers to the Bureau.

An increase in the number of National Guard officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau was authorized by Public Law 458, Eighty-first Congress, 16 March 1950. The law provides that up to 40 percent of the officers below the grade of General Officer authorized in each grade, Army and Air, may be officers who at the time of their initial assignment hold appointments in the National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States.

Qualified officers of the National Guard have been appointed to fill vacancies in the Bureau as they occur. A total of 37 National Guard officers, including General Officers were assigned, 30 June 1951. For a list of all officers on duty in the National Guard Bureau, 30 June 1951, see appendix C.

LEGISLATION

A number of legislative measures before the Congress during fiscal year 1951 have been of concern to the National Guard. The following measures of importance were enacted by the Eighty-first Congress:

Public Law 604, 10 July 1950, known as the Army and Air Force Authorization Act of 1949. The act established military strength ceilings; strength authorizations were based on the strength deemed necessary should a national emergency require complete mobilization.

Public Law 624, 27 July 1950. The law authorized the President to extend enlistments in any component of the United States Army or Air Force for 12 months.

Public Law 734, 28 August 1950. The law amended the public assistance and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act; it extended and improved the Federal Old Age and Survivors insurance programs. The law provided wage credits for World War II veterans. It also provided for agreements between the States and the Federal Security Administrator whereby State employees can participate in the Social Security insurance program.

Public Law 759, 6 September 1950, known as the General Appropriation Act, 1951, and Public Law 843, 27 September 1950, the Supplemental Appropriations Act for the year ending 30 June 1951. These acts appropriated the funds for the National Military Establishment, including the Army and Air National Guard. Public Law 843 raised to \$1,000 as the maximum amount payable for approved claims involving loss or damage to private property incident to the operation of National Guard camps of instruction, Army or Air.

Public Law 779, 9 September 1950. The law provided for the registration, classification, and induction of certain medical and dental specialists. It authorized these specialists, when ordered or called into Federal service, with or without their consent, to be paid the \$100 incentive pay provided by section 203, Public Law 351.

Public Law 783, 11 September 1950, known as the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. It authorized the Secretary of Defense to contribute to any State funds for the acquisition, construction, expansion, rehabilitation, or conversion of additional facilities made necessary by an increase in strength of the Army or Air National Guard.

Public Law 849, 27 September 1950, known as the State Guard Bill. The law amended section 61 of the National Defense Act and permits the States and Territories to organize military forces, other than as parts of the National Guard. Prior to enactment, the States did not have authority to organize State Guards in time of peace.

The following legislative measures of importance were enacted by the Eighty-second Congress:

Public Law 23, 25 April 1951. Part I of the act is the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 and authorizes the Veterans' Administrator to pay \$10,000 to survivors of members of the Armed Forces who die while in active Federal service. Part II of the act provides \$10,000 life insurance for members of the Armed Forces on active duty.

Public Law 51, 19 June 1951, known as the Universal Military Training and Service Act. Major provisions of this act are itemized as follows:

1. A National Security Training Commission was established and provisions were made for the establishment of a National Security Training Corps.
2. Tours of active duty for individuals were extended from 21 to 24 months.
3. Enlistments may be extended, but no enlistment may be extended more than once.
4. Orders to active duty may be delayed for certain students.
5. Individuals who were members of the National Guard in good standing on 1 February 1951 may be exempted from induction into Federal service as individuals so long as they continue to execute their National Guard responsibilities in a satisfactory manner. Individuals concerned were required to register with local draft boards.
6. Young men who enlisted or accepted appointments in the National Guard before reaching the age of 18 years and 6 months were also exempted from induction into Federal service as individuals, providing the enlistment or appoint-

ment was accomplished prior to the receipt of induction orders, and provided that the governor of the State shall have proclaimed that the authorized strength of the National Guard of the State cannot be maintained by the enlistment or appointment of certain other classes of deferrables; and further provided that the enlistment or appointment shall have been made prior to any determination by the Secretary of Defense that sufficient numbers of trained personnel are available to the National Guard to maintain authorized strength.

The Eighty-second Congress is expected to consider legislative measures of importance to the National Guard as follows:

An act to provide that personnel of the National Guard of the United States, Air National Guard of the United States, and Organized Reserve Corps have a common Federal appointment or enlistment as Reserves of the Army and Air Force of the United States.

An act to provide certain officers ordered to active military service after 25 June 1950 a \$250 allowance for uniforms.

An act to abolish the requirement that members of the National Guard, not on active duty, wear a distinguishing mark on uniforms by amending section 125, National Defense Act.

An act to authorize the payment of the servicemen's idemnity provided by Public Law 23, Eighty-second Congress, to survivors of members of the National Guard who die on or after 27 June 1950 while engaged in active or inactive duty training under competent State or Federal orders.

An act to provide for the reorganization of the National Guard Bureau and authorize the Chief of the Bureau to be commissioned a Lieutenant General and the Chiefs of the Army Division and Air Division respectively to be commissioned Major Generals.

An act to provide 2½ days leave credit for each month of training by a member of the National Guard who undergoes training for 30 days or more under the provisions of section 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense Act.

An act to provide that United States Property and Disbursing Officers be ordered, with their consent, to active duty within their respective States.

INFORMATION PROGRAM

During fiscal year 1951 the National Guard Bureau conducted an information program to increase public understanding, enhance the prestige of the National Guard, and attract recruits.

Due to the need for recruits, restricted recruiting campaign periods were not specified. However, the recruiting advertising campaign was divided into two phases: the immediate, emergency support of divisions and units alerted for active duty, and a continuing program to support the units remaining in State status. In implementing the plan, one of the major efforts was to obtain as much free, favorable coverage in all news media as possible, on both local and national level.

In order to emphasize unit level recruiting and to assist and supplement local efforts, promotional kits, including fact sheets, spot announcements, news releases, editorials, fillers, etc., were furnished to publishers, editors, and radio station managers. Unit commanders received display material, kits of recommended recruiting procedures and activities, and handbooks for prospective recruits. The National Guard Bureau PIO Newsletter, a monthly publication, began concentrating entirely on the dissemination and exchange of recruiting news and developed a wider and more appreciative audience in the field.

The format of the National Guard radio show was changed. Sports announcer Bill Stern and singer Mindy Carson were featured in a show aimed primarily at the 17 through 35 year age group. The quality of the program gained class A time on approximately 1,750 radio stations throughout the United States. An estimated \$3,000,000 was saved through the use of public service time. In addition Band-leader Guy Lombardo gave free publicity to the National Guard on his radio shows.

The Korean incident and the order to active duty of National Guard units increased the sales resistance of the public, but through the expenditure of less than \$300,000, the cooperation of industry, all news media, and the field, recruits averaged almost 12,000 a month for the last 6 months of the fiscal year. Under the direction and aided by recruiting aids and funds of the National Guard Bureau, intense drives were conducted for the alerted units. Approximately 22 percent of the strength of the first four divisions and two regimental combat teams was gained in recruits during the month of alert.

Because of changing circumstances the methods of obtaining the desired objectives of the Public Information Program are also subject to continuous change. Selective Service, recruiting by the Regular Military Forces, and policies on the utilization of National Guardsmen in active military service gave impetus to concentrating recruiting efforts on the 17 and 18½ year age groups and the veterans who can qualify for retirement benefits. New recruiting aids, radio spot announcements and programs, news releases, and the like, are being prepared to accomplish the task ahead.

THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Introduction

Events in Korea have had a far-reaching effect on the Army National Guard. Many units have been ordered to active duty; a sizable number are serving overseas. Some of the nondivisional engineer, field artillery, and transportation units are in Korea and two divisions are in Japan.

A quantity of equipment has been turned over to the Army to meet emergency requirements. In addition to the equipment taken into Federal service by units, a large number of motor vehicles, tanks, weapons, light aircraft, and lesser items were released. The Army has repossessed a number of site facilities.

Units under State control pursued a vigorous training program. Additional training was authorized, notably six week-end periods. Attendance at drill, field training, and service schools reached higher levels than ever before. The training program, supervised by Regular Army officers, is designed to meet the specific needs of the National Guard, the needs of part-time soldiers with a vital defense mission.

The units of the Army National Guard were inactivated at the end of World War II. Postwar plans called for the organization of more units than ever before; the number of divisions, alone, was increased from 18 to 27. Although most officers and many noncommissioned officers are veterans of World War II, the first postwar unit was organized and federally recognized in August 1946. Since then the Army National Guard has attained its greatest peacetime development. On 30 June 1951 a total of 5,046 individual units were federally recognized, of which 1,457 were in active military service. Units are organized, trained, and equipped in accordance with the requirements and standards of the Department of the Army.

MEN

The strength of Army National Guard units, 30 June 1950, totaled 324,761. On 30 June 1951, Army National Guard units under State control had a total strength of 226,636 officers and men. During fiscal year 1951 the Department of the Army ordered over 110,000 members of the National Guard to active military service, members of Army National Guard units, individual officer volunteers, and members of the Air National Guard's SCARWAF units. The SCARWAF (special category Army with Air Force) units were the Air National Guard's engineer aviation battalions.

Inactive National Guard

The Inactive National Guard is composed of Guardsmen who cannot participate in regular unit training activities for reasons of a temporary nature. Members of the Inactive National Guard, 30 June 1951, totaled 16,639. These men must meet the same standards of physical and professional fitness as active Guardsmen. They are attached to State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment for administration and affiliated with an appropriate active unit for potential future assignment. They are subject to order to active duty when the units to which they are affiliated are ordered to Federal service; a number have been ordered to active duty this year. Members of the Inactive National Guard are screened periodically to insure their eligibility and availability for active service if required.

Warrant Officers

The number of warrant officers has increased substantially. The great increase in warrant officers positions last year resulted in 4,927 vacancies as of 30 June 1950. At that time, 2,149 warrant officers were assigned to units, 29 percent of the number authorized. This year 1,560 warrant officers were ordered to Federal service with Army National Guard Units. On 30 June 1951, 3,573 warrant officers were assigned to units not in Federal service, 64 percent of the 5,517 authorized.

Medical and Dental Officers

The shortage of medical and dental officers has continued. There has been an over-all decrease in strength this year. A number of officers have transferred to the Inactive National Guard because active participation in National Guard activities conflicted with civilian requirements for their services. A strength summary of Army National Guard medical and dental officers follows:

	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Dental</i>
Assigned to units, 30 June 1950.....	838	249
Ordered to Federal service, fiscal year 1951.....	210	71
Assigned to units under State control, 30 June 1951..	536	171
Inactive National Guard, 30 June 1950.....	36	14
Inactive National Guard, 30 June 1951.....	70	12

Physical Examinations, etc.

Physical examinations were administered to all National Guardsmen ordered to active military service. Of the Army National Guardsmen ordered to active duty during the year 4,299 were re-

ported disqualified for physical reasons, 49 officers and 4,250 enlisted men.

A total of 34,250 physical examinations were administered to National Guard Officers and men seeking commissions in the National Guard. Of the total, 426 failed to meet physical requirements and were discharged or denied commissions.

Deaths

A total of 44 National Guardsmen died as a result of injuries or disease incurred during periods of training less than 30 days in length. A summary follows:

Type training	Total deaths	Officers		Enlisted men	
		Injury	Disease	Injury	Disease
Field.....	27	2	0	20	5
Armory drill.....	15	3	0	12	0
Other.....	2	2	0	0	0
Aggregate.....	44	7	0	32	5

Death and Disability Benefits

Public Law 108, Eighty-first Congress, provides certain benefits to Guardsmen who suffer disability or death from disease or injury while engaged in training of more than 30 days' duration. It also provides benefits for Guardsmen who suffer disability or death from injuries (not disease) received in line of duty while engaged in training for periods of less than 30 days' duration. The National Guard Bureau has assisted the Veterans Administration in processing 3,272 reports of physical injury and 244 claims for compensation.

Officer Service Statements

The National Guard Bureau maintains records of the service performed by National Guard officers at schools and field training as defined in sections 94, 97, and 99 of the National Defense Act. An officer's service is a basis for establishing his relative rank while on active duty and his eligibility for consideration by promotion boards. The National Guard Bureau has furnished The Adjutant General of the Army, with statements of service for approximately 10,000 National Guard officers this year. The number of statements of service required for National Guard officers has averaged less than 100 annually in previous years.

The preparation of statements of service for National Guard officers ordered to active Federal service has delayed publication of a register of all National Guard officers. Approximately 6,000 statements of

service remain to be compiled before a current National Guard Register can go to press. It is estimated that the next Register will include 33,000 separate officer entries, twice the number required in the last National Guard Register published in 1943. The increase is due to the number of officers assigned to the National Guard since 1943 and the number of officer changes incident to the reestablishment of the National Guard following World War II.

Retirement Benefits

Public Law 810, Eightieth Congress provides retirement benefits to Guardsmen with 20 years of service or more who reach age 60. The Adjutant General of the Army determines an individual's eligibility to benefits. The National Guard Bureau assists The Adjutant General by furnishing information on the status and service of Guardsmen recorded in the Bureau.

Personnel Actions

The total volume of personnel actions required of the National Guard Bureau, fiscal year 1951, did not decline as anticipated. The order of National Guard units to active Federal service and resulting personnel actions kept the total volume for fiscal year 1951 near that recorded for fiscal year 1950 as shown below:

<i>Officers and Warrant Officers</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1950</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1951</i>
Federal recognitions.....	14, 285	15, 830
Rejections for physical disability.....	300	315
Transfers and reassignments.....	11, 905	12, 883
Transfers to inactive National Guard.....	1, 321	1, 369
Separations.....	5, 866	5, 785
<i>Enlisted Men</i>		
Enlisted records received.....	179, 088	158, 371
Cases completed.....	193, 231	186, 473
Enlistments approved.....	188, 424	180, 746
Rejections for physical disability.....	4, 807	5, 730
Backlog in enlisted records, 30 June 1951.....	30, 864	2, 762

Civilian Employees

A monthly average of 11,631 civilian employees supported the Army National Guard, fiscal year 1951 at a cost of \$37,192,531. Civilian employees, with few exceptions, are members of the National Guard. They are employed in administrative, supply, ordnance maintenance, and range maintenance duties. The number of civilian employees was reduced as National Guard units were ordered into active military service and Guardsmen employees entered Federal service with their units. A total of 410 temporary positions were

authorized to expedite the reconditioning of unserviceable vehicles and prepare vehicles in storage for field training.

The wage scale for National Guard civilian employees was revised in consonance with Government General Service and Army-Air Force Wage Board schedules. Social security benefits for Guardsmen employees were authorized by Public Law 734, Eighty-first Congress. The employees' contributions to social security may be deducted from payrolls when the State concerned, as the employer, arranges to finance the employees' contributions to social security may be deducted from payrolls when the State concerned, as the employer, arranges to finance the employer's contribution.

