













ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF
NATIONAL GUARD
BUREAU

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1952

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DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 June 1952

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

The annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1952 is respectfully submitted.

This report summarizes the activities of the National Guard Bureau and the progress and activities of the National Guard throughout the States, Territories, and District of Columbia. The activities of the Army and Air National Guard are reported separately. Some of the statistical material heretofore included is omitted for security reasons.

The National Guard, in responding to the challenge of the growing threat to the safety of our homes, the peace of our land, and the existence of the democratic nations of the world, stands firm with all the military forces of our nation. In the rapid establishment and expansion of the National Guard following World War II, and particularly since the beginning of the Korean conflict, obstacles have been encountered and requirements have varied in many ways that were not anticipated.

The efforts of the officers and civilian personnel of the National Guard Bureau have contributed materially to the accomplishment of National Guard objectives.

I am proud of the records of the National Guard units which have served so well in combat in Korea, in support of our defenses in Europe, and in keeping a well-manned and trained home defense.

I appreciate the continued consideration given to National Guard problems by other Department of the Army and Air Force agencies. Our efforts continue to be directed toward maintaining a well-trained and well-equipped volunteer force.

RAYMOND H. FLEMING
Major General
Chief, National Guard Bureau

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INTRODUCTION

The National Guard as an integral, trained and equipped component of the Armed Forces of the United States continues to carry out its assigned mission both at home and overseas. That mission is 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.

When the Nation needed immediate trained manpower to supplement its military forces for the unexpected Korean emergency in the summer of 1950, it was fortunate that the National Guard was in a position to furnish it.

Thanks to the cooperation, planning and work of the States, the National Guard Bureau and the Regular Services, the National Guard, which was demobilized at the end of World War II, grew from a purely paper force in 1946 to a potent, equipped, trained, and well-officered 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, including 27 infantry and armored divisions, 84 fighter and bomber squadrons and numerous supporting units. It was a purely volunteer citizen-soldier force, of which most of the officers and a substantial part of the enlisted men were combat veterans. Morale of this force was at the highest possible level and continues so in spite of uncertainties generated by the piecemeal call to active military service.

During the Korean emergency over 150,000 officers and men in more than 2,000 Federally recognized Army and Air units have been called to active military service. They were committed to combat in Korea, relieving the manpower pressure against the Regular Services, manned the defense ramparts in the United States, Alaska, Europe, and defense installations around the globe.

In addition the National Guard supplied the Services with thousands of urgently needed trained technicians and approximately \$700,000,000 in equipment and facilities.

The combat record of the National Guard in Korea—both Army and Air—is a source of pride not only to every National Guardsman, but to every American.

In the current crisis—as in the past—the National Guard has again proved itself indispensable to our National security.

With added responsibilities and a continuing uncertain world situation, the place of the National Guard in the defense system of the Nation is of increased significance.

Many units and men called to active military service have returned and are returning home and to State control. The National Guard today is entering upon what may very well turn out to be the most vital and significant period in its long history of 300 years of service to State and Nation. As always, it stands ready to carry out its orders and its missions in the finest traditions of the National Guard and the military services.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

The National Guard Bureau is a Special Staff Section and, as stated in Special Regulations 10-230-1, "is a Bureau of the Department of the Army and an agency of the Department of the Air Force located at the seat of the Government."

The mission of the National Guard Bureau, as stated in the Special Regulation, is "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." The regulation further covers the legal status, general organization, and major functions of the National Guard Bureau, and the appointment of officers to the bureau.

The Chief, National Guard Bureau, is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, from National Guard officers recommended by the respective Governors of the States, for a term of four years. Upon accepting his office, the Chief of the Bureau shall be appointed a Major General in the National Guard of the United States and while so serving shall serve in the grade of Major General.

Major General Raymond H. Fleming, formerly Acting Chief, was appointed Chief of the National Guard Bureau on 14 August 1951.

Major General Earl T. Ricks, Deputy Chief, National Guard Bureau, continues to serve as Chief of the Air Division of the Bureau.

Major General William H. Abendroth was appointed Chief of the Army Division, National Guard Bureau, on 1 October 1951.

Public Law 458, Eighty-first Congress, 16 March 1950, provides that up to 40 percent of the officers serving in the Bureau, 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.

Qualified officers of the National Guard are appointed to fill vacancies in the Bureau as they occur. A total of 44 National Guard officers, including General Officers, were assigned 30 June 1952. For the list of all officers on duty with the National Guard Bureau, 30 June 1952, see appendix C.

LEGISLATION

Among legislative measures of concern to the National Guard, the following were enacted by the Eighty-second Congress during the fiscal year 1952:

Public Law 147, 15 September 1951. The law amended section 125 of the National Defense Act and provided that the distinctive mark or insignia shall not be required on the uniforms worn by members of the National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States.

Public Law 150, 19 September 1951. This act cited as the "Air Force Organization Act of 1951," provides for the organization of the Air Force and the Department of the Air Force.

Public Law 179, 18 October 1951, made appropriations for the National Security Council, the National Security Resources Board, and for military functions administered by the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1952.

Public Law 346, 19 May 1952, increased the pay and allowances for members of the uniformed services.

At the close of fiscal year 1952, several measures of concern to the National Guard had been passed upon by both houses and were awaiting the signature of the President. Those pending were—

1. An act amending the Universal Military Training Service Act (Public Law 461, 82d Congress). This act authorizes the retention in active Federal service, beyond the currently authorized 24-month period, of National Guard and Reserve unit designations and equipment, exclusive of the individual members thereof, for a total period of five years. The measure further provides for the organization of cadre units in the National Guard and Reserve comparable in structure to that, respectively of the units retained in active Federal

service, and for the integration of the retained units with the corresponding cadre units upon the former's release from active duty.

2. The Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1953, would authorize the free transmission of official mail by units and headquarters of the National Guard or Air National Guard, whether or not they are in the active service of the United States.
3. "The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952" (Public Law 476, 82d Congress) establishes a Ready Reserve and a Standby Reserve, with the Ready Reserve limited to an aggregate strength of 1.5 millions. The over-all effect of the act is not intended to disturb the traditional status of the National Guard or Air National Guard in the National Defense structure. The Ready Reserve can be activated during an emergency declared by the President but only in such numbers as specifically authorized by Congress. The Standby Reserve can be activated only in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress and, except in time of war when specifically authorized by Congress, units and members of the Standby Reserve cannot be activated unless the Secretary of Defense determines that qualified units or individuals of the Ready Reserve are not available.

The act does not by its terms change or alter the personnel, organizational, or logistical procedures currently employed in the administration, training, operation, and control of the National Guard or Air National Guard. Those portions of the National Defense Act pertaining to appropriation, apportionment, and disbursement of funds for the National Guard and new arms and equipment for the National Guard are not disturbed.

Further provisions of the act are—

Common Federal appointments and enlistments in the National Guard and Air National Guard and the Army and Air Reserves, provided that membership in the National Guard or Air National Guard is subject to the approval of the Governor of the State concerned. The maximum strength of the National Guard or Air National Guard is to be authorized by the Congress or in the absence of such authorization, as fixed by the President. The National Guard or Air National Guard will continue to be subject to "call" by the President as distinguished from an "order."

Provision for officers' initial uniform allowance or maintenance allowance, which provision for National Guard or Air National Guard personnel will be implemented by regulation.

Provides for annual leave when National Guard or Air National Guard officers are on duty in excess of 30 days.

To eliminate misunderstanding as to status of National Guard or Air National Guard officers, officers will in due time receive a new commission effective for an indefinite period which is to be acknowledged in writing if acceptable.

Congress stated that in accordance with traditional military policy as expressed in the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, it is essential that the strength and organization of the National Guard, and the Air National Guard as an integral part of the first line defenses of the Nation, be at all times maintained and assured. Whenever Congress shall determine that units and organizations are needed for the national security in excess of those of the Regular components of the ground forces and the air forces, the National Guard, and the Air National Guard, or such part thereof, as may be necessary, together with such units of the other reserve components as are necessary for a balanced force, shall be ordered into the active military service of the United States and continued therein as such necessity exists. The status, functions, and duties of the National Guard Bureau are not to be changed and it will continue as the channel of communication between the Departments of the Army and Air Force and the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia on all matters pertaining to the National Guard or Air National Guard. It is considered that the State control over the National Guard and Air National Guard will not be impaired by this act.

INFORMATION PROGRAM

The Information Office, during fiscal year 1952, continued its program planned to broaden and deepen public understanding of the National Guard and enhance its prestige.

The Public Information function was severely curtailed, however, by the Congressional limitation on expenditures. Among other cut-backs, the publication of the PIO Newsletter was discontinued. The office continued, nevertheless, to release information to the public, by means of news releases, on all developments of national interest.

A number of recruiting functions were stopped by this prohibition of expenditures for recruitment advertising. The quarter-hour radio program, which had been broadcast in public interest time by more than 1,800 stations, was discontinued.

The Mutual Broadcasting System and Guy Lombardo, however, continued their weekly half-hour program for the Air National Guard, "Lombardoland, U.S.A." These were produced and broadcast at no expense to the Bureau.

Recruiting aids, meanwhile, were supplied only from the supply already on hand and from limited production of aids considered economical to complete.

The office, therefore, concentrated all its efforts on aid to the field which did not involve expenditure of money, or aid which could not be considered recruitment advertising in the meaning of the limitation. To emphasize unit-level recruiting, and to assist and supplement local efforts, the first conference of local Public Information Officers was held at Chicago in October. Kits containing recruiting aids, posters, car cards, pattern news releases, radio announcements, interviews, speeches, fact sheets, editorial fillers, mat advertisements, and other aids which could be used locally without cost to the bureau, were presented.

The campaign to win support and assistance by business and industry was stepped up. All possible persuasions to business and industry to adopt fair military leave policies were used. The response was great, but because of fund limitations the Bureau was unable to furnish materials asked for by more than 3,000 firms.

Authorization was later granted for the production of eleven items not considered recruitment advertising. Plans were begun to produce a training film on recruiting techniques to help local recruiting efforts. A monthly newsletter, designed to inform local units about tried and proven recruiting methods, was established. Recruiting aids for the use of individual Guardsmen, both Army and Air, were produced. The office continued to use all available funds for recruiting material useful to the field, but no funds were used for the purchase of time or space in any medium.

The office continued to serve as the contact for representatives of various news media and the public. As the office with responsibility for the legislative liaison function of the Bureau, it served as the contact for Congressional inquiries, both verbal and written.

Many speeches delivered by Bureau personnel were written by the Public Information staff. The Historical Officer provided liaison with the agencies of the Department of Defense in compiling historical lineages, battle honors, streamers, awards, decorations, etc., for more than 5,100 Army units. The Annual Report and the Report to the Secretary of the Army were prepared in the Information Office for the fiscal year.

THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL

The strength of the Army National Guard units on 30 June 1952, totaled approximately 268,000, of which 53,000 had been ordered into

the active military service of the United States. Federal recognition was extended to 6,601 officers and 1,478 warrant officers, who had been appointed in the Army National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia since 1 July 1951.

Medical Service

There was a decrease in the number of medical officers in the National Guard at the end of fiscal year 1952. A summary of strengths of medical service officers follows:

	1 July 1951	30 June 1952
Total.....	1,411	1,202
Medical officers.....	536	405
Dental officers.....	171	146
Medical Service Corps.....	701	649
Veterinary Corps.....	3	2

Physical Examinations

Physical examinations were administered to all National Guardsmen ordered to active duty. Of the 23,903 physical examinations given, 6,113 were for original appointments. Of that number 151 or 2.5 percent were physically disqualified. There were 3,075 promotions of officers, ten of which were physically disqualified and were discharged from the National Guard. A total of 11,960 annual physicals for officers were reviewed, of which 293 were found physically disqualified and discharged from the National Guard. During the fiscal year there were 99,652 physical examinations for enlistment processed through the National Guard Bureau; 2,086 or 2.8 percent were found disqualified.

Deaths

There were 21 deaths among Army National Guard personnel as a result of injuries or disease incurred while on duty. A summary of deaths and their causes is shown below:

Type training	Total deaths	Officers		Enlisted men	
		Injury	Disease	Injury	Disease
Field.....	13	0	0	9	4
Armory drill.....	3	0	0	3	0
Other.....	8	1	0	4	0

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. These records of service serve as a basis for establishing an officer's relative rank while on active duty and in determining his eligibility for consider-

ation by promotion boards. The National Guard Bureau furnished the Adjutant General of the Army with 1,651 statements of service during the current fiscal year. This total represents principally the personnel of the 37th and 44th Infantry Divisions who entered the active military service in January and February 1952.

National Guard Register

Data for the National Guard Register was compiled in the National Guard Bureau and has been submitted to the publisher. The register contains an alphabetical listing of all officers and warrant officers, active and inactive, in the National Guard of the United States. The volume, listing 35,000 names, contains essentials of biographical data on each individual and a complete statement of service, active duty, and date of acceptance of latest NGUS appointment.

Retirement Benefits

There was no change in retirements for Guardsmen, as provided in Public Law 810, Eightieth Congress. Eligibility for benefits for Guardsmen with 20 years' service, who reach age 60, is determined by the Adjutant General of the Army. The National Guard Bureau assists the Adjutant General by providing necessary information on the status and service of Guardsmen.

Personnel Actions

The total volume of personnel actions required of the National Guard Bureau declined during fiscal year 1952. However, the administration of new criteria governing promotions has off-set this decline and has effected a net gain in the administrative actions for which the Bureau is responsible. A comparison of the volume of personnel actions in fiscal year 1952, as compared with that recorded for the fiscal year 1951, is shown below:

	<i>Fiscal year 1951</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1952</i>
<i>Officers and warrant officers</i>		
Federal recognitions.....	15, 830	8, 079
Rejections for physical disability.....	315	304
Transfers and reassignments.....	12, 883	9, 580
Transfers to inactive National Guard.....	1, 369	1, 496
Separations.....	5, 785	3, 798
<i>Enlisted men</i>		
Enlistment records received.....	158, 371	97, 258
Cases completed.....	186, 473	97, 073
Enlistments approved.....	180, 746	94, 267
Enlistments rejected.....	5, 730	2, 806
Backlog in enlisted records.....	2, 762	2, 947

Civilian Employees

A total of 11,088 civilian employees supported the Army National Guard in fiscal year 1952, at a cost of approximately \$41,300,000. Civilian employees, with few exceptions, are commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted members of the National Guard, and are engaged in administration, supply, and maintenance activities.

Because of the entry of National Guard units into the active military service, there has been considerable fluctuation in the number of positions authorized throughout the National Guard during the past two fiscal years. In the fiscal year 1952, the civilian positions reached a peak total in July 1951, but declined sharply in January and February 1952, after two infantry divisions entered the active military service. At the end of fiscal year 1952, the requirements were beginning to show an increase due to the release of antiaircraft artillery and other units from the active military service.

ORGANIZATION

The strength of the Army National Guard units on 30 June 1952, totaled approximately 268,000, of which 53,000 men were in active military service of the United States, and approximately 215,000 in State status. A total of 120,000 officers and men of the National Guard have been ordered into active military service with units, during the Korean emergency.

The Army National Guard has grown unit-wise from 5,046 to 5,152 Federally recognized units; 1,601 are in the active military service.

Two Infantry Divisions, the 37th from Ohio and the 44th from Illinois, were ordered into the active military service in January and February 1952. These two divisions, together with the 31st from Mississippi and Alabama, and the 47th from Minnesota and North Dakota, were stationed in the United States. Four other National Guard Infantry Divisions were on duty outside the United States—the 28th (Pennsylvania) and the 43d (Connecticut) were in Europe; the 40th (California) and the 45th (Oklahoma) which has been on duty in Japan since early 1951, were committed to combat in Korea. In addition, many other combat and service support units of the National Guard were serving in the European Command, Iceland, the Far East Command, and with the United States Army in Alaska.

The highlight of the past fiscal year, so far as organization was concerned, was the decision of the Department of the Army to release National Guard antiaircraft artillery units, as units, from the active military service and return them to their former status in their respective states. Since this was to be a phased program over a long period of time, only one brigade, headquarters and headquarters

battery, one group, headquarters and headquarters battery, and fourteen gun battalions were returned during fiscal year 1952, all in the fourth quarter.

TRAINING

The Army National Guard, keenly aware of its mission in the program for national security, pursued training programs in a vigorous and effective manner. Particular stress was placed on individual and small unit training. The intense interest on the part of all Guardsmen was shown by the continued increase in their participation in all available training activities.

Armory Training

The goal of converting National Guard armories from mere meeting places to fully equipped training centers is becoming a reality and the time and space restrictions imposed by armory training are rapidly being overcome.

Units conducted 48 armory drills during fiscal year 1952, in accordance with the National Guard Training Program published by the Office, Chief of Army Field Forces. Attendance at the training assemblies has increased each year reaching an average of 91.48 percent for officers and 82.20 percent for enlisted men for fiscal year 1952, with an aggregate of 83.18 percent as compared with 82.43 percent for 1951.

Armory inspections conducted each year by officers of the Regular Army, cover unit administration, supply, maintenance, and training. The results of inspections of the past three years are tabulated below:

ARMORY INSPECTIONS

Rating	1950		1951		1952	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Satisfactory or better-----	4,655	97.9	3,620	96.0	3,496	95.50
Unsatisfactory-----	96	2.0	150	3.0	157	4.49

Field Training

Field training, in accordance with the National Guard Training Programs, provides an opportunity for the assembly of major units, and individual and unit training under field conditions.

Approximately 211,893—93 percent of the Army National Guard personnel attended the 15-day field training periods, conducted by all units during the summer of 1951. This attendance constituted a new high for the National Guard. The 4-day schools for food service personnel, conducted prior to each encampment, contributed immensely to the success of food preparation during the training period.

As in previous years, field training inspections were conducted by officers of the Regular Army. Reports of inspections show deficiencies or strong points observed and are used to initiate corrections and improvements. A table of 1951 training inspection results is given below, with the results of calendar year 1950 for comparison.

FIELD TRAINING INSPECTIONS

Rating	FY 1950		FY 1951	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Superior-----	70	1.6	280	7.9
Excellent-----	2,518	59.0	1,697	48.0
Satisfactory-----	1,637	38.3	1,532	43.3
Unsatisfactory-----	48	1.1	28	.8

Additional Training

Three week ends of inactive duty training (outdoor) were authorized all units of the Army National Guard during the fiscal year 1952. This training stressed qualification firing and individual and small unit tactical training and was conducted on an armory drill status. As in previous years, Federal funds were authorized for pay, ammunition and motor fuels and, for the first time, subsistence in kind was provided the men during the training periods.

Training Aids

Marked advances in training aids are overcoming some of the time and space restrictions of armory training. A two-to-one scale, cut-away model Browning rifle was added to the model weapons group in 1951. The training of radio operators was aided by the distribution of power converters, which enabled Guardsmen to operate Signal Corps radios from normal armory current.

A contact printer was procured which is simple and inexpensive to operate. Transparencies can be prepared from maps, photographs, drawing, etc., in a minimum of time and provides maximum utilization of the overhead projector, an excelling training aid. ✓

A tank turret trainer, light in weight and easily transported was developed for National Guard use. The device affords complete familiarization training in tank communications, gunnery, and turret operation. The equipment can be procured at approximately one-tenth the cost of previous tank trainers.

Schools

A comprehensive school program is essential in order to provide National Guard units with well-trained leaders and specialists. Funds provided in the fiscal year 1952 budget, however, did not permit the

National Guard to fulfill its yearly school training requirements. Trained leaders and specialists were required to accompany their units to Korea, and there was an over-all decrease in the number of school trained personnel. A total of 15,565 officers and enlisted men volunteered to attend schools during fiscal year 1952 as shown below.

	Schools	Total	Officers	Enlisted men
Total	-----	15, 565	10, 584	4, 981
Army service	-----	4, 278	2, 072	2, 206
Army areas and overseas commands	-----	2, 283	200	2, 083
State, 2-day	-----	9, 004	8, 312	692

Approximately 200 resident courses of instruction, ranging from six weeks to ten months in length, were made available to Guardsmen at Army Service Schools, including schools of the combat arms, technical and administrative services, Command and General Staff College and the Army War College.

During the 90-day pre-induction alert period of the 37th and 44th Infantry Divisions, 6,027 Guardsmen attended service schools. Their attendance was supported from Active Army funds.

State Officer Candidate schools, established during the fiscal year 1951, were operated in California, Massachusetts, and South Carolina, and a new school was opened in New York. These schools, supported by State funds, with the assistance of National Guard appropriations, provide another source of second lieutenants for the National Guard and are of increasing importance. The four schools have a capacity for 975 students; 153 Guardsmen completed the courses in 1951 and 739 were enrolled for the 1951-1952 academic year.

An increasing number of Guardsmen sought to improve their military education through the Army Extension Course Program. The monthly enrollment in extension courses averaged 36,079 Guardsmen; 9,896 officers, and 26,248 enlisted men.

During fiscal year 1953, priority will be given to individual participation in the Army Service School Program. Plans have been made to provide school training for the members of the increasing number of National Guard units that will revert to State control during the coming fiscal year.

Instructors

The shortage of qualified officer instructors continues. During the fiscal year many company grade officers were relieved, prior to the completion of their stabilized tours, in order to meet overseas requirements. These losses were compensated to some extent by the assignment of returnees from Korea. The shortage of qualified colonels and lieutenant colonels has resulted in many key positions remaining vacant for long periods, despite efforts to fill such vacancies as rapidly as possible.

In order to increase the training effectiveness of instructors assigned to duty with the National Guard, officers, who have not attended a course at their branch school during the two years previous to their nomination to a State, are sent to an appropriate refresher course prior to reporting to their units, or within six months thereafter. This policy applies to all officers except Senior Army Instructors who continue to receive a period of indoctrination at Headquarters, Army Field Forces, the National Guard Bureau, and Headquarters, Selective Service System. Reactions from the field indicate that the program has been helpful to all concerned.

As of 30 June 1952, there were 753 officer instructors of the Active Army on duty with the National Guard—320 Regular Army instructors and 433 non-Regular advisor-instructors. This number represents approximately 80 percent of the current requirement. The net loss of 38 officer instructors for the fiscal year 1952 is shown below.

<i>Instructors</i>		<i>30 June 1951</i>	<i>30 June 1952</i>
Total	-----	791	753
Regular Army	-----	349	320
Non-Regular advisor-instructors	-----	442	433

Trophies and Awards

The Trophies and Awards program, reactivated in 1949, provides for unit and individual participation in competitive rifle matches conducted under the sponsorship of affiliated agencies. This valuable and inexpensive training incentive has been gaining in interest and enthusiasm each year and acts as an aid in stimulating interest in marksmanship activities of the Guardsmen to the end that technical proficiency with the individual weapon may be achieved.

BUDGET AND FISCAL

Appropriated funds provided \$218,193,073 for support of the Army National Guard during the fiscal year 1952. The actual strength below budgetary expectations, resulted in nonexpenditure of approximately \$37,778,000 of the 1951 and 1952 appropriations. This excess was carried over as an offset against the budgetary requirements for the fiscal year 1953, as authorized by the dual-year feature of the "Army National Guard" appropriation. A total of \$24,000,000 was provided in the fiscal year 1952 appropriation "Military Construction, Army Civilian Components" for the construction of armories and other facilities, and was to remain available until expended. (For funds obligated during the year see appendix D.)

A State funding program for each of the several states and territories was established for the first time in fiscal year 1952. This program

set forth, for planning purposes, the amount each State might expect to be allotted under each fiscal project during the year. For better financial management and reporting purposes, the Army system of Station Operating Accounts was established for the States. The States were given complete flexibility in interchanging funds within a given fiscal project, subject only to certain prescribed allowances in some areas of activity, and were required to report monthly how the funds were distributed and utilized among the Station Operating Accounts. This system resulted in better financial control at State level, a decrease in the flow of documents and correspondence, and better detailed experience data on fund utilization, without loss of necessary fiscal control at National Guard Bureau level.

LOGISTICS

Supplies and Equipment

The procurement of equipment and its distribution to the various units of the National Guard establishment, as well as accounting for the property after its receipt, have been the chief concerns of the National Guard in keeping its units supplied. Outstanding changes in the supply of equipment during the fiscal year 1952 were: the replacement of 1,000 M-4 A-3 tanks with 76-mm. guns and horizontal volute suspension systems by 1,000 M-4 A-3 75-mm. guns and vertical volute suspension system; and the replacement of all World War II type $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton vehicles by similar modern vehicles.

The plan for modernizing the system of accounting for property in the hands of the National Guard was initiated during the year and partially implemented. The over-all plan provides for the use of fully automatic accounting machines in the eight larger states and the use of semi-automatic accounting machines in the remainder of the states. Two states have been equipped with the fully automatic machines. During the next year it is planned to introduce this type of machine into several additional states and the semi-automatic accounting machine system in six states as pilot installations, one in each Army area. The remainder of the states will receive accounting machines as rapidly as they can be converted after the pilot installations have been thoroughly studied.

Procurement

During the fiscal year 1952, National Guard funding was reduced to cover only subsistence, individual clothing and equipment, training ammunition, maintenance and operating supplies, and packing-handling-transportation costs. During the next fiscal year, the Active Army, will provide logistical support to the National Guard by funding for T/O&E and T/A items of equipment.

Equipment and supplies purchased during fiscal year 1952 for the Army National Guard totaled \$39,399,292. Funds were obligated as follows:

<i>Technical service</i>	<i>Funds</i>	<i>Principal items</i>
Chemical.....	\$125,000	Training ammunition.
Medical.....	170,138	Physical examination sets.
Engineer.....	262,888	T/A items and equipment for State maintenance shops.
Ordnance.....	24,561,407	Training ammunition, T/A equipment for State maintenance shops.
Quartermaster---	14,036,074	Individual and organizational clothing and equipment and T/A items.
Signal.....	243,785	Kits for liaison aircraft, T/A items and equipment for State maintenance shops.

Equipment Withdrawn

A large amount of equipment was withdrawn from the Army National Guard for use by the Technical Services of the Army. The total value of the equipment withdrawn which had been procured with National Guard funds was \$11,545,795. The cost of equipment withdrawn which had been transferred to the National Guard with and without reimbursement was \$171,173,432.

Redistributions

Continued attention was given to the problem of redistribution of Technical Service equipment. The States and territories submitted reports of excesses on hand at the beginning of calendar year 1952, and the distribution of these excesses has been a major project by the National Guard Bureau. During the fiscal year 2,178 shipping orders were issued for equipment transferred between the States.

Cost Consciousness

The vigorous program of supply economy has been actively supported by the National Guard Bureau with a view to reduction of storage requirements and turn-in of excesses. In July 1951, a directive was published enjoining the States to take continuous action in the disposal of excess property in order to effect redistribution to States where requirements existed or to return it to the appropriate Technical Service Depot.

In February 1952, the program was intensified and the States were requested to survey all property on hand against foreseeable training requirements, regardless of T/O&E authorizations. After screening the equipment reported as excess against over-all National Guard requirements, it was reported to the Technical Services by the National Guard Bureau for disposition. As a result of this program,

large quantities of much needed equipment have been returned to Active Army stocks without impairing the standards of the National Guard training. Excess items reported to the National Guard Bureau are further screened against Air National Guard requirements before their release to the appropriate Technical Service. This procedure eliminates transportation costs and obviates procurement action on the one hand and turn-in of the same equipment on the other hand, within the National Guard operation.

Other economy factors have been implemented from a logistical standpoint and have resulted, or will result, in substantial savings. A policy of pooling certain nonexpendable common usage items at field training sites for re-use by units using the sites during subsequent training periods has resulted in conservation of equipment as well as a monetary saving. To reduce the cost in the operation of field training sites a consolidated requisition was made to cover the entire house-keeping supplies for all the States that would use any one site, thus eliminating requisitions and costs of transportation by individual States. The use of Government issued pocket and wrist watches by the National Guard has been eliminated. The cost of repair and storage was far in excess of the requirements for these watches during field training periods.

Equipment Maintenance

The effectiveness of the National Guard maintenance program reached a higher level during the fiscal year 1952 than in any previous year. The backlog of equipment awaiting repair was reduced to a minimum. Equipment was inspected on a cyclic basis and routed through repair installations to insure adequate maintenance of all items. The program initiated in December 1950 to modify certain equipment has been completed.

Annual maintenance conferences were conducted at each Army headquarters in the United States in January and February 1952. Current National Guard Bureau maintenance policies and programs were discussed with the State maintenance officers, Army and Technical Service personnel. The improvement of equipment maintenance and the maintenance problems of the various States were examined.

Concentration Storage Sites

The program to store, at equipment concentration sites, items not required for the conduct of armory drill has continued during fiscal year 1952. The number of concentration storage sites increased from 32 in fiscal year 1951 to 45 in fiscal year 1952 and employed 212 personnel. This program has resulted in a threefold saving: in re-

ducing transportation costs required to transport the material to and from field training sites; in holding use of material to a minimum, thereby reducing field maintenance necessary to keep it in a ready condition; and in reducing the dollars required for parts and supplies in direct proportion to the amount of reduction of use because of storage between field training periods.

Organizational Maintenance

National Guard maintenance procedures, governing maintenance both at unit level and in the higher echelons, have been rewritten and published as National Guard Regulation 76. The National Guard Bureau, in coordination with the Department of the Army, initiated change 7 to Department of the Army Special Regulation 30-400-1, requiring that an annual standard technical inspection be made of all National Guard equipment in the hands of troops and at storage sites, by the representatives of each Army area and overseas command. Representatives of the National Guard Bureau visited the maintenance installations of seventeen States during the fiscal year 1952.

Service Centers

At the conclusion of the fiscal year 1952, there were 250 service centers established and in operation, employing 367 mechanics—all Guardsmen in a full time civilian status. These service centers, established under the provisions of National Guard Bureau Circular 10, 6 November 1951, have proven of great assistance in the execution of organizational maintenance by unit personnel; have resulted in a marked increase in the efficiency of organizational maintenance; and are continuing to reduce field maintenance requirements to a minimum.

Field Maintenance

Adjustments in the organization and operation of the State maintenance facilities were made where necessary because of the loss of units and equipment to Federal service. In those cases where parent units of maintenance shops were ordered to active military duty, the replacement of personnel and equipment was completed and the shops began operating at a full work load. In those States where most units except the parent unit of the State maintenance shop were mobilized, the continued employment of personnel in a program of field maintenance support of a number of Army agencies was continued with excellent results. There were 56 State maintenance shops operated during fiscal year 1952, employing 2,000 National Guard members as full time civilian maintenance employees.

NRFI Program

The program of rehabilitation of vehicles, received by the National Guard in a not-ready-for-issue condition, has been brought to a conclusion.

Operating Supplies

Operating and maintenance supplies consumed during the fiscal year 1952 cost approximately \$5,170,600. Funds were obligated as follows:

Ordnance.....	\$3, 973, 900
Quartermaster.....	276, 700
Signal.....	482, 400
Engineer.....	160, 600
Chemical.....	5, 000
Ordnance, Army Aviation.....	272, 000

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 the National Guard. It permits the Technical Services to contract for parts and supplies throughout the year and expedites distribution of requisitioned matériel.

During this fiscal year Technical Service credits for the States were reduced because of the receipt of new vehicles and the entry of two infantry divisions into the active military service.

Army Aviation

A critical shortage of multi-place fixed wing aircraft exists in many States. Present procurement schedules, coupled with requirements of the Active Army in the United States and in overseas commands, indicate that it is unlikely that National Guard units will receive any of this type of aircraft prior to the latter part of fiscal year 1953.

In March 1952 a program was instituted to completely overhaul the L-17 aircraft on hand in the States, thereby considerably extending the useful life of these aircraft. This program is expected to be completed by September 1952.

Approximately 275 aircraft of the L-19 type have been received by Army National Guard units since 1 July 1951.

Beginning in April 1952, L-16 aircraft remaining on hand in the States were declared excess as sufficient L-19's became available as replacements. It is anticipated that by December 1952 all requirements for two-place fixed wing aircraft will be filled by L-19 aircraft.

Action was initiated by the National Guard Bureau to secure helicopters to fill existing T/O & E shortages. Because of the urgent requirements of all the Armed Services, it is impossible to forecast when this type equipment will be available for issue to National Guard units.

At the end of fiscal year 1952, there were 283 Guardsmen employed as maintenance supervisors, mechanics, and storekeepers, who were actively engaged in the maintenance of Army National Guard aircraft.

Transportation

Approximately 133,000 National Guardsmen were moved to and from field training sites by commercial transportation. The details and schedule for these movements reflect coordination between the Chief of Transportation, carriers, and the States, by the National Guard Bureau.

A large increase in freight traffic for the National Guard was occasioned by the turn-in of World War II vehicles to the Army and their replacement by new vehicles. This, too, involved close coordination by the National Guard Bureau concerning the details of routing, movement, and arrival of vehicles.

FACILITIES AND CONSTRUCTION BRANCH

Facilities

The facilities required by the National Guard include armories, training camps, rifle ranges, and logistical facilities such as warehouses, equipment storage buildings, maintenance shops, and service centers. Because of the very large postwar increase in the National Guard, a large proportion of existing facilities are inadequate for present needs. Although improvements have been made steadily from State funds, much still remains to be done.

Armory Construction

Under the authority of Public Law 783, 81st Congress, the Federal Government is now participating, for the first time, in the construction of armories for the National Guard. Under this Act, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to construct armories for all civilian components and to contribute funds to States for the construction of National Guard armories. During this fiscal year, 16 million dollars was appropriated for the support of National Guard armory projects. These funds do not expire but remain available until expended for the purpose for which appropriated. Actually, these funds were made available to the National Guard Bureau so late in the fiscal year that no

progress in actual construction could be shown. Plans were completed, however, to apportion this money equitably among the States and to support 141 separate armory projects. Actual work on these projects will proceed during fiscal year 1953.

With the cooperation of all States, a complete long-range armory construction program has been prepared as the basis for National Guard planning for future years. This program shows that approximately 1,500 armories must be constructed and an additional 350 expanded or improved before the present strength of the National Guard could be properly housed. It is confidently expected that we will continue to receive substantial annual appropriations for the continuation of this program.

Nonarmory Construction Program

The amount of 8 million dollars was appropriated for the support of nonarmory construction. This amount will not expire with the fiscal year, but will remain available until expended for the purposes for which appropriated. These funds were not made available to the Bureau during the fiscal year because of the fact that they were mistakenly included under the appropriation heading "Military Construction, Army Civilian Components." Expenditure of these funds, therefore, could only have been accomplished under the terms of the armory program. This would have proven unsatisfactory since the basic concept of the nonarmory program is that the Federal Government shall provide 100 percent of the construction costs of the facilities required by a State in order to meet the expanded strength of the post-war National Guard. Legislation was, therefore, prepared and submitted to the Congress for the purpose of removing the restrictions on this nonarmory fund. When this fund becomes available, it will be apportioned among the States to support the construction of warehouses, maintenance shops, service centers, training camps, and rifle ranges.