ORGANIZATION

The number of federally recognized, company-size, units in the Army National Guard increased from 4,863, 30 June 1950 to 5,046, 30 June 1951. Of the total at the end of the year, 1,457 were in active Federal service. Army National Guard units are organized in 25 infantry divisions, 2 armored divisions, 20 regimental combat teams and combat and service supporting units of smaller size, including those in active Federal service.

Troop Basis

The troop basis was revised 17 October 1950. The total number of individual units authorized was reduced from 5,422 to 5,370; major organizational changes centered in Artillery. Most provisions of the new troop basis had been implemented before the end of the year. Relatively few changes were necessary in the 4,878 units federally recognized as of 17 October 1950.

T/O & E Changes

Tables of organization and equipment were revised in keeping with Army personnel management policies. All federally recognized Army National Guard units were reorganized in accordance with the new tables.

Federal Service

The outbreak of hostilities in Korea occurred in the closing days of fiscal year 1950. National Guard units began to receive orders to active duty in July 1950. The units that entered Federal service 14 August 1950 were the first units of the National Guard ordered to active military service since World War II.

By 30 June 1951, a total of 1,457 individual units had reported for active duty. Major organizations included 6 infantry divisions and 3 regimental combat teams, the 28th Infantry Division, Pennsylvania; 31st Infantry Division, Alabama-Mississippi; 40th Infantry Division, California; 43d Infantry Division, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont; 45th Infantry Division, Oklahoma; 47th Infantry Division, Minnesota, North Dakota; 196th Regimental Combat Team, South Dakota; 278th Regimental Combat Team, Tennessee; and 296th Regimental Combat Team, Puerto Rico.

State Guards

As it became apparent that many National Guard units were to be required on active service for an indefinite period of time consideration was given to the needs of the several States for State Guard organizations. An Army regulation was approved and published under number 915-10 outlining the responsibilities and policies of the Department of the Army and the National Guard Bureau in administering Public Law 849, Eighty-first Congress, second session, approved 27 September 1950. Tables of Organization 19-56 (State) and 19-57 (State) were submitted, in draft, through the Chief, Army Field Forces, to the Department of the Army for approval, to provide a guide to the States in organizing State Guard units. These tables were approved and published under the date of 18 May 1951. Surveys have been conducted among the several States to determine the number of such units required and equipment therefor as advance planning, but not to be implemented short of full mobilization or unless sooner directed.

TRAINING

A vigorous and effective training program was conducted by units of the National Guard. The National Guard is keenly aware of its mission in the program for National security. Hostilities in Korea brought the mission into sharp focus. Training assumed a new urgency. Participation in all training activities increased.

Armory Training

Units conducted 48 weekly training assemblies. In accordance with the 3-Year Training Program, training was progressive, realistic, and up to date. Attendance at weekly assemblies has increased steadily reaching an average for fiscal year 1951 of 91.9 percent for officers and 81.3 percent for enlisted men compared to 90.6 percent and 76.5 percent, respectively, last year.

Armory inspections are conducted each year. The inspections are made by officers of the Regular Army and cover unit administration, supply, and training. Units that entered Federal service early this year were not inspected. The results of inspections conducted the last 3 years are tabulated below:

ARMORY INSPECTIONS

Rating	1949		1950		1951	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Satisfactory or better	4, 229	96. 1	4, 655	97. 9	3, 620	96. 0
Unsatisfactory	170	3. 9	96	2. 0	150	3. 9

Field Training

Field training was attended by approximately 262,500 Army Guardsmen during the summer of 1950, 89.5 percent of total strength—a new high. All Army National Guard units attended field training except those whose orders to active duty conflicted with schedules to attend camp.

Field training provides an opportunity for the assembly of major units and for individual and unit training under field conditions. Commands and staffs participate in exercises and supervise training to an extent not possible at armory training assemblies. At field encampments this year the unit training of platoons, companies, and battalions was stressed. Schools for food service personnel were conducted prior to each encampment. The 4-day schools contributed to the success of food service programs in the field.

Field training inspections were conducted by officers of the Regular Army. The reports now in use require specific entries for deficiencies or strong points observed; they can be analyzed readily and used to initiate corrections and improvements. A table of field training inspections results is given below. Results for calendar year 1949 are shown for purposes of general comparison although in 1949 one report was submitted for each regiment and battalion while a report was made for each company-size unit in calendar year 1950.

FIELD TRAINING INSPECTIONS

Rating	1949 (Regiments, battalions and separate companies)		1950 (Company-size units)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Superior	30	3. 2	70	1. 6
Excellent	505	53. 5	2, 518	59. 0
Satisfactory	402	42. 6	1, 637	38. 3
Unsatisfactory	7	0. 7	48	1. 1

Additional Training

Units of the National Guard were authorized to conduct 12 additional training assemblies this year and a majority took advantage of the opportunity.

Units were required to devote at least half of the training periods to outdoor exercises; the remainder could be indoors devoted to training individuals in their military job specialties. It was recommended that all of the training be conducted outdoors on six 2-day week ends. The training was authorized in an armory drill status; Federal funds were authorized for pay, ammunition, and motor fuels, but not rations.

The training supplemented armory as well as field training. Outdoor training in individual and small unit tactics, marches and bivouacs, and familiarization and qualification firing of individual and crew-served weapons cannot be accomplished at regular weekly assemblies; when it is completed on week ends there is more time at summer camp for major unit tactical exercises.

Training Aids

Radio controlled aerial targets have been ordered to replace those expended in training. A quantity of targets equipped with automatic pilots have been ordered for antiaircraft artillery gun battalions.

A subcalibre firing device for 57-mm. and 75-mm. recoilless rifles has been ordered in quantity. The National Guard Bureau supported the development of this training aid. It will accommodate either .22 or .30 calibre ammunition.

The National Guard Bureau also supported the development of a subcalibre mortar trainer by the Special Devices Center, Office of Naval Research. With the mortar trainer, miniature rounds of all types of mortars can be fired inside the average armory. A total of 3,500 mortar trainers have been ordered. The aerial targets and firing devices will be delivered early in calendar year 1952.

Schools

School training is an essential element of the 3-Year Training Program. To be effective training must be progressive and practical. Resident schools provide training in the latest technical skills, tactics, and techniques. In selecting Guardsmen to attend schools, emphasis is placed upon training men as skilled leaders and individuals who, in turn, can instruct in their units. School training is particularly important, also, for men assigned as highly technical specialists.

Guardsmen are thoroughly cognizant of the value of school training and seek it, on a volunteer basis, at every opportunity presented. This

was especially evident during the current fiscal year. With the provision of \$11,000,000 in school funds, the Guard, for the first time since 1946, was able to approach fulfillment of the annual school training requirements of the 3-Year Training Program. As a result a record total of 29,427 officers and enlisted men volunteered to attend schools as tabulated below:

	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted men</i>
Total	-----	29, 427	15, 366	14, 061
Army service	-----	9, 212	4, 328	4, 884
Army area	-----	4, 053	1, 005	3, 048
State, 2-day	-----	16, 162	10, 033	6, 029

This year the Artillery School, Fort Bliss, Tex., conducted a special course for National Guard personnel assigned to the newly organized radio controlled airplane target detachments. One result of Army experiences in Korea was the schooling of a selected number of Guardsmen in air-support and air-ground operations.

State officer candidate schools were formally established and accredited in Massachusetts, California and South Carolina this year. The schools are supported with State funds. Guardsmen selected to attend the schools are on a volunteer status.

In addition to attending resident schools a record breaking number of Guardsmen sought to improve their military education at home through the Army Extension Course Program. The monthly enrollment in extension courses averaged 35,631 Guardsmen; 10,590 officers and 25,041 enlisted men.

Regular Army Instructors

The shortage of qualified officer instructors in the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel continues. Officers in these grades are needed as senior army instructors and as instructors for divisions and regiments. A number of Korean returnees have been assigned in the past few months. Most of these officers are senior captains and majors. Their combat experience and knowledge of the latest type equipment should be of great value to units of the National Guard. There was a net loss of 217 officer instructors this year as shown below:

	<i>Instructors</i>	<i>30 June 1950</i>	<i>30 June 1951</i>
Total	-----	1, 008	791
Regular Army	-----	504	349
Non-Regular advisor-instructors	-----	504	442

Many of the instructors released were scheduled for priority assignments overseas. Instructors assigned to duty with units that entered Federal service reverted to Army control and in many instances were

not reassigned to the National Guard. Officer instructor replacements assigned to the National Guard this year totaled 97.

Additional Signal Corps instructors have been authorized as the result of an analysis made by the National Guard Bureau and the Chief Signal Officer. Before reporting for duty with the National Guard, selected officers of the Signal Corps were given a short, intensive course of instruction at the Signal Corps School.

BUDGET AND FISCAL

Appropriations

Funds appropriated for the support of the Army National Guard, fiscal year 1951, totaled \$256,248,000. The sum of \$210,500,000 was appropriated at the beginning of the year. A supplemental appropriation of \$17,648,000 was made to cover the costs of additional training. This appropriation permitted a substantial increase in school attendance and covered the costs of 12 additional unit training periods—six 2-day week ends. It covered the costs of week end training pay, ammunition, fuels, and lubricants, but not subsistence. A second supplemental appropriation of \$28,100,000 was made to cover the cost of field training for calendar year 1951, and the cost of ammunition.

During the last few years, considerable quantities of ammunition were furnished to the National Guard on a free issue basis. The very considerable increase in Army requirements this year necessitated the purchase of most of the ammunition required for National Guard training.

National Guard funding requirements were reduced when units were ordered into Federal service. Savings totaling \$18,131,000 will be applied against fiscal year 1952 National Guard requirements.

Appropriations for summer field training were changed from a fiscal year basis to a calendar year basis. A fiscal year ends on 30 June—in the midst of the field training season. In the past it has taken appropriations from two fiscal years to cover the costs of one season of field training. For example, fiscal year 1950 appropriations provided for field training held prior to 30 June 1950, while 1951 appropriations provided for field training held after 30 June 1950. Fiscal year 1951 appropriations provided for all field training conducted during the 1951 summer season. The change will eliminate funding problems in the midst of field training and permit complete flexibility in field training schedules.

A table of the appropriated funds obligated during fiscal year 1951 is published as appendix D.

Social Security Benefits

The enactment of Public Law 734, Eighty-first Congress, amended the Social Security Act and allows certain National Guard employees to qualify for social security benefits. The employees concerned are those National Guardsmen employed by the States as civilians in administrative, maintenance, and supply duties and paid from Federal funds. The implementation of the program is contingent upon agreements between the individual States and the Federal Government. As the employer, a State must arrange to finance the employer's contribution to the social security program from non-Federal funds.

Unit Funds

Additional dormant World War II unit fund accounts were discovered. The Joint Welfare Board returned \$7,717.82 to National Guard units this year. Ten percent of the funds found in dormant accounts are withheld to pay unsettled claims.

LOGISTICS

Facilities

Facilities required for the National Guard include armories training camps, rifle ranges, and structures for the maintenance and storage of equipment. The National Guard is much larger than it was before World War II and many facilities are inadequate. Some improvements have been made each year since 1946. This year Congress authorized Federal assistance in armory construction. Some additional nonarmory construction was accomplished advancing the long range nonarmory construction program. Camps for field training were provided. The States operated and maintained nonarmory facilities with financial assistance from the Federal Government. This year the National Guard has returned a number of facilities to the Department of the Army. The loss of these facilities, licensed for National Guard use after World War II, necessitated the relocation of a number of National Guard activities.

Nonarmory Construction

Approximately \$5,000,000 was available for construction. Of the total approximately \$881,400 was expended for construction at Federal and State owned field training camps and \$275,487 for engineering services and operation of the facilities. Approximately \$3,843,112 was expended for other construction as follows:

- 65 motor vehicle storage buildings.
- 3 maintenance shops.
- 11 warehouses.
- 1 outdoor target range.

Considerable nonarmory construction included in the long-range program remains to be done. Plans must be revised periodically in keeping with the equipment allocated to the States under the troop basis. Funds to advance the program next year have been requested.

Armories

Prior to the enactment of Public Law 783, Eighty-first Congress, known as the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, armories for the National Guard were the responsibility of the States and Territories. After World War II the States were asked to raise and support a National Guard larger than ever before—larger than the States required for internal security. The States accepted the increased allotments with the understanding that Federal assistance would be made available for armory construction.

The National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 authorizes Federal assistance in the construction of armories for all civilian components. It authorizes the Secretary of Defense to contribute to State funds for the acquisition, construction, expansion, rehabilitation, or conversion of armories for the National Guard.

Approximately 2,944 armory structures will be required to house the planned strength of the Army National Guard. Prior to the Korean conflict 2,316 armories were in use. Some of the structures are adequate today although in many cases they are overcrowded. Many structures used as armories are modifications of commercial buildings purchased by the States or by municipalities. Some space used as armories is rented by States or municipalities. In addition National Guard units are occupying buildings on Department of the Army installations; the licenses that permit the use of these facilities may be revoked.

Of the armories currently in use 864 can continue to be used in their present form, 708 require expansion, and 740 must be replaced. Approximately 1,368 new armories will be required for the National Guard.

Budget estimates for fiscal year 1952 include provisions for implementing armory construction under the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950. A tentative long-range program for completing National Guard armory requirements has been outlined.

In outlining the work to be undertaken consideration was given to allotting an equitable amount of construction to each State and Territory consistent with requirements.

Plans anticipate that construction will be completed in 12 increments. Each of the first increments is based on the expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000 and includes projects for the National Guard of each State and Territory. Projects of lower priority in the larger States are to be completed in the 11th and 12th increments.

The National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 authorized, but did not appropriate, \$250,000,000 to construct armories for all civilian components. The Reserve Forces Policy Board has estimated the National Guard apportionment at \$96,000,000. The cost to the Federal Government of completing the armory construction proposed for the National Guard is estimated at \$275,000,000. State contributions are estimated at \$57,000,000. The estimated cost to the Federal Government of armory construction proposed for all civilian components totals \$762,000,000.

Facilities licensed or leased

A number of National Guard facilities are licensed or leased to the States and Territories and supported in part by Federal funds. As of 30 June 1951 these facilities were as follows:

101 Department of the Army installations, licensed.

39 office spaces, leased.

122 target range sites, leased.

62 liaison plane hangars, leased.

Department of the Army facilities held by the States under licenses and facilities rented with National Guard Bureau funds will continue to be surveyed to determine the extent of utilization and necessity for retention of each.

Field Training Installations

National Guard field training during the summer of 1950 was conducted at the following installations:

Army-Controlled Installations

Pine Camp, N. Y.

Camp Edwards, Mass.

Fort Knox, Ky.

Camp Pickett, Va.

Fort Miles, Del.

Fort McClellan, Ala.

Camp Stewart, Ga.

Fort Jackson, S. C.

North Fort Hood, Tex.

Camp Polk, La.

Fort Bliss, Tex.

Fort Sill, Okla.

Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Camp Carson, Colo.

Camp McCoy, Wis.

Camp Atterbury, Ind.

Camp Haven, Wis.

Fort Lewis, Wash.

Mountain Home Air Force Base,
Idaho

Camp Cooke, Calif.

Hunter Liggett Mil Res, Calif.

Schofield Barracks, T. H.

Salinas Training Area, P. R.

State-Controlled Installations

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Camp Ripley, Minn.
Camp Tortuguero, P. R.	Camp Grafton, N. Dak.
Indiantown Gap Mil Res, Pa.	Camp Clatsop, Oreg.
Camp Perry, Ohio	Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Bethany Beach, Del.	Camp Williams, Utah
Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.	Fort Harrison, Mont.
Camp Grayling, Mich.	Camp Murray, Wash.

Field training installations are opened, operated and closed with financial assistance from the Federal Government. Site facilities have been augmented to accommodate increased trainee strength at Bethany Beach, Del., Camp Grayling, Mich., Camp Ripley, Minn., and North Fort Hood, Tex.

Some field training installations approved for the training of one or more divisions require additional facilities. The National Guard Bureau will continue a program for development of the facilities commensurate with funds available.

Facilities Recalled by the Army

A number of the Department of the Army facilities are used by the National Guard. These facilities, surplus to Army requirements after World War II, were made available to the States for National Guard use under revocable licenses. This year a number of the licenses have been revoked to meet increased Army requirements.

In many States the warehouses of the United States property and disbursing officers, State maintenance shops, and vehicle storage buildings were located at licensed Department of the Army facilities. In some instances Department of the Army facilities were used as armories. Facilities of major importance which have been or must be vacated by the National Guard include those at:

Camp Atterbury, Ind.	Fort Jackson, S. C.
Fort Harrison, Ind.	North Fort Hood, Tex.
Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.	Indiantown Gap, Pa.
Fort Riley, Kans.	Fort Dix, N. J.

To assist the States forced to move warehouses and shops the National Guard Bureau requested that fiscal year 1951 savings in certain National Guard projects be authorized for the construction of replacement facilities. The Secretary of Defense and Bureau of the Budget authorized the expenditure of \$2,650,000. The States concerned are providing building sites.

Maintenance

The States maintain storage, shop, and other year-round nonarmory training facilities with Federal assistance. This year 100 service con-

tracts were in effect at a cost to the Federal Government of \$1,500,000. The cost of direct allotments made for major repairs, alterations, and improvements not covered in service contracts, totaled \$1,429,000.

Equipment and Supplies

Equipment plans for fiscal year 1951 called for concerted action to procure equipment needed to keep abreast of the National Guard training program. Particular emphasis was to be placed on the procurement of new-type items. In the first days of the year it became evident that the Korean emergency would have far-reaching effects on equipment plans. Subsequently 1,457 units with their equipment entered Federal service and a considerable amount of National Guard equipment was withdrawn to meet Army emergency needs. Plans to procure and rehabilitate equipment for the National Guard were curtailed to a large extent.

Procurement

Equipment and supplies were purchased for the Army National Guard at a cost of \$36,025,309. Funds were obligated as follows:

<i>Technical service</i>	<i>Funds</i>	<i>Principal items</i>
Chemical.....	\$220, 985	Ammunition; gas identification sets.
Medical.....	628, 139	Physical examination sets; medical kits and chests.
Engineer.....	945, 266	Sniperscopes with battery charging rocks; drafting and surveying sets.
Ordnance.....	17, 573, 689	Ammunition; commercial type vehicles; 5-passenger vehicles.
Quartermaster.....	763, 050	Arctic clothing; individual equipment; band instruments; flags insignia.
Signal.....	6, 097, 710	Radio sets and equipment; photographic equipment.

In addition 268 Army aircraft (L-10) were ordered from Air Material Command at a cost of \$3,872,786. Delivery of these two-passenger, fixed-wing planes began in March 1951 at the approximate rate of 20 each month. Funds obligated to the States for local purchases of equipment and supplies totaled \$22,543.

Free Issues

A program to obtain a quantity of unserviceable equipment without reimbursement and repair it with National Guard funds was planned. Because of the Korean emergency a considerable amount of the equipment could not be released to the National Guard. Rehabilitation facilities were likewise limited in undertaking repairs for the National

Guard. Of the \$9,431,000 authorized at the beginning of the year only \$4,787,118 could be obligated successfully. Weapons and vehicles were the principal items obtained.

Equipment Withdrawn

A large amount of National Guard equipment was withdrawn by the Department of the Army because of the Korean emergency. Equipment in the hands of units as well as stocks in depots was withdrawn. Requests for equipment were screened by the National Guard Bureau to ascertain the effects of losses on the training program. Although losses resulted in limitations, the training program was not hampered critically.

Major losses, exclusive of equipment taken into Federal service by units, included 156 M-26 tanks, 592 M-4 medium tanks, 5,595 general and special purpose vehicles, and 95 Army aircraft. The aircraft are to be replaced by the Army during fiscal year 1952. Dollar-wise losses of Technical Service equipment purchased with National Guard funds totaled \$13,337,484; losses of equipment which had been transferred to the National Guard without reimbursement totaled \$180,789,618.

Equipment on Hand

At the beginning of the year the Army National Guard had approximately 46 percent, dollar-wise, of the equipment authorized. On 30 June 1951, the Army National Guard, exclusive of units in Federal service, had approximately 33 percent, dollar-wise of the equipment authorized. Most of the reduction was due to the withdrawal of equipment by the Army and the curtailment of procurement and rehabilitation programs.

Supply Procedures

In order to enforce supply discipline more effectively several major changes in procedures were initiated. Automatic distributions of initial issues were discontinued. Because of supply limitations requisitions were carefully screened by the National Guard Bureau. The States were advised of the items of equipment that were not available in order to eliminate requisitions for them. Excess equipment on hand was redistributed.

An equipment ceiling was established in order to insure an equitable distribution for all units including those newly organized. The ceiling was set at 60 percent of Table of Organization and Equipment allowances as modified by National Guard reduction tables.

Air equipment for the Army National Guard has been supplied by Air Material Command through area air depots. The Army Technical Services will become responsible for this supply on 1 July 1951.

Redistributions

Special attention was given to the redistribution of Technical Service equipment on hand. The States and Territories submitted by-monthly reports of equipment in excess to their requirements. Reports of excess equipment were screened by the National Guard Bureau and lists circularized to all States. Requisitions for Technical Service equipment were filled from excess stocks reported insofar as possible. During the fiscal year 2,182 shipping orders for equipment transfers between States were issued.

Machine Accounting

The National Guard Bureau has supported the introduction of machine accounting methods for the maintenance of the accounting records of United States Property and Disbursing Officers in the larger States. In 1947 machine accounting procedures were initiated in the State of Pennsylvania; the results have been very satisfactory. Machine methods will be introduced in the State of New York early next fiscal year.

Maintenance

The maintenance of equipment in the field is a continuous requirement. It is increasing in importance because of the cumulative usage of equipment. The National Guard Bureau continues to emphasize the training of maintenance personnel and the establishment of central storage facilities.

The effectiveness of the National Guard maintenance program reached a higher level, fiscal year 1951, than in any previous year. The backlog of equipment awaiting repair was reduced materially. Equipment was inspected on a cyclic basis and routed through repair installations to insure that all items were given adequate maintenance.

The modification of National Guard equipment was undertaken in accordance with current Department of the Army Modification Work Orders. Work was initiated in December 1950 following a survey of requirements, including costs; the program will be completed by the end of fiscal year 1952.

Central Storage Sites

The program to store, at equipment concentration sites, items not required for the conduct of armory drill has continued. The num-

ber of concentration sites was reduced from 48 to 32 this year as a result of the partial mobilization of the National Guard. Because of the withdrawal of medium tanks by the Army, it was necessary to consolidate the tank assets on hand to insure an adequate number for units of all States during field training. The tanks are being concentrated at 15 sites for the calendar year 1951 training period.

State Maintenance Plans and Shops

A revision of all State Maintenance Plans was completed last year. Many plans, however, required further revision because of the entry into Federal service of National Guard units.

Adjustments in the organization and operation of State maintenance shops were necessary in several States. In a number of cases parent units of maintenance shops were ordered to active duty and personnel and equipment had to be replaced. In order to operate some shops it was necessary to authorize the temporary employment of mechanics who were not members of the National Guard. In some States most units except the parent unit of the State Maintenance Shop were mobilized, leaving a complete ordnance company with trained mechanics to perform a minor mission. In order to realize the capabilities of these companies and provide continued employment for personnel a program of field maintenance support for a number of Department of the Army agencies was initiated.

A State Maintenance Shop production report was established. The report is designed to provide statistics on operating costs and an index to the efficiency of shop operations.

State maintenance conferences were held at each Army area headquarters. Meetings were attended by State Maintenance Officers, Maintenance shop supervisors, and representatives of the National Guard Bureau, Technical Services, respective Army headquarters, and distribution depots. An attempt was made to bring together all individuals in each Army area concerned in the improvement of National Guard maintenance methods.

Organizational Maintenance

Over 200 service centers have been authorized and established. They have proved of great assistance in the execution of organizational maintenance by unit caretakers. The operation of the service centers has resulted in a marked increase in the efficiency of organizational maintenance and a noticeable decrease in field maintenance requirements.

A number of service centers were visited by representatives of the National Guard Bureau to observe in detail the effectiveness of cur-

rent operations. Recommendations for changes in current operations and procedures are under consideration.

Maintenance training during the armory drill period has been emphasized. There has been a concerted effort to include the actual performance of effective maintenance during armory drill periods.

Considerable emphasis was placed on organizational Signal maintenance paralleling a similar Department of the Army activity. Technical assistance in Signal maintenance was provided by representatives of the Philco Corp. who were under contract to the Department of the Army. They were available to the National Guard during the last 3 months of the year as requested by State Adjutants General. Criteria for the authorization of an additional caretaker for signal companies was established.

Operating Supplies

Operating and maintenance supplies consumed during the year cost approximately \$6,871,885. Funds were obligated as follows:

Ordnance.....	\$4, 601, 200
Quartermaster.....	300, 000
Signal.....	800, 000
Engineer.....	350, 000
Surgeon General.....	147, 500
Chemical.....	2, 000
Air Material Command.....	671, 185

Each State was furnished credits for Technical Service supplies in direct proportion to the amount of equipment of each Service issued to the State. The States were required to keep a running account of the cost of items requisitioned so that the credits would not be overdrawn. This method of operation is advantageous to both the Technical Services and National Guard; it allows the Technical Services to contract for parts and supplies throughout the year and expedites distributions.

This year Technical Service credits for the States were under almost continuous revision due to the receipts of new equipment, withdrawals by the Army and entry into Federal service of units with their equipment.

NRFI Vehicles

In the past several years the National Guard has received a quantity of Army vehicles without reimbursement in a "not-ready-for-issue" condition. There were 5,300 NRFI vehicles on hand at the beginning of the year but no funds for rehabilitation. During the year savings in other National Guard projects were made available and most of

the vehicles were reconditioned. The remainder will be repaired next year as part of the normal maintenance program.

Maintenance of Air Equipment

There has been a critical shortage of engines for L-17 aircraft. In many instances it was necessary to have civilian agencies repair engines to avoid grounding aircraft for excessively long periods.

A program to recover L-16 aircraft was initiated in the State of New York whereby planes issued to both Massachusetts and New York were overhauled. Based on Air Force depot reconditioning costs the program resulted in savings of approximately \$500 per plane.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

In less than a year approximately 75 percent of the Air National Guard has been ordered to active military service in the United States Air Force. The wings ordered to active duty immediately expanded and strengthened the Air Force. It is the first time that the Air National Guard has been called to demonstrate how materially and effectively it contributes to national defense.

War service is not new to many of the Guardsmen for the majority are World War II veterans. These pilots and air technicians maintained their military proficiency after they returned to civil life as members of the Air National Guard. They have trained with the best and most modern equipment available.

The Air National Guard is in its infancy compared to the Army National Guard. It came into its own after World War II and, except in spirit, bears little resemblance to the 29 National Guard air observation squadrons that served in that War.

The first post-war unit of the Air National Guard was federally recognized in June 1946. Organization progressed rapidly; the last of the 514 units allowed in 1946 was federally recognized in June 1949. Units were organized in every State and Territory except Alaska; they included fighter and bomber squadrons as well as aircraft control and warning units.

Organizational requirements are not static. This year the Air National Guard has been reorganized into combat wings to parallel the Regular Air Force. It is a major organizational change and makes the units even more ready for active service.

The units under state control have trained diligently and purposefully. They are fulfilling a mission vitally important to over-all national defense and are equally ready to perform their Federal mission when and if they are called.

MEN

The strength of Air National Guard units, 30 June 1950, totaled 44,728; 6,747 officers and 37,781 airmen. During fiscal year 1951 more than 35,000 guardsmen were ordered to Federal service with Air National Guard units including SCARWAF; the SCARWAF (special category Army with Air Force) units were ordered to active military service by the Department of the Army. Air National Guard units under state control, 30 June 1951, had a strength of 20,530; 2,589 officers and 17,941 airmen.

At the beginning of the year the Air National Guard was authorized 526 units with a strength of 9,311 officers, 178 warrant officers, and 48,220 airmen. Organizational changes, principally the introduction of the Wing Base Plan, increased strength authorizations to the following as of 30 June 1951:

<i>Organizations</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Warrant officers</i>	<i>Airmen</i>
Total.....	79, 449	10, 140	171	69, 138
574 T/O & E units.....	78, 106	9, 578	128	68, 400
51 air sections, State head- quarters.....	1, 088	487	43	558
40 air base flights.....	255	75	0	180

Pilots

One of the most serious problems facing the Air National Guard continued to be the procurement of replacement pilots. Practically all pilots procured during the year were trained during World War II.

Considerable progress was made on a program to provide replacement pilots. The program provides pilot training for members of the Air National Guard. Young men recruited by the States will be sent to Air Force flying schools as aviation cadets; they will be returned to the Air Guard after graduation. Quotas for aviation cadets were allocated to the States in May 1951; pilots for units in Federal service as well as those under State control were included in the quotas. In addition the Air National Guard was authorized to commission qualified college graduates as second lieutenants and send them to flying schools for pilot training. Each tactical unit was given a quota for five student officers.