Repairs and Utilities

Federal funds were made available in the customary manner to support the States in the maintenance and operation of logistical and training facilities. One hundred and fourteen service contracts are in effect governing Federal contributions for the support of larger installations. These contracts called for the expenditure of approximately \$1,600,000 during this fiscal year. An additional \$2,000,000 was expended in direct support of those States where service contracts are not used because of conflict with State laws. The amount of \$2,100,000 was expended as a result of direct allotment to States for major repairs, alterations, and improvements of State-owned logistical

and training facilities. The opening, operating, and closing of field training installations were accomplished at a cost of \$780,000. This program supported work at 25 Federal installations and 18 State installations.

Field Training Installations

National Guard field training during the summer of 1951 was conducted at the following installations:

Army-Controlled Installations

Camp Edwards, Mass.	Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
Fort Knox, Ky.	Camp Carson, Colo.
Camp Pickett, Va.	Camp McCoy, Wis.
Fort Miles, Del.	Camp Haven, Wis.
Fort McClellan, Ala.	Fort Lewis, Wash.
North Fort Hood, Tex.	Camp Irwin, Calif.
Hunter-Liggett, Calif.	Camp Yakima, Wash.
North Camp, Polk, La.	Schofield Barracks, T. H.
Camp Stewart, Ga.	Fort Bliss, Tex.
Salinas, P. R.	Fort Meade, Md.
Fort Sill, Okla.	Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
Camp Drumm, N. Y.	Fort Belvoir, Va.
A. P. Hill Mil Res, Va.	

State-Controlled Installations

Camp Tortuguero, P. R.	Camp Ripley, Minn.
Camp Grafton, N. D.	Indiantown Gap Mil Res, Pa.
Camp Rapid, S. D.	Camp Clatsop, Oreg.
Camp Perry, Ohio.	Camp Williams, Utah
Bethany Beach, Del.	Camp Guernsey, Wyo.
Fort Harrison, Mont.	Camp Grayling, Mich.
Tacoma Armory, Wash.	Camp Lodge, Conn.
Camp Murray, Wash.	Upper Red Lake, Minn.
Portland Armory, Oreg.	Big Bay, Mich.

Further training installations are opened, operated, and closed with assistance from Federal funds as described above under Repairs and Utilities.

Facilities Licensed or Leased

The National Guard Bureau has continued its program of assisting all States wherever possible to obtain the use of appropriate Federally-owned facilities through licenses and to lease privately-owned facili-

ties of certain types. The following facilities were utilized under this program:

- 135 Department of the Army installations, licensed.
- 45 offices, leased.
- 120 target range sites, leased.
- 56 liaison plane hangars, leased.
- 2 warehouses, leased.

There were no new eviction cases during the current fiscal year, and it is expected that the amount of Federally-owned space licensed to the Guard will continue to decrease as additional facilities are constructed both in State programs and in Federally supported programs.

General

One of the most important actions taken this year was the creation of the Army Facilities and Construction Bulletins. These bulletins contain complete guidance for all States on all matters in the facilities and construction field. Specific instruction is given on governing policies and procedures to be followed in armory construction, non-armory construction, repairs and utilities program, and all other phases of the bureau's activity in this field. These bulletins will be revised from time to time as new requirements are encountered or as policies come into being.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Approximately 80 percent of the Air National Guard was in active Federal service during fiscal year 1952. A total of 55 units reported to the United States Air Force for active duty. Air National Guard duty assignments ranged from combat missions in Korea and defensive missions in Europe to training missions in the United States.

The units under State control pursued their training missions with characteristic energy and vigor. The squadrons were equipped with conventional type tactical aircraft; the remaining F-84 jet-type craft were withdrawn to meet United States Air Force priorities early in the year.

All units in Federal service will complete their tours of active duty and return to State control by December 1953. Plans for the return of the units are well advanced. An important feature of these plans is the establishment of advance cadre units to requisition equipment and supplies, recruit personnel, and prepare installations.

PERSONNEL

More than 800 officers and 7,000 airmen reported for duty during fiscal year 1952. By the end of the year Air Guardsmen, who had

reported for active duty with the first units ordered out in 1950, were being released from Federal to State control. The over-all strength of units under State control remains good; recruiting results in general have been very satisfactory.

Airmen

The airmen strength of the Air National Guard at the beginning of the year was 17,941. During the year more than 7,000 airmen were ordered into active military service. Approximately 4,000 airmen were discharged or released from active duty, prior to return of their units, and 875 are again active in the Air National Guard program. Airmen strength at the end of the year totaled more than 10,000.

Under changes effective this year the term "noncommissioned officers" includes master sergeants, technical sergeants, and staff sergeants only. The titles of all other grades have been changed as follows:

<i>New title</i>	<i>Old title</i>
Airman first class.....	sergeant.
Airman second class.....	corporal.
Airman third class.....	private first class.
Basic airman.....	private.

Regulations have been revised to permit Air National Guard enlisted volunteers to be ordered to active duty with United States Air Force for a period of 24 months. This change enables airmen who are eligible for induction into the Armed Forces of the United States to take advantage of their Air National Guard training and serve in the Air Force. Upon completion of the active service, airmen will be returned to the Air National Guard to serve the remainder of their Air National Guard enlistment.

Officer Classification

The Air National Guard has adopted the new Air Force system of officer classification—a system that highlights managerial, technical, and staff responsibilities. The need for progressive personnel classification is well recognized as a basis for sound manning, utilization, and career development. The technological advancement of the Air Force and the National Guard demands the best in personnel management. Existing and potential abilities must be subject to the best possible methods of procurement, development, and utilization. The new system of identifying skills and skill levels will aid Air Force and Air National Guard planning.

Officer Register

The first register of Air National Guard officers was published on 1 January 1952 and hereafter will be published annually on the first day of January. The register contains that service information essential for personnel and finance officers.

Pilots

The procurement of pilots continues to be one of the most serious problems facing the Air National Guard. In addition to the normal attrition rate, many Air National Guard pilots in Federal service are electing to remain on active duty.

The first results of the Air National Guard pilot replacement programs are beginning to appear; 64 Air National Guard pilot trainees were graduated from United States Air Force flying schools during the year, and 94 others were attending schools at the end of the year.

The Air National Guard pilot programs, covered in Air Force Manual 35-7 entitled "Aviation Cadet-Officer Candidate School Training," include the training of second lieutenant pilot trainees and Aviation Cadets.

Each flying squadron in the Air National Guard is authorized five vacancies for second lieutenant pilot trainees. Guardsmen between 21 and 26½ years of age with two years of college may qualify for these appointments and attend flying school as second lieutenants.

Aviation Cadet training is open to qualified Air National Guard high school graduates, including those on active duty, who are between 19 and 26½ years of age. There has been a marked increase in Aviation Cadet applications since the age requirement was lowered from 20 to 19, the educational requirement lowered from two years of college to high school graduation, and since Air Guardsmen on active duty were authorized to apply for training—an increase in applications that will produce more pilots next year.

Air Technicians

Air technicians are members of the Air National Guard employed in civilian status for maintenance and supply duties. The number of air technicians fluctuated during the year as units reported for Federal service; employment reached a low of 1,900 men in December 1951. A total of 2,340 technicians were authorized at the beginning of the year and 2,478 at year's end.

Air technicians were authorized to prepare for Air National Guard units scheduled for release from Federal service. Assigned to the Air Base Squadrons, which are being organized 6 months in advance of the arrival of units, the technicians are authorized to recruit personnel, order supplies, and prepare facilities.

In view of the announced changes in Air National Guard organization and air technician requirements, representatives from various State Air Technician detachments participated in a National Guard Bureau conference. Recommended manning table changes are being incorporated in the Air National Guard Manning Guide for fiscal year 1953.

Medical Service

Despite the efforts of the Air National Guard to attract and retain medical and dental officers, the shortages continue. Units scheduled for release from active duty are expected to return to State control with medical officer shortages. A special effort is being made to interest those medical officers being released from active duty in Air National Guard Commissions.

Promotion opportunities for medical service officers have been improved. Physicians and dentists may be appointed in the Air National Guard in any grade commensurate with their civilian experience, provided a vacancy exists. In addition, medical officers may be promoted upon the completion of certain years in grade, provided the percentages authorized the unit for each grade are not exceeded.

Efforts to obtain qualified flight surgeons for T/O&E positions have met little success. Only three officers were able to attend the 11-week Aviation Medical Examiner's course this year; the short 6-week course which was given in two parts has been discontinued. It was necessary to extend for 18 months the authority for physicians, who are not flight surgeons, to occupy such positions.

Medical service officers on duty with the Air National Guard at the close of fiscal year 1952 are summarized as follows:

	Branch	Total	On active duty	Not on active duty
Total	-----	207	172	35
Medical	-----	125	101	24
Dental	-----	33	28	5
Medical service	-----	46	41	5
Veterinary	-----	3	2	1

A total of 19 men, 8 officers and 11 airmen, attended various medical and dental courses at service schools.

Annual physical examinations were reinstated for officers last year. All Air National Guard officers underwent these medical examinations during the calendar year 1951. The examinations will be repeated during the calendar year 1952.

Deaths and Disabilities

Aircraft accidents caused the death of six Air National Guard officers. Four airmen suffered permanent injuries, three in accidents

enroute to field training, and one while returning from a service school. These airmen were retired for physical disability under the provisions of Sections 402c and 409 of Public Law 351, 81st Congress. There were no officer retirements.

BUDGET AND FISCAL

The Congress appropriated \$87,900,000 for the support of the Air National Guard, fiscal year 1952. This amount was supplemented by \$1,141,173 in reimbursements during the year, making a total of \$89,041,173 actually available for expenditure by the Air National Guard. There was programmed \$30,070,600 for major procurement; \$18,156,000 for the acquisition and construction of real property; \$32,309,055 for maintenance and operations; and \$8,505,518 for military personnel requirements. (For funds obligated during the year see appendix D.)

The Comptroller of the National Guard Bureau's Air Division continues to review management procedures in the interests of efficiency and economy. This year a reports control program was adopted—its purpose to confine reports to meaningful data and reduce correspondence. Reimbursement procedures for unit supplies and equipment were simplified. The payroll simplification studies undertaken last year were completed. The new system will substitute one payroll form for the many now in use and will standardize attendance records; its adoption will facilitate conversion to Air Force payroll procedures in the event of mobilization.

The adoption of Morning Report Form 183-183A placed Air National Guard personnel accounting on a mechanized basis. In addition to strength accounting, the Morning Report is being used to record such personnel actions as transfers, promotions, and Federal recognitions. The result is streamlined accounting, greater accuracy, and increased efficiency.

ORGANIZATION

Fifty-five Air National Guard units entered active military service during fiscal year 1952. These consisted of eight aircraft control and warning groups totaling 50 units, and five tow target flights, making a total of 373 Air National Guard units that have entered active military service since the beginning of the Korean hostilities. A total of 115 Air Guard units remained in the States in fiscal year 1952 after inductions were completed.

Plans for Post Mobilization

Plans for Air National Guard units to return from Federal to State control are well advanced. All units are scheduled to be returned by December 1953.

When a majority of the units of the Air National Guard had reported for active duty, the United States Air Force undertook an extensive review of the organization and missions of the Air National Guard. The results were published in August 1951 as the "Long Range Plan for Reserve Forces." The organization of the Air National Guard and the mission assignments are designed to meet Air Force mobilization plans and are intended to provide a ready reserve for any emergency.

Plans call for various United States Air Force Commands under Continental Air Command to be designated to establish training standards for, and supervise the training of, Air National Guard organizations. Plans provide further that a State will be working with one United States Air Force Command only.

The 27 wings of the Air National Guard with 84 tactical squadrons were retained with definite war plan tasks established for all. Revisions of the support units resulted in reducing the 616 unit structure, that followed the combat wing reorganization, to 517 units under the current T/O programs.

Demobilization

A number of Air National Guard units ordered to active military service in fiscal years 1951 and 1952 will be returned to the States as a result of expiration of terms of service. These units include 22 combat wings; 66 tactical squadrons, 4 engineer aviation battalions, 3 tactical control groups, 3 communications operations groups.

Sixty-one flying installations and 29 nonflying installations are to be re-opened or newly established to provide facilities for the returning units. This will result in 78 flying, and 40 nonflying, Air National Guard installations in the 48 States, District of Columbia Puerto Rico and Hawaii, when all units are restored about December 1953.

Cadres have been provided each re-opened installation to recruit personnel, establish the supply system, recruit pilot trainees and, in general, prepare the installation for the return of Air National Guard units and personnel. These cadre units are designated as Air Base Squadrons and precede the return of the unit by six months. The personnel and equipment of the Air Base Squadrons are transferred to the returned T/O unit and the cadre unit is concurrently discontinued.

TRAINING

Unit Training Assemblies

The requirement for 12 hours training each month has been continued in the Air National Guard. The longer periods permit units to undertake missions of more than two hours' duration. Training assemblies were conducted by the Air Base Squadrons organized to prepare for units returning from Federal service. Drill attendance averaged 89 percent for officers and 83 percent for airmen during fiscal year 1952.

Field Training

All units not in Federal service attended 15 days of field training during the summer of 1951. For those squadrons converted from jet to F-51 aircraft just prior to summer camp, transition training was substituted for the usual tactical training. A total of 14,136 Air Guardsmen attended field training; 1,516 officers, and 12,620 airmen.

Supplemental Training

The aircraft control and warning units ordered to active duty during the year were authorized to conduct 12 additional training assemblies. The time was used to complete training and administrative matters prior to reporting for active duty.

Each unit was authorized to conduct a 1-day period in familiarization firing with small arms. Commanders were encouraged to complete the firing at home stations in advance of field training.

A special staff exercise was conducted in preparation for field training. Selected personnel from all units scheduled to train at one site worked together as a staff and prepared the detailed training plan.

Each fighter pilot was authorized eight days of training in squadron bombing gunnery. This training permitted pilots to maintain and increase gunnery proficiency by firing two days, every three months throughout the year. A minimum number of support personnel were authorized to stage from sites adjacent to gunnery ranges.

The fighter squadrons were authorized to conduct an interceptor-bomber gunnery exercise. The exercise consisted of daylight interceptor training utilizing Strategic Air Command bombers as targets and Air National Guard fighters as interceptors. Camera gunnery attacks were made after interception.

Each fighter wing was authorized to conduct an exercise in wing tactics and techniques.

All 18 squadrons of the Air National Guard participated in the competitive gunnery exercise held at George Air Force Base, California, from 31 March through 4 April 1952. The exercise consisted of

all phases of air-to-air and air-to-ground firing. All squadrons participated in F-51 aircraft. The results of the competition showed an overall increase in effectiveness of 44.4 percent over fiscal year 1951. One accident in the last 60 minutes of the week-long exercise ruined an otherwise perfect safety record. One plane was damaged as a result of engine failure. The Air National Guard's safety record, on the ground and in the air, has been due to a sincere effort on the part of all personnel to put the principles of safety into everyday practice, follow the established Air Force gunnery procedures and flying patterns without deviation, and excellent maintenance which kept an average of 92 percent of all fighter planes in commission at all times.

Training Aids

Orders were placed for training aids for those units scheduled to return from active duty. Mock-ups and major table of allowance items were ordered including C-11A Link Trainers, E-15 Gunnery Trainers and F-86 animated panels. Some funds were authorized for the local construction of training aids.

The Curriculum Development Section, composed of Air National Guard officers on short tours of active duty, has continued the program of preparing training manuals for the Air Base Training units.

Schools

The Air National Guard strives to have the instructors and key personnel of each Air National Guard unit fulfill the school training requirements for similar positions in Air Force units. The school program was initiated the latter part of fiscal year 1947, when 65 officers and two airmen were sent to service schools. From 1947 through fiscal year 1951 a total of 8,378 members of the Air National Guard have attended service, technical and flying schools. All of the States, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia have contributed to the program which has provided individual training in some 200 courses in administrative, operational and technical fields, such as aircraft mechanics, communications, photography, food service, radar, weather and flying.

Although the larger portion of the Air National Guard has been on active duty this year, interest in school attendance has continued. Men assigned to the newly organized Air Base Squadrons were authorized to attend schools and a number took advantage of the opportunity. School attendance, fiscal year 1952, totaled 1,251 Guardsmen as follows:

	<i>School</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Airmen</i>
Total	-----	1, 251	321	930
Air University	-----	51	45	6
Air Training Command	-----	932	131	801
Other (Army, Navy, numbered Air Force, etc.)	-----	268	145	123

AIR LOGISTICS

Construction

During fiscal year 1952 a total of \$17,309,123 was obligated for the construction of facilities as follows:

- 1 photo reconnaissance building.
- 4 hangars.
- 10 warehouses.
- 3 paint, oil, and dope buildings.
- 8 motor service shops.
- 1 aircraft maintenance shop.
- 156,431 square yards of aircraft parking apron.
- 525,000 gallons of aircraft fuel storage.
- 5,080 square yards motor pool parking.
- 15 runway-taxiway extensions.

In addition to the construction listed, roads and utilities to service areas occupied by Air National Guard units were constructed.

Most of the construction contracts were awarded during the fourth quarter of the year. Several difficulties caused delay. Some States had difficulty obtaining real estate. Before Federal funds could be obligated some existing lease instruments had to be modified to permit Federal occupancy for at least 25 years as required by law. It was necessary to obtain planning assistance from the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army for States with limited engineer services.

A total of \$590,000 was obligated for minor construction projects and for repairs. Projects in these categories included the rehabilitation and repair of existing facilities and the modification, enlargement, and construction of some items required to permit full utilization of Air National Guard bases. Some field training facilities were repaired and enlarged. Fiscal year 1952 field training camps were prepared, opened, operated, and closed at an approximate total cost of \$274,300.

Operation of Facilities

A total of 53 lease-hold instruments provided the facilities required by the Air National Guard during fiscal year 1952. Approximately \$115,627 was expended in connection with these leases.

Under service contracts with the Federal Government, the States maintained facilities occupied by the Air National Guard. A total of 120 service contracts were in force this year at a cost to the Federal Government of approximately \$1,110,826.

Some Air National Guard units are stationed at air fields owned by States, municipalities or other non-Federal agencies. In order to protect Air National Guard flying interests and Federal expenditures at these bases the National Guard Bureau has taken action to insure that the bases are covered by aviation easements and/or zoning laws.

Preparations for Units Released From Federal Service

Advance cadre units have been authorized to prepare for units released from active military duty. Designated "Air Base Squadrons," cadre units may be organized 6 months in advance of release dates in order to recruit personnel, including pilot trainees, requisition and receive supplies and equipment, and prepare installations.

To accommodate returning units, 61 flying installations and 29 nonflying facilities must be reopened or newly established. These installations will bring the number of Air National Guard flying facilities to 78 and nonflying facilities to 40.

Aircraft

The Air National Guard is now equipped with conventional type tactical aircraft, 54 F-84 jet-type aircraft having been transferred to the United States Air Force this year to meet the requirements of the training command. It is expected that jet aircraft will not be available to the Air National Guard in appreciable quantity until the last quarter of fiscal year 1953. In addition to the jets, 13 T-6 type aircraft were transferred to the United States Air Force this year. The requirements for aircraft throughout the Air Force are such that a limited number will be available to the Air National Guard. Until fiscal year 1954, it is expected that squadrons will be limited to about 50 percent of the aircraft authorized.

Aircraft Maintenance

A vigorous aircraft reconditioning program was conducted in compliance with Air Force "in-service" reconditioning requirements. To relieve units of excessive maintenance burdens, depot and contractual maintenance facilities were utilized to the maximum, and provided a maximum number of aircraft in commission.

Thirty-six percent of the C-47's assigned the Air National Guard program were reconditioned in the following manner:

- 15 overhauled through Air Materiel Area Depots

- 12 reconditioned through a commercial contractor @ \$45,000 per A/C

Sixty-five F-51 H aircraft assigned the 131st, 162d, and 164th Fighter Squadrons were completely reconditioned through a commercial contract facility, at a cost of \$1,800,000. This represented 25 percent of the Air National Guard F-51 inventory.

Fifteen F-47 N aircraft assigned the 198th Fighter Squadron, Puerto Rico, were completely reconditioned through a commercial contractor at a cost of \$30,000 per aircraft. This number represented 38 percent of the Air National Guard F-47 N inventory.

A program was being established with Headquarters Air Matériel Command to remanufacture fifty T-6D type aircraft to a T-6G configuration. These aircraft will be reconditioned prior to delivery to returning Air National Guard units during the fiscal year 1953. This program represents an expenditure of \$800,000 of 431 funds at \$16,000 per aircraft and represents 55 percent of the Air National Guard trainer inventory and will provide at least one first line trainer type aircraft per tactical squadron for the fiscal year 1953.

Supplies and Equipment

A major change in policy and procedure for the supply of Air National Guard units was inaugurated. The changes are designed to provide the maximum of logistic support for all units, with a minimum of expense and administrative detail. Under the new system, equipment of units is limited to that classified as essential; all operational equipment is issued to the appropriate Air National Guard base organization. Thus, units are issued "Unit Essential Equipment" in lieu of full T/O & E allowances and air base allowances are based on the over-all requirements of each air base.

An estimated \$74,000,000 in equipment costs was eliminated without reducing training capacity. In addition, the use of base support equipment at permanent training sites affords a great saving in Air National Guard training time, reduced transportation costs, and a reduction in equipment lost and damaged, incident to moving to and from field training.

Accountability for Air National Guard supplies and equipment has been centralized in the office of the United States Property and Disbursing Officer of each State. Now that air base organizations are responsible for unit support equipment, the advantages of decentralizing supply and accounting responsibilities to base level are apparent. This decentralization has been recommended to the States. Its adoption will tend to make National Guard supply procedures similar to those of the Air Force; it will simplify present procedures, increase efficiency, improve logistical support and save money.

Only two field training sites were prepared for 1952 summer field training. Except for items of equipment critically short throughout the Air Force, the bases will be stocked with those items required to support the units scheduled to train at each base.

Communications Equipment

A total of \$4,285,700 was programmed for the procurement of communications equipment this year and covered most of the major items of radio equipment required except AN/TRC-FM link relay equipment.

Surplus electronic equipment valued at approximately \$5,000,000 was obtained. It will be issued to units without accountability and used to construct badly needed training aids. Training projects are being developed with the aid of a representative of the Philco Corporation who will assist the units in the utilization of equipment and fabrication of visual-operational training devices.

Weather facsimile service was furnished 18 Air National Guard bases in fiscal year 1952. Model RC recorders were provided under rental contract. Some additional weather service will be needed for the units scheduled for release from active duty. Arrangements for the equipment are being made.

To provide aircraft control and warning units with operational light finders the National Guard Bureau has been negotiating with the Department of the Navy for the rehabilitation of 14 SP-1M radar sets; currently, six of the sets are being used in experimental research. The six MPS-4 sets which accompanied the aircraft control and warning units into Federal service will be returned to Air National Guard control when the units are returned to State control.

STATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

The National Guard is the ultimate resource of the states when emergencies arise beyond the scope of other state agencies. The Missouri River caused one of the major disasters this year. Several thousand Guardsmen from states adjacent to the Missouri were on duty during the course of the emergency which reached such proportions that National agencies, the Army, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Red Cross were involved. From Montana to the Mississippi River the ravaging Missouri disgorged the greatest load of spring run-off water on record, swirling as high as 10 feet above flood stage, 10 miles wide in many long stretches, leaving death, desolation, and thousands homeless along its way.

On the ground, by air and by boat, citizen-soldiers from factory, farm, and office patrolled the Missouri Valley. The organization and discipline of National Guard units enabled them to function quickly in an emergency, to open their armories for shelters, set up food kitchens and first-aid stations, man their vehicles in rescue work, patrol levees, protect evacuated city areas, and establish telephone and radio communication.

Montana Guardsmen were among the first to be called when the Milk River, a tributary of the Missouri, overflowed its banks. Their field phone system enabled aid to be rushed to the crews and passengers of two trains halted by the floods.

The Missouri, swollen with heavy rains, struck Bismarck, North Dakota, so quickly that Guardsmen with amphibious DUKW's

rescued many residents from housetops. Pierre, South Dakota, was inundated for blocks. Guardsmen ferried sand bags to reinforce and keep in operation the community power plant and telephone building which were surrounded by flood waters.

As the Missouri roared toward its junction with the Mississippi, which was bursting with flood waters from Minnesota and Wisconsin, great efforts were made to save the cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs and the bridges across the Mississippi. Iowa and Nebraska Guardsmen of the 34th Infantry Division worked around the clock reinforcing and patrolling the levees. On 30 June 1952, the flood waters were approaching the river towns of Missouri and Kansas.

In a few states hard hit by the floods, major elements of the National Guard were in Federal service. The Army and Air Force deployed some National Guard units on active duty to work in the disaster areas, South Dakota's 175th Fighter Squadron and several National Guard engineer units stationed at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin—the 114th Engineer Battalion, Mississippi National Guard, 115th Engineer Battalion, Utah, 199th Engineer Battalion, Colorado, 201st Engineer Battalion, Kentucky, and the 68th Engineer Group Headquarters, Pennsylvania National Guard.

While Guardsmen in the Midwest fought floods, Arkansas Guardsmen of the 39th Infantry Division were ordered to duty in the wake of a tornado that leveled a number of towns and cut a wide path of injury, death, and destruction. The first night after the storm, more than 400 persons were taken to the armory at Searcy, which had been set up as a first-aid hospital and morgue. A second National Guard hospital was opened in the only building not entirely destroyed in Judsonia. Hot water was supplied by National Guard field ranges and heaters. Before the 4-day labors of the Guard were over, 150 dead were recovered from the wreckage, and more than 700 persons were treated for injury.

APPENDIX A

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 JUNE 1952

Alabama	Hanna, Walter J.	Brigadier general.
Alaska	Johnson, Lars L. (Acting)	Lt. Colonel.
Arizona	Fraser, Frank E.	Colonel.
Arkansas	Morris, John B. (Acting)	Brigadier general.
California	Jones, Earle M.	Major general.
Colorado	Schaefer, Irving O.	Brigadier general.
Connecticut	Riencke, Frederick G.	Major general.
Delaware	Scannell, Joseph J.	Brigadier general.
District of Columbia	Coonley, Dean E.	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	Tandy, Fred C.	Do.
Kansas	Nickell, Joe	Do.
Kentucky	Lindsay, Jesse S.	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	Sheppard, Albert D.	Do.
Montana	Mitchell, Spencer H.	Brigadier general.
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	Manning, John Hall	Do.
North Dakota	Edwards, Heber L.	Brigadier general.
Ohio	Henderson, Albert E.	Major general.
Oklahoma	Kenny, Roy W.	Do.
Oregon	Rilea, Thomas E.	Do.
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 1952

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.
Hawaii	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	Lt. Col. Harry E. Northup.
Minnesota	Col. R. A. Rossberg.
Mississippi	Col. H. J. Dolton.
Missouri	Lt. Col. William R. Jesse.
Montana	Capt. 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 1952

Fleming, Raymond H., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief, NGB.
Rumbough, David S., Col., Arty, RA, Executive.
Stevens, Ronald B., Col., Reg. AF, Assistant Executive.
Johnson, Albert A., 1st Lt., AGC, USAR, Administrative Assistant.
Bailey, Kincheon H., Col., MC, RA, Medical Adviser.
Bullock, Mary J., Maj., WAC, RA, Information Office.
Coleman, William W., Maj., Reg. AF, Assistant Public Information Officer.
Condon, Edward V., Col., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Administrative Office.
Connor, James R., Maj., Inf., NGUS, Administrative Office.
DeMotta, Alexander R., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Bureau Personnel Section, Administrative Office.
Erickson, Edgar C., Col., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Coordinating Office.
Hart, Helen H., Maj., WAC, RA, Executive Officer, Information Office.
Kitchings, Boyce D., Jr., Col., Inf., RA, Chief, Regulations Section, Coordinating Office.
Miller, Donald B., Capt., Arty, NGUS, Chief, Publications and Supply Section, Administrative Office.
Noblet, Russel S., Capt., ANGUS, Assistant Legal Adviser.
Smith, Ruth Paul, Maj., WAC, RA, Historical Officer, Information Office.
VanKirk, Rolla C., Lt. Col., JAGC, NGUS, Legal Adviser.
White, Stephen H., Maj., Inf., USAR, Chief, Information Office.

Army Division

Abendroth, William H., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief.
Shearer, Francis B., Col., Arty, NGUS, Executive.
Abrams, Bernard B., Lt. Col., Arty, NGUS, Chief, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.
Alexander, Joseph D., Col., Inf., RA, Chief, Instructors Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Allen, Charles D., Maj., Inf., RA, Personnel Officer, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.
Augustauskas, Anthony S., Maj., Inf., USAR, Field Service, Civilian Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.
Barber, James E., Lt. Col., Arty, NGUS, Executive, Organization and Training Branch.
Barbosa, Gilberto, Capt., AGC, NGUS, Plans Branch.
Black, Edward L., Maj., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Register and Service Section, Personnel Branch.
Bond, George D., Maj., Inf., ORC, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Bowden, Walter D., Lt. Col., Arty, ORC, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.
Bowyer, Oscar R., Col., FC, RA, Special Assistant to Chief, Army Division.
Boyd, John C., Lt. Col., Inf., ORC, Chief, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.
Bradley, John A., Lt. Col., Inf., RA, Chief, Administrative Branch.

- Brochu, James W., Capt., Inf., NGUS, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
- Brown, Elmer G., Col., FC, RA, Chief, Budget and Fiscal Branch.
- Celmer, Theodore B., Maj., Inf., RA, Schools Section, Organization and Training Branch.
- Dicks, James H., Lt. Col., ORD, RA, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
- Dubuc, Joseph A., Capt., Arty, NGUS, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
- Frauenheim, Walter G., Maj., Inf., RA, Acting Chief, Schools Section, Organization and Training Branch.
- Gipson, Curtis A., Lt. Col., FC, NGUS, Chief, Fiscal Section, Budget and Fiscal Branch.
- Hellwig, Gustav W., 1st Lt., AGC, NGUS, Stat. Unit, Organization and Training Branch.
- James, Gomer, Maj., CE, ORC, Facilities and Construction Branch.
- Jarman, Cecil C., Col., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Personnel Branch.
- Kearney, Charles R., Lt. Col., Inf., ORC, Organizational and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.
- Keller, John, Lt. Col., ORD, ORC, Requirements and Procurement Unit, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
- Kemp, Fred O., Capt., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Distribution Unit, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
- Kreager, Raymond F., Lt. Col., Arty, RA, Assistant Chief, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
- Langham, Dwight W., Lt. Col., Arty, ORC, Chief, Field Civilian Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.
- McCrae, James L., Lt. Col., AGC, NGUS, Executive Officer, Personnel Branch.
- Meals, Robert W., Col., ORD, RA, Chief, Logistics Branch.
- Mitchell, Fred G., Maj., Inf., ORC, Personnel Officer, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.
- Nelson, Raymond A., Lt. Col., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Plans Branch.
- Noll, John V., Capt., Armor, NGUS, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.
- Pace, Erroll W., Jr., 1st Lt., FC, ORC, Assistant Fiscal Officer, Budget and Fiscal Branch.
- Posse, Ernest W., Lt. Col., ORD, RA, Chief, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
- Robbins, Robert D., 1st Lt., Armor, NGUS, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.
- Roughsedge, Walter L., Maj., Inf., QMC, NGUS, Assistant Chief, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
- Rouse, Jerry E., Lt. Col., Armor, ORC, Chief, Schools Section, Organization and Training Branch.
- Sedillo, Rufino R., Col., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Facilities and Construction Branch.
- Smires, Clifford L., Lt. Col., ORD, ORC, Assistant Chief, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.
- Stewart, Everett S., Lt. Col., Inf., ORC, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
- Underdahl, Conrad R., Maj., Inf., RA, Assistant Chief, Army and Field Training Unit, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
- Versace, Humbert J., Col., Arty, RA, Chief, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
- Whitney, Edwin F., Lt. Col., Arty, RA, Chief, Army Aviation Unit, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.
- Wooldridge, John R., Maj., Inf., ORC, Chief, Enlistment Section, Personnel Branch.

Young, Harold S., Lt. Col., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Engineer Section, Facilities and Construction Branch.

Air Force Division

Ricks, Earl T., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Chief.

Baxter, Thurston H., Col., Reg. AF, Executive.

Coleman, Charles T., Maj., AF Res., Assistant Executive.

Abell, Benjamin C., Jr., Maj., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Barrett, Buford R., Lt. Col., Reg. AF, Chief, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.

Benedict, Robert D., Maj., Reg. AF, Chief, Statistical Section, Air Personnel Branch.

Braxton, Leon E., Maj., AF Res., Assistant Chief, Personnel Branch.

Brown, I. G., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Chief, Operations Section, Air Operations and Training Branch.

Bussells, Chatham P., Maj., Reg. AF, Training Section, Air Operations and Training Branch.

Butler, Henry M., Lt. Col., USAF, Assistant Air Surgeon.

Chaney, Louis H., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Corbett, James J., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Fiscal Accounting Unit, Budget Section, Comptroller.

Crider, Edward O., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Military Personnel Section, Air Personnel Branch.

Davey, Bernard M., Lt. Col., USAFR, Maintenance Section, Matériel Branch.

Easley, Frank, Capt., ANGUS, Assistant Chief, Operations Section.

Garrison, William O., Maj., USAF, Training Section.

Gavin, Herbert J., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Maintenance Section, Matériel Branch.

Geesen, Edward J., Col., ANGUS, Air Force Comptroller.

Graham, Wistar L., Lt. Col., ANGUS (MC), Air Surgeon.

Gribble, James T., Jr., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Installations Branch.

Henry, William T., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Chief, Supply Section, Matériel Branch.

Higgins, Raymond J., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Kimper, Paul E., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Communications Maintenance and Supply Section, Matériel Branch.

Landis, William R., Captain, ANGUS, Installations Branch.

McCall, William R., Jr., ANGUS, Operations Branch.

McNutt, Niles, CWO, USAF, Personnel Branch.

Mentzer, Lawrence L., Capt., USAFR, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Mitchell, John T., Lt. Col., Reg. AF, Chief, Air Base Training, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Myers, James E., Lt. Col., USAFR, Installations Office, Installations Branch.

O'Brien, Joseph T., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Supply Section, Matériel Branch.

Porter, Lester W., Maj., Reg. AF, Communications and Radar Training Officer, 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, Air Installations Branch.

Rowland, Clifton A., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Fiscal Station, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.

Southall, Russell M., Maj., USAF, Executive Office.

Stark, Paul M., Capt., ANGUS, Air Installations Branch.

Strauss, John L., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Policy, Regulations and Procedure Section, Executive Office.

Swanson, Darwin E., Lt. Col., USAF, Field Training Office, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Vaughn, Harley C., Col., Reg. AF, Chief, Operations and Training Branch.

Voorhees, Alen V., Maj., Reg. AF, Training Section, Operations and Training Division.

Wedlan, Paul A., Lt. Col., AFUS, Deputy Comptroller.

Wellborn, Jeffrey O., Lt. Col., USAF, Programs Office, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Wolf, Ray D., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Civilian Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Williams, Donald E., Maj., USAF, Chief, Management and Program Unit, Analysis Section, Comptroller Branch.

Wilson, Winston P., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Administrative Office and Assistant Executive.

Younger, Harold M., Col., USAFR, Chief, Air Matériel Branch.



APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF THE OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1952

Table I—Army

APPROPRIATION—212/32060

Army National Guard, fiscal year 1952, States	Pay and allowances, field training expenses	Pay and allowances, for duty with the regular Army	Armory drill expenses	Subsistence of the National Guard	Individual clothing	Travel, National Guard	Other military personnel cost	Organizational equipment	Operation of National Guard units	State National Guard operation expenses	Field training expenses	National Guard schools	Armory drill training	Public Information expenses	New procurement	Salaries	Travel	Operation of Federal field training facilities
	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1211	1212	1213	1221	1222	1223	1230	1310	1410	1420	1510
Alabama		\$13,902.18	\$45,981.60	\$7,459.20		\$1,921.63			\$22,004.00	\$394,426.49	\$417.65	\$296.06	\$5,848.80					\$13,616.92
Alaska	\$17,010.38	8,789.70	20,516.58	6,505.21		16,757.80			64,346.93	156,340.18	4,449.86	141.41		\$718.70				5,423.52
Arizona		16,074.82	35,612.32	5,796.21		1,087.10		\$788.96	34,003.53	344,565.60	2,820.64	264.69						
Arkansas		26,895.97	74,855.76	19,171.20		2,969.91			45,512.01	589,015.96	832.03	455.10	13,364.25					
California	543,228.00	82,393.97	242,445.84	229,030.80		46,342.00		31,763.23	288,574.41	1,925,187.00	97,074.23	2,563.99						15,605.22
Colorado	127,766.98	18,228.86	38,011.41	31,455.78		3,211.82			19,583.80	316,224.15	525.23	444.63	7,474.46					8,998.91
Connecticut		909.30	19,649.28	4,953.66		481.11			31,740.09	225,385.53	1,616.19	458.28						548.23
Delaware		11,195.00	27,189.12	6,907.40				938.00	12,378.44	299,028.10	1,085.81	130.36						1,030.27
District of Columbia		2,176.00	7,274.51	10,991.52		2,247.89			6,221.85	191,987.14	145.32	158.00						219.60
Florida	193.77	34,871.73	104,815.20	38,988.18		5,548.68		476.72	72,589.49	768,178.60	5,047.66	888.88	22,723.00					
Georgia		42,348.59	125,549.76	31,886.20		6,912.78		2,921.38	76,787.40	941,195.66	4,662.09	28,479.35	23,338.50					2,308.92
Hawaii	203,501.38	44,910.91	96,975.17	109,678.09		6,097.20			149,703.49	748,299.27	17,980.70	532.47	12,270.76					25,540.00
Idaho	137,317.28	23,498.71	30,302.16	40,260.20		21,535.23			86,942.25	388,620.85	79,889.78	205.43						3,393.69
Illinois	584.60	102,674.23	181,498.80	48,087.39		2,087.11			231,741.84	2,235,120.18	8,261.38	15,837.22	36,107.13					27,895.70
Indiana		40,465.40	140,146.63	27,592.43		821.73			61,123.58	1,178,682.01	1,314.91	2,180.80	10,078.13					9,575.46
Iowa		66,726.19	117,381.60	16,941.20		7,113.32			40,425.32	792,955.38	465.80	4,472.85	23,040.16					3,046.27
Kansas	61,664.00	32,611.03	80,196.48	17,106.45		34,324.14		1,184.67	53,762.56	594,340.95	34,178.18	7,927.25	7,442.03					3,393.69
Kentucky		29,292.52	43,554.80	6,153.03		1,281.00		1,602.22	33,623.37	450,952.63	21,098.49	497.79						3,981.61
Louisiana		37,069.15	129,319.68	32,648.60		3,945.16		1,300.42	80,830.96	871,066.70	2,276.89	622.75	22,515.95					5,760.00
Maine		23,611.43	60,158.65	11,743.55		2,049.09			64,971.05	468,077.51	8,832.72	513.59						3,321.08
Maryland		38,008.29	91,620.48	4,984.75		2,857.09		1,220.79	98,960.22	590,895.36	13,314.59	821.75						13,965.92
Massachusetts	835.61	85,626.52	239,990.88	59,876.60		2,717.30			87,116.94	1,496,285.39	24,254.25	2,005.11						18,589.91
Michigan		113,157.64	178,928.40	34,437.74		8,710.24			79,271.86	1,316,281.77	3,220.36	7,929.29	7,739.25					705.91
Minnesota	73,767.94	6,378.36	21,277.20	162,686.74		5,087.24			71,712.69	248,398.04	3,055.52	578.60						10,934.88
Mississippi		15,087.17	23,362.08	5,923.64		10,434.64			25,464.49	349,766.84	419.55	335.82	12,091.53					
Missouri		35,642.37		2,967.94		1,232.67			76,412.03	907,902.28	908.89	1,182.54	16,153.58					
Montana	132,193.00	9,094.04	34,214.88	38,292.60		12,155.85		439.93	39,985.77	339,053.26	10,003.11	193.59						5,078.89
Nebraska		29,586.44	64,046.48	7,975.69		4,164.99			39,214.70	468,309.03	847.99	1,505.54	9,027.70					
Nevada		610.84	8,796.48	2,217.60		208.10			20,060.20	221,373.12	1,788.85	71.12						
New Hampshire		14,024.53	41,726.16	4,950.57		1,568.20			27,693.24	396,485.61	9,229.42	292.38						2,222.27
New Jersey	5,243.50	35,514.89	42,388.10	21,749.61		1,734.61			181,144.33	1,919,022.51	47,177.68	1,283.97						14,497.77
New Mexico		20,872.96	27,648.02	3,973.59		4,297.91			33,552.50	365,081.62	1,765.24	252.83	11,572.80					
New York	33,775.25	117,110.54	441,823.20	123,122.00		55,471.07			231,504.54	2,912,591.39	74,269.92	3,897.03						34,342.89
North Carolina	71,292.99	64,389.36	127,291.92	45,595.75		16,077.64		150.00	51,873.99	851,727.89	3,493.43	948.15	17,060.55					843.71
North Dakota	25,522.35	4,993.31	4,742.68	7,491.02		716.49			10,557.32	85,521.29	597.58	199.44	3,028.55					310.47
Ohio		42,445.13	81,653.04	20,650.80		4,140.00			112,656.94	1,395,871.66	14,587.38	1,979.87						
Oklahoma	574.94	2,761.52	5,654.88	883.32		71.40			8,926.15	73,686.29	631.15	296.30	2,929.35					
Oregon	365,837.00	40,804.06	92,248.80	96,085.35		37,289.97		784.63	110,164.78	797,036.07	10,060.98	762.49						
Pennsylvania		32,950.26	87,398.85	20,442.60		1,396.76		1,102.62	140,549.80	1,233,687.99	15,221.47	2,151.43						
Puerto Rico	47,000.00	51,588.53	106,000.00	41,431.07				94.76	35,756.94	457,593.98	198.80	358.09	4,273.37					2,014.00
Rhode Island	9,121.63	699.88	12,627.92	3,039.64		141.90			15,202.55	139,226.03	929.61	205.43						448.59
South Carolina	690.03	38,187.19	178,814.16	45,154.70		4,316.43			58,594.68	1,012,496.80	16,816.55	493.85	7,692.99					65.00
South Dakota	13,591.37	255.02	3,093.21	2,551.81		98.04			9,047.74	48,539.98	230.05	43.45	1,716.33					1,433.40
Tennessee	14,895.00	52,121.49	128,063.04	41,602.11		9,083.91		1,762.15	73,108.38	877,740.51	557.44	636.07	13,341.27					
Texas	1,110,549.75	147,347.39	341,292.00	320,980.00		97,432.43		4,097.23	302,611.34	2,671,553.35	9,977.00	2,710.18	36,448.67					11,000.00
Utah	108,696.11	16,380.63	25,101.24	25,104.06					26,489.09	304,415.63	14,543.32	213.33	4,510.84					
Vermont		1,271.54	10,212.31	2,775.29		157.44			19,673.82	92,960.05	1,796.14	86.92						348.80
Virginia	129,033.22	22,053.22	61,727.05	91,175.36		3,429.16		493.24	69,752.50	836,865.29	21,206.30	1,189.77						22,245.07
Washington	346,500.00	44,642.01	82,309.92	96,379.81		13,642.79		1,093.61	89,902.55	892,576.65	21,342.96	629.41</						

APPENDIX D

OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1952

Table I—Army

APPROPRIATION—212/83060

Organizational equipment	Operation of National (Army) units	State National Guard operation expenses	Field training expenses	National Guard schools	Armory drill training	Public Information expenses	New procurement	Salaries	Travel	Operation of Federal field training facilities	Operation of other facilities	Totals	States
1211	1212	1213	1221	1222	1223	1230	1310	1410	1420	1510	1520		
	\$22,001.00	\$391,426.49	\$417.65	\$296.06	\$5,818.80					\$13,616.92	\$26,643.42	\$532,517.95	Alabama.
	64,346.93	166,340.18	4,449.86	141.41		\$718.70				5,423.52	20,327.40	321,327.67	Alaska.
\$788.90	31,003.53	314,565.60	2,820.64	264.69							50,010.00	491,028.87	Arizona.
	45,512.01	589,015.95	832.03	455.10	13,364.25						28,001.41	801,076.60	Arkansas.
31,763.23	288,574.41	1,925,187.00	97,074.23	2,563.99						15,606.22	135,705.00	3,639,914.69	California.
	19,383.80	316,221.15	525.23	444.63	7,474.46					8,998.91	21,493.00	593,519.03	Colorado.
	31,740.09	225,385.53	1,616.19	458.28						548.23	18,031.34	303,772.95	Connecticut.
938.00	12,378.44	293,029.60	1,065.81	130.36						1,630.27	8,555.00	399,037.53	Delaware.
	6,221.85	191,087.14	145.32	158.00						219.60	2,173.83	224,595.66	District of Columbia.
476.72	72,589.49	768,178.60	5,047.66	888.88	22,723.00						51,255.96	1,108,677.87	Florida.
2,921.38	79,787.40	941,195.66	4,662.09	28,179.35	23,338.50					2,308.92	41,634.95	1,328,025.58	Georgia.
	149,703.49	748,209.27	17,980.70	632.47	12,270.76					22,540.00	204,106.98	1,617,106.42	Hawaii.
	86,942.25	388,629.85	79,889.78	205.43							21,660.95	830,232.82	Idaho.
	231,741.84	2,235,120.18	8,261.38	15,837.22	36,107.13					27,895.70	158,253.36	3,648,158.79	Illinois.
	61,123.58	1,178,082.01	1,314.91	2,180.80	10,078.13					9,575.46	46,276.86	1,518,257.94	Indiana.
	40,425.32	792,955.38	465.80	4,472.85	23,010.46					3,046.27	21,150.00	1,096,718.09	Iowa.
1,184.67	53,762.56	594,340.95	34,178.18	7,927.25	7,442.03					3,383.69	7,816.66	935,948.09	Kansas.
1,602.22	33,623.37	450,952.63	21,098.49	197.79						3,981.61	13,800.00	605,927.46	Kentucky.
1,300.42	80,830.96	871,066.70	2,276.85	622.75	22,515.95					5,790.00	90,276.78	1,277,633.01	Louisiana.
	64,971.06	408,077.51	8,832.72	513.59						3,321.68	43,857.33	687,136.61	Maine.
1,220.79	98,960.22	590,895.36	13,314.59	821.75							110,583.40	953,266.72	Maryland.
	87,116.94	1,406,285.39	21,254.25	2,005.11						13,963.92	116,980.55	2,126,653.07	Massachusetts.
	79,271.86	1,316,281.77	3,220.36	7,929.29	7,730.25					18,589.91	419,546.98	2,187,804.44	Michigan.
	71,719.69	248,398.04	3,055.98	578.66	5,976.68					705.91	475,175.00	1,074,800.42	Minnesota.
	25,464.49	349,766.84	419.55	335.82	12,091.53						36,931.00	479,816.76	Mississippi.
	76,412.03	907,902.28	908.89	1,182.54	16,153.58					10,031.86	20,477.66	1,083,814.82	Missouri.
439.93	39,985.77	339,053.26	10,003.11	193.59							30,750.00	646,376.03	Montana.
	39,214.70	468,309.03	847.99	1,605.54	9,027.70					5,078.84	18,757.06	648,514.46	Nebraska.
	20,060.20	221,373.12	1,788.85	71.12							10,162.63	265,288.91	Nevada.
	27,698.24	396,485.61	9,289.42	292.38						2,222.27	21,624.79	522,832.17	New Hampshire.
	181,144.33	1,919,022.51	47,177.68	1,283.97						14,497.71	83,264.63	2,358,021.54	New Jersey.
	33,552.50	365,081.62	1,765.24	252.83	11,572.80						10,414.81	479,462.28	New Mexico.
	231,504.54	2,912,591.39	71,269.92	3,897.03						31,342.88	294,465.23	4,319,373.05	New York.
150.00	51,873.99	851,727.89	3,493.43	948.15	17,060.55					813.70	18,074.76	1,268,820.13	North Carolina.
	10,557.32	85,521.29	307.58	199.44	3,028.55					310.41	7,677.51	150,457.38	North Dakota.
	112,656.94	1,395,871.66	14,587.38	1,979.87							62,984.06	1,736,968.88	Ohio.
	8,926.15	73,686.29	631.15	296.30	2,929.35						9,334.40	105,749.70	Oklahoma.
784.63	119,164.78	797,036.07	10,060.98	762.49							51,544.22	1,651,609.35	Oregon.
1,102.62	140,549.80	1,233,667.99	15,221.47	2,151.43							82,967.30	1,617,849.08	Pennsylvania.
94.76	35,756.94	457,603.98	198.80	358.09	4,273.37					2,011.00	69,249.08	815,558.62	Puerto Rico.
	15,202.55	139,226.03	929.61	205.43						448.56	18,561.38	200,204.53	Rhode Island.
	58,594.68	1,012,496.80	16,816.55	493.85	7,692.99					65.00	31,038.26	1,394,350.64	South Carolina.
	9,047.74	48,536.98	230.05	43.45	1,716.33					1,433.46	770.38	81,367.84	South Dakota.
1,762.15	73,108.38	877,740.51	557.44	636.07	13,341.27						55,798.32	1,268,709.69	Tennessee.
4,097.23	302,611.34	2,671,553.35	9,977.00	2,710.18	36,448.67					11,000.00	116,141.71	5,172,141.05	Texas.
	26,489.09	394,415.63	14,543.32	213.33	1,510.84						93,115.04	619,662.29	Utah.
	19,673.82	92,960.05	1,796.14	86.92						348.88	75,764.26	205,046.65	Vermont.
493.24	69,752.50	836,865.29	21,296.30	1,189.77						22,215.07	43,696.05	1,302,986.23	Virginia.
1,093.61	89,902.55	892,576.65	21,342.96	620.41						23,226.00	12,970.64	1,625,267.38	Washington.
	42,352.72	434,618.87	5,010.62	572.84							36,027.00	588,279.25	West Virginia.
	71,470.21	1,190,165.01	876.40	3,098.77	41,189.00						71,022.93	1,662,564.42	Wisconsin.
	29,515.56	240,404.49	623.44	589.36	4,408.98						36,409.64	349,428.01	Wyoming.
52,214.56	3,776,171.95	39,047,670.94	621,941.25	104,576.62	353,364.51	718.70				300,602.02	3,602,438.43	60,292,304.45	Total.
			7,503.20	82.90								7,586.10	Chief of Finance.
	1,170,018.12		3,748.09				\$1,673.35					1,174,691.47	Signal Corps.
1,510,185.46	5,190,350.26		751,113.98		1,200,000.00		5,082,943.35					141,589.33	Chemical Corps.
			941.03									13,737,593.05	Ordnance.
3,401,342.29	732,156.38				31,412.21							941.63	Medical Department.
299,687.83	7,438.89						151,460.90					7,479,449.30	Quartermaster General.
1,537.95	608,778.77		466.68							193,225.76		654,805.38	Corps of Engineers.
												2,004.63	Transportation Corps.
												608,778.77	Adjutants General Office.
												796,352.00	Chief of Staff.
	2,427.50				2,705.62							2,705.32	Chief of Chaplains.
					22,000.00							2,427.50	Office, Secretary of the Army.
	8,843.46				1,862,721.64	248,287.50				\$18,951.35		22,000.00	Army Map Service.
												41,631,508.78	National Guard Bureau.
5,212,753.53	7,720,035.38		796,772.98	82.90	3,118,806.17	298,287.50	5,379,918.84	796,352.00	38,951.35	193,225.76		65,362,432.66	Total.
5,264,968.09	11,496,207.33	39,047,670.94	1,388,714.23	104,659.52	3,472,233.68	299,006.29	5,379,918.84	796,352.00	38,951.35	493,827.78	3,602,438.43	125,654,737.11	Grand total.

UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES

Chief of Finance.
Signal Corps.
Chemical Corps.
Ordnance.
Medical Department.
Quartermaster General.
Corps of Engineers.
Transportation Corps.
Adjutants General Office.
Chief of Staff.
Chief of Chaplains.
Office, Secretary of the Army.
Army Map Service.
National Guard Bureau.

APPENDIX D—Continued

Table II—Air

States	Weapons and ammunition	Ground powered and marine equipment	Electronics and communication equipment	Training equipment	Other major equipments	Acquisition and construction, continental United States	Operation of aircraft	Organization base and maintenance supplies and equipment	Logistical support	Training support	Medical support	Service-wide support	Pay and allowances, Air National Guard	Subsistence	Individual clothing	Total	
	210	220	230	250	270	320	410	420	430	440	470	480	520	550	560		
Alabama						\$1,654,344.56			\$530.51	\$87,174.00			\$16,836.11	\$1,173.24		\$1,760,058.42	Alabama
Arizona						965,700.00			2.20	30,543.87			813.25	225.00		997,284.32	Arizona
Arkansas						199,845.00			642.64	86,008.56			14,165.18	2,049.67		302,801.05	Arkansas
California						1,609,596.00			14,583.82	1,098,823.13			246,092.05	36,793.00		3,005,888.00	California
Colorado									2,334.54	28,099.85			3,671.54	130.00		34,235.93	Colorado
Connecticut						700,690.32			2,485.48	44,125.40			4,272.70	375.72		751,949.62	Connecticut
Delaware									818.32	23,862.37			406.13	16,076.37		41,163.19	Delaware
District of Columbia									2,061.60	117,766.22			23,469.95	680.76		143,978.53	District of Columbia
Florida						872,691.77			1,020.99	79,255.50			20,984.19	3,510.18		977,462.63	Florida
Georgia						793,251.85			1,306.69	145,199.10			2,334.68	383.75		942,476.07	Georgia
Hawaii									27.27	428,237.83			114,324.49	17,226.00		559,815.39	Hawaii
Idaho									198.83	98,901.36			620.67			99,720.86	Idaho
Illinois									5,784.78	389,977.32			67,952.95	8,234.00		471,949.05	Illinois
Indiana									2,267.82	61,598.40			27,278.01	1,838.02		92,982.25	Indiana
Iowa						987,624.66			1,258.04	96,455.16			27,165.12	5,547.76		1,118,080.74	Iowa
Kansas									403.71	44,277.12			82.55			44,853.38	Kansas
Kentucky									35.89	49,859.14			975.32	71.28		50,941.61	Kentucky
Louisiana									1,560.51	72,425.72			11,812.21	2,965.21		88,763.65	Louisiana
Maine									87.08	39,078.02			2,675.29	788.02		42,628.37	Maine
Maryland									2,640.48	282,963.24			45,577.23	901.76		332,082.71	Maryland
Massachusetts						382,526.30			13,714.36	860,670.15			258,549.88	8,766.35		1,524,227.04	Massachusetts
Michigan						167,265.00			2,600.00	146,817.30			2,680.00	38,966.00		358,328.30	Michigan
Minnesota									81.23	25,229.69			2,150.95			27,461.87	Minnesota
Mississippi						1,272,480.00			853.41	52,894.76			2,992.00	204.70		1,329,424.96	Mississippi
Missouri									2,463.77	144,678.70			65,590.40	3,893.96		216,626.83	Missouri
Montana									450.19	47,960.00			2,497.70			50,946.89	Montana
Nebraska									771.22	42,140.46			3,648.89			46,560.57	Nebraska
Nevada									81.58	45,772.24			1,574.45			47,428.27	Nevada
New Hampshire									586.90	37,370.98				48,990.25		80,948.13	New Hampshire
New Jersey									5,097.41	365,363.15			46,755.08	11,741.08		428,959.72	New Jersey
New Mexico									2.96	9,235.00			399.00			9,636.96	New Mexico
New York						1,224,483.70			32,960.24	1,492,887.19			239,539.92	21,721.43		3,011,322.48	New York
North Carolina						823,035.50			683.41	65,970.36			821.04			890,810.31	North Carolina
North Dakota						498,650.81			229.52	48,051.00			4,135.06			551,066.39	North Dakota
Ohio						2,542,786.69			7,500.00	891,521.69			249,715.04	16,350.56		3,707,873.98	Ohio
Oklahoma						363,500.00			699.08	107,767.17			24,451.90	1,711.40		498,129.55	Oklahoma
Oregon									44,177.68	500.00			1,107.66	59.85		45,845.19	Oregon
Pennsylvania						6,046.46			16,462.24	1,059,089.14			194,659.35	41,530.00		1,317,787.19	Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico									208,702.94				75,435.08	14,343.63		398,481.65	Puerto Rico
Rhode Island									4,783.29	267,410.21			73,572.80	5,688.00		351,454.30	Rhode Island
South Carolina						409,430.28			1,786.00	71,959.50			16,125.27	505.65		499,806.70	South Carolina
South Dakota						569,873.42			43,319.00	1,244.06			112.71			614,697.97	South Dakota
Tennessee						369,820.70			338.39	52,931.39			18,695.95	3,425.08		445,211.51	Tennessee
Texas									9,371.20	423,462.84			129,092.72	13,721.85		575,645.61	Texas
Utah						517,850.00				25,109.52			1,720.00	116.40		544,795.92	Utah
Vermont									137.90	57,845.07			1,172.60	95.56		59,254.13	Vermont
Virginia																	Virginia
Washington									600.00	55,128.00			2,007.50	230.00		57,965.50	Washington
West Virginia						2,500.00			8,902.79	98,401.08			683.49			110,487.36	West Virginia
Wisconsin						189,712.00			19,194.55	88,346.39			2,839.83	13,089.22		313,181.99	Wisconsin
Wyoming						9,254.47			1,000.00	49,424.47			2,358.54			62,037.48	Wyoming
Total						17,132,959.49			172,210.62	10,334,061.38			2,067,725.74	344,233.51		30,041,180.74	Total
Air Force Division																	Air Force Division
National Guard Bureau											\$14,107.27	\$45,853.63	3,129,536.63			3,189,497.53	National Guard Bureau
Air Materiel Command	\$425,980.36	\$18,052,560.16	\$5,340,787.87	\$1,209,821.60	\$4,044,558.23		\$7,207,125.95	\$5,133,631.55	\$5,940,988.67	418,095.65	284,070.00	63,466.63			\$2,285,000.00	50,115,106.57	Air Materiel Command
Secretary of the Air Staff									118,090.00		857,473.79	563.79				970,037.58	Secretary of the Air Staff
Continental Air Command										50,187.00		1,440.30	4,945.46			56,573.60	Continental Air Command
Air Training Command										171,817.48						171,817.48	Air Training Command
Military Air Transport Service										270.46						270.46	Military Air Transport Service
Strategic Air Command																	Strategic Air Command
Air University Command										8,454.70						8,454.70	Air University Command
Total	425,980.36	18,052,560.16	5,340,787.87	1,209,821.60	4,044,558.23												Total
Total	425,980.36	18,052,560.16	5,340,787.87	1,209,821.60	4,044,558.23	17,132,959.49	7,207,125.95	5,133,631.55	5,940,988.67	10,982,887.57	1,155,651.06	111,324.25	5,192,207.83	344,233.51	2,285,000.00	84,558,984.72	Total

APPENDIX D—Continued

Table II—Air

ation of craft	Organization base and maintenance supplies and equipment	Logistical support	Training support	Medical support	Service- wide support	Pay and al- lowances, Air National Guard	Subsis- tence	Individual clothing	Total	States
410	420	430	440	470	480	520	530	560		
		\$530.51	\$87,174.00			\$16,836.11	\$1,173.24		\$1,760,058.42	Alabama.
		2.20	30,543.87			813.25	225.00		997,284.32	Arizona.
		642.64	86,098.55			14,165.18	2,049.67		302,801.05	Arkansas.
		14,583.82	1,008,823.13			246,092.05	36,793.00		3,005,888.00	California.
		2,334.54	28,099.85			3,671.54	130.00		34,235.93	Colorado.
		2,485.48	44,125.40			4,272.70	375.72		751,949.62	Connecticut.
		818.32	23,862.37			406.13	16,076.37		41,163.19	Delaware.
		2,061.60	117,766.22			23,469.95	680.76		143,978.53	District of Columbia.
		1,020.99	79,255.50			20,984.19	3,510.18		977,462.63	Florida.
		1,306.69	145,199.10			2,334.68	383.75		942,476.07	Georgia.
		27.27	428,237.83			114,324.49	17,226.00		559,815.59	Hawaii.
		198.83	98,901.36			620.67			99,720.86	Idaho.
		5,784.78	389,977.32			67,952.95	8,234.00		471,949.05	Illinois.
		2,267.82	61,598.40			27,278.01	1,838.02		92,982.25	Indiana.
		1,258.04	96,455.16			27,165.12	5,547.76		1,118,050.74	Iowa.
		493.71	44,277.12			82.55			44,853.38	Kansas.
		35.99	49,859.14			975.32	71.28		50,941.63	Kentucky.
		1,560.51	72,425.72			11,812.21	2,965.21		88,763.65	Louisiana.
		87.08	39,078.02			2,675.25	788.02		42,628.37	Maine.
		2,040.48	282,963.24			45,577.23	901.76		332,082.71	Maryland.
		13,714.36	860,670.15			258,549.88	8,766.35		1,524,227.04	Massachusetts.
		2,600.00	146,817.30			2,680.00	38,966.00		358,328.30	Michigan.
		81.23	25,229.69			2,150.95			27,461.87	Minnesota.
		853.41	52,894.76			2,992.00	204.79		1,329,424.96	Mississippi.
		2,463.77	144,678.70			65,590.40	3,893.96		216,626.83	Missouri.
		489.19	47,960.00			2,497.70			50,946.89	Montana.
		771.22	42,140.46			3,648.89			46,560.57	Nebraska.
		81.58	45,772.24			1,574.45			47,428.27	Nevada.
		586.90	37,370.98				48,990.25		86,948.13	New Hampshire.
		5,097.41	365,363.15			46,755.08	11,741.08		428,956.72	New Jersey.
		2.96	9,235.00			399.00			9,636.96	New Mexico.
		32,990.24	1,492,587.19			239,539.92	21,721.43		3,011,322.48	New York.
		683.41	65,970.36			821.04			890,510.31	North Carolina.
		229.52	48,051.00			4,135.06			551,068.39	North Dakota.
		7,500.00	891,521.69			249,715.04	16,350.56		3,707,873.98	Ohio.
		699.08	107,767.17			24,451.90	1,711.40		498,129.55	Oklahoma.
		500.00	44,177.68			1,107.66	59.85		45,845.19	Oregon.
		16,462.24	1,059,089.14			194,659.35	41,630.00		1,317,787.19	Pennsylvania.
			308,702.94			75,435.08	14,343.63		398,481.65	Puerto Rico.
		4,783.29	267,410.21			73,572.80	5,688.00		351,454.30	Rhode Island.
		1,786.00	71,959.50			16,125.27	505.65		499,806.70	South Carolina.
		148.78	43,319.00			1,244.06	112.71		614,697.97	South Dakota.
		338.39	52,931.39			18,695.95	3,425.08		445,211.51	Tennessee.
		9,371.20	423,462.84			129,092.72	13,721.85		575,648.61	Texas.
			25,109.52			1,720.00	116.40		544,795.92	Utah.
		137.90	57,848.07			1,172.60	95.56		59,254.13	Vermont.
										Virginia.
		600.00	55,128.00			2,007.50	230.00		57,965.50	Washington.
		8,902.79	98,401.08			683.49			110,487.36	West Virginia.
		19,194.55	88,346.39			2,839.83	13,089.22		313,181.99	Wisconsin.
		1,000.00	49,424.47			2,358.54			62,037.48	Wyoming.
		172,210.62	10,334,061.38			2,057,725.74	344,233.51		30,041,190.74	Total.
7,125.95	\$5,133,651.55	5,640,988.67	418,095.65	\$14,107.27	\$45,853.63	3,129,536.63		\$2,285,000.00	3,189,497.53	Air Force Division.
		118,000.00		284,070.00	63,466.53				50,115,106.57	National Guard Bureau.
			50,187.90	857,473.79	563.79	4,945.48			976,037.58	Air Materiel Command.
			171,817.48		1,440.30				56,573.66	Secretary of the Air Staff.
			270.46						171,817.48	Continental Air Command.
			8,454.70						270.46	Air Training Command.
										Military Air Transport Service.
										Strategic Air Command.
									8,454.70	Air University Command.
										Total.
7,125.95	5,133,651.55	5,940,199.29	10,982,887.57	1,155,651.06	111,324.25	5,192,207.83	344,233.51	2,285,000.00	84,558,984.72	Total.

APPENDIX D—Continued

Army National Guard, Fiscal Year 1952, States	APPROPRIATION—2122020			APPROPRIATION—211/21405						APPROPRIATION— 211/22080		APPROPRIATION— 21X2080		Grand Total
	School TDY	Medical care in nonarmy facilities	Total	Procurement supplies and equipment	Repairs and utilities— State facilities and target ranges	Fuels and lubricants	Field training expenses	Armory drill expenses	Total	Nonarmy facilities NG	Total	National Guard armories	Total	
	1230	1670		150	315	435	541	541		1120		1110		
Alabama		\$20.00	\$20.00		(\$110.96)	\$1,160.68	\$169,643.23		\$170,692.95	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00			\$707,230.90
Alaska		282.55	282.55		2,230.75	852.48	351,415.33		354,493.56			\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	685,108.78
Arizona					(646.93)	5,988.36	176,372.48		181,713.91					672,737.78
Arkansas		1,032.21	1,032.21		(448.17)	(12,322.37)	(69,498.90)		(82,269.44)					719,839.37
California		5,840.00	5,840.00		2,320.13	14,153.02	(66,248.10)		(49,771.95)	275,650.00	275,650.00			3,871,629.74
Colorado		209.30	209.30		(1,182.05)	(497.52)	3,623.20		1,943.63					595,571.96
Connecticut		25.00	25.00		(1,260.44)	(495.37)	88,932.84		87,177.03					390,974.98
Delaware					20,350.73	1,974.80	117,489.56		139,815.09					508,852.62
District of Columbia						1,774.98	52,476.45		54,251.43					277,847.09
Florida					(957.45)	12,215.81	633,631.93		644,890.29					1,753,468.16
Georgia					(973.69)	18,582.58	644,306.61		661,915.50	9,500.00	9,500.00			1,999,441.08
Hawaii		57.00	57.00		(1,175.26)	20.57	199,500.11		198,345.42					1,815,508.84
Idaho					(513.86)	(4,208.69)	12,304.02		7,581.47					837,814.29
Illinois		4,572.72	4,572.72		(6,464.11)	48,959.14	1,923,853.00		1,966,348.03					5,019,079.54
Indiana		1,771.58	1,771.58		(185.08)	27,789.47	770,032.92		771,637.31	321,722.89	321,722.89			2,639,389.72
Iowa		1,064.90	1,064.90		(3,735.56)	17,209.55	656,832.87		670,306.86					1,768,089.55
Kansas		1,603.67	1,603.67		(30.68)	20,976.93	542,871.59		563,817.84	295,934.00	295,934.00			1,797,303.60
Kentucky		13.00	13.00		666.08	3,097.82	195,223.18		198,987.06	1,150.00	1,150.00			806,077.52
Louisiana		968.82	968.82		(3,739.61)	9,180.93	662,109.12		667,550.44					1,946,152.27
Maine		77.60	77.60		(127.47)	7,432.25	381,735.73		389,040.51					1,076,254.72
Maryland		12.00	12.00		4,741.02	7,657.89	317,220.60		329,619.51	500,000.00	500,000.00			1,782,898.23
Massachusetts		1,502.20	1,502.20		(144.57)	8,067.27	1,280,296.77		1,288,219.47					3,416,374.74
Michigan		3,308.83	3,308.83		98,705.28	17,370.26	836,829.54		952,905.08					3,144,018.35
Minnesota					103,458.56	8,554.62	41,834.68		153,847.86					1,228,648.28
Mississippi		103.40	103.40		(24.85)	1,132.91	36,977.43		38,085.49					518,005.65
Missouri		410.75	410.75		1,451.60	36,764.41	770,791.94		809,007.95	173,375.72	173,375.72			2,066,609.24
Montana					3,283.80	2,799.26	13,058.63		19,141.69					665,517.72
Nebraska		217.60	217.60		14.50	10,306.00	368,009.92		378,331.32					1,027,063.30
Nevada					(358.30)	565.65	60,590.82		60,798.17					326,087.11
New Hampshire		116.40	116.40		1,462.56	5,484.33	200,535.34		207,482.23					730,430.60
New Jersey		561.00	561.00		906.61	62,195.83	1,539,146.39		1,602,248.83	344,003.00	344,003.00			4,304,834.37
New Mexico		126.00	126.00		127.18	214.12	128,581.89		128,923.19					608,511.47
New York		225.50	225.50		(190.00)	39,376.14	1,209,396.66		1,248,582.80					5,568,181.35
North Carolina		1,463.62	1,463.62		(2,363.36)	8,685.46	747,680.11		754,002.21					2,024,285.96
North Dakota		925.14	925.14		(26.47)	(35.00)	(1,273.44)		(1,334.91)					150,047.61
Ohio		558.10	558.10		7,667.86	44,478.38	1,303,661.85		1,360,808.09					3,098,335.07
Oklahoma					515.74	76.70	25,175.50		25,767.94					131,517.64
Oregon		60.50	60.50		(4,272.42)	(10,631.84)	(92,134.68)		(107,038.94)					1,544,630.91
Pennsylvania		737.85	737.85		(437.00)	10,077.70	576,395.68		586,036.38	191,659.68	191,659.68			2,396,282.96
Puerto Rico					(208.81)	2,425.37	534,139.24		536,355.80					1,351,914.42
Rhode Island					(3.80)	(68.64)	(6,689.01)		(6,761.45)					193,443.08
South Carolina		79.50	79.50			23,619.10	942,677.57		966,296.67	509,745.75	509,745.75			2,867,472.56
South Dakota					4,790.17	(3.89)	1,149.08		5,935.36					87,303.20
Tennessee		953.65	953.65		(10,296.76)	1,651.18	506,379.11		497,763.53					1,767,426.87
Texas		956.79	956.79		3,889.41	3,268.78	533,383.87		540,542.06	9,300.00	9,300.00			5,722,939.90
Utah					965.07	(1,178.66)	413.76		200.17					619,862.46
Vermont					1,796.05	1,241.24	15,564.44		18,601.73					223,648.38
Virginia		1,006.55	1,006.55		(27.10)	9,654.41	350,609.77		360,237.08					1,664,139.80
Washington					(785.55)	(8,130.74)	(53,246.41)		(62,162.78)					1,563,044.68
West Virginia		155.49	155.49		(57.76)	2,786.90	230,674.59		233,403.73					821,838.47
Wisconsin		4,416.34	4,416.34		(1,099.76)	934.19	727,216.82		726,151.25					2,393,132.01
Wyoming					(12,967.73)	(1,579.71)	(16,191.20)		(30,738.64)					318,389.37
Total		35,435.56	35,435.56		203,657.52	461,605.94	20,580,464.43		21,245,727.89	2,633,041.04	2,633,041.04	9,000.00	9,000.00	84,215,508.94
UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES														
Chief of Finance														7,586.10
Signal Corps														1,174,691.47
Chemical Corps														141,589.33
Ordnance				\$16,009,667.00					16,009,667.00					29,747,260.05
Medical Department														941.03
Quartermaster General														7,179,449.30
Corps of Engineers														654,805.38
Transportation Corps														2,004.63
Adjutant General's Office														608,788.77
Chief of Staff														796,352.00
Chief of Chaplains														2,705.32
Office, Secretary of the Army														2,427.50
Army Map Service														22,000.00
National Guard Bureau	\$2,050.00	12,936.57	14,986.57			45.20	(590,519.60)	\$12,372,812.00	11,782,337.60			22,124.24	22,124.24	52,850,957.19
Total	2,050.00	12,936.57	14,986.57	16,009,667.00		45.20	(590,519.60)	12,372,812.00	27,792,004.60			22,124.24	22,124.24	93,191,548.07
Grand total	2,050.00	48,372.13	50,422.13	16,009,667.00	203,657.52	461,651.14	19,989,944.83	12,372,812.00	49,037,732.49	2,633,041.04	2,633,041.04	31,124.24	31,124.24	177,407,057.01

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1953

(Reports Control Symbol CONG-1011)



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1954

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 June 1953

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

The annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1953 is respectfully submitted.