The interim age in grade policy for rated lieutenants was extended to 1 January 1952; it provides that rated lieutenants do not become over age until age 36. Had the age limit been lowered to age 32 on 1 January 1951 as planned, over 400 rated lieutenants would have been lost to the Air National Guard this year.

Second Lieutenants

Regulations governing the appointment of second lieutenants were revised in July 1950. One of the principal changes concerned the appointment of men with previous noncommissioned service. The past few years men with World War II service, particularly service as flight officers, were given special consideration. Now applicants must have had a minimum of 6 months' service with the Air Force or one of its civilian components, within 2 years immediately preceding the date of application. The high educational requirements remain unchanged.

Warrant Officers

Regulations governing the appointment and Federal recognition of warrant officers were revised. The four warrant officer pay grades, W-1, W-2, W-3, and W-4, were introduced. Warrant officers junior grade are covered by pay grade W-1. The pay grade of chief warrant officers is determined by length of service as a warrant officer or commissioned officer. The number of chief warrant officers in each State is limited to 40 percent of all warrant officers authorized the State.

Medical Officers

The shortage of medical and dental officers in the Air National Guard has continued. Numerous inducements have been offered civilian doctors and dentists without appreciable response. It is expected that recruitment will be difficult as long as the over-all shortage of doctors and dentists throughout the country continues.

Special measures have been authorized to encourage doctors and dentists to accept and retain commissions in the Air National Guard. Officers may be appointed one grade higher than authorized by T/O & E provided applicants hold an appointment in the higher grade in one of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces. In addition medical and dental officers may be promoted without regard to T/O & E, as soon as they complete the required number of years of service in grade.

Officers assigned to units of the Air National Guard, fiscal year 1951, are summarized as follows:

<i>Branch</i>	<i>30 June 1950</i>	<i>Ordered to Federal service, fiscal year 1951</i>	<i>Under State control 30 June 1951</i>
Medical.....	138	83	52
Dental.....	26	20	13
Medical service.....	34	15	25
Veterinary.....	0	2	1

The reorganization of the Air National Guard under the Wing Base Plan increased the number of T/O & E requirements for officers of the medical services. A 50-bed hospital is authorized each of the 27 Combat Wings. Personnel requirements include a total of 267 medical officers, 70 dental officers, 70 medical service officers and 27 veterinarians.

There continues to be a shortage of qualified flight surgeons. The Aviation Medical Examiner's training course was shortened from 3 months to 6 weeks and 11 officers took the course. However, many vacancies are still occupied by nonflight surgeons. When a flight surgeon is not available units may retain a nonflight surgeon until 1 July 1952.

School attendance, limited by the ability of medical service personnel to leave their civilian occupations, totaled 18 officers and 25 airmen. Officer courses included Dental Service Operations and Administration; Aviation Medical Examiner; and Medical Aspects of Nuclear Energy. The Airmen attended courses for dental laboratory mechanics, medical laboratory assistants, and medical, surgical, and aero-medical technicians.

Annual physical examinations for all officers were reinstated. Of the officers and airmen ordered to Federal service, few failed to pass physical examinations. Some of the airmen rejected were in the higher grades and employed as air technicians. A physical evaluation of all airmen in the States was undertaken and men found physically disqualified for full military service were separated.

During fiscal year 1951, 16 officers and 35 airmen died as a result of aircraft accidents; 3 airmen died as a result of automobile accidents; and 1 airman died from a disease manifested during field training. The crash of a plane transporting Air National Guard personnel to field training resulted in 31 of the airmen fatalities. The remains of four of these men could not be identified. In order to facilitate identification dental registers have been prepared and filed for all Air National Guard flying personnel. Registers for nonflying personnel were not required because of the shortage of dental officers. Injuries from aircraft accidents permanently disabled two officers. These officers were retired for physical disability under the provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949.

Airmen

During the year 32,888 airmen entered Federal service with Air National Guard units; 17,941 airmen were assigned to units under State control on 30 June 1951. Recruiting results have been good.

Strength reached 85 percent of that authorized; most of the shortages were in newly organized units.

Personnel record forms were changed. National Guard Bureau forms were replaced with those used by the Regular Air Force. The change will eliminate the necessity for initiating new records when units are ordered to active duty.

Inactive Air National Guard

The Inactive Air National Guard was established on 17 April 1951. Officers and airmen who cannot attend drill or summer field training because of conflicts with their civilian occupations may, at their request, be transferred to the inactive organization. Membership in the Inactive Air National Guard is not open to men who are physically disqualified for active duty, those whose occupation is such that they would be deferred from military service ordinarily, or men whose families would suffer great hardship if they were ordered to active duty.

Air Technicians

The Air National Guard was authorized 5,814 Air technicians at the beginning of the year. Air technicians are Guardsmen employed in a civilian capacity for maintenance duties. They are subject to active duty when their units are ordered to Federal service.

Last year representatives of the Air National Guard and Regular Air Force found that a minimum of 7,342 employees were needed to maintain Air National Guard equipment properly. The increase was authorized in November 1950 after the Combat Wing Plan was introduced.

All units had a limited number of technicians at the beginning of the year. In October 1950 units began to receive orders to report for active duty. At that time funds were authorized for additional, temporary employees to assist the units in preparing their records and equipment for Federal service.

State Headquarters, Air Section

All States except one have organized Air Sections in their National Guard State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachments. In a number of States all tactical units have entered Federal service; the strength of Air Sections has been held to 20 percent of that authorized by Manning Tables.

An Air Base Flight was authorized in those States where all tactical units were ordered to active duty. The Air Base Flight is authorized

a captain as flight commander, lieutenant, as assistant flight commander, and airmen who are employed as air technicians. By 30 June 1951, 40 Air Base Flights had been organized.

Personnel Actions

Officer personnel actions in the National Guard Bureau this year included the following:

- 1,984 initial appointments.

- 1,524 promotions.

- 943 terminations of Federal recognition.

- 57 transfers to the Inactive National Guard.

The introduction of the Combat Wing Plan required several thousand changes in officer assignments, including transfers between units.

A report of the service of each officer ordered to active duty was furnished Headquarters, USAF. These reports showed the number of days of active duty field training, and service school attendance performed as an officer of the Air National Guard. The records are used in computing relative rank, one basis for considering officers on active duty for promotion.

ORGANIZATION

Combat Wing Program

The organization of the Air National Guard into combat wings is a major organizational change. It makes the composition of the Air Guard conform to that of the Regular Air Force. The Air National Guard seeks to keep abreast of changing requirements and improve its organizational effectiveness.

The program includes 27 combat wings with a like number of fighter, maintenance and supply, air base, and medical groups. Fighter and bomb squadrons are more self-sustaining. They include supporting motor vehicle, maintenance, supply, communications, police, installations, food service, and medical elements. Combat wing organization increased the number of units authorized in the Air Guard from 526 to 616. Of the 526 units authorized on 30 June 1950, 516 were federally recognized; the last 10 were federally recognized early in fiscal year 1951.

The organization of 22 combat wings was accomplished in September and October 1950. The change necessitated the reorganization of 91 units, activation of 88 new units and inactivation of 170 old-type units. A number of units were ordered into Federal service before they were reorganized. Because of the partial mobilization the organization of the 22 wings was expedited so that units would not lose

time after reporting for active duty because of requirements for reorganizations. It was helpful to the units to have some experience in combat wing operations before entering active service. The five remaining combat wings will be organized when the units concerned return from Federal service; 20 units will be reorganized, 62 new units activated, and 37 old-type units inactivated.

Other Changes

The Air Guard organized 10 tow target flights to provide tow target missions for Army antiaircraft artillery units. These tow target flights were ordered to active duty; they are not included in the post-mobilization program.

Support squadrons were organized to meet mobilization needs. A total of 147 were organized, principally at bases where air base groups, or maintenance and supply groups were located.

Jet squadrons were increased to 19. This year five squadrons were converted to jet squadrons. One jet squadron, the 173d, was reorganized and equipped with single-engine type aircraft because of mobilization requirements. The new jet squadrons are the 107th, Michigan; 125th Oklahoma; 128th Georgia; 181st Texas; and 197th Arizona.

Federal Service

Early in October 1950, 90 Air Guard units were ordered to active military service. In this group were 2 wing headquarters, 5 fighter groups with 15 tactical squadrons and 52 supporting units. A total of 318 units entered Federal service during the year. On 30 June 1951 there were 170 active units in the Air National Guard and 55 of them had been alerted for active duty. When these units enter Federal service the Air National Guard will have 115 units under State jurisdiction as follows:

- 5 Wing Hq & Hq Sq.
- 5 Ftr Gp Hq.
- 5 Maintenance and Supply Gp Hq.
- 5 Air Base Gp Hq.
- 5 Med Gp Hq.
- 18 Ftr Sq.
- 35 Support Sq.
- 18 Weather Stations.
- 1 Aircraft Control and Warning Sq.
- 6 Sig Light Construction Co.
- 8 Communications Sq.
- 4 Bands.

TRAINING

Unit Assemblies

The increase in unit training time, introduced on an experimental basis last year, was adopted for all Air National Guard units this year. Training periods were increased from a minimum of 8 hours each month to a minimum of 12 hours; two periods of 4 hours each had to be conducted in 1 day and there were two additional periods of 2 hours each.

Proficiency in military job specialties was emphasized at unit assemblies. The National Guard Bureau has published manuals on military occupational specialties to assist units in conducting training. A total of 73 training projects outlines and syllabi have been completed; approximately 20 remain to be published.

Preparation for active military service was also stressed and 12 additional training periods were authorized so that units could make administrative, supply, and maintenance matters ready for Federal service.

The shortage of radar equipment limited the training of the aircraft control and warning units to some degree. Available equipment was used extensively. Fighter squadrons and radar calibration detachments cooperated in conducting ground intercept missions whenever possible. Aircraft control and warning units were not able to operate at full capacity because of the number of Air National Guard units ordered to Federal service and some theoretical problems were used for training purposes. By 30 June 1951 all of these units had been alerted for Federal service.

Attendance at regular unit training assemblies averaged approximately 92 percent for officers and 81 percent for airmen.

Supplemental Training

Special training exercises and classes of instruction were authorized to supplement the regular and special unit assemblies. This training was designed principally for selected individuals without interrupting the training programs scheduled for all unit members.

Additional squadron bombing and gunnery exercises were authorized. The tactical exercises were designed to permit fighter and bomber pilots to maintain and increase gunnery proficiency. Each pilot was authorized a total of 8 days additional training, 2 days every 3 months. A minimum number of personnel were authorized to support the exercises.

A special gunnery exercise for Air National Guard fighter and bomber squadrons was held at Eglin Air Force Base in May 1951. The

exercise was designed to test bombing and gunnery proficiency. A total of 13 Air National Guard Squadrons participated and results were very satisfactory.

A staff training exercise was conducted in connection with field training. Selected members from each unit scheduled to train together at one site were assembled as a staff to prepare the detailed training plan.

A school of training in administration was authorized to train selected personnel in current USAF administrative policies and procedures. A number of schools in mobilization procedures were conducted also.

A school of training in instructional methods was authorized. Regular Air Force instructors and some college professors assisted in conducting classes for section leaders and other unit instructors.

Each fighter wing and aircraft control and warning group was authorized to conduct a school of instruction in wing tactics and techniques.

The Air National Guard flew approximately 90 percent of all tow-target missions required for antiaircraft artillery units of the Regular Army and Organized Reserves. To support the program the Air National Guard organized 10 tow-target flights equipped with B-26 aircraft. In addition the Air Guard furnished 106 B-26 and 85 fighter aircraft with flight crews. A total of 580 officers and 1,632 airmen participated in tow-target missions. More than 6,500 aircraft hours were flown, over 4,200 of which were on target hours. The dollar cost of the missions, including maintenance, gas and oil, totaled \$1,782,191. This sum does not include the active duty pay of officers and airmen paid from USAF funds.

The 10 tow-target flights were ordered to active duty. They were assigned to the Tactical Air Command which has assumed responsibility for the support of the tow-target program.

Field Training

All Air National Guard units participated in 15 days of field training during calendar year 1950. Attendance totaled 32,551; officer attendance totaled 5,369 (90.5 percent) and airmen totaled 27,182 (85.8 percent). Training was conducted at 40 training sites.

Field training, calendar year 1951, will be conducted on a wing basis. Plans have been made for the elements of each newly organized tactical wing to train together. Field training plans have been revised a number of times because of the units ordered to Federal service.

The National Guard Bureau considers the establishment of permanent field training sites for the Air Guard highly desirable. Per-

manent sites would facilitate planning and operations. It is believed that the establishment of permanent sites would result in monetary savings over a few years.

Air Schools

School attendance has increased rapidly and progressively since fiscal year 1947. A total of 2,559 Air Guardsmen attended schools this year as follows:

<i>School</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Airmen</i>
Total	2, 559	812	1, 747
Air University	85	85	0
Air Training Command	2, 097	494	1, 603
Other (Army, Navy, numbered Air Force, etc.)	377	233	144

Requests for school attendance outnumbered Air National Guard quotas at the beginning of the year. Orders to Federal service emphasized the need for technical proficiency. There was an increase in the number of requests for school training from men assigned to communications, radio, and radar units. The introduction of jet aircraft also resulted in additional requests for schools. The Korean emergency increased the school requirements of the Regular Air Force, but technical schools of Air Training Command were expanded and the school quotas for the Air National Guard increased before the end of the year.

The expansion of defense industries conflicted with some Guardsmen's plans for schools. The opening of additional factories and establishment of additional work shifts forced many individuals to cancel their requests for schools.

Training Aids

The procurement of training aids for jet-type aircraft has been emphasized again this year. Animated panels, engine cutaways, periodicals, transparencies, and record reproducers have been ordered. The new C11-A link trainer was ordered to replace the obsolete AN-T-18.

A number of orders for training aids were cancelled because units were ordered to active duty; some of the items may not be appropriate when units return to State control. Animated panels and engine cutaways for F-86 aircraft were cancelled. Procurement in general has been limited to items units will take with them into Federal service.

The publication of training manuals and syllabi has continued. Approximately 105 manuals are planned; 73 have been completed. These manuals plus existing Air Force manuals and technical pub-

lications will cover adequately the materials needed to train individual members of the Air National Guard. A few more special manuals may be required such as the gunnery manual, tow-target manual and manual on F-84 standard operating procedures, which were published this year.

BUDGET AND FISCAL

The Congress appropriated \$103,935,000 for the support of the Air National Guard, fiscal year 1951. This amount was supplemented during the year by \$5,002,000 in reimbursements, making a total of \$108,937,000 available. (See appendix D for statement of funds obligated.)

The funding program underwent revisions during the year, principally because of the Air Units ordered to active duty. Some changes were necessary because of the introduction of the Wing Base plan of organization.

The National Guard Bureau has stressed value received from dollars expended for the Air National Guard. The readiness of the 22 wings ordered to active duty this year resulted from funds appropriated for the Air National Guard. It has long been contended that the effectiveness of air units increases in direct proportion to the funds made available for training. The Air National Guard has sought constantly for the authorization of flying time sufficient to assure the proficiency of its pilots. Every possible dollar has been deviated to construction in order to improve training sites and facilities and accommodate modern equipment adequately. The procurement program has emphasized the equipment vital to efficient training and operation. A well-rounded and complete training program has been supported including 48 annual training assemblies, field training, specialists schools, and supplemental training exercises.

A Comptroller Branch was organized in the Air Force Division of the National Guard Bureau, fiscal year 1951, to discharge the comptroller type functions enumerated by Public Law and Air Force regulations.

A simplified payroll procedure has been devised to expedite disbursement of pay and allowances to Air National Guard personnel. The procedures are being tested in one unit from 1 April to 30 September 1951; if effective, they will be adopted for all units.

LOGISTICS

Installations and facilities

The Air National Guard Budget for fiscal year 1951 did not include funds for construction. After a number of units entered Federal

service the funding program was reviewed. During the third quarter of the fiscal year the sum of \$7,609,500 was made available for construction. Because of the late date and difficulties over the construction of runway extensions only \$7,083,685 could be obligated satisfactorily. The Air Force requires clear zones at the ends of runways 1,500 feet wide and 1,000 feet long and glide angels of 50 to 1 measured from the ends of clear zones. Only 5 of the 11 runway extensions under consideration could meet construction requirements. In addition to the 5 runway extensions, contracts for the following facilities were awarded:

- 4 hangars.
- 4 warehouses.
- 1 administration and operations building.
- 1 motor service shop.
- 1 crash truck station.
- 1 aircraft maintenance shop building.
- 1 paint, oil, and dope storage building.
- 13 aircraft fuel storage facilities.
- 4 aircraft parking aprons.

A total of 179 leasehold instruments were in effect to provide the land, buildings, and other facilities required for Air National Guard units. The instruments included Federal leases, licenses, and revocable permits, and State leases.

Operation and maintenance of facilities

The States maintained facilities under service contracts with the Federal Government. A total of 135 contracts were in force at a cost to the Federal Government of \$1,574,463. Direct allotments for major repairs, alterations, and improvements not covered by service contracts totaled \$826,656. To open and close 26 summer training sites, \$218,818 was allotted to the States.

Aircraft

At the beginning of fiscal year 1951 the Air National Guard had approximately 90 percent of the aircraft authorized. Because of the Korean emergency many aircraft were withdrawn by USAF. In addition the aircraft of the 66 Air National Guard Squadrons and supporting units ordered to active duty were transferred to the United States Air Force.

In May 1951 USAF began to deliver F-51H type aircraft to the fighter squadrons remaining in the Air National Guard. These F-51s will replace F-47 type aircraft within the Zone of the Interior. It was difficult to obtain some parts required; by 30 June 1951, 22 of the

F-51H type aircraft had been delivered. No additional jet aircraft for the Air National Guard are expected before fiscal year 1953.

Equipment withdrawn

During the summer and fall of calendar year 1950 Air Matériel Command called upon the Air National Guard for limited amounts of organizational equipment to meet Air Force requirements in the Far East. The withdrawals were approved by the National Guard Bureau. Survival type equipment, such as P-1 helmets, life vests, and life rafts, were withdrawn. Increased deliveries from the manufacturers enabled Air Matériel Command to replace this equipment during the year and fill many other Air National Guard shortages as well. Spare parts from F-51 type squadrons were also withdrawn by Air Matériel Command. They were withdrawn on a nonreimbursable basis. A large amount of radar equipment was withdrawn, 2 lightweight sets and 23 heavy sets including 15 SCR 270 DA sets.

A quantity of bedding and clothing was withdrawn. Bedding is not an authorized item of issue in the Air National Guard; it had been obtained from surplus sources. The clothing included 30,000 pairs of khaki trousers and 10,000 one-piece work suits stocked in Air National Guard depots.

Equipment of units ordered to Federal Service

In addition to aircraft, units ordered to Federal service took with them all organizational, and base equipment, and all spare parts deemed necessary to continue operations under Air Force control. Some of the equipment left behind was retained by the States for issue to the newly organized Air Base Flights. All equipment over and above Air Base Flight requirements was returned to Air Force depots.

A considerable portion of the organizational and base equipment transferred to Air Force control this year had been purchased with Air National Guard funds.

Procurement of Equipment and Supplies

The budget for fiscal year 1951 provided \$17,679,300 for the procurement of essential equipment and \$33,228,550 for operating supplies. These funds were based on total Air National Guard requirements less those 90 units ordered to active military service in September and October 1950. Equipment purchases included fuel-servicing vehicles with prime movers, photographic items for aerial gunnery missions, and equipment for flying fields and hangars such as

air compressors, power plants, and maintenance stands. The procurement program is summarized as follows:

EQUIPMENT

Total	\$17,679,300
Weapons	718,300
General purpose vehicles	2,334,200
Special purpose vehicles	2,666,600
Matériel handling equip	363,800
Communications equip	632,000
Identification systems	521,000
Navigational aid systems	470,000
Tactical electronic systems	4,009,000
Communications replacement augmentation program	1,404,000
Synthetic tng devices	598,000
Photo equip	70,500
Printing and reproduction equip	30,500
Flying field and shop equip	1,079,200
Tng equip	400,700
Equipment, misc	2,211,000
Medical equip	130,500

SUPPLIES

Total	\$33,228,550
Ammunition	4,962,000
Acft maint spares, parts, etc	17,945,000
Acft fuel and oil	7,379,000
Supplies, misc	1,637,000
Tng supplies	182,300
Medical supplies	9,000
Subsistence supplies	614,000
Trophies	250
Individual clothing	500,000

Maintenance

Rigid maintenance standards for aircraft and associated equipment have been emphasized. The "in-service" reconditioning of all aircraft was scheduled on a programmed basis. All modernization, for which funds were available, was completed. Manufacturers' representatives were available as technical advisers. They helped solve maintenance difficulties and assisted with training programs. The Air Force Master Repair Schedule was revised to include more Air National Guard repairs. All reports of unsatisfactory equipment operations were evaluated carefully; unsatisfactory conditions were coordinated with Air Matériel Command. The Air National Guard has cooperated to the fullest possible extent with all agencies of the Regular military establishment in carrying out the Department of Defense policy of cross-servicing.

The rehabilitation of all vehicles obtained from surplus stocks last year was completed.

The storage program was completed; all vehicles and other equipment not required for day-to-day use are stored and maintained at central depots.

The National Guard Bureau established credits with the Army Technical Services for the supplies required for the maintenance of Army items of equipment. Some funds were allotted to the States for the local purchase of items not otherwise available.

STATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Many National Guard units were mobilized by the States during fiscal year 1951 domestic emergencies. The Air National Guard made a number of mercy flights; they flew special serums to isolated places and emergency medical cases to distant hospitals. Guardsmen assisted in a number of searches for missing persons. In Alaska, dog sleds were used in a 3-day search for a man lost in a storm. National Guard units also served in emergencies caused by hurricanes and fires.

Floods

There were an unusual number of disastrous floods, floods of such proportions that thousands of Guardsmen were called out. Hawaiian Guardsmen were called for 3 days' service during flash floods in August 1950 and again in March 1951. In November and December 1950, major floods in Oregon, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York mobilized great numbers of Guardsmen. The floods in Ohio and Pennsylvania followed record breaking snowstorms and many Guardsmen were employed in major cities paralyzed by snow. Washington units were called out in February 1951 after all major rivers reached flood stage and many poured over into cities and towns. In the spring, rivers in Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska went on the rampage. Missouri and Kansas suffered the worst flood disasters in their histories.

Organized, disciplined, or self-sustaining, National Guard units vitally reinforced community police and welfare agencies. In many cases Guardsmen were on the job within an hour saving lives and property and preserving law and order. In some cases a company was on duty only a few days; in Pennsylvania over 2,000 Guardsmen were on duty the last week of November 1950.

Guardsmen patrolled stricken areas and did evacuation and rescue work. National Guard jeeps, trucks, ambulances, and DUKW's were employed; cots, blankets, and emergency medical supplies were fur-

nished. Guardsmen set up emergency radio and telephone services and operated temporary kitchens. Armories were used to shelter the homeless. There were many examples of individual courage and heroism, of Guardsmen who risked their lives to save others, and examples of units that worked around the clock.

Civil Disturbances

On 30 October 1950, five Puerto Rican Nationalists armed with guns and bombs made an attack on the Governor's Palace that touched off a series of related assaults. The uprising followed the escape of 112 prisoners from the Insular penitentiary and preceded the elections of 4 November.

Within an hour of the first violence a battalion of the National Guard was mobilized to support the Insular police. A second battalion was mobilized as word of additional attacks reached the capital; before the end of the day all of the National Guard of Puerto Rico was on duty.

Although violent, the Nationalists were relatively weak. Fighting centered in some 10 separate towns, notably Utuado and Jayuya. The Air National Guard flew police reinforcements and made reconnaissance and diversionary flights while National Guard ground reinforcements were rushed to the various trouble spots. A number of the police were killed but organized attacks quickly collapsed. There was some fire on the National Guard from automobiles, houses, and hills; 1 Guardsman was killed and 12 were wounded. The revolt was well in hand by the evening of 3 November and most of the Guard was demobilized on 6 November. During the period the National Guard furnished men to guard the Insular penitentiary, and the public buildings and installations of Puerto Rico and the United States Government. Guardsmen assisted the police in arresting some 600 Nationalist suspects.

The National Guard of Puerto Rico proved completely loyal and zealous in support of constituted authority. Its speed, strength, and efficiency contributed much to the failure of the revolt.

APPENDIX A

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 JUNE 1951

Alabama	Hanna, Walter J.	Brigadier general.
Alaska	Alexander, J. D. (Acting)	Colonel.
Arizona	Tuthill, A. M.	Major general.
Arkansas	Morris, John B., Jr. (Acting)	Brigadier general.
California	O'Sullivan, Curtis D.	Major general.
Colorado	Schaefer, Irving O.	Brigadier general.
Connecticut	Reinecke, Frederick G.	Major general.
Delaware	Scannell, Joseph J.	Brigadier general.
District of Columbia	Morey, George J. (Acting)	Major.
Florida	Lance, Mark W.	Major general.
Georgia	Vandiver, Ernest, Jr.	Do.
Hawaii	Makinney, Fred W.	Brigadier general.
Idaho	Walsh, John E.	Do.
Illinois	Boyle, Leo M.	Major general.
Indiana	Hitchcock, Robinson	Brigadier general.
Iowa	Tandy, Fred C.	Do.
Kansas	Nickell, Joe	Do.
Kentucky	Murray, Roscoe L.	Major general.
Louisiana	Hufft, Raymond F.	Brigadier general.
Maine	Carter, George M.	Do.
Maryland	Reckord, Milton A.	Major general.
Massachusetts	Harrison, William H., Jr.	Do.
Michigan	Moran, George C.	Brigadier general.
Minnesota	Nelson, Joseph E.	Do.
Mississippi	Wilson, William P.	Major general.
Missouri	Harris, John A.	Brigadier general.
Montana	Mitchell, Spencer H.	Do.
Nebraska	Henninger, Guy N.	Do.
Nevada	May, James A.	Do.
New Hampshire	Bowen, Charles F.	Major general.
New Jersey	Rose, Edward C. (CofS)	Do.
New Mexico	Sage, Charles G.	Brigadier general.
New York	Hausauer, Karl F. (CofS)	Major general.
North Carolina	Metts, J. Van B.	Do.
North Dakota	Edwards, Heber L.	Brigadier general.
Ohio	Kreber, Leo M.	Major general.
Oklahoma	Kenny, Roy W.	Brigadier general.
Oregon	Rilea, Thomas E.	Major general.
Pennsylvania	Weber, Frank A.	Do.
Puerto Rico	Esteves, Luis R.	Do.
Rhode Island	Murphy, J. A. (Acting)	Brigadier general.

South Carolina.....	Dozier, James C.....	Major general
South Dakota.....	Arndt, Theodore A.....	Brigadier general.
Tennessee.....	Wallace, Sam T.....	Major general.
Texas.....	Berry, Kearie L.....	Do.
Utah.....	West, J. Wallace.....	Brigadier general.
Vermont.....	Campbell, Murdock A.....	Do.
Virginia.....	Waller, Samuel G.....	Major general.
Washington.....	Stevens, Lilburn H.....	Brigadier general.
West Virginia.....	Fox, Charles R.....	Do.
Wisconsin.....	Olson, Ralph J.....	Major general.
Wyoming.....	Esmay, Rhodolph L.....	Brigadier general.

APPENDIX B

ACTING U. S. PROPERTY AND DISBURSING OFFICERS

30 JUNE 1951

Alabama.....	Col. John T. Moore.
Alaska.....	Maj. Meredith H. Jelsma.
Arizona.....	Lt. Col. Michael E. Curry.
Arkansas.....	Maj. Sherman T. Clinger
California.....	Col. Wayland L. Miller.
Colorado.....	Lt. Col. George J. Williams.
Connecticut.....	Col. Edward C. Pierson.
Delaware.....	Col. John B. Grier.
District of Columbia.....	Lt. Col. F. F. Bernsdorff.
Florida.....	Lt. Col. Julian F. Pfaff.
Georgia.....	Maj. C. S. Thompson, Jr.
Hawii.....	Lt. Col. Robert B. Anderson.
Idaho.....	Lt. Col. Carl L. Isenberg.
Illinois.....	Lt. Col. John J. Dolan.
Indiana.....	Col. J. D. Friday.
Iowa.....	Lt. Col. James E. Thomas.
Kansas.....	Capt. Edwin J. Pease.
Kentucky.....	Maj. Jackson A. Smith.
Louisiana.....	Lt. Col. Joseph A. Holliday.
Maine.....	Col. E. C. Goodwin.
Maryland.....	Lt. Col. T. S. Delahay.
Massachusetts.....	Lt. Col. F. J. Killilea.
Michigan.....	Col. Ray E. Cotton.
Minnesota.....	Col. R. A. Rossberg.
Mississippi.....	Col. H. J. Dolton.
Missouri.....	Lt. Col. William R. Jesse.
Montana.....	1st Lt. Harry W. Thode.
Nebraska.....	Lt. Col. W. J. Atkinson.
Nevada.....	Maj. M. E. Norton.
New Hampshire.....	1st Lt. D. L. Cooney.
New Jersey.....	Lt. Col. Stephen H. Barlow.
New Mexico.....	Lt. Col. W. A. Poe.
New York.....	Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Buscher.
North Carolina.....	Lt. Col. M. H. Austell.
North Dakota.....	Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landom.
Ohio.....	Lt. Col. Frank W. Forsythe.
Oklahoma.....	Capt. James N. Adler.
Oregon.....	Lt. Col. William H. Adams.
Pennsylvania.....	Lt. Col. F. W. Murphy.
Puerto Rico.....	Lt. Col. Carlos F. Munoz.
Rhode Island.....	Lt. Col. John C. Wall.