This report summarizes the major activities of the National Guard Bureau and the National Guard and the Air National Guard of the several States, Territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, hereafter referred to as "States." A discussion of subjects common to both Army and Air organizations is followed by separate sections devoted to the activities of each. For purposes of clarity, in this report the term "National Guard" will be used to denote the organized militia as a whole, both Army and Air, and the terms "Army National Guard" and "Air National Guard" used when specific reference is made to ground or air forces of the National Guard, respectively.

The past year was a period of readjustment and reorganization during which a number of National Guard units and personnel which had been ordered to active duty during the Korean emergency were returned to State control. Excellent progress was made in reconstituting units, increasing strength and building to meet increased responsibilities. The officers and civilian employees of the National Guard Bureau have contributed materially to the advancement of the National Guard to its present healthy condition.

I appreciate particularly the efforts of the other agencies of the Departments of the Army and the Air Force in assisting us in maintaining well-trained and well-equipped forces.

The National Guard is keenly aware of its vital role in the security of the nation and with energy and perseverance strives for higher achievements.

EDGAR C. ERICKSON
Major General
Chief, National Guard Bureau

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INTRODUCTION

The National Guard is a volunteer organization of citizens serving the States and the Nation as members of military units organized under Army and Air Force tables of organization and equipment. Each National Guard unit is a part of the internal military structure of the several States. Those units which meet Federal requirements as to strength, training, and equipment are federally recognized and become, simultaneously, a part of the National Guard of the United States, a reserve component of the Armed Forces.

The National Guard has a dual mission. The mission of the National Guard of the United States is to provide a trained force capable of immediate expansion to war strength, available for Federal service anywhere in the world in time of war or national emergency. The mission of the National Guard of the several States is to provide a force able to protect life and property and uphold the peace and quiet of the community.

The National Guard is under the command of the chief executives of the States except when ordered into active Federal service. The National Guard Bureau advises and assists in the development and maintenance of the National Guard while in State status.

During the past fiscal year, the National Guard continued to grow in military strength, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Numerical strength increased from 230,229 to 291,078. Growth in military effectiveness is evidenced by increases in percentages of both training attendance and units given satisfactory ratings by inspecting officers of the regular services.

The progress made toward set objectives is the result of the combined interest and efforts of the Congress of the United States, the Departments of the Army and the Air Force, the civil authorities of the States, the general public, and the loyal citizen-soldiers in 5,170 Army and Air National Guard units.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Major General Raymond H. Fleming continued to serve as Chief of the National Guard Bureau until his retirement 16 February 1953. Major General Earl T. Ricks, Deputy Chief, served as Acting Chief through 22 June 1953, when Major General (then Colonel) Edgar C. Erickson was appointed Chief and took office for a 4-year tour of duty.

The National Guard Bureau is a bureau of the Department of the Army (National Defense Act, as amended) and an agency of the Department of the Air Force (National Security Act of 1947). It is located at the seat of Government and is staffed by Civil Service employees and military personnel of the United States Army and the United States Air Force.

The mission of the Bureau is defined in Department of the Army Special Regulation 10-230-1 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." This regulation also covers the legal status, general organization, and major functions of the National Guard Bureau, and the appointment of officers to the Bureau.

The Chief of the Bureau is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, from lists of National Guard officers recommended by their respective Governors, for a term of 4 years. Upon accepting office, he is appointed major general, a rank he holds while so serving.

Public Law 458, Eighty-first Congress, 16 March 1950, provides that 40 percent of the officers serving in the Bureau, other than general officers, may be officers who at the time of their initial assignment hold appointments in the National Guard of the United States. Qualified officers of the National Guard are appointed to fill vacancies in the Bureau as they occur. Officers on duty with the Bureau as of 30 June 1953 are listed in appendix C.

LEGISLATION

During fiscal year 1953 the Eighty-second Congress enacted the following legislative measures of concern to the National Guard:

1. Public Law 461, 7 July 1952. This law amended the Universal Military Training and Service Act to authorize the retention in active Federal service, beyond the 24-month period formerly authorized, of National Guard and Reserve unit designations and equipment, exclusive of the individual members thereof, for a total period of 5 years. The act further provides for the organization of National Guard cadre units comparable in structure to those units retained in active Federal service, and for the integration of the retained units with the corresponding cadre units upon the former's release from active duty. To facilitate reference to these cadre units and distinguish them from the parent unit on active duty, they have been

referred to by the National Guard Bureau and the Department of the Army as "NGUS" units.

2. Public Law 476, 9 July 1952. This act, cited as "The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952," established a Ready Reserve, limited to an aggregate strength of 1.5 millions, and a Standby Reserve. The Ready Reserve can be activated during an emergency declared by the President but only in such numbers as specifically authorized by the Congress. This act places all Guard units in the Ready Reserve.

Provision is made for common Federal appointments and enlistments in the National Guard and the Army or Air Force Reserves, provided, of course, that membership in the National Guard is subject to the approval of the Governor of the State concerned. Maximum strength of the National Guard is to be authorized by the Congress or, in the absence of such authorization, fixed by the President. The National Guard will continue to be subject to "call" by the President as distinguished from "order".

The act further provides for initial and maintenance uniform allowances for officers and for annual leave for all personnel on active duty for training in excess of 30 days.

Congress again stated that "in accordance with our traditional military policy . . . it is essential that the strength and organization of the National Guard, and the Air National Guard, as an integral part of the first line defenses of this Nation, be at all times maintained and assured." This act, therefore, does not affect the traditional status of the National Guard in the National Defense structure.

The new law does not by its terms change or alter personnel, organizational or logistical procedures currently employed in the administration, training, operation and control of the National Guard. It specifically assures that sections 67 and 84 of the National Defense Act, as amended, are not disturbed. These sections govern the appropriation, apportionment and disbursement of funds for the National Guard, and the issue of new arms and equipment.

The status, functions and duties of the National Guard Bureau have not been changed and it continues as the channel of communication between the Departments of the Army and the Air Force and the several States on all matters pertaining to the National Guard. It is considered that State control over the National Guard is not impaired. Except as otherwise specifically provided by the act, it became effective 1 January 1953.

3. Public Law 488, 10 July 1952. This was the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1953. Of particular interest to the National Guard, it authorizes the free transmission of official mail matter by units and headquarters of the National Guard of the United States whether or not they are in the active service of the United States.

The following law was enacted by the Eighty-third Congress during the fiscal year:

Public Law 84, 29 June 1953. This law amended the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for special registration, classification, and induction of certain medical, dental and allied specialist categories.

The Eighty-third Congress is expected to consider the following legislation which is of importance to the National Guard:

1. H. R. 346. To provide benefits for members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who suffer disability or death while performing travel to and from specified types of active duty.

2. H. R. 1223 and H. R. 5578. To equalize certain benefits between and among members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

3. H. R. 3996. To amend section 81, National Defense Act, as amended, to clarify the status of the National Guard Bureau and to define the responsibilities, functions and duties of the Chief.

4. H. R. 3997 and S. 2217. To amend section 67 of the National Defense Act, as amended, to provide for an active-duty status for all United States property and disbursing officers.

5. S. 2060. To amend the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 to provide for National Guard representation in certain agencies engaged in its administration.

INFORMATION PROGRAM

The information program of the National Guard Bureau includes the functions of public information—in the commonly accepted meaning of that term—and recruiting. The greater emphasis is on the latter. Without new manpower to replace losses from age, retirement, and other causes, the National Guard would soon cease to be an effective military organization.

Free time and space in radio, television, newspapers, magazines, and other media were donated to the National Guard for use in developing the recruiting program. These contributions would have cost approximately \$10,000,000 if paid for at regular commercial rates. None of the funds provided from fiscal year 1953 appropriations was used for the purchase of time or space in any media.

The recruiting program was made a grass roots program. A loose-leaf collection of recruiting aids, such as pattern news releases, radio announcements, interviews, speeches, fact sheets, editorial fillers, mats, leaflets, posters, car cards, etc., were planned, produced, and distributed to all States for local units to use just as though they had created them.

A "News Letter" was published and distributed to over 5,000 National Guard units, passing on recruiting techniques, ideas, and items of news.

A series of thirty-six 15-minute transcribed programs, utilizing popular bands and vocalists, was produced for weekly broadcast. These programs were carried regularly by more than 1,800 radio stations in approximately 2,000 communities on public service time and without cost to the National Guard. Announcements and materials were produced to be used by radio networks on sustaining programs. The Guy Lombardo show, "Lombardoland U. S. A.," over the Mutual Broadcasting System, supported the Air National Guard at no cost for production or time. The National Broadcasting Company contributed time on its network, also at no cost, in support of the National Guard. National Guard announcements were made available and used by business and industrial concerns on their network radio and television shows.

The campaign was continued to win the support of business and industry and to encourage the adoption by employers of military leave policies which would permit Guardsmen to attend summer field training and service schools, and to combat discrimination by employers in the hiring and promotion of Guardsmen.

A special event of historical significance during this fiscal year was the first day of issue, on 23 February 1953, of a postage stamp commemorating the National Guard. The National Guard stamp, and also the release of a motion picture, "Thunderbirds," depicting the activities in Korea of the 45th Division, Oklahoma National Guard, were exploited as much as possible to enlighten the public about the National Guard.

General information furnished during the fiscal year in answer to inquiries from the Congress, other government agencies, the States, the press, and the general public covered past accomplishments of the National Guard, current activities and future plans.

TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAM

The Trophies and Awards Program of the National Guard is growing in volume and interest with each succeeding year. Suspended during World War II, competition for rifle, carbine, and pistol marksmanship was resumed in 1949. The matches are sponsored by various military organizations which furnish trophies and certificates to the winning individuals and units. Gold, silver and bronze medals and "Certificates of Victory" are also awarded by the Chief, National Guard Bureau. During fiscal year 1953, 70 trophies and over 400 medals were awarded under this program.

The National Guard Bureau administers the Trophies and Awards Program. It supervises the conduct of the matches in the States and maintains liaison between the sponsoring affiliated agencies and the participating States.

STATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety at State call are important missions of the National Guard. In times of disaster and emergency the speed, discipline, and efficiency of guardsmen are of immeasurable assistance. On several occasions during fiscal year 1953 they have been called to protect property in disaster areas, set up emergency communications, rescue the distressed, and feed and shelter the homeless and destitute. Guardsmen have fought fires and floods, cleared roads, transported food and supplies to the isolated and needy and searched for persons lost in isolated places.

FOREST FIRES, TORNADOES AND FLOODS

Guardsmen were called to fight fires, tornadoes and floods in Missouri, West Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, Massachusetts and Michigan, which might have destroyed thousands of acres of forest and prairie land. They furnished food and shelter for victims and evacuated families trapped in danger areas.

TRAIN WRECK

Troops from South Carolina responded to call when the Atlantic Coast Line's crack streamliner "Champion" left the rails near Dillon, S. C. Ten minutes after the call had been made, 4 officers and 24 enlisted men were at the scene of the disaster. They patrolled the area, helped the injured and controlled traffic.

RIOTING

Troops from the Michigan National Guard battled rioting convicts in Jackson State Prison for 93 hours. When order was restored, they instructed State troopers in the operation of mine detectors used to locate hidden weapons.

Guardsmen were ordered to the Ohio State Penetentiary when 1,600 convicts revolted and set fire to several buildings. Units from Maysville, London, Marion, Lancaster, Columbus, Circleville, New Lexington, Washington Court House, Bucyrus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, and Marietta answered the call. This duty lasted 7 days.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

BUDGET AND FISCAL

Funds appropriated for the support of Army National Guard units during fiscal year 1953 totaled \$153,300,000. Approximately \$77,400,000 in prior year funds also were available for obligation, increasing the total availability for the year to \$230,700,000. Funds obligated, however, amounted to only \$169,162,228 since actual requirements for the year fell below budgetary estimates. The difference was due primarily to a lag in unit reorganization to meet standards for Federal recognition and to the usage of National Guard stock credits with the technical services, particularly for ammunition requirements.

Funds for uniform allowances authorized in Public Law 476, 82d Congress, were not budgeted for; costs were absorbed from excesses in other operating accounts. The State funding program for each of the several States, established in fiscal year 1952, was continued in fiscal year 1953.

Use of Federal funds for National Guard facilities was authorized by Public Law 783, 11 September 1950. The Army National Guard portion of funds appropriated under this authority for "Military Construction, Army Civilian Components," totals \$32,000,000—8 million dollars appropriated during the past fiscal year and 24 million dollars in fiscal year 1952. These funds remain available until expended.

A table of appropriated funds obligated during fiscal year 1953 is attached as appendix D.

PERSONNEL

The strength of the Army National Guard under State control on 30 June 1953 was 255,522. This strength was distributed among 4,616 federally recognized units, 793 of which were units organized under Public Law 461 and paralleling in structure Guard units retained in Federal service.

There was an overall increase of 40,181 during the fiscal year. Actual strength of units under State control at the close of the last 2 fiscal years is shown below:

Army National Guard Strength

	30 June 52	30 June 53
Aggregate.....	215, 341	255, 522
Officers.....	22, 945	27, 838
Enlisted.....	192, 396	227, 684

National Guard Register

The 1951 edition of the Official National Guard Register (Army), listing approximately 35,000 officers, active and inactive, was published in October 1952 and distributed to all Army National Guard

headquarters and units down to and including battalions. Copies also were sent to Army disbursing officers all over the world. This edition, the first since 1943, marks the resumption of publication of this official register. The 1953 edition has been compiled and is in the hands of the printer.

Retirement Benefits

A significant change in National Guard retirement benefits has developed during the fiscal year. The Comptroller General of the United States has ruled, as a result of a United States Court of Claims decision, that all service in the Organized Militia (1903-16) may be counted toward retirement under Title III, Public Law 810, 80th Congress. Final determination of retirement eligibility of individual guardsmen is made by The Adjutant General, Department of the Army. The National Guard Bureau assists to the fullest possible extent in providing data in support of claims.

Medical Service

No Army National Guard medical units were ordered into Federal service during fiscal year 1953. The shortage of medical officers remained critical although there was an increase in total medical service officer strength. A table showing medical service officer strength during the past three fiscal years follows:

Medical Service Officer Strength

	30 Jun 51	30 Jun 52	30 Jun 53
Total.....	1, 411	1, 202	1, 411
Medical.....	536	405	416
Dental.....	171	146	154
Medical Service.....	701	649	839
Veterinary.....	3	2	2

During the fiscal year the Bureau reviewed 2,748 reports of investigation in cases of sickness or injury to Army National Guard personnel; 88 percent of the reports were approved. One hundred six claims for compensation, submitted under the provisions of Public Law 108, were processed. More than 4,000 bills for hospitalization and medical attendance were received and 95 percent were approved. Statistics on review of physical examinations follow:

Review of Physical Examinations Fiscal Year 1953

Purpose	Number reviewed	Number disqualified
Original appointment, officer.....	8, 747	172
Promotion, officer.....	6, 720	*22
Attendance at service schools.....	1, 692	*36
Annual physical, officer.....	10, 419	*104
Enlistment.....	133, 751	1, 803

*Discharged from Army National Guard.

Deaths

There were 14 deaths in line of duty among Army National Guard personnel in fiscal year 1953. One officer was killed in an air crash during armory drill (flight training). A summary of deaths and their causes is shown below:

Causes of Deaths Fiscal Year 1953

<i>Type of duty</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Officers</i>		<i>Enlisted</i>	
	<i>Injury</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Injury</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Injury</i>	<i>Disease</i>
Total.....	10	4	1	2	9	2
Field training.....	7	4	0	2	7	2
Armory drill.....	3	0	1	0	2	0

Bureau Personnel Actions

The number of personnel actions required of the National Guard Bureau rose sharply during the year, reflecting the return to State control of units ordered to active duty in fiscal year 1951 and the organization of a large number of Public Law 461 units. A decrease in the number of personnel actions is not anticipated until near the end of fiscal year 1954.

The Bureau disapproved only 1.5 percent of enlistment applications reviewed. The decrease from year to year in the rate of rejection is attributed to the care with which applications have been screened by unit commanders and recruiting personnel.

A comparison of personnel actions of the last two fiscal years is given below:

Personnel Actions

<i>Type of action</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1952</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1953</i>
Officers and warrant officers		
Federal recognitions.....	8, 079	10, 680
Transfers and reassignments.....	9, 580	15, 364
Transfers to Inactive National Guard.....	1, 496	4, 382
Separations.....	3, 798	4, 767
Enlisted men		
Enlistment records on hand, first day of year.....	2, 762	2, 947
Enlistment records received.....	97, 258	134, 128
Cases completed.....	97, 073	133, 751
Enlistments approved.....	94, 267	131, 748
Enlistments rejected.....	2, 806	2, 003
Enlistment records on hand, last day of year.....	2, 947	3, 324

Field Civilian Employees

A monthly average of 11,565 civilians were employed by the Army National Guard in fiscal year 1953, at a cost of approximately \$41,800,000. Civilian personnel, with few exceptions, were guardsmen and were engaged in administrative, supply, and maintenance activities. The number of positions authorized fluctuated a great deal as a result of the organization of units under Public Law 461,

the return of other units to State control, and the institution of new personnel patterns. The peak for fiscal year 1953 was reached in June; the number will continue to rise until the final Public Law 461 units are organized.

ORGANIZATION

By the end of fiscal year 1953, 95 percent of the 5,461 units, of company or detachment size, on the Army National Guard troop basis had been organized and federally recognized. This represents an increase of 118 units over the 30 June 1952 total. Four thousand six hundred and sixteen of these units were under State control; 214 had been released from Federal service during the previous 12 months.

The major organizational activity followed the enactment of Public Law 461 authorizing the retention in active Federal service of National Guard unit designations for 5 consecutive years, and the organization, in State status, of units comparable in structure to those retained on active duty. The National Guard Bureau, implementing the latter provision, authorized the organization of 1,384 units of company or detachment size. Each unit organized under Public Law 461 was to bear the designation of its counterpart on active duty with "NGUS" added in parentheses. There were 793 "NGUS units" organized and federally recognized at the end of fiscal year 1953.

Another important activity was the reorganization of units under new tables of organization adopted by the Army. High-lighting this operation was the activation of ordnance battalions to replace ordnance companies in infantry divisions. This latest organization provides for a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Company A (Forward) and Company B (Rear) and is intended to give more adequate and efficient ordnance support to combat elements of the division.

Efforts were continued to complete the organization of antiaircraft artillery units required in the Air Defense Plan of the United States. All units of this type ordered to active duty during the Korean emergency were returned as units to the control of the States. Of the 81 gun battalions on the Army National Guard troop basis, 80 battalions had been allotted to the States and 79 were organized and federally recognized by 30 June 1953.

TRAINING

During fiscal year 1953, Army National Guard training again stressed individual and small unit tactics. All training is conducted in accordance with National Guard Training Programs published by Army Field Forces, and is evaluated by inspecting officers of the active Army. The number of units rated satisfactory or better in

these inspections has been consistently high for a number of years. Effectiveness of the training is further reflected in the continued upward trend in percentage of participation in both armory and field training.

Armory Training

Armory training consists of 48 assemblies of a minimum duration of 2 hours each. Of particular interest are the figures on enlisted attendance at these weekly drills; the percentage has increased steadily from 77 percent in fiscal year 1950 to 85 percent in 1953. Statistical data on training and inspections are given below:

Armory Training Attendance Percentages

Personnel	Fiscal year 1951	Fiscal year 1952	Fiscal year 1953
Officers.....	91. 9	91. 48	92. 15
Enlisted.....	81. 3	82. 20	84. 74

Armory Inspections

(Training, Administration, Logistics)

Rating	Fiscal year 1951		Fiscal year 1952		Fiscal year 1953	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	3, 770	100. 0	3, 653	100. 0	3, 673	100. 0
Satisfactory or better.....	3, 620	96. 0	3, 496	95. 5	3, 596	97. 9
Unsatisfactory.....	150	4. 0	157	4. 5	77	2. 1

Field Training

During the summer of 1952 approximately 201,150 guardsmen participated in 15-day field training periods (including travel time). This type of training enables commanders, assembled with their staffs and units at one location, to participate in exercises and training to an extent not possible during armory training. Results of field training inspections conducted by officers of the active Army are tabulated below:

Field Training Inspections

Rating	Calendar year 1951		Calendar year 1952	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	3, 537	100. 0	3, 424	100. 0
Superior.....	280	7. 9	413	12. 1
Excellent.....	1, 697	48. 0	1, 711	49. 9
Satisfactory.....	1, 532	43. 3	1, 294	37. 8
Unsatisfactory.....	28	. 8	6	. 2

Three week-ends of inactive duty outdoor training were authorized for all Army units of the National Guard during fiscal year 1953. The periods were devoted to familiarization and qualification firing of individual and crew-served weapons with additional time given to

small unit tactics. This training, conducted in the vicinity of the unit's home station, is considered as second only to the 15-day field training period as a means toward attaining the training objective.

Training Aids

Full-scale production of the new Army National Guard tank turret trainer was initiated during fiscal year 1953 and the first production unit delivered on 15 June. A total of 330 trainers were being produced; 185 of these were M4A3 trainers and the remainder modeled after the M-47 tank. The overwhelming success of this new light-weight, low-cost trainer is indicated by the fact that the Army has adopted its principle for the new trainers for both the M-47 and M-48 tanks.

In addition to the tank trainer, deliveries of the sub-caliber mortar trainer and the sub-caliber firing devices for the 57-mm and 75-mm recoilless rifles were effected. These devices can be used both in armories and on restricted ranges.

A further advance, in the field of low-cost training devices, was the initiation of the development of a trainer for the personnel of Radio Controlled Aerial Target Detachments. This trainer will provide a miniature version of the actual target, with the same general flight characteristics and controlled with the same operational equipment. Its use will permit target controllers to retain their proficiency with a minimum of operational costs and without the risk of damaging or destroying expensive operational equipment.

Instructors

On 30 June 1953 there were 792 officers of the active Army on duty with the Army National Guard as instructors. This number represents 63.5 percent of the current requirement.

Global commitments of the Department of the Army for company and field grade officers occasioned a continued shortage among those qualified for instructor duty with the reserve components of the Army. This situation was aggravated by increased National Guard requirements in fiscal year 1953. Additional units were federally recognized and a large number of units were returned to State control. As a consequence, many key instructor positions remained vacant for long periods. Continued efforts were made to fill such positions, with special emphasis and priority given to the procurement of replacements for the more critical vacancies.

The advent of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 greatly expanded the scope of operation of non-Regular instructors. The removal of a number of restrictions formerly imposed by the National Defense Act of 1916, as amended, contributed in great measure to the effectiveness of the limited number of available instructors.

Orientation of Senior Army Instructors, consisting of brief indoctrination at the National Guard Bureau, Office of the Chief of Army Field Forces, and Selective Service System headquarters was conducted throughout fiscal year 1953 with highly beneficial results.

School Activities

The school program for 1953 was adequate enough to permit the Army National Guard to fulfill its yearly school training requirements at Army service and area schools. The unit school program, however, because of insufficient funds was reduced from 4 to 2 Staff National Guard Training Program Assemblies. Approximately 200 resident courses at Army service schools, ranging from 2 weeks to 10 months in length, were made available to the Army National Guard. Guardsmen attended courses at schools of the combat arms, technical and administrative services, at the Command and General Staff College and the Army War College.

A total of 27,918 officers and enlisted men voluntarily attended schools during the past fiscal year, as shown below:

School Attendance Fiscal Year 1953

<i>Type of school</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted men</i>
Total.....	27, 918	21, 216	6, 702
Army service.....	6, 143	3, 375	2, 768
Army area and oversea command.....	2, 414	174	2, 240
State, 2-day.....	19, 361	17, 667	1, 694

In January 1953 authorization was obtained for the return of guardsmen to State control upon completion of officer candidate training at Army schools. The various States are taking advantage of the waiver of the active duty requirement in order to utilize this excellent source of procurement of second lieutenants.

Arrangements were completed in May 1953 for a special 10-week summer officer candidate course to be conducted by the Army at Fort Riley, Kans. The course began 19 June with 200 selected guardsmen from 46 States enrolled. This course was designed to furnish individuals enrolled in civilian educational institutions a means of qualifying for commissions during the vacation period.

As indicated above, stress was placed on the procurement of second lieutenants for the Army National Guard by officer candidate school training. State officer candidate schools, established during fiscal year 1951, proved an important source of these junior officers. Eleven schools with a student capacity of 1,005 were operating in fiscal year 1953; there were 5 in New York, 4 in California, and 1 each in South Carolina and Massachusetts. These schools are supported by State

funds with the assistance of National Guard appropriations for instructional material only. 328 guardsmen completed the courses in 1953, and 497 were enrolled for the 1953-54 academic year.

Army area and oversea commands conducted courses for common specialists, including communications, motor maintenance, food service and administration. In addition, selected guardsmen were enrolled in the Special Associate Course, Command and General Staff College, administered by Army commands.

An increasing number of guardsmen sought to improve their military education through the Army Extension Course Program. The monthly enrollment in extension courses averaged 33,223 guardsmen: 10,152 officers and 23,071 enlisted men.

LOGISTICS—GENERAL

Funds

During fiscal year 1953 the Department of the Army provided logistical support to the Army National Guard by funding for T/O & E and T/A authorized items of equipment. Army National Guard funding was required for subsistence, individual clothing and equipment, training ammunition, maintenance and operating supplies, and packing, handling and transportation costs incident to the movement of supplies and equipment. The total dollar value of clothing and individual equipment issued to the Army National Guard was approximately \$5,549,980.

For a discussion of funding for construction and maintenance of Army National Guard facilities, see section headed "Installations" below.

Cost Consciousness

During the past fiscal year the National Guard Bureau re-examined logistical programs and procedures in the interests of economy and efficiency. Programs were intensified or curtailed and procedures modified when it became evident that a savings in manpower or dollars could be effected without adversely affecting operations. Results of this continuing review are reported throughout the following detailed account of Army National Guard logistical activities.

LOGISTICS—SUPPLY

Requisitioning

Requisitioning procedures were simplified during this report period. United States property and disbursing officers of the several States were authorized to submit requisitions for all non-regulated items direct to Army depots. National Guard Bureau approval is still required for all regulated items.

New Equipment

The exchange of 1,000 tanks, medium M4A3, 76-mm gun, for tanks, medium, M4A3, 75-mm gun, was accomplished. The Department of the Army started replacing tanks, medium, M4A1, 76-mm gun, on hand in some Guard units, with tanks, medium, M4A3, 75-mm gun. Shipment of 492 M47 tanks with 90-mm guns, allotted to the National Guard, began during the second half of fiscal year 1953. A program for replacing M24 tanks with the new M41 tanks also was instituted.

Approximately one-third of authorized allowances of new radio sets (vehicular type) were shipped to Army National Guard units. The remainder were to be distributed in order to reach the units during the third quarter of fiscal year 1954, provided production schedules were maintained. Radio Set AN/TPS-1D, which is a high-power, transportable search radar instrument, was earmarked for issue to certain antiaircraft artillery units. The Rawin Set AN/GMD-1, meteorological equipment, was designated for issue to all antiaircraft artillery units.

Accounting

Progress was made in modernizing the Army National Guard system of property accounting. Semi-automatic accounting machines were delivered to 43 States. The machines were installed and the change-over to the improved system completed in six States, one in each Army area, providing a pilot operation in each geographical area.

An additional means of improving property accounting is the "Equipment Check List," itemizing the component parts of a major assembly, set or kit issued as a complete unit. Such lists are of material assistance to units in furthering supply economy. During the first half of the fiscal year check lists for 393 items of issue were prepared and distributed. More than nine million printed sheets were required, at a cost of \$93,687.97—approximately \$30,000 less than estimates for production and distribution by means other than National Guard facilities. Additional check lists were in preparation. Review of supply catalogues continued with a view to providing check lists for each multiple-part item issued to Army National Guard units.

Excess Equipment

Lateral redistribution of excess equipment between States was curtailed during the past fiscal year. It was found that return of excess equipment to technical service depots for reclassification and processing for reissue would result in a savings to the Government in transportation costs as well as expedite the return to use of such equipment.

LOGISTICS—MAINTENANCE

The maintenance program of the Army National Guard entered a new phase during fiscal year 1953 with the issue of new types of vehicles, radios and other equipment. Training in the operation and maintenance of the new equipment was intensified at all levels. Extensive use was made of Department of the Army schools and factory representatives to train instructors for Army National Guard schools.

Annual maintenance conferences were conducted at one Army National Guard installation in each of the six Army areas during January and February 1953. The conferences were attended by key maintenance personnel of each State, in addition to interested personnel from the Army headquarters, supporting technical services and depots, the Department of the Army and the National Guard Bureau. Current maintenance policies, programs, and problems were discussed and information exchanged. Maintenance and supply installations and operations of the host State were inspected. These conferences proved a great benefit to all concerned.

Representatives of the National Guard Bureau visited maintenance installations in 21 States during fiscal year 1953.

Organizational Maintenance

In excess of 90 percent of the deficiencies disclosed by Army annual technical inspections are those in organizational maintenance. In the past fiscal year every effort was made to solve this most pressing problem. Emphasis was placed on training in the operation and maintenance of new-type equipment at unit level. Responsibility for vehicular organizational maintenance was transferred from the units to the Service Centers, a change which makes for better control.

Field civilian personnel authorizations were modified to consolidate, in most units, the positions of unit administrative assistant and unit caretaker into one position known as an administrative, supply and maintenance technician. Maintenance duties of the technician do not include vehicular maintenance. For the budgeting and funding of vehicular organizational maintenance personnel it was assumed that 50 percent of all vehicles will be stored at the unit or Service Center location and the remaining 50 percent placed in concentration sites.

Service Centers

More than 100 additional Service Centers were established during the past fiscal year. On 30 June 1953 there were 361 centers in operation, employing 1,136 guardsmen in a full-time civilian status. Service Centers now perform complete vehicular organizational

maintenance. They have proven of great value in the training of unit personnel on new types of equipment, a service which, directly and indirectly, relieves the burden on field maintenance shops.

Concentration Sites

Utilization of equipment concentration sites continues to provide an efficient and economical solution for the storage and maintenance of Army National Guard equipment not required in armory training. On 30 June 1953, there were 69 concentration sites located at or near field training areas. The equipment is used by all States training in the same area, thus materially reducing transportation costs. Materiel operation and use is restricted to a minimum and organizational maintenance performed more efficiently and economically. During the past fiscal year 661 full-time civilian personnel were employed at these locations.

Field Maintenance

The return of many Army National Guard units to State control and the issue of equipment to reactivated units necessitated the establishment of additional field maintenance shops. The 58 shops operating 30 June 1953 employed 2,681 guardsmen as full-time civilian field maintenance employees. Issue of new type equipment to the Army National Guard further increased the work load of the field maintenance shops. Shop personnel, trained by factory representatives, instructed unit personnel in maintenance of the new materiel. Field maintenance shops performed their mission in an excellent manner throughout the year.

Operating and Maintenance Supplies

Operating and maintenance supplies consumed during the year cost approximately \$4,663,000. This represents a reduction of over \$500,000 from operating and maintenance supply requirements for fiscal year 1952, despite an increase in the quantity of equipment issued to the Army National Guard. An appreciable portion of this saving was the direct result of Bureau instructions to the States on more efficient stock control methods. Funds were obligated as follows:

Ordnance.....	\$3, 038, 000
Quartermaster.....	576, 000
Signal.....	594, 000
Engineer.....	275, 000
Chemical.....	4, 000
Army Aviation.....	176, 000
Total.....	<hr/> \$4, 663, 000

Credits for technical service supplies were furnished each State in direct proportion to the amount of equipment on hand within each State. Quarterly reports of these credits were submitted to the Bureau and adjustments made as required. The States are not authorized to requisition supplies in excess of established credits.

Fuels and lubricants are not included within the above supplies.

LOGISTICS—ARMY AVIATION

The program of equipping the Army National Guard with L-19 aircraft progressed extremely well during the past fiscal year. Approximately 470 L-19 aircraft were assigned to units as of 30 June 1953. Delivery of sufficient two-place fixed-wing aircraft to meet Army National Guard requirements was anticipated in fiscal year 1954. With one exception, all obsolete two-place fixed-wing aircraft were returned to Air Force depots and dropped from Army National Guard property records.

A critical shortage existed in multi-passenger fixed-wing aircraft, although several were received during the year. No alleviation was expected before fiscal year 1955.

Depot inspection and repair of L-17 type aircraft, which was scheduled for fiscal year 1953, was completed in December 1952.

The first helicopter was assigned to Alabama in April 1953. Others were available but actual issue to the States is dependent upon training of pilots and maintenance personnel within the receiving units.

LOGISTICS—TRANSPORTATION

A large volume of freight was shipped by the Army National Guard in connection with redistribution of equipment to supply newly formed NGUS units (those organized under Public Law 461). The National Guard Bureau maintained close liaison with the States to insure maximum service and economy. Bureau screening of routing requests from the States resulted in material savings. Unnecessary movements were cancelled and cheaper modes of transportation frequently substituted.

Large savings were accomplished by careful planning of all movement of equipment. Transfers of property between States were predicated, when practicable, on exchanges which involved the shortest possible hauls. Particular emphasis was placed on the reduction of shipping costs when equipment was moved by the States to field training areas. As stated above, this equipment is placed in concentration sites for common use by two or more States. Any reduction

in shipping of equipment not only reduces freight charges; it is also an important factor in conservation of materiel.