South Carolina.....	Lt. Col. G. C. Cooper, Jr.
South Dakota.....	Lt. Col. C. J. Schieferstein.
Tennessee.....	Lt. Col. Parker B. Simmons.
Texas.....	Col. Oran C. Stovall.
Utah.....	Maj. George R. Huntsman.
Vermont.....	Lt. Col. F. W. Harrington.
Virginia.....	Lt. Col. Paul M. Booth.
Washington.....	Lt. Col. Jesse T. Wilkins.
West Virginia.....	Lt. Col. Osie C. Damewood.
Wisconsin.....	Col. H. G. Williams.
Wyoming.....	Capt. Henry W. Lloyd.

APPENDIX C

OFFICERS DETAILED TO DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 JUNE 1951

Fleming, Raymond H., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Acting Chief, NGB.
Rumbough, David S., Col., Arty, RA, Executive.
Stevens, Ronald B., Lt. Col., USAF, Assistant Executive.
Johnson, Albert A., Jr., 1st Lt., AGC, USAR, Administrative Assistant.
Bailey, Kincheon H., Col., MC, RA, Medical Adviser.
Condon, Edward V., Col., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Administrative Office.
DeMotta, Alexander R. Capt., ANGUS, Personnel Section, Administrative Office.
Hart, Helen H., Maj., WAC, RA, Information Office.
Kandel, Edward R., Maj., USAF, Acting Chief, Information Office.
Kitchings, Boyce D., Jr., Col., Inf., RA, Acting Chief, Coordinating Office.
Landis, William R., Capt., ANGUS, Information Office.
Noblet, Russel S. Capt., ANGUS, Legal Office.
Paul, Ruth E., Maj., WAC, RA, Information Office.
Peetoom, Peter W., Lt. Col., FA, USAR, Administrative Office.
Scherer, William E., Maj., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Personnel Section, Administrative Office.
VanKirk, Rolla C., Lt. Col., JAGC, NGUS, Legal Adviser.
White, Stephen H., Maj., Inf., USAR, Information Office.

Army Division

Erickson, Edgar C., Col., Inf., NGUS, Acting Chief.
Sawyer, Charles F., Col., Arty, NGUS, Executive.
Barbosa, Gilberto, Capt., AGC, NGUS, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
Barber, James E., Lt. Col., CAC, NGUS, Executive, Organization and Training Branch.
Black, Edward L., Maj., CAC, NGUS, Register and Service Section, Personnel Branch.
Bloom, William W., Capt., FC, USAR, Budget and Fiscal Branch.
Bobo, Carl E J., Lt. Col., FA, RA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Bowden, Walter D., Lt. Col., FA, USAR, Service Section, Logistics Branch.
Bowyer, Oscar R., Col., FC, RA, Chief, Budget and Fiscal Branch.
Boyd, John C., Lt. Col., Inf., USAR, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Bradley, John A., Lt. Col., Inf., RA, Executive Office, Logistics Branch.
Brochu, James W., Capt., Inf., NGUS, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Connor, James R., Maj., Inf., NGUS, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.

Dicks, James H., Lt. Col., ORD, RA, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
Dodds, William A., Lt. Col., Inf., RA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Finley, Dean H., Maj., Inf., USAR, Chief, Field Civilian Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.
Frauenheim, Walter G., Capt., Inf., RA, Schools Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Gipson, Curtis A., Lt. Col., FC, NGUS, Budget and Fiscal Branch.
Hankins, Stanley H., Col., SigC, RA, Chief, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
Hellwig, Gustav W., 1st Lt., AGC, NGUS, Stat. Unit, Organization and Training Branch.
Horn, Tyree R., Col., SigC, RA, Chief, Logistics Branch.
Jarman, Cecil C., Col., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Personnel Branch.
Keller, John, Lt. Col., ORD, USAR, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
Kemp, Fred O., Capt., AGC, NGUS, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
Kreager, Raymond F., Lt. Col., FA, RA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Langham, Dwight W., Lt. Col., FA, USAR, Enlisted Section, Personnel Branch.
Lewin, Theodore E., Lt. Col., SigC, NGUS, Service Section, Logistics Branch.
McCrae, James L., Lt. Col., AGC, NGUS, Personnel Branch.
McDermott, George J., Maj., CE, USAR, Facilities and Construction Branch.
Meals, Robert W., Col., ORD, RA, Chief, Service Section, Logistics Branch.
Nelson, Raymond A., Lt. Col., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Plans Branch.
Noll, John V., Jr., Capt., Armor, NGUS, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Ostenberg, Frank T., Col., CAC, RA, Acting Chief, Organization and Training Branch.
Pease, William H., Capt., AGC, NGUS, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.
Posse, Ernest W., Lt. Col., ORD, RA, Service Section, Logistics Branch.
Quackenbush, Robert E., Col., Inf., RA, Chief, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Roughsedge, Walter L., Maj., QMC, NGUS, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
Rouse, Jerry E., Lt. Col., Armor, USAR, Chief, Schools Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Seals, Charles L., Capt., Arty., NGUS, Plans Branch.
Sedillo, Rufino R., Col., AGC, NGUS, Facilities and Construction Branch.
Shearer, Francis B., Col., QMC, NGUS, Chief, Facilities and Construction Branch.
Simpson, Charles L., Lt. Col., ORD, RA, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
Smires, Clifford L., Lt. Col., ORD, USAR, Service Section, Logistics Branch.
Versace, Humbert J., Col., FA, RA, Chief, Instruction Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Whitney, Edwin F., Lt. Col., FA, USAR, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Wilson, Denver W., Col., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Administrative Branch.
Young, Harold S., Lt. Col., Inf., NGUS, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Air Force Division

Ricks, Earl T., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Chief.
Baxter, Thurston H., Col., USAF, Executive.
Southall, Russell M., Capt., USAF, Assistant Executive.

- Abell, Benjamin C. Jr., Maj., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Barrett, Buford R., Maj., USAF, Chief, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.
- Bemis, John R., Capt., USAF, Area Inspection and Projects Section, Installations Branch.
- Braxton, Leon E., Maj., USAF, Personnel Branch.
- Brown, I. G., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Chief, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Eutler, Henry M., Lt. Col., USAF (MSC), Air Surgeon's Office.
- Chaney, Louis H., Lt. Col., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Corbett, James J., Maj., USAF, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.
- Davey, Bernard M. Lt. Col., USAF, Maintenance Section, Matériel Branch.
- Dunn, Robert V., Col., USAF, Chief, Matériel Branch.
- Easley, Frank, Capt., USAF, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Garrison, William O., Capt., USAF, Weather Office, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Geesen, Edward J., Col., ANGUS, Comptroller.
- Gibney, James E., Capt., USAF, Chief, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.
- Green, Fernando, Col., USAF, Operations and Training Branch.
- Gribble, James T., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Installations Branch.
- Hemphill, Mac C., Maj., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Higgins, Raymond J., Maj., USAF, Chief, Personnel Branch.
- Hunt, Edward E., Lt. Col., USAF, Assistant Chief, Matériel Branch.
- Kimper, Paul E., Capt., USAF, Chief, Communications, Maintenance and Supply Section, Matériel Branch.
- McCall, William R., Jr., Capt., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- McNutt, Niles, CWO, USAF, Enlisted and Instructor Section, Personnel Branch.
- Mentzer, Lawrence L., Capt., USAF, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Pisanos, Steve N., Capt., USAF, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Porter, Lester W., Maj., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Richards, Lynn A., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Roberts, David E., 1st Lt., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Rowland, Clifton A., Capt., USAF, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.
- Seabolt, Robert H., Capt., USAF, Chief, Air Technician Section, Personnel Branch.
- Strauss, John L., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Policy, Regulations and Procedure Office, Administrative Office.
- Streeter, Arthur L., Col., USAF, (MC), Air Surgeon.
- Swanson, Darwin E., Maj., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Terrill, Robert E. S., Maj., USAF, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Trail, Reo C., Maj., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

APPENDIX D—Continued

Table II—Air

States	Weapons and ammunition 210	Ground powered and marine equipment 220	Electronics and com- munication equipment 230	Training equipment 250	Other major equipments 270	Planning 310	Acquisition and con- struction, continental United States 320	Operation of aircraft 410	Organization base and maintenance supplies and equipment 420	Logistical support 430	Training support 440	Medical support 470
Alabama.....							\$89,919.00	\$126.70		\$2,233.61	\$364,848.57	
Arizona.....							1,092,467.42			6,182.47	170,428.67	\$455.75
Arkansas.....							388,136.55			4,349.50	210,538.26	
California.....							1,474,834.40	134.78		27,436.38	1,633,509.77	412.25
Colorado.....								60.32		3,012.77	493,703.15	
Connecticut.....								33.00		6,284.46	309,609.56	
Delaware.....								53.22		5,399.35	178,764.94	270.09
District of Columbia.....								455.11		6,337.92	203,257.04	168.09
Florida.....								27.47		4,019.55	162,863.32	
Georgia.....										7,505.13	463,037.37	1,445.95
Hawaii.....								11.95			478,069.87	
Idaho.....										6,201.75	298,054.06	6.00
Illinois.....							1,150,804.00	28.80		17,421.07	1,005,135.72	
Indiana.....										7,316.58	400,446.28	29.30
Iowa.....										11,624.11	591,323.50	223.38
Kansas.....										6,641.72	83,431.40	
Kentucky.....								13.50		2,556.10	109,471.85	
Louisiana.....								268.36		8,650.00	256,555.79	
Maine.....								5.40		6,327.76	245,938.27	456.62
Maryland.....										8,338.57	256,812.47	
Massachusetts.....							677,174.25			13,926.06	819,398.32	2,695.25
Michigan.....							543,403.43	8.18		16,720.22	801,963.67	230.70
Minnesota.....										8,228.00	449,608.12	
Mississippi.....								20.40		4,999.64	208,945.35	36.50
Missouri.....										31,312.65	710,492.76	1,007.85
Montana.....								8.44		6,621.42	211,882.89	117.25
Nebraska.....										8,599.38	215,373.00	17.50
Nevada.....										3,340.93	208,205.29	
New Hampshire.....								7.02		2,076.99	154,208.92	23.00
New Jersey.....										5,873.42	501,997.71	21.00
New Mexico.....										4,189.79	144,177.69	
New York.....							800,086.00	325.06		28,401.70	1,830,486.17	452.00
North Carolina.....								30.63		6,668.86	126,347.83	100.75
North Dakota.....							47,686.84	53.63		4,535.13	176,952.99	
Ohio.....							60,536.32			25,000.00	1,106,468.45	633.85
Oklahoma.....										6,497.66	348,859.26	
Oregon.....										3,551.75	278,817.08	
Pennsylvania.....							674,019.00	320.93		19,300.00	1,468,339.59	922.63
Puerto Rico.....								1,907.20		273,739.22		
Rhode Island.....								224.33		3,143.32	294,316.91	
South Carolina.....										2,100.00	139,444.93	323.25
South Dakota.....								.81		2,350.05	160,918.10	
Tennessee.....								65.18		6,604.48	542,630.04	5,070.40
Texas.....								110.57		9,700.00	620,664.59	
Utah.....								314.79		2,475.35	252,868.62	
Vermont.....								21.84		2,426.64	239,528.29	
Virginia.....								18.82		5,950.00	189,381.81	33.00
Washington.....								15.84		4,302.71	424,538.52	351.90
West Virginia.....										1,655.20	113,486.42	379.75
Wisconsin.....								27.88		11,414.23	462,427.68	407.40
Wyoming.....										4,797.54	220,218.43	
Total.....							7,049,967.21	4,710.16		404,801.93	21,612,488.31	16,284.23
Air Force Division.....												
National Guard Bureau.....						\$99,219.90					44,652.93	40,181.21
Air Matériel Command.....	\$5,702,741.21	\$4,969,502.97	\$4,011,362.62	\$597,450.00	\$977,395.75			29,504,399.03	\$4,955,620.83	4,726,536.10	511,072.98	
Secretary of the Air Staff.....										91,808.83		136,559.10
Continental Air Command.....											291,749.27	
Air Training Command.....											30,828.67	
Military Air Transport Service.....											2,905.14	
Strategic Air Command.....												
Corps of Engineers.....							33,718.62					
Total.....	5,702,741.21	4,969,502.97	4,011,362.62	597,450.00	977,395.75	99,219.90	33,718.62	29,504,399.03	4,955,620.83	4,818,344.93	881,208.99	176,740.31
Total.....	5,702,740.21	4,969,502.97	4,011,362.62	597,450.00	977,395.75	99,219.90	7,083,685.83	29,508,109.19	4,955,620.83	5,223,146.86	22,493,697.30	193,024.54