During the 1952 summer field training period a total of 100,691 guardsmen were moved by commercial carrier to and from training sites in the Continental United States. Of this number 35 percent traveled by commercial bus lines in accordance with schedules agreed to in advance by the carriers, the States, and the Bureau. In the majority of cases moves were completed on schedule; in no case was a serious delay encountered.

No fatalities nor serious injuries resulted from troop movements via commercial carriers to and from field training sites during fiscal years 1946-53.

INSTALLATIONS

Facilities required by the Army National Guard include armories, training camps, rifle ranges, and logistical facilities such as warehouses, equipment storage buildings, maintenance shops, and service centers. The Army National Guard expanded rapidly after World War II and a large proportion of existing facilities were totally inadequate. Improvements were made steadily from State funds but the situation remained critical. In 1950, Congress authorized use of Federal funds for facilities required by the National Guard as a result of expansion beyond strength needed by the States for internal security. No funds were appropriated, however, until fiscal year 1952.

Armory Construction

The long-awaited armory construction program became a reality when \$16,000,000 were made available to the Bureau in May 1952. This sum was augmented by an additional \$5,000,000 in September. The first contract, for an armory in Arizona, was approved 27 August 1952. Subsequently slow but steady progress has been made. The program has been hampered somewhat by legal difficulties. Public Law 783, which authorized use of Federal funds for construction of Army civilian component facilities, requires that the States contribute 25 percent of the cost of all buildings, provide the necessary real estate, equipment and furnishings, and defray all expenses incidental to maintenance and operation. In many States these requirements interposed legal and funding obstacles which could be overcome only by State legislative action. Many projects therefore were delayed, some seriously so, as the legislatures of certain States meet only once every 2 years. At the end of fiscal year 1953, 7 States had been unable to sign the basic "Agreement" which establishes the terms under which the Federal Government and the State cooperate in this program.

During the past fiscal year, \$6.6 million dollars of Federal funds were obligated for 82 projects. Status of projects as of 30 June 1953 is shown below:

Armory buildings:	
New construction.....	66
Expansion.....	13
Purchase.....	2
Motor vehicle building.....	1

Acceleration of construction in fiscal year 1954 was anticipated. Long-range programs had been prepared and no difficulties were foreseen in completing projects as rapidly as Federal funds were made available.

Non-Armory Construction

The sum of \$8,000,000 of "no year" funds was appropriated in fiscal year 1952 for non-armory construction, subject to the Public Law 783 requirement that the States bear 25 percent of construction costs of all projects. The non-armory program, however, is based on Federal assumption of 100 percent of construction costs and funds could not be made available until the restrictions imposed by Public Law 783 were removed by Public Law 488 on 10 July 1952. An allocation of \$7,040,000 was received by the Bureau on 23 September 1952 to support 91 non-armory projects requested by the States. An additional \$3,000,000, appropriated for non-armory construction under Public Law 488, was also subject to the restrictions of Public Law 783. These funds could not be used until removal of restrictions by Congress, which was anticipated in fiscal year 1954.

As a result of changing requirements and re-evaluation of projects, during the past fiscal year some States requested comprehensive changes in their original non-armory construction programs. On 30 June 1953 the overall program consisted of 128 projects approximating \$8,000,000 in estimated cost, in stages of planning and construction as follows:

	<i>Under Contract</i>	
28 projects, contract cost.....		\$2, 346, 748
	<i>Soliciting Bids</i>	
27 projects, estimated cost.....		\$1, 573, 777
	<i>In Planning Stages</i>	
73 projects, estimated cost.....		\$4, 079, 480

Repairs and Utilities

Federal funds were made available in the customary manner to support the States in the maintenance and operation of training and logistical facilities. During the past fiscal year 117 service contracts

were in effect, governing Federal contributions for the support of larger installations. These contracts involved an expenditure of approximately \$1,660,000. In addition, approximately \$157,000 were expended in direct support of routine maintenance and operation costs in those States where service contracts are not used because of conflict with State laws or regulations. The amount of \$2,570,000 was expended through direct allotment to States for major repairs, alterations, and improvements of State-owned logistical and training facilities.

Field Training Installations

The following Army National Guard field training installations were opened, operated and closed, at a cost of \$1,249,200, during the summer of 1953:

Army-Controlled Installations

Camp Drum, N. Y.	Fort Knox, Ky.
Camp Wellfleet, Mass.	Fort Bliss, Tex.
Fort Devens, Mass.	Camp Claybanks, Mich.
Camp Pickett, Va.	Camp McCoy, Wis.
A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Va.	Camp Haven, Wis.
Fort Miles, Del.	Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
Bethany Beach, Del.	Camp Carson, Colo.
Camp Campbell, Ky.	Camp Yakima, Wash.
Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.	Fort Lewis, Wash.
Fort Meade, Md.	Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, Calif.
Fort McClellan, Ala.	Camp Irwin, Calif.
Camp Stewart, Ga.	Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
North Camp Polk, La.	Fort Richardson, Alaska
Fort Sill, Okla.	Schofield Barracks, T. H.
North Fort Hood, Tex.	Salinas, P. R.

State-Controlled Installations

Camp Lodge, Conn.	Camp Clatsop, Oreg.
Sun Valley, R. I.	Camp W. G. Williams, Utah
Camp Johnson, Vt.	Fort W. H. Harrison, Mont.
Camp Grayling, Mich.	Camp Perry, Ohio.
Camp Guernsey, Wyo.	Camp Grafton, N. Dak.
Camp Ripley, Minn.	Gowen Field, Idaho.
Camp Murray, Wash.	

Facilities Licensed or Leased

The National Guard Bureau continued to assist the States, wherever possible, in obtaining use of appropriate federally-owned facilities through licenses and in leasing privately-owned facilities of certain

types. The number of facilities licensed or leased by the Army National Guard during fiscal year 1953 is shown below:

<i>Leased</i>	<i>Licensed</i>
129 target range sites.	173 Army installations.
41 offices.	
61 liaison plane hangar facilities.	

Review of facilities under license and lease for Army National Guard use will continue in order to determine the extent of utilization and the necessity for retention of each.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

BUDGET AND FISCAL

Congress appropriated \$106,000,000 for support of the Air National Guard during fiscal year 1953. Reimbursements amounting to \$272,000 increased availability of funds to \$106,272,000 which was programmed as follows: \$22,319,000 for major procurement; \$13,815,000 for acquisition and construction of real property; \$58,443,000 for maintenance and operation; and \$11,695,000 for military personnel requirements. (For funds obligated during the year see appendix D.)

National Guard Bureau review of Air National Guard reporting procedures during fiscal year 1953 resulted in (1) establishment of a new morning report system which reduced the reporting frequency and simplified the accounting of personnel, (2) establishment of a simplified system for the accounting of drill attendance, which permitted elimination of a separate report through the dual utilization of an existing report, and (3) adoption of a new Field Training Report which is easier to prepare and more readily expedited than the then existing report and which supplies the Bureau with data of greater value to the planning of field training. In each instance a reduction in man-hours was effected and better results achieved.

PERSONNEL

During the past fiscal year, the National Guard Bureau implemented those provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act which affected the Air National Guard. The Inactive Air National Guard was discontinued. Regulations were published establishing procedures for the following: reassignment of personnel between the Air National Guard and the United States Air Force Reserve, disposition of personnel records of reassigned personnel, promotion of officers, and procurement and discharge of all personnel.

The following time-in-grade requirements for federally-recognized promotions of Air National Guard officers became effective 1 May 1953:

From—	To—	Years service
2d lieutenant	1st lieutenant	3
1st lieutenant	Captain	4
Captain	Major	6
Major	Lieutenant colonel	6
Lieutenant colonel	Colonel	4

The above requirements for promotion to captain through colonel are substantially reduced for those officers who, subsequent to 26 June 1950, served on active duty in grades higher than their Reserve grades.

During fiscal year 1953, the Air National Guard began using Air Force Form 77, United States Air Force Officer Effectiveness Report, in evaluating the effectiveness of federally-recognized officers and warrant officers. Adoption of this form is in line with Air National Guard policy of utilizing Air Force forms and following Air Force administrative procedures to the maximum extent practicable in order to facilitate transition of units from State status to active duty.

Military Strength

Officer and airman strength of Air National Guard units under State control more than doubled during the past fiscal year. Programmed strength almost was reached by 30 June 1953 despite some delay in reorganization of certain units released from Federal service and the high percentage of officers electing to remain on active duty. At the end of the year 3,180 Air National Guard officers were serving with the Air Force—approximately 2,000 as volunteers. Nearly 12,000 airmen released from Federal service during fiscal year 1953 resumed their Guard affiliations. Strength statistics of federally recognized units under State control are shown below:

Air National Guard Strength

	30 June 52 Actual	30 June 53 Actual	30 June 53 Programmed	30 June 53 Authorized
Total	14,888	35,556	36,773	66,236
Officers	1,527	3,839	4,105	7,887
Airmen	13,361	31,717	32,668	58,349

Air Technicians

The air technician program continued to operate efficiently, and at the end of the year 6,100 were employed. These personnel are guardsmen employed in civilian status for administrative, operations, maintenance and supply duties. Their numbers increased rapidly from 2,370 employed on 30 June 1952 to 4,886 at the end of January 1953. The majority of the 2,516 air technicians added during this

period were former air technicians returning from active military service. Reemployment of these technicians with a high experience level was an important factor in the successful reorganization of Air National Guard units released from active military service.

On 1 July 1952 the National Guard Bureau published a new Air National Guard Civilian Personnel Manning Guide, establishing manning levels for new type units and revising those for units already in existence. Air technician manning also was established for field training sites. Air technician authorizations for air base squadrons continued and, on 11 August 1952, air base squadron authorizations were increased to provide for personnel returning prior to the release of Air National Guard units from active duty.

During the past fiscal year ANGM 40-01, "Civilian Personnel Manual" for the Air National Guard was published and distributed. This manual established the coding system and classification procedure, and listed approved positions for Air National Guard civilian personnel. Approximately half of the position descriptions were rewritten to include a more comprehensive delineation of duties. The remaining positions were under review as fiscal year 1953 ended.

Surveys were instituted during the past fiscal year to determine the requirements and evaluate the effectiveness and economy of the air technician program. Initial reviews were of the aircraft and engine mechanic manning and of the transient aircraft workload at Air National Guard bases. Base supply, motor vehicle, and communication functions were to be reviewed early in fiscal year 1954.

Medical Service

Medical service, as anticipated, encountered difficulty in attaining programmed strength. A vigorous campaign to recruit medical personnel was not too successful. Personal letters were sent by the Bureau to over 1,400 medical officers released from active duty during fiscal year 1953 when all Air National Guard units which were authorized medical officers were returned to State control. Response to these letters, as of 30 June 1953, was limited to three inquiries.

Fourteen airmen attended medical and dental service schools during the past fiscal year.

Medical officer strength of Air National Guard units under State control is shown below:

<i>Medical Officer Strength</i>			
	<i>30 Jun 51</i>	<i>30 Jun 52</i>	<i>30 Jun 53</i>
Total.....	91	35	105
Medical.....	52	24	61
Dental.....	13	5	20
Medical Service.....	25	5	21
Veterinary.....	1	1	3

Deaths

Aircraft accidents caused the death of seven Air National Guard officers. Two airmen died as a result of injuries not caused by aircraft accidents.

ORGANIZATION

Table of Organization Units

The initial reorganization of the Air National Guard under the Wing-Base Plan occurred in fiscal year 1951. Subsequent thereto the "Long Range Plan for Reserve Forces," published in August 1951, provided for a reduction in the T/O structure of the Air National Guard from 616 units to 517 units. In fiscal year 1953 a further change, an upward revision, provided an Air National Guard of 585 T/O units—413 combat wing units to be organized by the end of fiscal year 1954 and 172 support units by the end of fiscal year 1955. The new program represented an over-all increase of 68 T/O units distributed as follows:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Type of unit</i>
1	Fighter squadrons.
2	Tactical reconnaissance squadrons.
12	Weather flights.
9	Tactical control units.
6	Communications units (includes AACs).
8	Bands.
30	Engineer aviation units.

At the close of fiscal year 1953, 497 of the programmed 585 T/O units were organized and functioning under State control. Of this total 393 were combat wing units and 104 were support units. (Three support units, previously federally recognized but not operational as of 30 June 1953, are not included in this total.)

Twenty-two Wing headquarters and 66 tactical squadrons were among the 295 units released from active military service during fiscal year 1953. All of these units, with the exception of 2 tactical squadrons were reorganized promptly and became a part of the Air National Guard structure. Of the 2 tactical squadrons failing to organize, 1 (Illinois) had difficulty obtaining an adequate operational facility and the other (Virginia) was authorized to reorganize effective 1 August 1953 and was to become a part of the Air National Guard program on that date.

As of the end of fiscal year 1953, the Air National Guard tactical organization consisted of 6 fighter-interceptor wings with 21 fighter-interceptor squadrons, 17 fighter-bomber wings with 50 fighter-bomber squadrons, 2 tactical reconnaissance wings with 6 tactical reconnaissance squadrons, and 2 light bomb wings with 5 light bomb squadrons. With the exception of 2 fighter-interceptor squadrons located in Puerto

Rico and Hawaii, all the tactical units were located within the continental United States. These tactical units were supported chiefly by the wing-base support units of the Air National Guard; namely, 26 air base groups, with a total of 101 squadrons; 26 maintenance and supply groups, with a total of 76 squadrons; and 26 medical groups. Additional support was being furnished by 104 units organized into 1 tactical control group, 3 communications groups, 3 AACS squadrons, 4 engineer aviation battalions, 25 weather flights and 11 bands.

Fiscal year 1953 was only 10 days old when the first Air National Guard units returned to State control from active military service. There followed periodic releases of Air National Guard units throughout the remainder of fiscal year 1953 and as the year came to an end only 66 of the 486 Air National Guard units called to Federal duty remained in active military service. (Annual Report, fiscal year 1952, which stated that 373 Air Guard units had entered Federal service, did not include 113 units inactivated after induction.) The units in active military service consisted of 50 communications and electronics type units and 16 engineer aviation units.

Shown below is a comparison, by type of unit, of the number of T/O units in the ultimate Air National Guard program and the number organized, federally-recognized, and under State control as of 30 June 1953.

Status of T/O Units

	Type of unit	Programmed*	30 June 1953 In being
Total	-----	585	497
Combat Wing Units	-----	413	393
Combat Wings	-----	27	27
Fighter Groups	-----	23	23
Fighter Squadrons	-----	73	71
Light Bombardment Groups	-----	2	2
Light Bombardment Squadrons	-----	6	5
Tactical Reconnaissance Groups	-----	2	2
Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons	-----	8	6
Reconnaissance Technical Squadrons	-----	2	2
Maintenance and Supply Groups	-----	27	26
Maintenance and Supply Squadrons	-----	81	76
Air Base Groups	-----	27	26
Air Base Support Squadrons	-----	108	101
Medical Groups	-----	27	26
Support Units	-----	172	**104
Tactical Control Units	-----	28	11
Communications Units	-----	32	26
Engineer Aviation Units	-----	58	22
Airways and Air Communications Service	-----	12	9
Weather Units	-----	30	25
Bands	-----	12	11

*To be completed by 31 January 1955.

**Does not include 66 units in Federal service.

Table of Distribution Units

Air National Guard table of distribution units are limited to three types; namely, State headquarters, replacement training squadrons, and air base squadrons. As of 30 June 1953, 48 of the 52 programmed State headquarters (includes headquarters for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia) were organized. The number of programmed replacement training squadrons was reduced in the past fiscal year from 168 to 87. None of these squadrons was organized as of 30 June 1953. The State headquarters and replacement training squadron portions of the T/D program are to be fully organized by the end of fiscal year 1956.

Air base squadrons are not included in long range planning. A squadron of this type is a cadre unit set up on a temporary basis, six months prior to the anticipated return of the area Guard unit from active military service. It serves as a holding unit for personnel released from the Guard unit on active service, establishes the supply system, recruits personnel, and generally acts to get the returning unit off to a strong start. Nine air base squadrons were operating at the close of the past fiscal year. The Air Base Squadron program was to be completed and all units of this type discontinued in December 1953 when all Air National Guard units, except SCARWAF designations, were scheduled for return from active military service.

OPERATIONS

Aircraft

The past fiscal year saw the re-entry of jet fighter aircraft into the Air National Guard program, absent since the beginning of the Korean conflict in 1950. Delivery of six T-33 jet trainers was accomplished in June and a definite allocation by the Department of the Air Force for 175 F-80 airplanes was established. Delivery of these additional aircraft was scheduled for the first and second quarters of fiscal year 1954.

Aircraft shortages which existed at the beginning of the past fiscal year gradually became more acute as flying units were returned without equipment to the jurisdiction of the States from active military service. Additional aircraft were delivered to the Air National Guard during the year but, as of 30 June 1953, the situation remained serious. Approximately 120 F-51D aircraft were delivered to units during the third quarter of fiscal year 1953. Numerous T-6 aircraft were made available to the Air National Guard when late model trainers were phased into the Air Force training program. These were distributed to units for transition and instrument training. The number of transport aircraft was so limited it was impossible to

provide one transport to each tactical unit and State headquarters as authorized under Air Force Letter 150-10. Priority was given to the tactical units but in order to supply each unit it was necessary to accept ten C-46 aircraft from the Air Force and to withdraw aircraft assigned to State headquarters.

Aircraft Accident Prevention

A comprehensive aircraft accident prevention program, conducted at all levels of command, resulted in a substantial decrease in both the total accident rate and the major accident rate in calendar year 1952. The total accident rate of 81 per 100,000 flying hours in 1951 was reduced to 59 per 100,000 flying hours in 1952. The National Guard Bureau will continue to emphasize this program in order to reduce the accident rate each year.

Competitive Gunnery Exercises

No competitive gunnery exercises were conducted in fiscal year 1953. Previously held in the spring of the year, the exercises were postponed to October 1953 since many units recently returned from Federal service were not in a position to compete. This change was to be made permanent; it was considered advantageous to have the exercises follow, rather than precede, field training. In fiscal years 1951-52, each fighter squadron participated; in the future, since the number of squadrons has tripled, representation will be limited to wings.

TRAINING

School Training

All required training in the highly technical skills needed by the Air National Guard cannot be accomplished at unit level. Since fiscal year 1947, therefore, Armed Forces service and technical schools have been utilized to supplement unit training. In fiscal year 1953 a total of 98,644 mandays (15,726 for officers and 82,918 for airmen) of this training was accomplished.

Even greater requirements for school training are anticipated during the next several years. In addition to the need for training newly recruited personnel, retraining of many veteran Air guardsmen will be necessary because the Air National Guard is being equipped with more modern aircraft and other equipment.

The Air National Guard pilot training program since its inception in 1950 has made steady progress. Air National Guard officers completed 18,266 pilot training man-days during fiscal year 1953. As of 30 June 1953, there were 256 guardsmen (officers and cadets) in pilot training and approximately 100 qualified applicants awaiting assignment to the course. Additional statistics are shown below:

Pilot Training Statistics

	<i>Fiscal year</i> 1951	<i>Fiscal year</i> 1952	<i>Fiscal year</i> 1953
Graduated.....	5	68	99
Entered training.....	96	126	272

Air Base Training

Unit training assembly time has been established as a minimum of 12 hours per month and a maximum of 16 hours per month. Drill attendance for the fiscal year was 90% for officers and 83% for airmen with an overall average of 86.5%.

Funds for local construction of air training aids and mock-ups were again allotted the States to assist them in their training programs. Five C-11 Jet Instrument Trainers, 15 F-86 Animated Panel sets, 144 Communication Circuit Demonstrators and several other training aids were delivered to Air National Guard units during fiscal year 1953.

Field Training

One permanent and ten interim field training sites were utilized by the Air National Guard in calendar year 1952. During that period most Guard units were in, or had recently returned from, active military service. By 30 June 1953, however, there were 496 T/O units under State control. Three of the nine permanent field training sites programmed for use by the Air National Guard were prepared for 1953 summer training. These were: Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho; Natrona County Airport, Casper, Wyo.; Travis Field, Savannah, Ga.

All T/O units, except the 132d Fighter-Bomber Wing, were scheduled for field training in 1953. Many units with less than five months in State status, and therefore not required to attend, requested field training. Communications and aircraft control and warning Air Guard units trained at Air Force installations with similar Air Force units.

Supplemental Exercises

Preparatory exercises were held during fiscal year 1953 to facilitate the preparation of plans for field training. Selected staff personnel from all units attending field training at one particular site worked together as a staff and completed field training plans for the units they represented.

Tactical pilots participated in a maximum of 8 days of squadron bombing and gunnery exercises. These exercises provided for the staging of pilots and a minimum number of support personnel from sites adjacent to gunnery ranges.

One 2-day exercise in wing organization and procedures was authorized for each tactical wing. Twenty-five of the Air Guard wings held these exercises.

Interceptor-bomber gunnery training was conducted by each fighter-interceptor squadron and each dual mission fighter-bomber squadron. This training consisted of daylight interceptor training utilizing SAC bombers as targets and Air National Guard fighters as interceptors. Camera gunnery attacks were made after interception.

A 1-day exercise of familiarization firing with small arms was authorized each Air National Guard unit. Commanders were encouraged to complete, insofar as practicable, the familiarization firing of small arms at their home stations prior to field training. Sixty per cent of assigned personnel completed this phase of training.

MATERIEL

Supply

During fiscal year 1953 approximately \$25,000,000 were expended re-equipping returning Air National Guard units and resupplying established Air National Guard bases. Equipment, including aircraft spare parts, also was procured for four new field training sites. Modernization programs were started to replace worn and obsolete equipment in Air National Guard units which had remained under State control throughout the Korean emergency.

Communications Equipment

Procurement of electronic and test equipment at a cost of approximately \$3,000,000 was continued during fiscal year 1953. A large number of major items was delivered from contract sources and distributed to using organizations. Many of these items, realized from fiscal year 1950, 1951, and 1952 procurement, were distributed from the central receiving point for electronics equipment at Reading, Pa.

Radio Sets SCR-399 or SCR-499 were shipped to each Air National Guard location for establishment of wing or group communications nets. Radio Sets AN/TRC-1 were shipped to radio relay and aircraft control and warning (AC&W) units. Receiving Sets SCR-244, SCR-607, BC-342 and BC-779 were shipped to communications and AC&W units. At the close of the past fiscal year single channel UHF radio equipment was being distributed to all AC&W units.

Several equipment utilization projects were established and necessary equipment for completion issued on Surplus Materiel Division, Department of the Navy, shipping orders in accordance with Air National Guard Letter 69-01. These projects included modification of the following equipment: PE-110 power units for use with four-channel VHF Radio Sets AN/ARC-4; interphone equipment RL-5 for inter-office use; oscilloscopes for use in communications training programs.

Radar Sets AN/TPS-1D were delivered from contract and initial issue made to AC&W units. Instructions for immediate requisitioning of power units for the sets were issued. Receipt of these units will put the Air National Guard search radar program into effect by the end of fiscal year 1954. Issue of Radar Sets AN/TPS-10D, based on Department of the Air Force radar allocation criteria, was in process at the close of fiscal year 1953. Minimum requirements of AC&W units for radar training items were to be met in July 1953 when AN/TPS-10D's were expected from contract.

Aircraft Maintenance

The Air National Guard initiated a program during fiscal year 1950 which called for annual reconditioning, or inspection and repair as necessary, of 20 percent of each type of assigned aircraft. In fiscal year 1953, 19 C-47 aircraft, 20 percent of those assigned, were reconditioned or repaired by a civilian aircraft maintenance firm under contract to the Air Materiel Command.

Ten C-47 aircraft were processed through a civilian aircraft maintenance contractor for installation of an engine fire control system. This modification, required by Technical Order 01-40N-101, consists of the installation of fuel, oil, and hydraulic shut-off valves aft of the engine firewall and an engine fire warning system. Modification of the four Air National Guard C-46 aircraft lacking this equipment was to be completed during fiscal year 1954 by Air Materiel Command depots.

The remaining aircraft on a contract for reconditioning of 15 F-47 type aircraft for Puerto Rico, initiated and placed in work during fiscal year 1952, were delivered during the first quarter of fiscal year 1953.

No F-51H aircraft were scheduled for reconditioning during fiscal year 1953 inasmuch as all such aircraft assigned to the Air National Guard for the full fiscal year 1953 had been completely reconditioned during fiscal year 1951. These aircraft were to begin rephasing through a major maintenance program during fiscal year 1954.

Remanufacture of 50 T-6D aircraft to the T-6G configuration, contracted for during fiscal year 1952, was completed and all aircraft delivered to Air National Guard units during fiscal year 1953. These aircraft, to be used for transition and instrument trainers, were assigned new Air Force serial numbers and have the life expectancy of a new aircraft. Another contract for 60 T-6G aircraft was placed in work during fiscal year 1953. These aircraft were to be delivered to Air National Guard units during fiscal year 1954.

INSTALLATIONS

Construction

Funds totaling \$13,815,000 were made available to the National Guard Bureau in fiscal year 1953 for the construction of facilities required to support Air National Guard activities. The sum of \$13,196,586 was obligated for the following: construction contracts; engineering services provided by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army; reimbursement to the Civil Aeronautics Administration for expenses incident to relocation of instrument landing systems as required in runway extension projects; procurement of aviation easements necessary to protect investments made by the Federal Government. A reserve was set aside to finance contingencies during the construction period.

During the past fiscal year progress was made on a runway improvement program which will provide additional bases at which jet-propelled aircraft can be operated. Runway-taxiway extensions were completed, or under construction, at six bases: Alpena, Mich., selected as a permanent training site; Gowen Field, Idaho, permanent training site and home station of an Air National Guard squadron; Schenectady, N. Y.; Memphis, Tenn.; Baer Field, Ind.; Gore Field, Mont. Assistance was provided by the National Guard Bureau in defraying costs incident to necessary relocation and reconstruction of utilities, highways, and other obstructions.

The Bureau also participated in financing the second phase of a new runway under construction at Salt Lake City, Utah. Funding of the project, which was accomplished through joint efforts of the municipality, the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Bureau, extended over a 2-year period. Completion of this runway will provide still another base to which the Air National Guard can assign jet aircraft.

Two permanent training sites, Alpena, Mich., and Hancock Field, N. Y., were selected and contracts awarded for mess halls, latrines, and storage and maintenance space necessary to support training encampments of 2,000 men at each site. Additional facilities at two permanent training sites established in previous fiscal years were contracted for. Surveys were made to determine the feasibility of extending or repairing existing runways at three installations scheduled for improvement during subsequent fiscal years. Plans were prepared for the extension of a runway at another airport.

Other projects in various stages of construction are listed below:

- 3 warehouses, totaling 72,000 square feet.
- 10 crash truck stations.
- 7 motor service shops.

- 3 aircraft parking aprons, totaling 82,950 yards.
- 6 paint, oil and dope storage facilities.
- 2 hangars of 63,600 square feet each.
- 5 motor pool parks totaling 15,060 square yards.
- 4 firing-in butts.
- 1 wing operations and training building, 44,884 square feet.
- 1 engineer aviation company building.
- 1 hangar lean-to, 12,000 square feet.
- 1 fuel storage system, 50,000-gallon capacity.

Operation and Maintenance

Major repair and minor construction projects required to support Air National Guard activities were accomplished during fiscal year 1953 at a cost of approximately \$1,412,000. The work performed included the repair of facilities allocated to Air National Guard units on their reactivation after release from Federal service, rehabilitation of inactive Air National Guard installations, repair and rehabilitation of existing facilities on installations selected for development as permanent training sites, repair of damage caused by acts of God, resurfacing of paved areas, and construction required for physical security.

Fiscal year 1953 funds amounting to \$324,857 were expended opening, operating and closing permanent training sites. Utilities systems were placed in operation, buildings were opened and cleaned; fuel and maintenance and operation supplies were purchased. Facilities were operated and maintained during the training period and bases deactivated upon completion of the annual encampment.

A total of 60 lease-hold instruments covering facilities required by the Air National Guard was in effect during the past fiscal year. Approximately \$133,700 were expended in connection with these leases.

Facilities occupied by the Air National Guard were maintained by the States under service contracts with the Federal Government. During fiscal year 1953 there were 131 service contracts in force with a cost to the Federal Government of approximately \$1,850,800.

APPENDIX A

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1953

Alabama	Hanna, Walter J.	Brigadier general.
Alaska	Johnson, Lars L.	Colonel.
Arizona	Fraser, Frank E.	Brigadier general.
Arkansas	Abraham, Lucien	Do.
California	Jones, Earle M.	Major general.
Colorado	Schaefer, Irving O.	Brigadier general.
Connecticut	Riencke, Frederick G.	Major general.
Delaware	Scannell, Joseph J.	Brigadier general.
District of Columbia	Coonley, Dean E.	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	Doherty, H. A.	Brigadier general.
Iowa	Tandy, Fred C.	Major general.
Kansas	Nickell, Joe	Brigadier general.
Kentucky	Lindsay, Jesse S.	Major general.
Louisiana	Fleming, Raymond H.	Do.
Maine	Carter, George M.	Brigadier general.
Maryland	Reckord, Milton A.	Major general.
Massachusetts	Harrison, William H., Jr.	Do.
Michigan	Moran, George C.	Brigadier general.
Minnesota	Nelson, Joseph E.	Major general.
Mississippi	Wilson, William P.	Do.
Missouri	Sheppard, Albert D.	Do.
Montana	Mitchell, Spencer H.	Brigadier general.
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	Manning, John Hall	Do.
North Dakota	Edwards, Heber L.	Brigadier general.
Ohio	Henderson, Albert E.	Major General.
Oklahoma	Kenny, Roy W.	Do.
Oregon	Rilea, Thomas E.	Do.
Pennsylvania	Weber, Frank A.	Lieutenant general.
Puerto Rico	Esteves, Luis R.	Major general.
Rhode Island	Murphy, J. A. (Acting)	Brigadier general.

South Carolina.....	Dozier, James C.....	Major general.
South Dakota.....	Arndt, Theodore A.....	Brigadier general.
Tennessee.....	Henry, Joe W., Jr.....	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.....	Olson, Ralph J.....	Major general.
Wyoming.....	Esmay, Rhodolph L.....	Brigadier general.

APPENDIX B

ACTING U. S. PROPERTY AND DISBURSING OFFICERS

30 June 1953

Alabama.....	Col. Clinton L. Adams.
Alaska.....	Lt. Col. Meredith H. Jelsma.
Arizona.....	Lt. Col. Michael E. Curry.
Arkansas.....	Lt. Col. James P. Evans.
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.....	Lt. Col. C. S. Thompson, Jr.
Hawaii.....	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. Russell E. Law.
Kansas.....	Maj. Edwin J. Pease.
Kentucky.....	Lt. Col. Jackson A. Smith.
Louisiana.....	Lt. Col. Joseph A. Holliday.
Maine.....	Col. E. C. Goodwin.
Maryland.....	Lt. Col. Charles S. Phipps.
Massachusetts.....	Lt. Col. F. J. Killilea.
Michigan.....	Lt. Col. Harry E. Northrup.
Minnesota.....	Col. R. A. Rossberg.
Mississippi.....	Col. H. J. Dolton.
Missouri.....	Col. William R. Jesse.
Montana.....	Capt. 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.....	Maj. James N. Adler.
Oregon.....	Lt. Col. William H. Adams.
Pennsylvania.....	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.....	Lt. Col. George R. Huntsman.
Vermont.....	Lt. Col. F. W. Harrington.
Virginia.....	Lt. Col. Paul M. Booth.
Washington.....	Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen.
West Virginia.....	Lt. Col. Osie C. Damewood.
Wisconsin.....	Col. Malvin P. Wang.
Wyoming.....	Maj. Henry W. Lloyd.

APPENDIX C

OFFICERS DETAILED TO DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1953

Erickson, Edgar C., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief, NGB.
Rumbough, David S., Col., Arty, RA, Executive.
Stevens, Ronald B., Col., USAF, Assistant Executive.
Bailey, Kincheon H., Col., MC, RA (Ret.), Army Surgeon.
Bullock, Mary J., Maj., WAC, RA, Information Office.
Coleman, William W. Jr., Maj., AF, Reg AF, Assistant Chief, Information Office.
Condon, Edward V., Col., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Administrative Office.
Connor, James R., Maj., Inf., NGUS, Administrative Office.
Crew, Glenna K., Maj., WAC, USAR, Information Office.
DeMotta, Alexander R., Maj., AF, ANGUS, Chief, Bureau Personnel Section,
Administrative Office.
Hart, Helen H., Maj., WAC, RA, Executive Officer, Information Office.
Jarman, Carey G., Col., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Policy and Liaison Office, NGB.
Miller, Donald B., Capt., Arty, NGUS, Chief, Publications and Supply Section,
Administrative Office.
Noblet, Russell S., Maj., AF, ANGUS, Assistant Legal Adviser.
VanKirk, Rolla C., Lt. Col., JAGC, NGUS, Legal Adviser.
White, Stephen H., Maj., Inf., USAR, Chief, Information Office.

Army Division

Abendroth, William H., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief, Army Division, NGB.
Nelson, Raymond A., Lt. Col., Inf., NGUS, Executive.
Abrams, Bernard B., Lt. Col., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Policy, Regulations and
Procedures Section.
Alexander, Joseph D., Col., Inf., RA, Chief, Instructors Section, Organization
and Training Branch
Allen, Charles D., Maj., Inf., RA, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.
Aldwin
519 C Athan, Charles D., Maj., Inf., RA, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.
Augustauskas, A. S., Maj., Inf., USAR, Chief, Field Civilian Personnel Section,
Personnel Branch.
Barber, James E., Lt. Col., Arty, NGUS, Executive Officer, Organization and
Training Branch.
Barbosa, Gilberto, Capt., AGC, NGUS, Policy, Regulations and Procedure
Section.
Black, Edward L., Maj., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Register Section, Personnel Branch.
Brochu, James W., Maj., Inf., NGUS, Training Section, Organization and Train-
ing Branch.
Brown, Elmer G., Col., FC, RA, Chief, Comptroller Branch.
Capps, William B., Maj., Arty, USAR, Training Section, Organization and
Training Branch.

Celmer, Theodore B., Maj., Inf., RA, Schools Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Clemens, Richard T., Lt. Col., Arty, NGUS, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

DeBlois, Rene L., Col., Arty, USAR, Chief, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Gipson, Curtis A., Lt. Col., FC, NGUS, Chief, Fiscal Section, Comptroller Branch.

James, Gomer, Maj., CE, USAR, Installations Branch.

Johnson, Raymond P., Capt., Arty, USAR, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.

Kearney, Charles R., Lt. Col., Inf., USAR, Chief, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Keller, John, Lt. Col., ORD, USAR, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.

Kreager, Raymond F., Lt. Col., Arty, RA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Lewin, Theodore E., Lt. Col., SC, NGUS, Chief, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.

McCrae, James L., Lt. Col., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Meals, Robert W., Col., ORD, RA, Chief, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.

Mitchell, Fred O., Maj., Inf., USAR, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.

Pace, Erroll W. Jr., Capt., FC, USAR, Comptroller Branch.

Posse, Ernest W., Lt. Col., ORD, RA, Chief, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.

Powell, George E., Maj., Inf., USAR, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Roughsedge, Walter L., Maj., QMC, NGUS, Executive Officer, Logistics Branch.

Sedillo, Rufino R., Col., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Installation Branch.

Seward, John R., Col., Arty, RA, Chief, Organization and Training Branch.

Shearer, Francis B., Col., Arty, NGUS, Chief, Logistics Branch.

Stewart, Everett S., Lt. Col., Inf., USAR, Supply Section, Logistics Branch.

Underdahl, Conrad R., Maj., Inf., RA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Williford, Henry N., Maj., Armor, USAR, Personnel Branch.

Wooldridge, John R., Maj., Inf., USAR, Chief, Enlisted Section, Personnel Branch.

Young, Harold S., Lt. Col., Inf., NGUS, Chief, Facilities Section, Installations Branch.

Air Force Division

Ricks, Earl T., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Air Force Division and Deputy Chief, NGB.

Baxter, Thurston H., Col., USAF, Executive.

Wilson, Winston P., Col., ANGUS, Assistant Executive Officer.

Coleman, Charles T., Maj., AF Res, Assistant Executive Officer.

Barrett, Buford R., Lt. Col., Reg AF, Assistant Chief, Comptroller Branch.

Benedict, Robert D., Maj., Reg AF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Braxton, Leon E., Maj., AF Res, Assistant Chief, Personnel Branch.

Brown, I. G., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Chief, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Bussells, Chatham P., Maj., Reg AF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Coble, Walter M., Maj., Reg AF, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Crider, Edward O., Maj., AF Res, Chief, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Easley, Frank, Capt., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Fetterman, Clark, Maj., ANGUS, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Gavin, Herbert J., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Golden, Bernard J., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Chief, Management and Programs Analysis Section, Comptroller Branch.

Henry, William T., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Materiel Branch.

Hughes, Clayton E., Col., Reg AF, Chief, Operations and Training Branch.

Kepner, William C., Capt., AF Res, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Kimper, Paul E., Maj., USAF, Chief, Communication Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Landis, William R., Capt., ANGUS, Installations Branch.

Leas, Carrol F., Capt., ANGUS, Fiscal Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.

McNutt, Niles, CWO, USAF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Mitchell, John T., Lt. Col., Reg AF, Chief, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Moore, Stephen R., Capt., ANGUS, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Myers, James E., Lt. Col., AF Res, Chief, Planning and Programming Section, Installations Branch.

O'Brien, Joseph T., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Chief, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Patterson, William R., Capt., ANGUS, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Paul, William E., Maj., Reg AF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Pease, Phillip P., Col., AF Res, Air Surgeon.

Porter, Lester W., Maj., Reg AF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Richardson, James C., Col., Reg AF, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Rowland, Clifton A., Maj., ANGUS, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.

Stark, Paul M., Capt., ANGUS, Installations Branch.

Smotherman, Robert E., Col., Reg AF, Chief, Installations Branch.

Strauss, John L., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Policy, Regulations and Procedures Section, Executive Office.

Taylor, Robert J., Capt., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Wedlan, Paul A., Lt. Col., AF Res, Chief, Comptroller Branch.

Wellborn, Jeffrey O., Lt. Col., Reg AF, Chief, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Williams, Donald E., Maj., Reg AF, Chief, Reporting Section, Comptroller Branch.

Wolf, Ray D., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Civilian Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF THE OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1953

Table I—Army

States	APPROPRIATION 212/32060																
	Pay and allowances, field training expenses	Pay and allowances, for duty with the regular Army	Armory drill expenses	Subsistence of the National Guard	Individual clothing	Travel, National Guard	Other military personnel cost	Organizational equipment	Operation of National Guard units	State National Guard operating expenses	Field training expenses	Armory drill training	Public Information expenses	Procurement of ammunition	Salaries	Travel	Operation of Federal field training facilities
	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1211	1212	1213	1221	1223	1230	1310	1410	1420	1510
Alabama	\$184,962.81	(\$1,160.83)	(\$10,602.12)	\$38,376.45	\$41,300.00	\$50,984.46			\$3,295.62	(\$323.33)	\$1,214.87	(\$172.27)					\$70,406.29
Alaska	63,584.78	(2,074.00)	(18,786.57)	16,558.91	8,820.00	19,670.56			(737.89)	59.43	2,418.01						(445.00)
Arizona	150,000.00	533.84	(2,256.88)	30,877.43	22,400.00	4,817.62			9,022.57		209.69						6,489.98
Arkansas	290,923.93	553.78	(3,964.15)	43,275.60	53,700.00	19,671.45			8,068.01	(7.80)	2,791.02						2,646.35
California	255,616.88	(12,017.00)	(68,367.84)	(20,502.52)	120,100.00	11,664.74			29,608.06	9,204.53	17,827.10						40,302.12
Colorado	4,636.86	231.70	(5,423.09)	(1,654.38)	31,000.00	373.45			(1,762.15)		268.82						119.98
Connecticut	82,983.75		(3,097.04)	12,869.40	26,400.00	112.55)			3,289.03		5,875.78						1,592.71
Delaware	110,637.10	(76.87)	(3,916.35)	15,015.32	23,800.00				2,611.24		132.75						7,135.73
District of Columbia	48,868.07		2,408.88	(1,026.20)	16,300.00	717.98			1,685.76	127.41	4,411.53						(267.07)
Florida	399,810.13	(4,725.73)	(13,658.74)	63,002.08	73,550.00	118,269.91		(\$37.05)	7,074.10	(254.01)	1,003.62	(793.46)					(2,968.36)
Georgia	520,202.70	(4,159.79)	654.65	94,530.83	93,800.00	35,612.88		929.55	13,993.78		9,355.03	(447.86)					9,183.09
Hawaii	201,736.42	(214.71)	6,863.18	5,339.58	48,800.00	(415.46)			(4,749.53)		6,345.30	(1,299.00)					(7,240.50)
Idaho	(244.37)	110.57	2,674.96	(7,275.21)	23,400.00	2,335.40			(11,095.08)	(7.92)	(1,155.77)						
Illinois	654,173.00	(14,000.00)	(21,000.00)	(27,596.29)	113,700.00	140,226.41			20,812.21	(8,000.00)	16,247.48						2,898.34
Indiana	629,182.46	2,027.01	18,634.63	20,123.32	120,200.00	46,029.30			10,957.56	(37.07)	14,740.34						3,634.73
Iowa	467,400.20	(603.85)	2,731.82	96,956.76	82,500.00	41,730.01			13,437.40	1,005.42	1,142.85						2,470.05
Kansas	247,060.17	(104.05)	(4,650.46)	16,620.40	57,100.00	92,696.45			11,135.82	156.54	9,070.47						654.96
Kentucky	165,895.09	(155.14)	(5,899.32)	33,052.40	33,750.00	4,150.81			2,554.31	45.96	(163.04)						13,549.68
Louisiana	421,436.63	133.70	(13,234.00)	72,081.71	72,900.00	8,986.44		(90.22)	8,558.67	(938.34)	1,257.97						(4,402.94)
Maine	229,807.26		(8,300.37)	41,924.19	32,800.00	104,642.06		3,575.08	9,263.13	(526.25)	12,182.33						8,288.63
Maryland	346,693.67	(13,339.46)	(6,658.26)	85,682.25	61,400.00	12,042.93			3,600.81	(199.01)	1,984.78						4,063.66
Massachusetts	901,598.39	(124.78)	(45,043.65)	195,956.59	146,000.00	161,933.82			28,025.09	(3,141.50)	22,591.33						34,544.79
Michigan	679,427.49	(900.53)	(49,725.30)	352,670.78	113,200.00	29,275.42			47,751.34	(909.53)	15,983.66						3,967.08
Minnesota	22,664.06		(2,867.14)	334,129.19	9,600.00	82.60			39,071.63		2,307.62						264.67
Mississippi	104,083.85	(6,815.78)	1,568.05	23,006.11	32,400.00	3,825.77			4,385.42	(675.67)	462.67	(475.00)					(1.42)
Missouri	521,355.06	3,308.98	98,928.15	42,164.36	73,600.00	191,790.33			36,789.50	(1,790.65)	4,579.44						2,570.50
Montana	(3,164.46)	(509.95)	(2,705.34)	(6,461.98)	26,400.00	(3,886.39)	5.65		(6,431.95)		(3,508.33)						(3,048.84)
Nebraska	236,963.44	(152.25)	(3,133.48)	51,326.83	46,250.00	61,684.63			9,794.70	(20.00)	3,454.55						3,539.78
Nevada	36,795.79		(995.36)	6,268.02	6,900.00	6,978.48			1,472.91		11,190.28						(.47)
New Hampshire	183,854.15	1,047.46	(9,673.00)	36,629.19	22,600.00	220.87		891.81	3,522.37	414.99	11,478.18						5,270.50
New Jersey	917,592.33	8,446.25	106,091.77	209,808.22	141,900.00	208,366.91		(784.63)	20,835.76	5,626.20	153,459.93						36,664.95
New Mexico	113,192.23	(115.15)	(4,121.96)	18,978.67	27,750.00	(307.71)			5,045.41		9,141.28						(738.49)
New York	1,641,218.68	(8,811.31)	(58,470.39)	326,949.04	309,300.00	202,734.49			35,245.78	489.66	82,364.70						57,707.91
North Carolina	424,969.13	(11,333.60)	408.53	85,562.97	79,700.00	136,471.43		(150.00)	12,897.99	8,493.88	9,354.96	(49.65)					457.48
North Dakota	1,959.14	(.95)	(401.73)	(26.98)	10,300.00	(35.94)			23.55		127.99						79.27
Ohio	312,807.83	(12,813.55)	(4,672.55)	13,708.30	58,600.00	34,534.66			10,257.69	(1,293.22)	26,104.59						16,501.20
Oklahoma	28,236.27		(489.88)	4,147.89	15,500.00	411.19			532.45		3.87						40.25
Oregon	(16,585.68)	(842.77)	(19,141.66)	(8,233.01)	84,100.00	(7,761.75)			(7,645.00)	(1,666.92)	(3,211.64)						(3,794.46)
Pennsylvania	504,888.86	1,406.36	11,257.48	116,073.69	95,400.00	5,846.60			15,283.40	(3,245.81)	1,678.21						9,830.24
Puerto Rico	313,174.09	(254.55)	(12,826.51)	63,829.77	38,500.00	12,391.42			4,268.45	(8.88)	3,157.41	(1,473.00)					9,430.00
Rhode Island	43,511.53		(239.06)	7,177.14	10,850.00	10.30			(846.00)	45.40	(57.06)						965.64
South Carolina	664,706.95	(3,772.50)	7,844.46	131,394.50	98,300.00	89,847.18			30,105.01	(1,000.00)	2,371.71	(139.22)					50.80
South Dakota	(112.64)		(67.91)	(11.58)	12,130.00	(11.95)			(143.82)		(1.70)						127.05
Tennessee	451,103.77	(7,029.64)	(8,120.34)	86,317.95	51,700.00	41,299.26		(99.80)	11,287.65	(8,141.64)	28,452.56	(486.39)					(647.00)
Texas	161,435.43	(6,218.63)	(18,702.20)	(12,457.27)	272,350.00	(379.22)			(611.92)	(2,202.91)	(6,126.97)						5,810.00
Utah	571.78	(485.55)	661.05	(1,008.81)	24,250.00				(462.26)	(57.72)	(35.92)						3,308.71
Vermont	48,655.32		(32.38)	12,236.08	8,700.00	3,424.45			1,968.69	(1,593.75)	173.48						743.33
Virginia	225,482.36	(202.36)	(6,028.14)	(8,056.94)	69,200.00	1,221.40			1,885.33		23,104.71						7,194.18
Washington	(23,994.80)	(4,154.76)	(17,464.39)	(21,928.54)	83,000.00	(3,263.43)			(4,269.62)	(29,812.23)	(4,990.33)						5,587.90
West Virginia	174,254.13	(1.97)	561.24	27,480.73	31,400.00	37,221.29			5,793.36		376.87						63.28
Wisconsin	681,030.00	(1,315.58)	(25,739.42)	16,426.71	72,500.00	(1,744.26)			20,337.79	(500.00)	16,777.21						13,877.71
Wyoming	51,534.42		(2,483.19)	(5,024.62)	9,600.00	139,416.25			(1,768.57)	(108.52)	7,004.85						(5,418.71)
Total	14,728,716.44	(100,277.94)	(221,763.40)	2,718,215.09	3,270,650.00	2,064,412.95		4,240.39	464,992.77	(40,793.26)	524,930.74	(5,296.38)					363,641.10
UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES																	
Air Materiel Command												(4,306.26)					
Chief of Finance											(1,028.00)						168.00
Signal Corps								94,265.00	670,281.00			6,721.00					(\$144.00)
Chemical Corps											16,550.00						48,470.00
Ordnance								(41,429.00)	3,838,016.39		35,206.00	537,040.00					4,611,944.00
Medical Department									12,145.00		(234.00)						
Quartermaster General					3,599,954.00			2,295,783.00	1,157,094.00			794.00					
Corps of Engineers								23,287.00	479,350.00							(5,295.00)	177,257.00
Transportation Corps								189.00			2,088.00						
Adjutants General Office									(1,120.00)								
Chief of Staff																	
Chief of Chaplains																	
Office, Secretary of the Army																	
Army Map Service																	
National Guard Bureau, Hqs.		1,514.44	3,200,000.00	2,901.96		280.30	\$1,236.60		(1,160.43)			277,741.77	\$30.50			(\$2,503.82)	(259.60)
Total		1,514.44	3,200,000.00	2,901.96	3,599,954.00	280.30	1,236.60	2,372,095.00	6,154,605.96		62,582.00	818,118.51	30.50	4,660,270.00		(2,503.82)	(5,295.00)
Grand total	14,728,716.44	(98,763.50)	2,978,236.60	2,721,117.05	6,879,604.00	2,064,693.25	1,236.60	2,376,335.39	6,619,598.73	(40,793.26)	577,512.74	812,822.13	30.50	4,660,270.00		(2,503.82)	388,340.10

APPENDIX D

OF THE OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1953

Table I—Army

APPROPRIATION 21X2060											APPROPRIATION 21X2080				
Organizational equipment	Operation of National Guard units	State National Guard operating expenses	Field training expenses	Armory drill training	Public Information expenses	Procurement of ammunition	Salaries	Travel	Operation of Federal field training facilities	Operation of other facilities	Total	1110	1120	Total	States
1211	1212	1213	1221	1223	1230	1310	1410	1420	1510	1520					
	\$3,295.62	(\$323.33)	\$1,214.87	(\$172.27)					\$70,406.29	\$259.17	\$378,541.12	\$558,263.25	\$180,000.00	\$738,263.25	Alabama.
	(737.89)	59.43	2,418.01						(445.00)	(327.56)	88,770.67		2,000.00	2,000.00	Alaska.
	9,022.57		209.69						5,489.98	(252.47)	220,841.78				Arizona.
	8,008.01	(7.80)	2,791.02							2,646.35	417,658.19				Arkansas.
	29,608.06	9,204.33	17,827.10						40,392.12	34,167.01	397,693.08				California.
	(1,762.15)		298.32						119.98	(817.45)	26,993.24	76,458.00	32,459.35	108,917.35	Colorado.
	3,289.03		5,875.78						1,592.71	180.00	129,981.08		5,500.00	5,500.00	Connecticut.
	2,611.24		132.75						7,135.73	181.60	155,520.52	89,480.72		89,480.72	Delaware.
	1,685.76	127.41	4,411.53							(267.07)	73,226.36				District of Columbia.
(\$37.05)	7,074.10	(254.01)	1,003.62	(793.46)						(2,968.36)	640,272.49	81,588.75	1,400.00	82,988.75	Florida.
929.55	13,993.78		9,355.03	(447.86)					9,183.09	1,916.46	775,571.32		3,000.00	3,000.00	Georgia.
	(4,749.53)		6,345.30	(1,259.00)						(7,240.50)	255,205.28				Hawaii.
	(11,095.08)	(7.92)	(1,155.77)								8,742.58		34,500.00	34,500.00	Idaho.
	20,812.21	(8,000.00)	16,247.48						2,898.34		877,461.15		23,278.90	23,278.90	Illinois.
	10,957.56	(37.07)	14,740.34						3,664.73	466.74	865,989.02	420,053.25	171,026.00	591,079.25	Indiana.
	13,437.40	1,003.42	1,142.85						2,470.08	(2,826.21)	695,944.48			209,907.00	Iowa.
	11,135.82	156.54	9,070.47						554.96	(7.05)	427,643.25	247,000.00		247,000.00	Kansas.
	2,554.31	45.96	(163.04)						13,549.88	(230.50)	246,550.25				Kentucky.
(90.22)	8,558.67	(038.34)	1,257.97							(4,402.94)	566,639.53	397,022.25	40,757.00	437,779.25	Louisiana.
3,575.08	9,263.13	(526.25)	12,182.33						8,288.63	(12.77)	433,643.29	237,750.00		237,750.00	Maine.
	3,600.81	(199.01)	1,984.78							4,063.66	495,271.40	60,000.00		60,000.00	Maryland.
	28,025.09	(3,141.50)	22,591.53						34,544.79	(3,327.09)	1,439,032.19		71,851.15	71,851.15	Massachusetts.
	47,751.34	(909.53)	15,983.66						3,967.08	83,615.15	1,274,355.56	145,794.58		145,794.58	Michigan.
	39,071.63		2,307.62						254.67	149,047.80	556,190.43	125,969.25		125,969.25	Minnesota.
	4,383.42	(675.67)	462.67	(475.60)						(1.42)	161,963.40	108,138.00		108,138.00	Mississippi.
	36,789.50	(1,790.65)	4,579.44						2,570.50	2,902.30	978,167.97	12,000.00	125,988.00	137,988.00	Missouri.
5.65	(6,431.95)		(3,508.33)							(3,048.84)	(3,311.59)				Montana.
	9,794.70	(20.00)	3,454.55						3,539.78	(338.90)	398,599.30		42,759.00	42,759.00	Nebraska.
	1,472.91		11,190.28							(.47)	68,609.65		2,200.00	2,200.00	Nevada.
891.81	3,522.37	414.99	11,478.18						5,270.50	(2,212.58)	224,043.94		181,819.00	181,819.00	New Hampshire.
(784.63)	20,835.78	5,626.20	153,459.93						30,664.95	3,959.03	1,811,876.72		231,458.80	231,458.80	New Jersey.
	5,045.41		9,141.28							(738.49)	168,824.28				New Mexico.
	35,245.78	489.66	82,364.70						57,707.91	37,228.44	2,525,957.00	93,500.00		93,500.00	New York.
(150.00)	12,897.99	8,493.88	9,354.96	(49.65)					457.48	(1,942.19)	744,840.93	365,356.50		365,356.50	North Carolina.
	23.55		127.99						79.27	37,922.86	49,947.21		2,250.00	2,250.00	North Dakota.
	10,257.69	(1,293.22)	26,104.59						16,501.20	453,734.95	825,266.25			825,266.25	Ohio.
	632.45		3.87						40.25	48,382.04		9,060.00		9,060.00	Oklahoma.
	(7,645.69)	(1,666.92)	(3,211.64)							(3,794.46)	15,216.42	179,871.91		179,871.91	Oregon.
	15,283.40	(3,245.81)	1,678.21						9,520.24	18,510.92	776,619.95		236,632.00	236,632.00	Pennsylvania.
	4,268.45	(8.88)	3,157.41	(1,473.00)					9,430.00	(1,542.85)	428,645.35		3,600.00	3,600.00	Puerto Rico.
	(846.00)	45.40	(57.06)						955.64	(125.94)	61,281.95	105,974.60		105,974.60	Rhode Island.
	30,105.01	(1,000.00)	2,371.71	(139.22)					50.80	27,000.00	1,046,798.89	339,663.00		339,663.00	South Carolina.
(99.80)	(145.82)		(1.70)						127.05		11,925.45	111,674.25		111,674.25	South Dakota.
	11,287.65	(8,141.64)	28,452.56	(486.32)						(647.00)	675,636.48	495,622.50	199,000.00	694,622.50	Tennessee.
	(611.92)	(2,202.91)	(6,126.97)						5,816.00	68,303.70	461,206.01		355,699.55	355,699.55	Texas.
	(462.26)	(57.72)	(35.92)							3,308.71	26,741.29	125,517.75		125,517.75	Utah.
	1,968.59	(1,593.75)	173.48						743.33	40.04	74,315.16	2,700.00	77,034.00	80,634.00	Vermont.
	1,885.33		23,104.71						7,194.18	(3,669.75)	310,130.79	195,925.50		195,925.50	Virginia.
	(4,209.62)	(29,812.23)	(4,990.33)						5,567.90	(942.46)	(22,192.66)		203,282.00	203,282.00	Washington.
	5,703.36		376.87							63.28	277,058.93	54,562.50	2,400.00	56,962.50	West Virginia.
	20,337.79	(500.00)	16,777.21						13,877.71	(213.98)	791,436.18	413,140.50		413,140.50	Wisconsin.
	(1,768.57)	(108.82)	7,004.85							(5,418.71)	191,749.91				Wyoming.
4,240.39	464,992.77	(40,793.26)	524,930.74	(5,296.38)					363,641.10	434,006.66	24,205,675.16	5,984,700.31	2,333,294.75	8,317,995.06	Total.
															UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES
				(4,306.26)							(4,306.26)				Air Materiel Command.
94,265.00	670,281.00		(1,028.00)	168.00						(860.00)					Chief of Finance.
(41,429.00)	3,838,016.39		16,550.00	6,721.00						771,123.00					Signal Corps.
	12,145.00		35,206.00	537,000.00						65,020.00					Chemical Corps.
2,295,783.00	1,167,094.00		(234.00)	794.00						8,980,737.39					Ordnance.
23,287.00	479,350.00									11,911.00					Medical Department.
189.00	(1,120.00)		2,088.00							7,053,625.00					Quartermaster General.
										674,599.00					Corps of Engineers.
										2,277.00					Transportation Corps.
										(1,120.00)					Adjutants General Office.
															Chief of Staff.
	(1,160.43)			277,741.77						(259.00)	3,479,782.32	3,917.77	216.77	4,134.54	Chief of Chaplains.
2,372,095.00	6,154,605.96		52,582.00	818,118.51	30.50	4,660,270.00		(2,603.82)	(5,295.00)	176,998.00	21,032,788.45	3,917.77	216.77	4,134.54	Office, Secretary of the Army.
2,376,335.39	6,619,598.73	(40,793.26)	577,512.74	812,822.13	30.50	4,660,270.00		(2,603.82)	358,346.10	611,004.66	45,238,463.61	5,988,618.08	2,333,511.52	8,322,129.60	Army Map Service.
															National Guard Bureau.
															Total.
															Grand total.

APPENDIX D—Continued

Table I—Army (cont'd)

APPROPRIATION 2132000

Notes	Pay and allowances, field training expenses	Pay and allowances, for duty with the regular Army	Armory drill expenses	Subsistence of the National Guard	Individual clothing	Travel, National Guard	Other military personnel cost	Organizational equipment	Operation of National Guard units	State National Guard operating expenses	Field training expenses	Armory drill training	Public information expenses	Printing and reproduction	Salaries	Travel	Operation of Federal field training facilities	Operation of other facilities
	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1211	1212	1213	1221	1223	1230	1430	1410	1420	1510	1520
Alabama	\$3,880.00	\$94,132.92	\$76,869.66	\$26,063.58		\$10,017.18	\$2,162.77		\$48,416.60	\$610,432.53	\$1,385.36	\$4,988.66					\$43,473.43	\$47,720.00
Alaska	932.52	28,701.50	3,497.24	11,471.19		27,334.51			35,028.68	197,698.24	46.00	39,280.67						19,046.00
Arizona		78,985.91	34,700.00	7,560.80		14,815.36			27,875.82	353,455.89	1,180.49	5,818.95						37,494.00
Arkansas		115,146.97	76,475.54	14,023.47		16,948.41			44,771.99	629,470.39	.01	20,451.96						38,954.00
California	671,495.00	331,334.00	229,300.00	216,008.00		95,952.11	683.01		238,913.94	2,255,340.00	139,179.87	66,187.93					70,536.87	162,065.00
Colorado	158,100.00	65,423.93	35,200.00	37,439.40		16,612.20	755.90		18,523.66	382,476.21	9,658.20	2,942.45					6,276.56	39,150.00
Connecticut		51,351.49	47,600.00	15,801.11		7,901.00	74.36		26,189.69	445,178.01	372.60	1,709.26						65,455.00
Delaware		20,842.29	35,000.00	8,854.84		4,831.84	1,443.38		17,428.63	381,830.65	307.01	1,112.83					1,334.00	24,692.00
District of Columbia		21,313.06	20,717.41	7,684.78		3,973.51			10,822.60	270,288.45	227.45	157.70						6,037.00
Florida	2,362.56	126,538.24	72,028.91	27,727.13		13,747.86	146.05		67,380.87	794,661.27	1,851.63	15,260.83						42,030.00
Georgia	104,909.00	161,864.57	128,500.00	52,386.00		13,814.02	962.00		125,919.19	1,617,388.53	10,505.87	33,876.48					10,724.06	66,882.00
Hawaii	414,171.37	96,105.02	101,800.00	126,130.34		40,938.10			111,948.85	775,432.60	34,009.00	21,287.38					6,439.00	147,637.00
Idaho	157,168.53	73,009.67	30,800.00	38,405.95		18,473.93	64.46		76,539.38	451,045.90	13,736.82	10,693.16						148,488.00
Illinois	34.86	240,042.82	150,200.00	32,115.03		29,129.37	2,350.00		151,337.98	1,558,451.45	11,851.78	18,951.14						197,575.00
Indiana	65.51	235,808.29	147,700.00	37,690.98		26,071.03	1,185.54		68,377.97	1,224,520.79	10,946.01	24,527.66					4,855.91	121,417.00
Iowa	125.40	179,610.32	125,300.00	26,289.50		24,605.30	757.00		55,452.03	804,762.60	884.56	18,702.58						68,285.00
Kansas	91,707.00	122,278.43	69,500.00	20,896.27		43,815.17	1,139.82		55,418.78	602,424.26	33,868.72	9,030.26					381.90	40,847.00
Kentucky		104,012.30	44,800.00	13,839.02		16,641.11	422.46		31,338.94	484,876.49	15,885.15	27,988.18					456.00	24,311.00
Louisiana		92,514.34	147,400.00	24,271.44		9,778.88	448.28		90,720.13	943,025.00	3,261.54	15,528.66					9,172.00	69,544.00
Maine		87,538.73	48,868.23	14,789.13		16,550.23	482.37		77,026.15	561,937.80	2,089.54	7,021.18					4,471.38	31,153.00
Maryland		90,544.56	79,200.00	98,167.15		11,304.66	295.75		42,305.72	654,985.45	29,804.46	37,987.22						164,175.00
Massachusetts	214,270.00	274,467.69	218,500.00	252,945.82		143,351.13	11,845.08		99,635.90	1,572,906.61	69,282.15	17,027.00					30,341.37	155,115.00
Michigan		246,411.18	170,400.00	48,454.58		35,912.78	1,223.00		133,023.93	1,281,542.42	3,896.58	13,744.58					4,822.93	132,237.00
Minnesota	274,345.97	86,064.30	24,850.58	257,530.51		23,411.89			41,691.19	336,430.00	32,109.74	18,198.08					52.26	337,085.00
Mississippi		142,207.81	58,300.00	22,285.00		23,373.34	267.00		61,123.33	511,390.14	448.35	8,204.47						107,905.00
Missouri		184,406.28	110,700.00	35,718.98		33,473.51	849.09		104,429.47	935,888.65	898.50	15,159.13					211.60	84,419.00
Montana	121,373.00	60,692.47	29,500.00	38,501.59		42,324.68			33,198.94	351,091.24	23,889.57	5,274.47						23,947.00
Nebraska		100,230.46	52,800.00	11,697.13		17,041.18	931.44		38,983.75	466,283.04	1,783.59	8,769.18						66,040.00
Nevada	48,000.00	12,716.61	2,738.12	16,322.24		5,832.61			21,026.96	261,119.13	11,838.28	8,508.18						7,059.00
New Hampshire		50,855.38	41,200.00	10,850.58		9,196.50	248.82		31,155.05	423,440.02	1,237.34	5,330.43					2,682.83	23,301.00
New Jersey	1,188.30	273,067.41	224,800.00	44,743.84		39,862.54	12,966.39		179,422.85	2,158,021.28	68,668.43	20,676.67					22,356.88	248,587.00
New Mexico		79,972.37	25,000.00	6,486.46		7,190.72	2,749.52		36,188.67	456,578.26		16,894.23						71,171.00
New York	7,512.25	524,809.90	395,050.00	94,666.71		88,734.81	11,666.00		232,485.54	3,128,191.08	15,574.32	41,962.28					38,453.81	334,839.00
North Carolina	424,480.85	202,190.18	112,800.00	137,100.05		150,675.48	3,288.04		63,236.07	865,226.24	49,580.10	12,081.83						23,606.00
North Dakota	77,000.00	15,627.03	20,900.00	22,726.40		5,229.81			19,608.82	166,741.28	4,820.50	4,328.53						26,817.00
Ohio	115.00	157,604.59	79,600.00	26,206.00		22,336.38	3,618.00		96,705.92	826,780.52	1,384.90	17,717.17						169,729.00
Oklahoma	973.00	38,683.13	46,000.00	11,242.47		6,514.91			33,313.44	354,255.43	104.86	15,662.57						23,349.00
Oregon	384,547.00	148,012.77	81,463.23	117,759.74		66,866.22	641.00		69,881.77	855,279.38	29,713.00	15,940.65						95,277.00
Pennsylvania		142,709.65	99,971.65	28,838.00		16,621.73	1,442.95		106,828.71	1,285,605.02	1,653.74	32,717.25					4,367.37	101,481.00
Puerto Rico	2,800.00	123,504.12	106,364.66	45,799.17		21,862.32	700.59		108,887.45	517,269.83	2,072.01	4,242.19					8,636.00	85,983.00
Rhode Island	17,424.00	28,298.16	19,293.37	17,528.84		6,921.18			11,637.33	252,305.72	3,769.54	551.05						49,817.00
South Carolina	138,536.00	159,243.68	107,600.00	76,880.71		13,252.94	1,692.35		91,120.77	1,071,853.65	21,424.06	8,757.03						96,168.00
South Dakota	94,364.24	11,548.87	15,116.45	7,037.99		18,356.90	249.70		18,125.53	184,073.96	4,308.39	7,329.95						20,621.00
Tennessee	299,977.18	205,904.12	129,000.00	107,212.48		48,405.99	1,759.00		76,851.56	1,007,473.00	32,693.73	7,058.45						35,162.00
Texas	820,050.00	575,077.45	336,740.00	347,106.79		148,693.75	3,694.26		221,182.58	2,666,312.14	80,998.40	51,190.82					23,100.00	291,567.00
Utah	150,932.31	59,855.84	28,100.00	36,451.76		15,999.57			23,379.65	363,509.01	7,058.00	3,394.54						49,036.00
Vermont		9,978.52	24,200.00	5,835.50		2,883.56	50.08		21,529.52	240,899.66	360.00	2,853.03						60,481.00
Virginia	191,089.00	94,196.01	86,994.00	50,064.55		11,024.80	1,492.68		68,693.79	917,870.39	41,342.39	9,019.81					10,143.16	57,214.00
Washington	385,100.00	157,573.20	76,700.00	100,749.60		47,363.28	6,230.03		70,359.81	951,657.00	50,031.03	12,834.48					57,567.00	78,531.00
West Virginia	5,984.00	52,217.85	45,000.00	24,066.45		5,362.91			37,436.50	455,854.57	3,579.78	9,876.96						82,476.00
Wisconsin	116.28	234,421.28	169,100.00	51,651.23		44,847.33	1,196.00		95,905.24	1,172,456.70	6,163.52	22,294.67					1,982.98	70,133.00
Wyoming	66,590.00	40,176.36	10,607.51	16,721.51		8,622.47			110,046.91	285,409.71	10,650.01	5,989.81						17,790.00
Total	5,332,720.13	6,900,829.93	4,714,876.56	2,929,687.85		1,580,761.16	82,074.99		3,756,934.44	41,753,436.69	902,437.37	807,091.26					361,319.35	4,594,916.00
UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES																		
Air Materiel Command												3,125.00						
Chief of Finance																		
Signal Corps																		
Chemical Corps																		
Ordnance									990,862.00									
Medical Department																		
Quartermaster General					\$1,500,000.00				307,445.26									
Corps of Engineers																		
Transportation Corps																		
Adjutants General Office									34,672.00			577,463.00		\$157,000.00				
Chief of Staff																		
Chief of Chaplains																		
Office, Secretary of the Army									1,830.84						\$785,048.00			
Army Map Service												31,000.00						
National Guard Bureau		14,484.68	44,375,350.00	14,669.74		6,253.04	3,780.48		8,384.02			1,040,577.80	\$299,021.65			\$36,710.72		
Total		14,484.68	44,375,350.00	14,669.74	1,500,000.00	6,253.04												

APPENDIX D—Continued

Table I—Army (cont'd)