APPENDIX D—Continued

Table II—Air

Ground powered and marine equipment	Electronics and com- munication equipment	Training equipment	Other major equipments	Planning	Acquisition and con- struction, continental United States	Operation of aircraft	Organization base and maintenance supplies and equipment	Logistical support	Training support	Medical support	Service-wide support	Pay and al- lowances, Air National Guard	Subsistence	Individual clothing	Other mili- tary person- nel require- ments	Total	States
220	230	250	270	310	320	410	420	430	440	470	480	520	550	560	590		
					\$89,919.00	\$136.70		\$2,233.61	\$364,848.57			\$132,562.81	\$3,370.00			\$593,070.69	Alabama.
					1,092,467.42			6,182.47	170,428.67			42,002.48	1,859.72			1,313,990.51	Arizona.
					388,136.55			4,349.50	210,538.26			47,012.39	399.75			650,436.45	Arkansas.
					1,474,834.40			27,436.38	1,633,509.77			570,252.93	67,380.00			3,773,960.51	California.
						134.78		3,012.77	493,703.15		412.25	90,604.00	5,190.00			592,570.24	Colorado.
						60.32		6,284.46	309,609.56			92,969.69	27,536.68			436,433.39	Connecticut.
						33.00		5,399.35	178,764.94			40,628.77	37,367.78			262,484.06	Delaware.
						53.22		6,337.92	293,237.04		270.00	95,567.25	2,107.04			397,892.36	District of Columbia.
						455.11		4,019.55	162,863.32		168.00	35,586.47	4,551.38			207,048.19	Florida.
						27.47		7,505.13	463,037.37		1,445.95	178,471.92	20,956.01			671,416.38	Georgia.
									478,069.87			97,935.52	13,434.62			589,451.96	Hawaii.
						11.95			208,084.09		0.00	9,578.24	723.23			224,563.28	Idaho.
					1,150,804.00			6,201.75	1,005,135.72			250,299.53	8,105.39			2,431,795.51	Illinois.
						28.80		17,421.07	400,446.28			108,310.92	1,122.54			517,225.62	Indiana.
								7,316.58	591,323.50		29.30	128,517.97	3,764.79			735,453.75	Iowa.
								11,624.11	83,431.40		223.38	4,342.57	609.90			95,025.59	Kansas.
								6,641.72	109,471.85			58,413.48	518.54			170,973.47	Kentucky.
						13.50		2,556.10	256,555.79			50,821.62	2,692.51			318,988.28	Louisiana.
						268.36		8,650.00	245,938.27		456.62	75,682.76	22,765.65			351,376.46	Maine.
						5.40		6,527.76	256,812.47			45,266.81	1,507.18			311,925.03	Maryland.
								8,338.57	819,398.32		2,695.25	291,014.05	33,843.82			1,838,051.75	Massachusetts.
					677,174.25			13,926.06	801,963.67		230.70	148,415.84	19,438.59			1,530,150.63	Michigan.
					543,403.43	8.18		16,720.22	449,608.12			20,712.12	897.11			479,445.35	Minnesota.
								8,228.00	208,945.35		36.50	41,240.81	1,601.95			256,844.65	Mississippi.
						20.40		31,312.65	710,492.76		1,007.85	207,303.62	9,588.69			959,703.47	Missouri.
									208,945.35		117.25	12,233.54	615.43			231,481.97	Montana.
						8.44		6,621.42	215,373.00		17.50	41,488.64	1,088.55			266,567.07	Nebraska.
								8,599.38	208,205.29			46,569.28	599.01			258,714.51	Nevada.
								3,340.93	134,208.92			46,569.28	599.01			213,483.51	New Hampshire.
						7.02		2,076.99	501,967.71		23.00	31,922.64	25,244.94			624,933.73	New Jersey.
								5,873.42	144,177.69		21.00	107,568.54	9,473.06			200,048.47	New Mexico.
								4,189.79	1,830,496.17			41,205.71	10,473.38			3,139,901.61	New York.
					800,086.00	325.06		28,401.70	126,347.83		452.00	410,150.22	19,100.46			172,860.06	North Carolina.
						30.63		6,668.86	176,952.99		100.75	37,622.38	2,089.61			244,546.61	North Dakota.
					47,686.84	53.63		4,535.13	1,106,468.45		633.85	14,108.83	1,211.19			1,561,692.81	Ohio.
					60,536.32			25,000.00	348,859.26			325,084.19	43,970.00			466,747.49	Oklahoma.
								6,497.66	278,817.08			104,862.50	6,528.07			321,566.24	Oregon.
								3,551.75	1,468,339.59		922.63	36,731.46	2,465.95			2,479,172.01	Pennsylvania.
					674,019.00	320.93		19,390.00	273,739.22			313,769.86	8,438.57			353,621.43	Puerto Rico.
						1,907.20			294,316.91			60,536.44	6,155.92			389,329.18	Rhode Island.
						224.33		3,143.32	139,444.93		323.25	30,360.15	34,445.00			206,673.33	South Carolina.
								2,100.00	160,918.10			5,621.03	102.90			168,992.93	South Dakota.
						.51		2,350.06	542,630.04			112,515.31	2,310.00			669,165.41	Tennessee.
						65.18		6,604.48	620,664.59		5,079.40	214,032.00	35,000.00			879,527.16	Texas.
						110.57		9,700.00	252,868.62			42,297.08	998.02			298,953.86	Utah.
						314.70		2,473.35	239,628.29			34,376.01	568.19			276,920.97	Vermont.
						21.84		2,426.64	189,381.81		35.00	36,263.87	16,460.82			248,110.32	Virginia.
						18.82		5,950.00	424,558.52		351.90	32,977.12	3,261.56			465,447.65	Washington.
						15.84		4,302.71	113,486.42		370.75	38,129.09	948.11			154,589.57	West Virginia.
								1,655.20	462,427.58		407.40	89,150.07	41,799.04			605,226.20	Wisconsin.
						27.88		11,414.23	220,218.43			30,227.14	1,126.94			250,370.05	Wyoming.
								4,797.64									
					7,049,967.21	4,710.16		404,801.93	21,612,488.31	16,284.23		5,208,424.40	568,311.49			34,864,987.73	Total.
					\$99,219.90				44,652.93	40,181.21	\$39,253.65	9,826,804.07				10,050,111.76	Air Force Division.
									511,072.98		136,320.00		\$500,000.00	\$232.03		56,562,633.52	National Guard Bureau.
									91,898.83		1,278.53					229,646.46	Air Materiel Command.
									291,749.27		704.15					292,453.42	Secretary of the Air Staff.
									30,828.67							30,828.67	Continental Air Command.
									2,905.14							2,905.14	Air Training Command.
																1,012.60	Military Air Transport Service.
																33,718.62	Strategic Air Command.
																	Corps of Engineers.
					33,718.62												

APPENDIX D STATEMENT OF THE OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1951

Table I—Army

Army National Guard, fiscal year 1951, States	Procurement of supplies and equipment	Construction of facilities and target ranges	Operation, preparation, and closing of Federal camp sites	Repairs and utilities NG State facilities and target ranges	Expenses at Federal installations licensed to the Army NG and leasing of NG facilities	Pay of NOUS officers on General Staff Committee on NG policy	Pay of civilian employees	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Transportation of property, including packing, crating, and incidental services	Fuels and lubricants	Rehabilitation of equipment prior to issue	Maintenance and repair of equipment after issue	Travel—temporary duty	Public information program	Fielding equipment
	130	210	310	315	316	411	412	421	431	435	437	438	442	451	5
Alabama.....		\$72,570.00	\$155,655.36	\$8,639.28	\$1,775.00		\$642,573.31	\$4,259.25	\$12,023.28	\$42,599.41		\$4,631.98	\$16,867.70		\$700.00
Alaska.....		10,816.03	80,381.02				69,486.68	3,911.39	11,888.13	3,771.93		7,998.26	32,508.95		17,000.00
Arizona.....		29,906.60		48,214.81			306,077.97	4,149.39	7,305.15	20,233.39		4,540.82	12,080.17		17,000.00
Arkansas.....		49,640.00	22.50	31,873.49			552,256.05	6,231.29	65,501.83	58,785.51		5,406.75	15,023.49		99,000.00
California.....		81,585.00	49,870.29	287,221.52			2,042,482.59	26,361.86	111,044.91	151,960.00		19,247.59	91,948.31		1,960,000.00
Colorado.....		40,911.00	1,822.14	16,697.38			311,501.23	2,041.00	5,264.37	8,493.14		1,888.51	12,621.18		14,000.00
Connecticut.....		20,445.80	31,616.22	47,760.00			378,410.43	6,225.45	15,633.77	29,637.21		2,214.67	4,946.81		71,000.00
Delaware.....			16,216.85	10,919.23			244,406.12	2,318.59	3,135.33	8,120.11		1,525.71	2,774.16		11,000.00
District of Columbia.....		24,580.64		1,225.04			248,065.79	1,084.15	1,433.27	9,713.49		6,303.25	318.15		16,000.00
Florida.....		78,143.91		44,357.31			707,249.70	3,045.18	23,566.08	58,412.16		8,018.17	23,977.01		61,000.00
Georgia.....		83,507.00	41,972.40	79,361.94			864,730.85	33,448.61	26,170.07	54,653.90		8,869.43	67,981.09		67,000.00
Hawaii.....		40,184.01	15,262.88	151,812.47			728,398.93	3,030.66	13,131.86	27,187.19		104,072.71	22,762.40		47,000.00
Idaho.....		33,980.00		26,828.26			329,327.36	5,449.75	18,366.06	29,225.66		3,978.43	19,942.05		19,000.00
Illinois.....		431,711.00	2,876.87	111,010.50			2,302,295.71	31,328.61	112,009.39	143,152.25		18,459.00	118,832.40		1,730,000.00
Indiana.....		7,368.27	39,712.89	2,036.21	94,453.19		1,038,170.23	4,227.44	13,450.63	41,408.74		3,634.06	21,492.92		66,000.00
Iowa.....		63,573.00	3,278.00	20,400.00			686,463.61	4,788.39	41,541.53	36,515.13		3,588.33	23,115.18		62,000.00
Kansas.....		2,875.00	47,266.63	609.62	1,441.91		493,027.90	4,844.14	9,843.60	35,441.23		5,030.07	20,653.27		42,000.00
Kentucky.....	\$539.55	40,299.62	36,924.31	13,093.47			482,373.01	5,093.61	9,210.32	23,487.10		8,189.32	9,706.33		31,000.00
Louisiana.....		101,497.58	14,686.00	124,159.10			693,240.80	6,371.57	42,639.76	39,290.71		5,551.43	23,351.88		57,000.00
Maine.....		33,520.00	15,709.18	34,892.13	1,423.35		385,071.98	36,739.22	26,255.05	24,397.17		6,260.88	16,184.19		33,000.00
Maryland.....	90.96		46,826.50				509,747.21	9,103.01	6,156.49	29,237.61		2,781.62	61,270.49		50,000.00
Massachusetts.....		160,920.09	68,524.43	69,451.50	10,014.84		1,318,430.91	12,649.81	108,477.71	91,337.87		10,091.27	28,113.27		1,130,000.00
Michigan.....	21,000.00	535,705.80		152,323.66	2,853.82		1,145,994.86	10,808.54	25,717.30	61,734.64		10,042.55	38,588.20		96,000.00
Minnesota.....		365,087.00		162,342.31			633,769.33	11,708.22	13,245.40	45,568.15		3,414.43	21,195.50		78,000.00
Mississippi.....	596.62	27,740.00		38,719.80			483,851.69	2,077.23	16,525.96	34,141.49		2,569.42	16,293.17		55,000.00
Missouri.....		5,993.72	20,218.02	71,962.13	10,776.83		818,677.73	12,917.01	49,126.31	44,331.56		13,430.65	31,023.44		59,000.00
Montana.....		25,836.00		39,184.20			279,012.94	3,748.60	3,743.94	12,119.60		2,510.00	9,702.41		14,000.00
Nebraska.....		45,260.00	1,460.72	18,374.15			414,230.38	5,114.47	28,892.10	23,427.42		5,681.52	24,206.62		36,000.00
Nevada.....		28,892.94		9,970.00			153,668.87	2,128.12	2,526.68	5,449.21		1,385.32	7,594.32		9,000.00
New Hampshire.....	175.50	47,856.00	8,157.88	43,663.10			326,595.82	3,797.90	6,126.55	17,780.61		5,387.52	7,570.03		16,000.00
New Jersey.....		160,884.00	50,154.76	87,362.58	6,876.51		1,592,740.16	25,831.60	147,544.56	85,803.24		32,470.50	27,824.37		68,000.00
New Mexico.....		40,556.54		52,393.27			357,612.57	4,439.35	21,624.51	19,427.81		4,122.63	28,004.76		18,000.00
New York.....		235,829.65	185,038.92	322,683.02	2,636.62		2,776,445.34	39,767.03	283,384.52	152,763.20		25,144.65	87,571.23		3,470,000.00
North Carolina.....		74,855.00		22,625.00			746,536.46	4,097.10	16,768.57	49,266.10		4,407.24	28,968.07		69,000.00
North Dakota.....		33,872.00		15,198.75			184,690.31	4,225.62	9,111.84	7,370.24		1,996.99	9,420.82		1,000.00
Ohio.....		140,310.00	155,389.73	155,389.73			1,579,375.84	17,296.32	46,733.00	78,356.53		7,925.00	36,636.12		58,000.00
Oklahoma.....		87,633.00	3,750.00	3,750.00			263,805.02	3,963.29	51,220.43	11,845.98		5,481.34	10,606.15		2,000.00
Oregon.....		63,549.00		85,056.80			637,235.90	10,511.63	13,141.43	53,137.71		6,789.19	15,287.48		52,000.00
Pennsylvania.....	25,000.00	310,275.30	2,048.66	188,584.04			1,354,639.35	27,440.72	29,714.39	85,037.69		16,043.38	25,938.51		1,530,000.00
Puerto Rico.....	115.42	3,383.86	35,331.22	41,591.67			483,930.66	3,392.06	17,448.16	22,059.30		11,240.08	15,084.88		40,000.00
Rhode Island.....		33,191.51	23,240.60	8,637.51	200.00		185,635.78	2,141.12	8,053.64	12,884.54		3,153.34	2,005.73		27,000.00
South Carolina.....		60,760.00	21,775.78	105,679.42			897,062.07	5,035.96	24,028.89	47,753.75		5,452.00	17,783.27		81,000.00
South Dakota.....		3,603.96		3,603.96			114,900.57	1,947.05	16,687.34	4,039.46		925.59	5,354.54		1,000.00
Tennessee.....		85,933.76		93,997.00			854,909.95	4,488.27	25,476.70	55,027.07		5,489.27	24,576.45		76,000.00
Texas.....		463,934.41	68,898.84	174,252.79	39,200.00		2,115,781.26	11,808.00	168,716.07	163,673.84		39,028.20	72,131.78		2,530,000.00
Utah.....		76,580.67		53,481.51			269,147.08	3,902.37	4,322.74	11,900.22		2,470.00	7,690.43		11,000.00
Vermont.....		0,856.95		53,481.51	30,500.44		173,321.37	4,841.87	8,549.60	12,470.65		1,734.90	5,273.89		11,000.00
Virginia.....		3,644.24	32,696.38	13,875.65	21,379.04		724,124.28	5,855.98	5,654.38	49,543.22		13,990.07	10,511.28		50,000.00
Washington.....		61,210.85	164,674.45	42,389.00			746,396.42	7,543.01	19,584.81	37,865.16		4,820.44	34,068.06		4,000.00
West Virginia.....		46,973.00		40,434.00			401,492.11	5,320.86	9,911.98	37,275.51		6,851.25	20,725.57		9,000.00
Wisconsin.....		5,630.00	139,349.52	60,588.10	1,768.62		971,426.04	9,733.79	14,933.99	65,295.49		3,529.00	10,850.88		1,000.00
Wyoming.....			632.00	32,958.64			201,826.44	2,894.66	17,197.98						
Total.....	47,527.05	4,446,231.83	1,389,152.33	3,395,464.72	225,335.17		37,192,531.06	477,960.18	1,792,364.36	2,285,830.39		494,481.01	1,318,501.61		32,100,000.00
UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES															
Chief of Finance.....													26,805.30		
Signal Corps.....	6,097,710.73								340,218.56		445,717.37	748,772.19			
Chemical Corps.....	220,985.70								7,835.16						
Ordnance.....	17,573,689.80								2,169,615.30		4,007,029.15	4,545,026.16			
Medical Department.....	628,139.30								19,124.11						
Quartermaster General.....	763,050.22								1,089,057.58	300,000.00	221,949.00	187,717.19			
Corps of Engineers.....	945,266.77				188,550.43				139,257.31		68,431.95	83,931.45			
Transportation Corps.....	980.55												5,848.88		
Adjutants General Office.....									31,425.76						
Chief of Staff.....															
Chief of Chaplains.....															
Office, Secretary of the Army.....								1,798.10					630,475.26		
Air Materiel Command.....	3,541,532.51								58,740.40						
Army Map Service.....														43,488.82	\$208,800.00
National Guard Bureau.....						\$11,000.00		8,178.62	821.12						
Total.....	29,771,355.38	0	0	0	188,550.43	11,000.00		204,470.01	3,849,143.50	330,000.00	4,787,118.48	6,283,218.10	76,143.00	208,800.00	11
Apportioned and unapportioned.....															
Grand total.....	29,818,882.43	4,446,231.83	1,389,152.33	3,395,464.72	410,885.60	11,000.00	37,192,531.06	682,430.19	5,641,549.66	2,615,830.39	4,787,118.48	6,777,099.11	1,394,644.61	208,800.00	32,32