APPROPRIATION 2132000													APPROPRIATION 2132020		States
Organizational equipment	Operation of National Guard units	State National Guard operating expenses	Field training expenses	Armory drill training	Public Information expenses	Printing and reproduction	Salaries	Travel	Operation of Federal field training facilities	Operation of other facilities	Total	School TDY	Medical care in nonarmory facilities		
1211	1212	1213	1221	1223	1230	1430	1410	1420	1510	1520		1232	1670		
77		\$48,416.60	\$610,432.53	\$1,385.36	\$4,988.66				\$43,473.43	\$47,722.07	\$969,544.76		\$230.00	Alabama.	
		35,028.68	197,098.24	46.00	39,290.67					19,046.60	363,037.15			Alaska.	
		27,876.82	353,455.89	1,180.49	5,818.95					37,494.85	561,888.07		330.75	Arizona.	
		44,771.99	629,470.39	.01	20,451.96					38,954.60	956,243.24		407.38	Arkansas.	
01		258,913.94	2,255,340.00	139,179.87	66,187.93				70,536.87	162,065.00	4,477,895.73		1,500.00	California.	
90		18,523.66	382,476.21	9,658.29	2,942.48				6,276.86	39,180.00	771,658.63		260.00	Colorado.	
35		26,189.69	445,178.01	372.60	1,709.26					65,455.12	661,633.24		43.50	Connecticut.	
38		17,428.63	381,830.65	307.01	1,112.83				1,334.06	24,092.01	497,677.54		201.75	Delaware.	
		10,822.69	270,288.45	227.45	157.60					6,637.77	341,822.62			District of Columbia.	
05		67,380.57	794,661.27	1,851.63	15,260.83					42,036.69	1,163,741.24		367.35	Florida.	
00		125,019.19	1,017,388.53	10,505.87	33,876.48				10,724.05	66,882.67	1,726,332.38		20.00	Georgia.	
		111,948.85	775,432.60	34,009.00	21,287.38				6,439.00	147,637.95	1,876,899.61		332.30	Hawaii.	
45		75,539.38	451,045.00	13,736.82	10,693.16					148,488.18	1,017,420.08		1,435.78	Idaho.	
00		131,337.98	1,358,451.45	11,851.78	15,951.14					197,575.49	2,172,039.92		2,000.00	Illinois.	
54		68,377.97	1,224,520.79	16,946.01	24,527.66				4,855.91	121,417.20	1,904,066.89		604.42	Indiana.	
62		55,422.03	804,762.60	884.56	18,702.58					68,255.86	1,304,745.21		484.16	Iowa.	
80		55,418.78	602,424.26	33,868.72	9,030.26				351.90	40,847.98	1,091,278.59		550.00	Kansas.	
46		31,338.04	484,876.49	15,885.16	27,988.18				436.00	24,311.12	764,550.77			Kentucky.	
28		90,720.13	943,025.00	3,261.54	15,528.66				9,172.00	69,544.06	1,405,661.73		1,379.74	Louisiana.	
37		77,026.15	561,937.80	2,089.54	7,021.18				4,471.38	31,153.29	851,928.03		872.98	Maine.	
75		42,305.72	654,985.45	29,804.46	37,987.22					164,175.15	1,208,830.12		220.00	Maryland.	
08		99,635.90	1,572,906.61	69,282.15	17,027.60				30,341.37	155,115.21	3,059,688.56		1,200.00	Massachusetts.	
00		133,023.93	1,281,542.42	3,896.58	13,744.98				4,822.93	132,257.39	2,071,689.77		1,250.00	Michigan.	
41		61,691.19	536,430.00	32,199.24	18,198.08				82.26	337,085.12	1,631,919.14		147.96	Minnesota.	
90		61,123.33	511,390.14	448.35	8,204.47					107,905.70	935,506.04		298.25	Mississippi.	
09		104,429.47	935,888.65	898.50	15,159.13				211.60	84,419.73	1,506,084.85		966.85	Missouri.	
44		23,198.94	381,091.24	23,859.57	5,274.47					23,947.65	759,793.61			Montana.	
		38,983.75	466,283.04	1,783.59	8,769.18					66,640.08	765,159.85		323.60	Nebraska.	
		21,026.96	261,119.13	11,838.28	8,598.18					7,959.26	396,151.33			Nevada.	
82		31,155.05	423,440.02	1,237.34	5,330.43				2,682.83	23,301.72	599,498.73		105.50	New Hampshire.	
49		179,422.85	2,158,021.28	68,668.43	20,676.67				22,356.88	248,587.65	3,294,362.24		2,326.41	New Jersey.	
52		36,188.67	456,578.26		16,894.23					71,171.54	702,231.77		12.00	New Mexico.	
00		232,485.54	3,128,191.08	15,574.32	41,962.28				38,453.81	334,839.10	4,908,945.80		3,400.00	New York.	
04		63,236.07	865,226.24	49,580.10	12,081.83					23,606.56	2,044,271.40		569.65	North Carolina.	
00		19,608.82	166,741.28	4,820.50	4,328.53					26,817.50	363,799.87			North Dakota.	
		96,705.92	826,780.52	1,384.90	17,717.17					169,729.78	1,401,798.26		2,752.00	Ohio.	
		33,313.44	354,255.43	104.86	15,662.57					25,349.62	532,099.43			Oklahoma.	
06		69,881.77	865,279.38	29,713.00	15,940.65					95,277.16	1,865,381.92		225.75	Oregon.	
96		106,828.71	1,285,605.02	1,663.74	32,717.23				4,367.37	101,481.79	1,822,237.87		3,862.40	Pennsylvania.	
59		108,887.45	517,309.83	2,072.01	4,242.19				8,636.00	85,983.16	1,028,161.50			Puerto Rico.	
55		11,637.53	262,305.72	3,799.54	551.05					49,817.66	407,577.05		60.00	Rhode Island.	
70		91,120.77	1,071,853.65	21,424.06	8,757.03					96,168.36	1,846,529.45		800.00	South Carolina.	
		18,125.53	184,073.96	4,308.39	7,329.95					20,621.39	381,133.37		3.00	South Dakota.	
26		70,851.56	1,007,473.00	32,663.73	7,058.45					35,162.62	1,951,498.13		120.00	Tennessee.	
00		221,182.58	2,666,312.14	80,998.40	51,190.82				23,100.00	291,567.92	5,565,614.11		1,200.00	Texas.	
		23,379.65	363,509.01	7,058.00	3,394.54					49,936.85	738,617.53		10.00	Utah.	
08		21,529.32	240,869.66	360.00	2,555.93					60,481.31	369,074.08			Vermont.	
68		68,693.79	917,870.89	41,342.39	9,019.81				10,143.16	57,214.52	1,539,145.10		647.64	Virginia.	
03		70,359.81	951,657.00	50,031.93	12,834.48					57,567.00	78,531.51		150.00	Washington.	
		37,436.50	455,884.57	3,579.78	9,870.96					82,476.55	722,839.57		413.00	West Virginia.	
00		95,905.24	1,172,456.70	6,163.52	22,204.07				1,982.98	70,133.10	1,870,177.73		3,250.00	Wisconsin.	
		110,046.91	285,409.71	10,630.01	5,989.81					17,790.00	572,604.29		176.60	Wyoming.	
90		5,756,934.44	41,753,436.69	902,437.37	807,091.26				361,319.35	4,594,916.01	73,736,085.74		35,510.72	Total.	
					3,125.00						3,125.00			UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES	
		990,862.00									990,862.00			Air Materiel Command.	
		307,445.26									1,807,445.26			Chief of Finance.	
		34,672.00			577,463.00	\$157,000.00					769,135.00			Signal Corps.	
		1,830.84					\$785,048.00							Chemical Corps.	
		8,384.02			31,000.00						786,878.84			Ordnance.	
					1,040,577.80	\$299,021.65		\$36,710.72			31,000.00	\$4,697.88	11,250.55	Medical Department.	
		1,343,194.12		1,652,165.80	299,021.65		157,000.00	785,048.00	36,710.72		50,187,678.23	4,697.88	11,250.55	Quartermaster General.	
		5,100,128.56	41,753,436.69	902,437.37	2,459,257.06	299,021.65	157,000.00	785,048.00	36,710.72	361,319.35	4,594,916.01	123,923,763.97	4,697.88	46,761.27	Corps of Engineers.
														Transportation Corps.	
														Adjutants General Office.	
														Chief of Staff.	
														Chief of Chaplains.	
														Office Secretary of the Army.	
														Army Map Service.	
														National Guard Bureau.	
														Total.	
														Grand total.	

APPENDIX D—Continued

Table II—Air

States	Weapons and ammunition	Ground powered and marine equipment	Electronics and com- munication equipment	Training equipment	Other major equipments	Acquisition and construction, 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	Total
	210	220	230	250	270	320	410	420	430	440	470	480	520	550	560	
Alabama.....						\$248,454.56			\$1,864.61	\$596,540.72			\$36,982.86	\$2,498.10		\$896,340.85
Alaska.....						23,535.62			215.80	35,440.71						59,192.13
Arizona.....						50,000.00			401.39	170,609.16			7,014.84	304.57		227,732.96
Arkansas.....						19,306.00			943.01	274,376.08			9,350.99			293,976.11
California.....						124,586.00			28,363.07	1,499,374.88			188,811.03	7,126.85		1,848,261.83
Colorado.....									105.53	226,359.39			47,644.58	647.37		274,756.87
Connecticut.....						131,186.40			992.47	280,468.30			66,056.31	1,250.00		479,953.51
Delaware.....									301.20	147,103.68			2,167.16	9.54		149,584.58
District of Columbia.....						448,000.00			2,824.64	320,880.16			12,688.02	1,050.60		785,479.42
Florida.....						6,500.00			1,035.22	229,919.60			19,938.98	370.00		257,763.80
Georgia.....						109,172.53			24,800.00	1,095,268.20			64,427.13	19,782.15		1,313,510.01
Hawaii.....									56.00	516,166.18			147,475.82	21,717.50		685,415.50
Idaho.....						1,312,552.69			12,961.59	345,481.69			38,882.79	38,279.74		1,748,158.50
Illinois.....						53,450.00			6,775.96	647,163.40			90,740.96	9,388.13		807,515.45
Indiana.....						772,692.00			1,419.36	315,601.13			7,435.86	751.50		1,097,599.85
Iowa.....						177,294.15			1,533.00	258,411.10			8,100.00	2,600.00		447,938.25
Kansas.....						1,440,000.00			442.17	157,701.88			1,693.50	30.00		1,599,867.55
Kentucky.....									696.02	354,014.39			14,789.98	2,610.83		372,111.22
Louisiana.....									892.53	149,336.57			2,607.11	415.82		153,252.03
Maine.....									1,837.59	350,039.82			3,201.39	291.56		355,370.36
Maryland.....									224.83	353,175.79			67,189.96	1,529.89		422,120.47
Massachusetts.....						474,828.00			6,387.71	1,000,913.37			272,418.18	9,362.17		1,763,909.43
Michigan.....						1,214,691.05			999.93	602,741.70			15,399.72	30,329.04		1,864,161.44
Minnesota.....									2,305.38	405,080.80			80,803.40	2,771.27		490,960.85
Mississippi.....						138,000.00			1,655.82	272,288.83			6,157.00	394.09		418,495.74
Missouri.....									939.93	467,990.16			14,759.64	2,241.22		485,930.95
Montana.....						401,677.00			1,423.92	168,321.13			35,499.77	854.00		607,775.82
Nebraska.....									2,022.88	154,490.45			2,000.00	476.92		158,990.25
Nevada.....						4,000.00			308.16	129,885.51			9,145.15	74.79		143,413.61
New Hampshire.....									140.77	129,721.68			1,052.70	106.76		131,021.91
New Jersey.....									4,135.71	720,810.87			67,994.07	9,866.89		811,807.54
New Mexico.....									533.51	183,845.36			19,929.46			204,308.33
New York.....						4,578,384.00			16,606.17	1,937,704.35			235,282.49	14,215.60		6,782,192.61
North Carolina.....						14,610.00			2,023.47	270,308.16			5,361.96	1,857.01		294,160.60
North Dakota.....						4,000.00			745.18	155,367.72			20,651.49	536.49		181,300.88
Ohio.....						105,158.52			9,048.72	1,235,200.33			238,114.96	21,250.00		1,608,772.53
Oklahoma.....									3,315.80	415,328.25			39,997.24	3,454.14		462,095.63
Oregon.....									1,643.96	265,910.08			100,525.24	2,888.00		370,967.28
Pennsylvania.....									19,990.41	1,475,983.76			175,023.72	106,067.30		1,777,035.19
Puerto Rico.....										401,867.89			58,056.15	12,130.36		472,054.40
Rhode Island.....									4,129.48	320,059.57			103,428.70	7,377.46		434,995.21
South Carolina.....						93,992.96			1,622.42	255,267.24			24,375.00	5,084.00		350,341.62
South Dakota.....						43,030.00			911.59	166,103.70			2,042.28			212,087.67
Tennessee.....						732,862.65			464.27	364,336.75			19,039.07	950.00		1,117,652.74
Texas.....									6,234.00	1,076,840.52			257,091.90	13,347.48		1,353,513.90
Utah.....						326,977.00			148.11	214,573.84			471.74	978.50		543,149.19
Vermont.....									995.81	187,825.86			15,546.62	51.95		204,420.24
Virginia.....																
Washington.....						96,467.00			785.85	224,552.53			69,467.63	4,837.00		396,110.01
West Virginia.....						63,995.45			4,261.18	257,551.82			6,770.79	510.64		333,089.88
Wisconsin.....									6,791.43	394,020.24			3,056.00	18,279.00		422,146.67
Wyoming.....						3,550.02			882.95	372,501.98			18,743.22	7,560.49		403,238.66
Total.....						13,212,953.60			190,206.54	22,549,236.38			2,755,404.59	388,482.72		39,096,283.83
National Guard Bureau.....										3,600.00	\$14,526.52	\$51,478.13	\$5,743,579.89			\$5,813,184.54
Air Materiel Command.....	\$1,282,408.88	\$5,898,722.67	\$3,162,391.15	\$5,910.72	\$4,300,162.14		\$13,323,493.31	\$13,122,452.52	6,010,075.33	136,774.48	216,000.00	162,327.39			\$1,796,000.00	49,416,718.50
Secretary of the Air Staff.....									56,716.15		374,787.19	1,111.65				432,614.99
Continental Air Command.....										72,990.76		671.80	6,002.84			79,665.40
Air Training Command.....										153,478.89						153,478.89
Military Air Transport Service.....										65,772.30						65,772.30
Air University Command.....										5,134.63						5,134.63
Alaskan Air Command.....										319.35						319.35
Total.....	1,282,408.88	5,898,722.67	3,162,391.15	5,910.72	4,300,162.14	13,212,953.60	13,323,493.31	13,122,452.52	6,010,075.33	22,549,236.38	\$14,526.52	\$51,478.13	\$5,743,579.89	388,482.72	\$1,796,000.00	50,000,000.00

APPENDIX D—Continued

Table II—Air

Operation of aircraft	Organization base and maintenance supplies and equipment	Logistical support	Training support	Medical support	Service-wide support	Pay and allowances, Air National Guard	Subsistence	Individual clothing	Total	States
410	420	430	440	470	480	520	530	560		
		\$1,864.61	\$596,549.72			\$36,982.86	\$2,498.10		\$886,349.85	Alabama.
		215.80	35,440.71						59,192.13	Alaska.
		404.39	170,009.16			7,014.84	304.57		227,732.96	Arizona.
		943.04	264,376.08			9,350.99			293,976.11	Arkansas.
		28,363.07	1,499,374.88			188,811.03	7,126.85		1,848,261.83	California.
		105.53	226,359.39			47,644.58	647.37		274,756.87	Colorado.
		992.47	280,468.30			66,056.34	1,250.00		479,953.51	Connecticut.
		304.20	147,103.68			2,167.16	9.54		149,584.58	Delaware.
		2,824.64	320,880.16			12,688.02	1,056.60		785,479.42	District of Columbia.
		1,035.22	229,919.60			19,938.98	370.00		257,763.80	Florida.
		24,860.00	1,095,268.20			64,427.13	19,782.15		1,313,510.01	Georgia.
		56.00	516,166.18			147,475.82	21,717.50		685,415.50	Hawaii.
		12,961.59	345,481.69			38,882.79	38,279.74		1,748,158.50	Idaho.
		6,775.96	647,163.40			90,740.96	9,388.13		807,518.45	Illinois.
		1,419.36	315,601.13			7,435.86	751.50		1,097,899.85	Indiana.
		1,533.00	258,411.10			8,100.00	2,600.00		447,938.25	Iowa.
		442.17	157,701.88			1,693.50	30.00		1,599,867.55	Kansas.
		696.02	354,014.39			14,789.98	2,610.83		372,111.22	Kentucky.
		892.53	149,336.57			2,607.11	415.82		153,252.03	Louisiana.
		1,837.59	350,039.82			3,201.39	291.56		355,370.36	Maine.
		224.83	353,175.79			67,189.96	1,529.89		422,120.47	Maryland.
		6,387.71	1,000,913.37			272,418.18	9,362.17		1,763,909.43	Massachusetts.
		999.93	602,741.70			15,399.72	30,329.04		1,864,161.44	Michigan.
		2,305.38	405,080.80			80,803.40	2,771.27		490,960.85	Minnesota.
		1,655.82	272,288.83			6,157.00	394.09		418,495.74	Mississippi.
		939.93	467,990.16			14,759.64	2,241.22		485,930.95	Missouri.
		1,423.92	168,321.13			35,499.77	854.00		607,775.82	Montana.
		2,022.88	154,490.45			2,000.00	476.92		158,990.25	Nebraska.
		308.16	129,885.51			9,145.15	74.79		143,413.61	Nevada.
		140.77	129,721.68			1,052.70	106.76		131,021.91	New Hampshire.
		4,135.71	729,810.87			67,994.07	9,866.89		811,807.54	New Jersey.
		533.51	183,845.36			19,929.46			204,308.33	New Mexico.
		16,606.17	1,937,704.35			235,282.49	14,215.60		6,782,192.61	New York.
		2,023.47	270,308.16			5,361.96	1,857.01		294,160.60	North Carolina.
		745.18	155,367.72			20,651.49	536.49		181,300.88	North Dakota.
		9,048.72	1,235,200.33			238,114.96	21,250.00		1,608,772.53	Ohio.
		3,315.80	415,328.35			39,997.24	3,454.14		462,095.53	Oklahoma.
		1,643.96	265,910.08			100,525.24	2,888.00		370,967.28	Oregon.
		19,990.41	1,475,983.76			175,023.72	106,007.30		1,777,005.19	Pennsylvania.
			401,867.89			58,056.15	12,130.36		472,054.40	Puerto Rico.
		4,129.48	320,059.57			103,428.70	7,377.46		434,995.21	Rhode Island.
		1,622.42	255,267.24			24,375.00	5,084.00		380,341.62	South Carolina.
		911.59	166,103.70			2,042.28			212,087.57	South Dakota.
		464.27	364,336.75			19,039.07	950.00		1,117,652.74	Tennessee.
		6,234.00	1,076,840.52			257,091.90	13,347.48		1,353,513.90	Texas.
		148.11	214,573.84			471.74	978.50		543,149.19	Utah.
		995.81	187,825.86			15,546.62	51.95		204,420.24	Vermont.
										Virginia.
		785.85	224,552.53			69,467.63	4,837.00		396,110.01	Washington.
		4,261.18	257,551.82			6,770.79	510.64		333,089.88	West Virginia.
		6,791.43	394,020.24			3,056.00	18,279.00		422,146.67	Wisconsin.
		882.95	372,501.98			18,743.22	7,560.49		403,238.66	Wyoming.
		190,206.54	22,549,236.38			2,755,404.59	388,482.72		39,096,283.83	Total.
			3,600.00	\$14,526.52	\$51,478.13	5,743,579.89			5,813,184.54	National Guard Bureau.
\$13,323,493.31	\$13,122,452.52	6,010,075.33	136,774.48	216,000.00	162,327.39			\$1,796,000.00	49,416,718.59	Air Materiel Command.
		56,716.15		374,787.19	1,111.65				432,614.99	Secretary of the Air Staff.
			72,990.76		671.80	6,002.84			79,665.40	Continental Air Command.
			153,478.89						153,478.89	Air Training Command.
			65,772.30						65,772.30	Military Air Transport Service.
			5,134.63						5,134.63	Air University Command.
			319.35						319.35	Alaskan Air Command.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF

NATIONAL GUARD

BUREAU

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1954

(Reports Control Symbol CONG-1011)



UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1955

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WASHINGTON 25 D. C., 27 September 1954

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

The annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1954 is respectfully submitted.

This report summarizes the major activities of the National Guard Bureau and the National Guard and the Air National Guard of the several States, the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Throughout this report these political subdivisions will be referred to generally as "States." A discussion of subjects common to both Army and Air organizations is followed by separate sections devoted to the activities of each. For purposes of clarity, in this report the term "National Guard" will be used to denote the organized militia as a whole, both Army and Air, and the terms "Army National Guard" and "Air National Guard" used when specific reference is made to ground or air forces of the National Guard, respectively.

I look back with pride upon the achievements of the past year. Numerical strength has increased greatly; the status of training is excellent; new missions have been capably undertaken. Our country, I believe, receives a tremendous return on every dollar invested in the National Guard.

Other agencies of the Department of Defense have assisted my staff materially in the attainment of our objectives. I wish also to acknowledge with appreciation the cooperation which the governors of the several States have extended throughout the year.

EDGAR C. ERICKSON

Major General

Chief, National Guard Bureau

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INTRODUCTION

The National Guard is an organization composed of individuals voluntarily serving the States and the Nation as members of military units. The tradition of the citizen-soldier goes back to colonial days when every adult male was assigned to a militia company. Those companies which were active were called "Volunteer Militia" and were equipped and trained according to the needs of the time. The National Guard is the lineal descendant of the Volunteer Corps. The equipment of the Volunteers was meager and training was limited to drill—but regular drill was required. Then, as now, the emphasis was on training, on readiness for the emergency.

The National Guard of today is organized under Army and Air Force tables of organization and equipment. There are 27 divisions in the Army National Guard and 27 wings in the Air National Guard. In addition to these major organizations, there are regimental combat teams, artillery battalions, and numerous other combat and combat support units, making a total, on 30 June 1954, of 5,612 units, with a federally recognized strength of 367,851. This group, in its status as the National Guard of the United States, has the Federal mission of providing units for the active Army and Air Force, adequately organized, trained and equipped, available for mobilization in the event of national emergency or war, in accordance with the deployment schedule, and capable of participating in combat operations in support of Department of Defense war plans.

There are National Guard units, both Army and Air, in every State, in Hawaii and Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Each of these units is a mobilization requirement consistent with planned utilization in the event of emergency. Many are now located just where they will be needed should our country be attacked.

Plans to integrate National Guard antiaircraft artillery units into the defense of the continental United States against air attack crystallized to a limited degree this past year. Ten AAA batteries have taken over major industrial and population center sites formerly occupied by active Army AAA batteries which have been converted to guided-missile batteries. This is only a portion of the batteries which will ultimately assume such defensive sites when released by AAA batteries of the active Army. Additional AAA batteries, not presently scheduled to occupy on site positions prior to D- or M-day,

continue to prepare for similar defense roles for occupancy subsequent to D- or M-day.

The Air National Guard also will participate actively in the air defense of the continental United States. Early in fiscal year 1955, individual combat crews will be ordered to active duty on a voluntary basis and will stand runway alert with regular units of the Air Defense Command. Pilots will be prepared to be airborne within 5 minutes in order to challenge unidentified aircraft or attack aircraft identified as hostile. This active duty will be rotated among squadron personnel in order to permit participation by a maximum number. Ground crews will be composed of experienced guardsmen employed in a civilian capacity.

The National Guard has a dual status and mission. Each unit is simultaneously a part of the National Guard of the several States and of the National Guard of the United States. The Federal mission of the National Guard of the United States is defined above; the National Guard of the several States is responsible for maintaining a force with strength adequate to protect life and property in the State and uphold the peace and quiet of the community when called on by the governor in times of emergency. Except when ordered into active military service, the National Guard is under the command of the chief executives of the several States. While the guard is in this status, the National Guard Bureau is responsible for programing for the support required for the administration, organization, and training of the National Guard, both Army and Air, during its preparation to assume its integral role in the first-line defense of this Nation.

The National Guard Bureau has been ably assisted in its efforts to prepare the National Guard for its assigned missions. The concerted efforts of the Congress of the United States, of the Department of the Army, the Department of the Air Force, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, of State officials, civic-minded leaders, and each and every guardsman have made the guard a force ready for mobilization by the Federal or State Government in any emergency.

This report deals with the achievements and the problems of the National Guard in its progress toward its objectives.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson continued to serve as Chief of the National Guard Bureau with Maj. Gen. William H. Abendroth as his Army Division Chief. Maj. Gen. Earl T. Ricks, Deputy Chief of the Bureau and Chief of the Air Force Division, died on 4 January 1954. On 1 July 1953, Brig. Gen. (then Colonel) Winston P. Wilson assumed the position of Acting Chief, Air Force Division, during the illness of General Ricks. He was appointed Chief of the Air Force Division on 26 January 1954.

The National Guard Bureau is a bureau of the Department of the Army (National Defense Act, as amended) and an agency of the Department of the Air Force (National Security Act of 1947). It is located at the seat of Government and is staffed by civil-service employees and military personnel of the active Army and Air Force.

The mission of the Bureau is defined in Department of the Army Special Regulation 10-230-1 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." This regulation also covers the legal status, general organization, and major functions of the National Guard Bureau, and the appointment of officers to the Bureau.

The Chief of the Bureau is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, from lists of National Guard officers recommended by their respective governors, for a term of 4 years. Upon accepting office, he is appointed major general, a rank he holds while so serving.

Section 81, Public Law 458, 81st Congress, 16 March 1950, provides that 40 percent of the officers serving in the Bureau, other than general officers, may be officers who at the time of their initial assignment hold appointments in the National Guard of the United States. Qualified officers of the National Guard are appointed to fill vacancies in the Bureau as they occur. Number and percentages of officers so serving as of 30 June 1954 are shown below:

National Guard Bureau Officer Strength,¹ by Component and Grade, as of 30 June 1954

Grade	Author- ized	Actual strength					
		Total		NGUS/ANGUS ²		USA/USAR/ USAF/USAFR	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All grades-----	94	85	100	24	28	61	72
Colonel-----	21	18	100	4	22	14	78
Lieutenant Colonel-----	45	25	100	10	40	15	60
Major-----	28	27	100	6	22	21	78
Captain-----	0	13	100	4	31	9	69
1st Lieutenant-----	0	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----
2d Lieutenant-----	0	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----
Warrant Officer-----	0	2	100	0	-----	2	100

¹ See appendix C for roster of officers on duty in the Bureau.

Not shown in this table are the following groups, exempt from provisions of sec. 81, Public Law 458, 81st Cong.:

General officers—3 are authorized and assigned; namely, 1 major general, NGUS (may be ANGUS), and 2 other general officers, NGUS and ANGUS.

Acting United States Property and Disbursing Officers—52 are authorized and assigned to the Bureau with station in the several States. (See app. B.)

² On initial assignment to the National Guard Bureau.

LEGISLATION

With the exception of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act (Public Law 179), no legislation of major concern to the National Guard was enacted by the 83d Congress during fiscal year 1954. The Universal Military Training and Service Act was amended by Public Law 84, which provided for special registration and classification of medical and dental specialists. A bill (Public Law 477) authorizing an active-duty status for United States property and fiscal officers (formerly United States property and disbursing officers) passed both Houses of the Congress and awaited the President's signature only. [Act was signed 6 July 1954.]

A number of bills important to the National Guard were still pending in the Congress on 30 June 1954. Among these was H. R. 9066, an equalization of benefits bill of vital concern to all the armed services. The House of Representatives had passed H. R. 9366, amending the Social Security Act. This bill now pending in the Senate, is of great importance to the National Guard since it clarifies the status of certain civilian employees in respect to Federal and State social security contracts.

INFORMATION PROGRAM

The National Guard Bureau during fiscal year 1954 concentrated its major information effort on increasing the prestige, public support, and strength of the National Guard.

General and specific information, covering all phases of the National Guard, was furnished in reply to inquiries from Members of the Congress, Government agencies, the White House, the press, and the general public throughout the States.

Since manpower is the backbone of the National Guard, information activities were concentrated in those fields calculated to enhance National Guard prestige which would result in increased strength through recruitment. Special efforts were expended to interest men with prior military service.

Approximately \$300,000 from Federal appropriations were spent on this program. Most of that amount was applied to a contract with a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of recruiting aids in quantities sufficient to supply the needs of the States. No appropriated funds were used to purchase time or space in any such media as radio and television programs, newspapers, magazines, or billboards. However, through the cooperation of business and industry and the utilization of time and space contributed by various media as a public service, the National Guard benefited by the equivalent of approximately \$12 million worth of publicity and recruiting support.

Highlights of the fiscal year 1954 information program included:

1. A successful Air National Guard nationwide recruiting campaign triggered by a cross-country jet speed record flight by a pilot of the District of Columbia Air National Guard. Favorable publicity and acclaim were generated in newspapers, radio, television, newsreels, and other media when the Air National Guard pilot broke the existing speed record.

2. The National Guard "News Letter" was published and distributed each month to over 5,000 Guard units and to selected correspondents in the other services and elsewhere, transmitting recruiting techniques, successful ideas, and generally acting as a recruiting-public information sales bulletin for the entire National Guard.

3. The popular National Guard weekly public service radio show, "Let's Go to Town," was continued with an improved, more effective format, featuring State and unit localization, and was carried without cost to the National Guard by approximately 2,000 radio stations during the 36-week period from October 1953 to June 1954. During the summer period the National Guard retained its nationwide pro-

gram, "Stars in Action," over a national network for 13 weeks, free of charge. The Guy Lombardo show, "Lombardoland, U. S. A.," continued for 52 weeks to give outstanding support to the Air National Guard over the Mutual Broadcasting System at no cost for production or time. Additional substantial radio and TV support was contributed by the national networks and local radio/TV stations throughout the country with National Guard radio announcements and TV slides supplied by the Bureau.

4. A campaign was carried out to gain the support of business and industry, veteran, civic, trade and educational organizations. Letters were sent to approximately 4,500 firms and trade associations and more than 2,000 replies offered outstanding support. Plaques and certificates of appreciation were awarded in recognition of past support.

5. Expanded support was received from the Advertising Council. For the first time, 4,000 free outdoor billboard spaces were allotted to the National Guard for the posting of 24-sheet posters produced by the Bureau. Also allocated were 64,000 car-card spaces for inside and outside display on public carriers by transit advertising companies throughout the country.

The information program can be said to have accomplished the following objectives:

1. To "sell" the National Guard to the American public.
2. To assist recruiting on the national and local level.
3. To combat discrimination by employers in hiring and promotion of employees who are members of the National Guard and encourage adoption of adequate military-leave policies.
4. To keep National Guard recruiting personnel at the local level informed of effective recruiting techniques and to help train guardsmen to be successful good-will ambassadors and recruiters.
5. To obtain maximum cooperation and assistance for Guard recruiting and publicity from the regular military services.
6. In general, to make the National Guard a more effective military organization through the building of its strength and prestige.

In April 1954 the American Public Relations Association awarded its highest trophy, the "Silver Anvil," to the National Guard Bureau. This was the first time a Department of Defense agency was selected to receive this award, recognized as the highest in the public relations field. The display presenting the National Guard information program was made a permanent part of the "Archives of Public Relations" in the Library of Congress.

In choosing candidates for its top "Silver Anvil" trophy awards, the APRA Awards jury considered not only the quality and scope of the competing programs but the results obtained in meeting the basic

goals. The citation accompanying the award referred to the guard program as:

An unusual, well-rounded program which made effective use of almost every type of public relations technique. Every facet, both external and internal, was carefully developed. The result was a net increase of 61,000 in recruiting for the guard. The program was executed with imagination and showmanship. The crowning touch was exemplified with a most important well-phrased letter of appreciation to supporters of the program, thus completing the cycle from inception of the program to its successful climax. Internally, effectiveness of the program was multiplied many times by virtue of the fact that all local organizations were fully informed of other, local programs.

TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAM

The trophies and awards program of the National Guard provides for unit and individual competition for marksmanship and "outstanding unit" trophies awarded each year by sponsoring agencies and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. This program is a valuable and inexpensive training incentive. During the Korean emergency, the entire program was curtailed. In the last 2 fiscal years, however, the number of entries in almost all established events has increased. Award of new trophies was planned during fiscal year 1954. Competition for the "Spaatz Trophy" was reestablished; this award is to be made to the outstanding tactical squadron each calendar year.

Trophies for two air events are in process of establishment. The "Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy" will be awarded annually to the winner of a cross-country jet event similar to the "Bendix Cross-Country Trophy Event" conducted annually by the Air Force. This type of event creates a strong spirit of competition among all fighter units and provides an incentive for intensified training in air navigation and cruise control. The first Ricks Trophy event is scheduled for July 1954. The second new trophy, the "Air National Guard Fighter Gunnery Trophy," will be awarded to the fighter wing which provides the winning team at the annual nationwide Air National Guard fighter gunnery exercise.

Also planned are awards to flying squadrons in recognition of outstanding safety records and contributions over a 6-month period. Determination of award winners (limited to two each period) will be based on a squadron's relative contribution to safety. In evaluating comparative safety records, the following factors will be taken into consideration: mission of the organization, aircraft utilization, overall accident rate, severity of accidents, outstanding feats or missions, hazards faced, and any exceptionally meritorious flight safety contributions or achievements.

Army and Air National Guard personnel compete annually in rifle, carbine, and pistol matches conducted at State, Army area, and national level under the sponsorship of affiliated agencies, including The National Rifle Association, The National Guard Association of the United States, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and the Military Police Association. The "Chief of the National Guard Bureau's Indoor Rifle Match" had over a third more entries in fiscal year 1954 than in the previous year. The outstanding scores attained by some marksmen and the increasingly high scores made by "repeat" winners are a source of pride to the National Guard.

The Eisenhower Trophy, awarded to the outstanding Army National Guard unit in each State, was presented to 46 units in fiscal year 1954, as opposed to 33 awarded in fiscal year 1953.

The National Guard Bureau is the central control agency for all activities conducted under this program. Official bulletins announcing winners are published after each competition and supplementary publicity released to the public press by the National Guard Bureau.

STATE SERVICE

Although this report deals primarily with the National Guard as a major component of the Nation's Reserve Forces, the National Guard is also a State force, maintained for the States' use in internal emergencies. Activities of the National Guard in State service are not within the province of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau; they are recorded here because they reflect the morale and capabilities of the troops and provide, as a byproduct, valuable on-the-job training.

Throughout the years, guardsmen, called out by State executives or reporting on a volunteer basis, have come to the aid of civil authorities in time of emergency or disaster. Time after time the Guard has been named as the major factor in coping with critical situations. The speed with which the men respond, their efficiency in developing a plan suited to the emergency, and the evidence of discipline throughout the operation are well known.

In recent years, not only have the States been able to avail themselves of disciplined, well-trained, public spirited troops, but they are benefited by the modern equipment with which the National Guard of today is supplied; such as, the airplane and the walkie-talkie, powerful searchlights, big guns, DUKW's and engineer equipment.

During fiscal year 1954, guardsmen furnished material assistance during and after devastating fires, floods, and tornadoes in California, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New

Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont. Guardsmen fought fire and flood to prevent further injury and damage. They assisted in evacuating personnel from stricken areas, set up roadblocks, patrolled to prevent lawlessness, furnished radio communication, operated field kitchens and water trailers, and assisted in clearing away debris.

The guard also has a part in the prevention of disaster. An avalanche control squad, at the request of the United States Forest Service, fired high-explosive shells into the bases of great overhanging slabs of snow in Sun Valley, Idaho, bringing a dangerous situation under control. In New York, the Director of Public Works called on the guard for help in an area under threat of serious flood conditions. Guard personnel made reconnaissance flights over the ice-jammed Mohawk River and selected a key point near Schenectady. Dynamite charges were set at this strategic point, permitting free flow of the ice. In Fresno, Calif., after 12 widely scattered blazes had been set by a pyromaniac, guard detachments not only fought fires but kept watch at power sites and substations to prevent further arson.

A common form of guard assistance is the search for persons lost or marooned, for escaped criminals, and for the bodies of victims of drowning or foul play. Typical of guard operation in such emergencies is the conduct of a coordinated search. A command post is set up, the area is combed systematically, and overall control maintained through radio. Frequently aircraft from Army and Air Guard units join the search. After a Wyoming blizzard airplanes guided ground searching parties, made airdrops of food, and aided in evacuating the marooned. Among other States in which guardsmen participated in searches during fiscal year 1954 are the following: Arkansas, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Michigan and Georgia National Guard airplanes flew several mercy flights during fiscal year 1954, transporting polio victims in iron lungs. A Tennessee tank battalion ran a highly successful campaign for the needy, collecting money, food, and clothing amounting to nearly \$5,000. A Nebraska engineer battalion used weekend outdoor training periods to build a bridge to a Boy Scout camp, using old railroad ties and telephone poles which had been donated. In Massachusetts two companies volunteered for a children's polio camp project. They cleared away debris, leveled several acres of sand dunes, painted old buildings, excavated for new ones, and built roads and swimming pools.