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF THE OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1951

Table I—Army

Arms and less NG facilities and ranges	Expenses at Federal installations licensed to the Army NG and leasing of NG facilities	Pay of NOUS officers on General Staff Committee on NG policy	Pay of civilian employees	Miscellaneous operating expenses	Transportation of property, including packing, crating, and incidental services	Fuels and lubricants	Rehabilitation of equipment prior to issue	Maintenance and repair of equipment after issue	Travel—temporary duty	Public information program	Field training expense	Schools	Instructional team expenses	Armory drill expenses	Training aids	Death gratuity pay	Salaries, NOB, Army	Totals	States	
315	316	411	412	421	431	435	437	438	442	451	511	521	530	541	551	591	711			
6,639.28	\$1,775.00		\$642,573.31	\$4,259.25	\$12,023.28	\$42,599.41		\$4,631.98	\$16,567.70		\$706,691.32	\$11,025.53		\$11,823.33	\$407.60			\$1,691,542.25	Alabama	
1,214.81			99,486.68	3,911.39	11,888.13	3,771.93		7,998.26	32,598.95		170,450.68	11,690.47		10,022.50	1,086.90			279,562.26	Alaska	
1,873.49			306,077.97	4,149.39	7,305.15	20,233.39		4,540.82	12,080.17		992,888.22	48,448.59		110,865.80	1,865.01			692,239.88	Arizona	
7,221.52			552,256.05	6,231.29	65,501.83	58,785.51		5,405.75	13,023.49		1,065,041.63	130,955.80	9,921.40	397,850.00	10,299.63			1,944,807.23	Arkansas	
9,697.38			2,042,482.59	26,361.86	111,044.91	151,960.00		19,247.59	91,948.31		147,604.04	24,012.92		54,474.50	267.62			5,375,460.53	California	
7,790.60			311,301.23	2,041.00	5,264.37	8,493.14		1,888.51	12,621.18		716,398.49	2,008.54		31,700.00	829.50			627,599.03	Colorado	
0,910.23			378,410.43	6,225.45	15,633.77	29,537.21		2,214.67	4,946.81		111,302.87	8,907.04	18.62	44,100.00	1,305.66			1,287,727.49	Connecticut	
1,226.04			244,406.12	2,318.59	3,135.33	8,120.11		1,526.71	2,774.16		109,098.50	1,168.51	341.12	20,572.48	126.40			455,042.29	Delaware	
4,357.31			248,065.79	1,084.15	1,433.27	9,718.49		6,303.25	318.15		618,763.56	30,328.36		173,682.41	2,500.00			484,041.79	District of Columbia	
9,361.94			707,249.70	3,045.18	23,566.08	58,412.16		8,018.17	21,977.01		674,231.39	243,039.69	43.00	244,800.00	1,153.75			1,778,043.85	Florida	
51,812.47			864,730.85	33,448.64	26,170.07	54,653.90		8,890.43	67,981.09		478,882.56	73,785.23		178,100.00	9,938.98			2,423,965.15	Georgia	
26,828.26			728,393.93	3,330.66	13,131.86	27,187.19		104,072.71	22,762.40		191,901.42	35,783.04		51,892.00	1,443.19			1,847,470.88	Hawaii	
11,010.50			329,327.36	5,449.75	18,366.06	29,225.66		3,978.43	19,942.05		1,750,549.54	149,345.63	333.78	551,115.51	10,000.00			748,087.22	Idaho	
2,036.21	94,433.19		2,302,295.71	33,328.61	112,909.39	143,152.25		18,450.09	118,832.40		691,258.70	46,620.62		197,712.69	2,596.61			5,765,922.19	Illinois	
20,400.00			1,038,170.23	4,227.44	13,450.63	41,408.74		3,634.06	21,492.92		629,424.86	81,550.15		189,650.00	1,700.02			2,205,933.20	Indiana	
609.62	1,441.91		686,463.61	4,788.39	41,541.53	36,515.13		5,030.07	26,653.27		450,671.31	46,289.55		127,876.60	1,000.00			1,785,588.80	Iowa	
13,603.47			493,027.99	4,844.14	9,543.60	35,441.23		5,189.32	9,706.33		311,957.38	45,840.11	2,939.38	84,991.29	5,418.58			1,252,570.82	Kansas	
24,159.19			482,373.01	5,003.61	4,210.32	23,487.10		8,189.32	9,706.33		572,632.49	41,651.42		207,015.25	6,599.34			1,080,423.58	Kentucky	
34,892.13	1,428.35		693,240.80	6,371.57	43,639.76	39,250.71		5,551.43	23,351.88		332,125.04	29,645.41		84,852.76	1,221.47			1,878,657.33	Louisiana	
46,826.50			385,071.98	36,739.22	26,255.05	24,397.17		6,290.88	16,184.19		531,951.68	75,739.78	2,494.88	148,692.00	6,717.80			1,028,302.83	Maine	
69,451.60	10,014.54		509,747.21	9,103.01	6,136.49	29,237.61		2,781.62	61,270.49		1,186,227.63	139,202.31		360,874.46	2,256.68			1,450,788.53	Maryland	
52,323.66	2,883.82		1,318,430.91	12,649.81	108,477.71	91,437.87		10,091.27	28,113.27		960,666.58	117,367.23	274.15	270,036.00	3,664.00			3,560,572.83	Massachusetts	
62,342.31			1,145,994.86	10,508.54	25,717.30	61,734.64		10,042.55	38,588.29		758,906.98	29,768.65		33,094.69	9,869.00			3,348,397.35	Michigan	
38,719.80			633,769.33	11,708.22	13,245.40	45,598.15		3,414.43	21,195.50		537,840.85	9,477.79		31,764.10	4,500.00			2,088,059.66	Minnesota	
71,962.13	10,776.83		483,851.69	2,077.23	16,326.96	34,141.49		2,569.42	16,205.17		501,209.49	48,484.52		78,613.43	2,573.00			1,226,100.12	Mississippi	
30,184.20			818,577.73	12,917.01	49,126.31	44,331.56		13,430.63	31,023.44		140,436.32	28,196.55		60,036.60	845.00			1,799,397.87	Missouri	
18,374.15			279,012.94	3,748.60	3,743.94	12,119.60		2,510.00	9,702.41		362,756.80	39,104.08		95,150.00	1,011.28			605,372.16	Montana	
9,970.00			414,290.38	5,114.47	28,892.10	23,427.42		5,681.52	24,206.62		60,894.28	8,849.40		12,899.94	167.67			1,064,618.44	Nebraska	
43,663.10			153,668.87	2,128.12	2,536.68	5,449.21		1,385.32	7,594.32		167,878.12	12,901.12		65,100.00	2,048.33			294,416.75	Nevada	
87,862.58	6,876.51		326,595.82	3,797.99	0,125.55	17,780.61		5,397.52	7,570.03		683,688.57	62,158.50		242,553.49				715,340.48	New Hampshire	
52,393.27			1,502,740.16	25,851.60	147,544.56	85,803.24		32,470.50	27,824.37		149,035.78	28,089.68		45,859.91	1,872.62			3,115,863.14	New Jersey	
22,583.02	2,636.62		357,612.57	4,439.35	21,624.51	19,427.81		4,122.63	28,064.76		3,479,146.56	203,888.25	4,919.94	705,100.00	24,700.00			753,039.43	New Mexico	
22,625.00			2,776,445.34	39,767.03	283,384.52	152,763.20		25,144.65	87,574.23		691,656.07	39,047.66	217.92	245,543.50	2,346.99			8,529,922.26	New York	
15,188.75			746,536.46	4,097.10	16,768.57	49,296.10		4,407.24	28,959.07		15,689.64	15,074.43		6,500.00	941.00			1,926,326.63	North Carolina	
55,889.73			184,696.31	4,225.62	9,111.84	7,370.24		1,989.99	9,420.82		589,377.77	71,239.34		384,989.78	13,200.00			304,057.64	North Dakota	
3,700.00			1,579,378.84	17,296.82	46,733.00	78,356.53		7,925.00	36,636.12		272,325.32	4,756.16		19,751.61	891.17			3,127,575.01	Ohio	
88,056.80			263,808.02	3,903.29	51,230.43	11,845.98		4,481.34	10,606.15		800,158.82	29,454.66		258,519.00	1,980.42			9,948.09	Oklahoma	
88,584.04			637,236.90	10,511.63	13,141.43	53,137.71		6,789.19	15,287.48		529,865.46	64,727.29		147,100.00	2,032.38			1,628,434.21	Oregon	
41,591.67			1,354,659.35	27,440.72	29,714.39	85,037.60		16,043.38	25,938.51		1,535,849.45	55,040.80	2,495.21	230,957.80	18,650.00			3,907,715.27	Pennsylvania	
8,657.51	200.00		483,930.66	3,392.06	17,448.16	22,059.30		11,240.08	15,684.88		402,812.19	73,963.69		148,896.00	8,215.76			1,265,054.95	Puerto Rico	
105,679.42			185,635.78	2,141.12	8,653.64	12,884.54		3,153.34	2,005.73		272,325.32	4,756.16		19,751.61	891.17			576,888.09	Rhode Island	
3,603.96			897,062.07	5,035.96	24,028.89	47,753.75		5,452.00	17,783.27		800,158.82	29,454.66		258,519.00	1,980.42			2,275,444.04	South Carolina	
93,997.00			114,900.57	1,947.05	16,687.34	4,039.46		925.59	5,354.54		15,876.37	1,461.39		7,450.00	513.51			172,759.78	South Dakota	
174,282.79	39,200.00		854,909.95	4,488.27	25,476.70	55,027.07		5,489.27	24,576.45		765,619.39	26,435.23	5.00	179,259.00	2,564.40			2,123,781.40	Tennessee	
76,580.67			2,115,781.26	11,808.00	168,716.07	163,673.84		39,028.20	72,131.78		2,520,614.34	173,227.86	15,100.25	533,299.50	24,998.22			6,572,575.36	Texas	
53,481.51	30,500.44		299,147.08	3,902.37	4,322.74	11,300.22		2,470.00	7,690.43		120,709.75	13,346.30		54,335.00	1,213.92			628,968.58	Utah	
13,875.65	21,379.04		173,321.37	4,841.87	8,549.60	12,470.65		1,734.90	5,273.89		191,425.24	8,568.59		7,674.01	730.44			508,429.46	Vermont	
42,889.00			724,124.28	5,855.98	5,634.38	49,543.22		13,930.07	10,511.28		592,097.02	30,765.38	5.04	139,009.28	6,025.75			1,649,016.99	Virginia	
40,434.00			746,306.42	7,543.01	19,384.81	37,895.16		4,829.44	34,668.06		470,136.63	52,911.74	12,305.42	140,417.50	3,023.00			1,707,856.49	Washington	
60,588.10	1,788.62		401,492.11	5,330.86	9,911.98	37,275.51		4,782.04	12,046.33		323,569.28	12,517.70	8,719.64	72,680.75	2,741.29			978,454.51	West Virginia	
32,958.64			971,426.04	9,733.79	14,933.99	65,295.49		6,851.25	20,725.57		934,211.07	73,557.11		266,158.15	5,141.00			2,575,369.71	Wisconsin	
			201,826.44	2,894.66	17,197.98	12,150.18		3,829.00	10,850.88		80,784.62	7,158.61		24,599.95	523.00			395,105.96	Wyoming	
395,464.72	225,335.17		37,192,331.06	477,960.18	1,792,364.36	2,285,830.39		494,481.01	1,318,501.61		32,181,113.09	2,639,663.13	62,176.57	7,901,379.05	225,650.62	0	0	96,095,362.18	Total	
																				UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES
					340,218.56		\$488,717.37	748,772.19	26,805.30			23,307.31			6,100.00			56,212.61	Chief of Finance	
					7,855.16							423.03			19,470.00			7,693,311.88	Signal Corps	
					2,189,635.30		4,007,029.													

- Trowbridge, Lee M., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Area Inspection and Project Section, Installation Branch.
- Vaughn, Harley C., Col., USAF, Chief, Operations and Training Branch.
- Wedlan, Paul A., Maj., USAF, Deputy Comptroller, Comptroller Branch.
- Wellborn, Jeffery O., Maj., USAF, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Wilson, Winston P., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Administrative Office.
- Williams, Donald E., Capt., USAF, Chief, Management and Programs Analysis Section, Operations and Training Branch.
- Wolf, Ray D., Maj., ANGUS, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.
- Younger, Harold M., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Maintenance Section, Matériel Branch.

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 Section, Operations and Training Branch.
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 Tions and Training Branch.
 Wohlborn, Jeffrey O., Maj., USAF, Programs and Requirements Section, Oper-
 ations and Training Branch.
 Weidman, Paul A., Maj., USAF, Paper Controller, Computer Branch.
 Vanecko, Harry G., Col., USAF, Chief, Operations and Training Branch.
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 Townbridge, Lee M., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Area Inspection and Project Section.