At the close of the fiscal year the Governor of Alabama had ordered guardsmen into Phenix City to assist in maintenance of law and order.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

INTRODUCTION

The Army National Guard troop basis, as of 30 June 1954, consisted of 27 divisions and numerous nondivisional units including 19 regimental combat teams, 112 antiaircraft artillery battalions, 50 field artillery battalions, and other combat and service units. There were 5,003 units of company or detachment size in State status which were federally recognized. This total included 444 units organized under Public Law 461, 82d Congress, as counterparts of Army National Guard units in active military service. Each of the units in State status carries the same designation as the active-duty unit, with "NGUS" added in parentheses.

A total of 1,698 Army National Guard units, of company or detachment size, were ordered to active duty for the Korean emergency. Included in the group were 8 divisions, 3 regimental combat teams, 43 AAA battalions, and a majority of the nondivisional combat support units. By the end of fiscal year 1954, all except 722 units had been released from Federal service. Six of the eight divisions were released during fiscal year 1954; release of the 44th and 47th Divisions is anticipated before the end of the calendar year.

Federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard on 30 June 1954 was 318,006, a little over 50 percent of authorized strength of federally recognized units. Personnel in the Army National Guard are required to meet the standards of the active Army for enlistment and of the Army Reserve for commissioning.

The major problems of the Army National Guard are shortages of certain specialists and rapid turnover of personnel. In order to offset this situation, continued emphasis had been placed on small unit training and every advantage taken of courses open to guardsmen at active Army schools. Many States have initiated their own school systems. Under study at the end of the year was a plan for voluntary attendance of "raw" recruits at 8-week basic training schools at Army training centers.

All federally recognized units were required to conduct forty-eight 2-hour armory drills and participate in one 15-day field training period each year. Attendance rates at armory training have increased steadily in the last 3 years. Percentages of attendance at field training remained well over 90 percent. Training conforms to Department of the Army standards and units must be equipped with minimum training requirements of modern arms and equipment. Active Army officer personnel are assigned as advisers to the Army National Guard. One adviser is authorized for each battalion or higher headquarters; approximately 75 percent of the authorized number were assigned

as of 30 June 1954. Status of training is evaluated by inspecting officers of the active Army. Each unit undergoes a thorough inspection of all phases of operations during armory training and again during field training on an annual basis. Ninety-seven percent of the units were rated satisfactory or better in armory inspections, and more than 99 percent were rated satisfactory or better during the field training period ending in fiscal year 1954.

A major change in the Army National Guard program in fiscal year 1954 was the assignment of a Federal mission to units while in State status. Antiaircraft units began active participation in the defense of the continental United States against air attack. Ten batteries, on 30 June 1954, had assumed full administrative and maintenance responsibility for sites in major industrial areas formerly occupied by active Army units. The plan calls for eventual participation by the Army National Guard of 26 States and the District of Columbia in antiaircraft defense. Units scheduled to assume full site responsibility will train "on site" and, after meeting strength and training qualifications, will be assigned operational responsibility on a permanent basis. In order to meet the 24-hour-duty requirement, a skeleton force from each unit, employed as civilians, man each site full time. In an emergency, all members of the unit will be ordered to active duty by the President and will report directly to battle stations from their homes or civilian work.

A new Army National Guard medical program was inaugurated late in 1953 when a fully equipped evacuation hospital was organized in the State of Alabama. Equipment for 18 new hospital units (11 evacuation and 7 surgical hospitals) was made available to the guard. Seven of the above units had met requirements and received Federal recognition by 30 June 1954.

During fiscal year 1954, numerical strength of the Army National Guard increased nearly 25 percent and 387 additional units were given Federal recognition. The problems encountered in meeting the requirements of this rapidly expanding force and the progress of the Army National Guard toward its objectives are discussed in detail below.

BUDGET AND FISCAL

Funds appropriated for the support of the Army National Guard during fiscal year 1954 totaled \$210,035,000. A subsequent reduction of available funds to \$193,489,000 was due to usage of credits (particularly for ammunition) with the various technical services, and a lag in unit reorganization. As of 30 June 1954, obligations for fiscal year 1954 totaled \$186,090,146.

A new program, antiaircraft defense, was accepted by the Army National Guard during the latter part of fiscal year 1954. Funds

were not budgeted for this program and costs were absorbed from the excess in other areas. Obligations for this activity totaled \$120,303, which are included in the Army National Guard fiscal year 1954 obligations.

The sum of \$9,094,000 also was appropriated during the fiscal year under "Military Construction, Army Civilian Components" for the construction of National Guard armory and nonarmory facilities. Appropriations for fiscal year 1952 through fiscal year 1954, under the authority of Public Law 783, 81st Congress, total \$41,094,000 for National Guard construction. Obligations in fiscal year 1954 totaled \$19,023,672, and for fiscal years 1952-54 totaled \$27,380,983. The unobligated balance, \$13,713,017, is available in the subsequent fiscal year.

Funds from the appropriation "Maintenance and Operations, Army" were allotted to the States for the first time for the procurement of medical supplies and equipment. Included under this appropriation, also, are medical costs for National Guard hospitalization. The obligations totaled \$625,552.

The Bureau continued to review reports of survey involving charges toward appropriate relief in hardship cases and to correct inequities when requested by States and individuals.

A table of appropriated funds obligated during fiscal year 1954 is attached as appendix D.

PERSONNEL

Military Strength

Federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard in State status on 30 June 1954 was 318,006. (There were an additional 770 officers not federally recognized as of that date.) This strength was distributed among 5,003 federally recognized units, 444 of which were units organized under Public Law 461 and paralleling in structure guard units retained in Federal service.

There was a strength increase of 62,484 during the fiscal year. Actual strength of federally recognized units in State status at the close of the last 3 fiscal years is as shown below:

Army National Guard Strength

	<i>30 June 1952</i>	<i>30 June 1953</i>	<i>30 June 1954</i>
Total.....	215, 341	255, 522	318, 006
Officers and warrant officers.....	22, 945	27, 838	32, 299
Enlisted.....	192, 396	227, 684	285, 707

Personnel Actions

The number of personnel actions required of the National Guard Bureau continued to rise during the year, reflecting the increase in authorized and actual strength of Army National Guard units.

It is anticipated that the number of personnel actions will be sustained at approximately the same high level during the next fiscal year.

The Bureau rejected only 1.05 percent of enlistment applications completed as compared with 1.5 percent rejected during the last fiscal year. The steady decrease from year to year in the rejection rate indicates that applications are being screened with increasing care by recruiting personnel, unit commanders, and State authorities.

A comparison of personnel actions for the last 2 fiscal years is shown below:

Personnel Actions

<i>Type of action</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1953</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1954</i>
Officers and warrant officers:		
Federal recognitions-----	10, 680	12, 705
Transfers and reassignments-----	15, 364	13, 756
Transfers to Inactive National Guard-----	4, 382	2, 726
Separations-----	4, 767	4, 682
Enlisted men:		
Enlistment records on hand, first day of year-----	2, 947	3, 324
Enlistment records received-----	134, 128	172, 916
Cases completed-----	133, 751	164, 010
Enlistments approved-----	131, 748	162, 283
Enlistments rejected-----	2, 003	1, 727
Enlistment records on hand, last day of year-----	3, 324	12, 230

National Guard Register

The second Official National Guard Register (Army) published since World War II was distributed to the field in August 1953. Data contained in this edition were current as of 1 January 1953. The volume contains names and service records of 36,572 officers, an increase of nearly 2,000 over the first postwar Register. Notices of correction, latest actions, and original entries of statements of service necessary for the publication of the 1954 Register were delivered to the printers in March 1954.

The importance of the Register has been greatly enhanced by rescission of the regulation authorizing disbursing officers, when official records were not available, to accept an officer's certificate as verification of service claimed for pay purposes. Since 1 April 1954, unless a statement of his service appears in the Register, the officer's statement must be authenticated by The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, a procedure which causes delay, adds to the Army's administrative workload, and costs the Government additional money in man-hours.

Field Civilian Employees

Army National Guard civilian personnel strength averaged 12,717 during fiscal year 1954, at a cost of approximately \$47,300,000. Civilian employees, with few exceptions, are commissioned officers,

warrant officers, or enlisted members of the Army National Guard and are engaged in administrative, supply, and maintenance activities. An average of 30 additional civilians were utilized in the AAA on-site program at a cost of approximately \$101,000.

Twenty-seven States and two Territories participated in the utilization of Federal funds for the employers' contribution of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act tax during fiscal year 1954 at a cost of approximately \$250,000.

MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

There was still a critical shortage of officer medical personnel in the Army National Guard at the end of fiscal year 1954, notwithstanding an overall increase of 147 over the previous year-end total. The number of officers, as of 30 June 1954, totaled 1,556, or about 47 percent of authorized strength in federally recognized units. The most serious shortages were among doctors and dentists whose numbers represent approximately 28 and 30 percent, respectively, of authorized strength. Actual figures are shown below:

	Actual Strength as of 30 June			Authorized strength in F/R units 30 June 54
	1952	1953	1954	
Total.....	1, 200	1, 409	*1, 556	3, 341
Doctors.....	405	416	438	1, 554
Dentists.....	146	154	164	548
Medical service officers.....	649	839	954	1, 249

*4 veterinarians, assigned to various State headquarters, are not included.

Medical equipment for 18 additional hospital units was made available by the Department of the Army during the fiscal year. This is part of a planned medical expansion program to increase the mobilization readiness of the Army National Guard. The plan calls for each infantry and armored division to be supported by fully equipped evacuation hospitals. As of 30 June 1954, there were 4 evacuation hospitals and 3 Army surgical hospitals (mobile) which had been federally recognized during the previous year, along with several other types of divisional medical units. These medical units, with their professional personnel, are at the service of State authorities in emergencies. In such cases medical facilities can be set up and placed in an operational status in a relatively few hours.

During fiscal year 1954, the Bureau received and processed 3,018 reports of investigation, covering disease or injury incurred during Army National Guard training. Vouchers for medical expenses in civilian medical facilities were approved in the amount of \$48,614.66,

which was paid out of appropriations allocated to the States under Project No. 2142020 P 1670.

Physical examinations of 8,410 applicants for enlistment or re-enlistment required Bureau medical review; 1,555 of the applicants were found to be physically disqualified for Army National Guard service. Sixty-one officers were disqualified as a result of Bureau review of annual physical examinations. Other data on medical processing of officer applications follow:

	<i>Number of applicants</i>	<i>Number disqualified</i>
Federal recognition.....	16, 870	89
Service schools.....	506	14

ORGANIZATION

Troop Unit Statistics

By the end of fiscal year 1954, there were 5,003 units, of company or detachment size, organized and federally recognized in the States. This represented an increase of 387, or 8 percent, over the 30 June 1953 total of 4,616 units. Seven hundred and twenty-two units were still on active duty.

Major Changes

During the year, the 28th, 31st, 37th, 40th, 43d, and 45th Infantry Divisions and other supporting units were released from active duty. This group represents more than three-fourths of the major units inducted for the Korean emergency. Counterpart units, which had been organized and federally recognized under Public Law 461, 82d Congress, to bear the designations of the original units on active duty, were disbanded when the original units were returned to the States. Four hundred and forty-four units of this type were still existent at the end of the fiscal year.

During the last fiscal quarter it became necessary, because of a Department of the Army requirement, to convert the 114th Regimental Combat Team to an armor group and to convert the 40th Infantry Division and elements of the 111th Armored Cavalry to an armored division. These operations were still in process, and other similar changes were in the planning stage at the end of the fiscal year.

TRAINING

During fiscal year 1954, continued emphasis was placed on individual training and small unit (squad and platoon) tactics and operations.

During recent years a new all-component training program has been developed by Army Field Forces. This new program is designed to fit the needs of the active Army, the Army National Guard, and

other units of the Army reserve. Distribution of the new Army training program was begun in fiscal year 1954 and is scheduled for completion by the middle of fiscal year 1955. Work on revision of subject schedules to support these new programs is being done at Army service schools in a project expected to require approximately 2 years. A simplified version of National Guard Bureau Form 68, "Record of Individual Training", was developed and distributed during fiscal year 1954 for use with the new training program.

Armory Training

Armory training requirements again consisted of 48 assemblies of a minimum duration of 2 hours each. A change was made, however, in the normal conduct of armory drills because funds to provide pay for supplementary weekend training were no longer provided. Since subsistence at the rate of 80 cents per individual for each of six 8-hour periods was provided, authority was granted to utilize 6 of the regular armory drill periods for weekend outdoor training. Although six additional drills would have been more effective, good results were achieved through the furnishing of subsistence to permit continuation of all-day training periods.

Participation in armory drills continued at a high level as indicated below:

Armory Training Attendance Percentages

	<i>Fiscal year 1951</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1952</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1953</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1954</i>
Officers.....	91. 9	91. 48	92. 15	93. 3
Enlisted men.....	81. 3	82. 20	84. 74	86. 8

All units having held Federal recognition for more than 1 year were inspected during the armory training year by inspectors general detailed by Army commanders. Training, administration, and logistics were checked during these inspections. A total of 4,693 units were inspected with the following results:

Armory Inspections

<i>Rating</i>	<i>Fiscal year 1952</i>		<i>Fiscal year 1953</i>		<i>Fiscal year 1954</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total.....	3, 653	100. 0	3, 673	100. 0	4, 693	100. 0
Satisfactory or better.....	3, 496	95. 5	3, 596	97. 9	4, 573	97. 0
Unsatisfactory.....	157	4. 5	77	2. 1	120	3. 0

Field Training

Field training, the most valuable training time of the year, was authorized for 15 days (including travel time). In calendar year 1953 a total of 241,457 trainees, or 92.3 percent, of Army National Guard personnel participated in these training periods at 45 different training

sites. A number of recently reactivated units were excused from this training because of lack of time to build up strength and become properly organized and equipped.

Three-day precamp mess schools for food service personnel again produced excellent results in the proper preparation of food during the training periods.

Some organizations are still required to travel relatively long distances to reach adequate training sites. These organizations were considerably hampered in their operations by a budgetary limitation of 7 percent on the number of trainees authorized for advance and motor-convoy detachments.

Logistical support of the training by the active Army was generally excellent throughout the year.

Separate training periods were conducted in Selective Service Headquarters in 26 major cities for Selective Service Sections of State Headquarters detachments. Two hundred and thirty-five Army National Guard officers participated in this training.

Field training inspections were conducted by teams of officers of the active Army detailed for this purpose by Army commanders. The inspectors spent the entire 15-day period with the troops and all units were rated on their performance. These inspections resulted in the following ratings:

	<i>Calendar year 1952</i>		<i>Calendar year 1953</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total.....	3, 424	100. 0	4, 520	100. 00
Superior.....	413	12. 1	1, 324	29. 24
Excellent.....	1, 711	49. 9	2, 076	45. 93
Satisfactory.....	1, 294	37. 8	1, 118	24. 79
Unsatisfactory.....	6	. 2	2	. 04

Army Aviation

The number of Army aviators on flying status increased from 563 to 678 during the fiscal year. This represents an average gain of more than 12 pilots per month from pilot training school and recruitment of former service-trained pilots.

Army National Guard pilots flew a total of 69,936 hours during fiscal year 1954, with approximately 40 percent of this flying accomplished during the summer camp months.

Army service schools were utilized by National Guard officers and enlisted men for additional training in aviation as well as training on new equipment. One hundred and seventeen officers attended the Army primary flight training school during the year. Fifty-six helicopter pilots, 23 instrument pilots, 59 helicopter mechanics, and 62 aircraft mechanics were school trained.

A program authorizing flying status for a limited number of Army aircraft mechanics was initiated during the year. As of 30 June 1954, flying status orders had been issued to 49 enlisted mechanics.

Training Aids

Procurement and distribution of training aids to fulfill new requirements resulting from organizational changes and expansion were continued throughout the year. A comprehensive program was initiated to procure and distribute spare parts for those training aids already in use.

Production and distribution of the M4A3 tank trainer were completed. Production and a small initial distribution of the M-47 tank trainer were in progress.

In addition to providing supplementary training aids of the types produced in previous years, procurement was initiated for 250 stereoscopic rangefinder trainers. This device permits indoor training in stereoscopic range determination. It has been tested by the Armored Center and found well suited for armory training.

Development was completed on the trainer for the radio-controlled airplane target (RCAT) and procurement initiated for 300. Deliveries of this item are expected during fiscal year 1955; their issue will make possible year-round proficiency training for personnel of RCAT detachments.

Advisers

National Guard Bureau records indicate that, as of 30 June 1954, there were 936 officers of the active Army assigned as Army National Guard advisers (formerly known as instructors). Eight hundred and thirteen officers, or approximately 65 percent of the requirement, were actually on duty; 123 were assigned but were en route or attending schools in a temporary-duty status prior to reporting. The number assigned, an increase of 144 over the number of advisers assigned on 30 June 1954, represents 73.7 percent of the requirement. Overall requirements have again prevented the Department of the Army from assigning the full complement of advisers to the Army National Guard.

The number of advisers authorized and assigned, the number of existing vacancies, and shortages percentages are as indicated below:

Status of Adviser Positions (by Branch), 30 June 1954

	Authorized	Assigned	Shortage	
			Number	Percent
Total-----	1, 270	936	334	26. 3
Branch Immaterial-----	88	57	31	35. 2
Infantry-----	405	359	46	11. 4
Armored-----	84	84	0	0. 0
Field Artillery-----	210	126	84	40. 0
Antiaircraft Artillery-----	182	116	66	36. 3
Engineer-----	50	21	29	58. 0
Signal-----	59	38	21	35. 6
Quartermaster-----	3	2	1	33. 3
Transportation-----	16	10	6	37. 5
Medical Service-----	36	25	11	30. 6
Military Police-----	10	8	2	20. 0
Ordnance-----	62	42	20	32. 3
Aviation-----	65	48	17	26. 2

Orientation of Senior Army Advisers, consisting of brief indoctrination at the National Guard Bureau and National Headquarters, Selective Service System, was continued throughout fiscal year 1954 with highly beneficial results. The indoctrination formerly given by the Chief, Army Field Forces, was discontinued during fiscal year 1954.

School Activities

The purpose of the National Guard school training program is to provide trained leaders and skilled specialists in technical, administrative, and combat skills. This military education is the keystone in the development of capable leaders for the National Guard. It is through school-trained graduates that improved techniques, tactics, and training methods are taught to other members of each National Guard unit.

Military education is not merely an extracurricular activity for the National Guard; it is part of a long-range plan to furnish the Department of Defense with units and organizations filled with school-trained personnel fully qualified in technical skills. The Army National Guard had an insufficient number of school-trained men on mobilization day for World War II. In the event of future mobilization the required number of such personnel will be available, since every advantage is being taken of school training opportunities.

During fiscal year 1954 the school program was accomplished within availability of funds. Many States were forced to curtail school attendance in the last quarter because school funds were exhausted. Approximately 200 courses at Army service and Army area schools were made available to guardsmen during the year. A total of 14,975 officers and enlisted men voluntarily attended these courses, which varied in length from 1 week to 10 months. Additional statistics are shown below:

<i>Type of school</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted men</i>
Total-----	14, 975	4, 126	10, 849
Army service-----	6, 666	3, 660	3, 006
Army area-----	8, 309	466	7, 843

Federal funds were provided to support two 2-day unit schools, under the National Guard staff training program, conducted at State level for staff personnel of each organization down to and including battalions. A total of 24,873 officers and enlisted men participated in these staff schools.

Arrangements were completed this year to conduct a 10-week summer officer candidate course at The Infantry School and The Artillery School. Eighty-eight men from field artillery and antiaircraft artillery units reported to Fort Sill to pursue the artillery course. One hundred and seventy-eight men from other type units reported to The Infantry School.

Two-week refresher courses were conducted in each of the combat arms schools. These courses were received with much enthusiasm by the States, as evidenced by the fact that 537 officers attended. It is planned to request that these refresher courses be repeated each year.

The States of California, Massachusetts, New York, and South Carolina continued to conduct State officer candidate schools. These schools operate with State funds augmented by Federal funds for instruction material only. Two hundred and sixty guardsmen completed these schools in 1954, and 750 were enrolled for the 1954-55 academic year. The States of Connecticut and Rhode Island have established officer candidate schools with the first enrollment scheduled for September 1954.

Participation of guardsmen in the Army extension course program continued to be excellent. Monthly enrollment in extension courses averaged 32,755 (11,996 officers and 20,759 enlisted men). On 30 June 1954, 21,977 enlisted men were enrolled in the "10 Series" leading to a commission. This represented 7.7 percent of enlisted strength as of that date.

SUPPLY

Property Accounting

Progress toward modernizing the system of accounting for Federal property in the hands of the National Guard is more than satisfactory. Conversion of property accounting from the manual system to the semiautomatic system (National Cash Register accounting machine) was nearly completed during the year. The six States having the greatest workload are converting to the electric punch card method (International Business Machines). In both systems the results to date have proven the expenditure of funds for this project to be worthwhile, resulting in an up-to-date property accounting system.

Checklist Project

Reproduction of checklists for property accounting is being accomplished in the office of the United States property and fiscal officer for Maine, under the supervision of the National Guard Bureau. During the past year the project has progressed well. Five hundred and forty new checklists were printed, involving some 5,141,828 sheets of printed matter. All States and units within the Army National Guard are utilizing this media of property accounting with great enthusiasm.

Excess Property

Release of excess property to the Army and other governmental agencies has resulted in placing millions of dollars of equipment into active use. In certain cases, critically short items were redistributed between the States to fulfill known requirements of the National Guard.

Army Aircraft

A total of 40 reconnaissance-type helicopters was issued during this year, which provided only 12.5 percent of unit allowances. Actual issues were limited to the availability of trained pilots and maintenance personnel. Three models were issued: the H-13 (Bell) to units in the First, Second, Third Army and oversea areas; the H-23A (Hiller) in the Fourth (except States in the Rocky Mountain area) and Fifth Army areas; and the H-23B (Hiller) in the Sixth Army area and States in the Rocky Mountain area of the Fourth Army. This distribution was based on an Army-wide program centralizing limited parts available.

Sufficient fixed-wing aircraft were on hand on 30 June 1954 to satisfy all requirements for the number of pilots available.

Additional multipassenger L-17 aircraft were received during the year, and quotas allocated for more shipments to arrive in the hands of units early in fiscal year 1955.

Engineer

Supply of engineer equipment to T/O&E units has progressed very satisfactorily. There has been some delay in the issue of certain types of critical items due mainly to procurement difficulties; this problem is being relieved by actions of the technical service concerned. Items of engineer equipment previously restricted for issue to the National Guard have been released—an indication of the progressive steps taken by the National Guard Bureau to increase the effectiveness of its military manpower and units.

Medical

Status of medical supply is covered in the section of this report headed "Medical Activities."

Ordnance

The program for replacing the M24 light tank with the light tank M41A2 has been completed. Shipments of additional quantities of the light tank M41A2 also were made, bringing regular National Guard units up to 50 percent of reduced column T/O&E authorization, and "NGUS" units (organized under Public Law 461, 82d Cong.) up to 25 percent of full T/O&E column authorization. A total of 498 light tanks was involved in these transactions.

Quartermaster

During fiscal year 1954 a total of \$6,924,737 was expended for individual clothing, and \$3,787,175 for organizational clothing and equipment and individual equipment. These figures represent an increase over expenditures in fiscal year 1953 primarily due to the increase in strength.

Signal

Considerable progress was made during fiscal year 1954 in securing the latest type signal equipment for National Guard units. Approximately 12,000 of the new series ground and vehicular radio sets and 230 radar sets were distributed. It is estimated that the overall quantity of signal equipment on hand in the States had increased to 46 percent of authorized allowances by the end of the fiscal year.

Although close coordination was maintained with the Office of the Chief Signal Officer in an effort to secure all essential equipment, certain items remained in critical short supply and could not be made available to the National Guard. Major items in this category were:

- Radar Set AN/MPQ-10.

- Radio Set AN/GRC-19 (replacement for old-type amplitude modulated sets which are also in short supply).

- Radio relay equipment.

- Telephone and teletype terminal equipment.

- Test equipment for new series radios and radars.

In an effort to simplify and expedite supply action, signal supply and requisition instructions were revised in January 1954. The new procedure permitted submission of all requisitions direct to the Signal Corps Supply Agency, except those for items in excess of allowances which continue to be submitted to the National Guard Bureau. This procedure not only expedited normal supply activities but allowed the National Guard Bureau to place more emphasis on securing new-type equipment and rendering technical assistance to the States on signal supply matters.

MAINTENANCE

The new phase of training, initiated during fiscal year 1953, in the operation and maintenance of new types of equipment was continued at all levels with extensive use of Department of the Army schools and factory representatives in training guardsmen in each State.

Annual maintenance conferences were conducted at an Army National Guard installation in each of the six Army areas during January and February 1954. These conferences were attended by key maintenance personnel of each State and interested personnel from the Army area headquarters, supporting technical services and depots, the Department of the Army, and the National Guard Bureau. Current maintenance policies, programs, and problems were discussed and information exchanged. Maintenance and supply installations and operations of the host State were inspected. These conferences were of great benefit to all concerned.

Representatives of the National Guard Bureau visited the maintenance installations of 23 States during fiscal year 1954.

Organizational Maintenance

In fiscal years 1953 and 1954, stress was placed on training in the operation and maintenance of new types of equipment at unit level. The success of the program was reflected in the general improvement in ratings given in Army annual technical inspections during fiscal year 1954. Training of this type will receive continued emphasis in the future. Full-time civilian personnel for the organizational maintenance of vehicles as provided within the service center pattern have proven satisfactory. For the budgeting and funding of vehicular organizational maintenance personnel, the assumption that 50 percent of all vehicles are stored at the unit or service center location, with the remaining 50 percent placed in concentration storage sites, has been continued throughout fiscal year 1954.

Service centers perform complete vehicular organizational maintenance, furnish adequate maintenance at a reduced cost in comparison with the cost of servicing equipment at each unit location. At the conclusion of fiscal year 1954, there were 421 service centers estab-

lished. The States were authorized 1,471 positions to man these centers with full-time Army National Guard members in a civilian status. The service centers are continuing to prove of great value in training unit personnel in maintenance of the new-type equipment.

Issue of increased quantities of vehicles and other equipment to the Army National Guard has enhanced the value of the equipment concentration site. The sites are located at or near field training areas, and provide storage and maintenance of equipment not required for the conduct of armory drill. Transportation costs for movement of material are reduced, material operation and use is restricted to a minimum, and organizational maintenance performed more efficiently and economically through the consolidation of equipment at one location. At the end of fiscal year 1954, there were 86 concentration sites and 759 civilian employee positions authorized.

Field Maintenance

With the return of Army National Guard units from active duty and the issue of equipment to reactivated units, the number of State maintenance shops in operation has increased during fiscal year 1954 to 60 shops. Three thousand two hundred and five full-time positions are authorized to fill the civilian field maintenance personnel requirement. The continued issue of new types of equipment has increased the workload of the shops.

Operating Supplies

The cost of operating and maintenance supplies consumed during fiscal year 1954, as reported by the States, was approximately \$5,689,000. This represents an increase of \$1,026,000 over total operating and maintenance supply requirements for fiscal year 1953. This increase was caused by added issues of heavy equipment to the National Guard, but has been held to a minimum by the establishment of more efficient stock control methods for operating and maintenance supplies.

Credits for technical service supplies were furnished each State in direct proportion to the amount of equipment on hand within each State. Quarterly reports of these credits were submitted to the Bureau and adjustments made as required. The States cannot requisition supplies in excess of the credits made available to them.

Fuels and lubricants are not included within the above supplies.

TRANSPORTATION

During fiscal year 1954 the Army National Guard shipped 596 carloads and 390 truckloads of freight in connection with the operation and support of units. All movements were carefully screened by the

National Guard Bureau to check the necessity for the movement and to ensure that the most economical mode of transportation was utilized.

Further concentration of equipment and material at field training sites has been effected. This resulted in large savings in the cost of shipping tracked vehicles and guns required during training periods.

Particular emphasis was placed on maximum use, for reasons of economy, of organizational motor vehicles for the transport of personnel and equipment to field training sites. During June–September 1953 organic vehicles of the guard were used to transport 164,000 guardsmen to and from field training sites. Only 77,000 guardsmen were moved by commercial rail, bus, and airlines as against 101,000 during the summer of 1952.

All commercial movements were made in accordance with schedules agreed to at meetings between the carriers, State officers, and a National Guard Bureau representative. With few exceptions the moves were made on schedule and no serious delays occurred.

INSTALLATIONS

Facilities required by the Army National Guard include armories, training camps, rifle ranges, and logistical facilities such as warehouses, equipment storage buildings, maintenance shops, and service centers. These facilities are State-owned or State-acquired by license or lease. Federal assistance in the construction of necessary facilities is authorized by Congress.

Armory Construction

Acceleration of construction in fiscal year 1955 is anticipated. The several States have overcome most legal and funding obstacles which required State legislative action. At the end of fiscal year 1954, only two States had been unable to sign the basic "agreement" which establishes the terms under which the Federal Government and the States cooperate in this program. Long-range programs have been prepared by the National Guard Bureau and most of the States; no difficulties are foreseen in future years in completing projects as rapidly as Federal funds are made available.

A total of \$29,994,000 has been made available for construction of armory facilities since the enactment, in 1950, of Public Law 783 which authorizes use of Federal funds for such purposes. The act requires that the States contribute 25 percent of the cost of the armories, provide necessary real estate, equipment and furnishings, and defray all expenses incidental to maintenance and operation. During fiscal years 1952–54, a total of 21.5 million dollars of Federal

funds was allotted for 272 projects. Status, as of 30 June 1954, of projects in this program is shown below:

Completed:	
Armories.....	65
Purchases.....	3
Expansions.....	8
Motor vehicle storage buildings.....	1
Under construction:	
Armories.....	155
Expansions.....	36
Motor vehicle storage buildings.....	4

Nonarmory Construction

The sum of \$11,100,000 of "no year" funds has been appropriated through fiscal year 1954 for nonarmory construction. Initially, the nonarmory funds were subject to Public Law 783 requirement that the States bear 25 percent of construction costs of all projects. The restriction on the initial appropriation of \$8 million was lifted by Public Law 488 on 10 July 1952. Included in this act was an appropriation of an additional \$3 million, subject, however, to the restriction of Public Law 783. Public Law 179, 83d Congress, removed this restriction in addition to making available \$100,000 for fiscal year 1954.

As a result of changing requirements and reevaluation of projects, the overall nonarmory program through fiscal year 1954 consists of the following categories of construction:

Completed: 29 projects.....	\$2, 222, 449
Under contract: 57 projects.....	3, 473, 468
In planning stages: 83 projects.....	5, 404, 083

Repairs and Utilities

Federal funds were made available in the customary manner to support the States in the maintenance and operation of training and logistical facilities. During the past fiscal year, 133 service contracts were in effect, governing Federal contributions for the support of larger installations. These contracts involved an expenditure of approximately \$1,507,966. In addition, approximately \$118,732 were expended in direct support of routine maintenance and operation costs in those States where service contracts are not used because of conflict with State laws or regulations. The amount of \$1,934,658 was expended through direct allotment to States for major repairs, alterations, and improvements of State-owned logistical and training facilities.

Field Training Installations

Federal funds amounting to approximately \$1,562,890 were made available for opening, operating, and closing the following summer field-training installations during fiscal year 1954:

Federally Controlled Installations

Camp Drum, N. Y.	Fort Bliss, Tex.
Camp Wellfleet, Mass.	Camp Carson, Colo.
Fort Devens, Mass.	Camp Haven, Wis.
Fort Totten, N. Y.	Camp McCoy, Wis.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	Camp Claybanks, Mich.
Camp Edwards, Mass.	Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
Fort McClellan, Ala.	Schofield Barracks, T. H.
Camp Stewart, Ga.	Keaukaha Military Reservation, T. H.
Fort Bragg, N. C.	Salinas Training Area, P. R.
Fort Miles-Bethany Beach, Del.	Fort Sill, Okla.
Camp Pickett, Va.	Camp Chaffee, Ark.
Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.	Fort Lewis, Wash.
Fort Campbell, Ky.	Yakima Firing Center, Wash.
Fort Knox, Ky.	Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation, Calif.
Fort Eustis, Va.	Camp Irwin, Calif.
North Fort Hood, Tex.	Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
North Camp Polk, La.	Fort Richardson, Alaska.

State-Controlled Installations

Camp Johnson, Vt.	Camp Perry, Ohio.
Camp Lodge, Conn.	Camp Shelby, Miss.
Camp Smith, N. Y.	Camp Robinson, Ark.
Camp Grafton, N. Dak.	Gowen Field, Idaho.
Camp Guernsey, Wyo.	Camp Clatsop, Oreg.
Camp Rapid, S. Dak.	Fort William Harrison, Mont.
Camp Grayling, Mich.	Camp Williams, Utah.
Camp Ripley, Minn.	Camp Murray, Wash.
Dexter, Alaska.	

Facilities Licensed or Leased

The National Guard Bureau has continued its policy of giving all possible assistance to the States in obtaining licenses for the use of appropriate federally owned facilities and in leasing privately owned facilities of certain types. Liaison between the States and Federal agencies is effected in order to assist the States, not only in acquiring but in terminating licenses and leases for facilities. The Army National Guard utilized 172 federally owned installations during fiscal year 1954 and leased the following: 49 offices, 112 target range sites, 73 liaison plane hangar facilities, and 6 garage storage spaces for sedans.

Studies of facilities under license and lease for Army National Guard use will continue to be made to determine the extent of utilization and the necessity for retention of each.

The Department of the Army is initiating legislation whereby title and jurisdiction of real property holdings in excess of Department of the Army requirements, but required by the National Guard of various States, will be ceded to these States. Upon enactment of this legislation, the Department of the Army proposes to transfer approximately 49 installations to the various States for National Guard use. These facilities are presently licensed to the States.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Air National Guard is to provide trained units and individuals for active military service to meet emergency requirements for reinforcement and expansion of the United States Air Force. Each Air National Guard unit has a mobilization assignment to an Air Force Command, consistent with planned utilization upon mobilization.

The Air National Guard is organized into 27 combat wings with 87 combat squadrons and supporting units. These wings are organized into 6 fighter interceptor wings, 17 fighter-bomber (dual mission) wings, 2 light bomb wings, and 2 tactical reconnaissance wings. One or more of the 87 combat squadrons are located in each of the 48 States, Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

On 30 June 1954, the Air National Guard consisted of 554 table of organization units and 55 table of distribution units, or a total of 609 federally recognized units. Actual manning in these units at the end of the fiscal year was 49,845, a gain of more than 40 percent over the total strength on 30 June 1953.

A plan was instituted, coordinated, and approved during fiscal year 1954 to order individual combat crews to active duty on a voluntary basis for the purpose of standing alert as members of the air defense team of these United States. The pilots are to stand 5-minute runway readiness alert during daylight hours. They will be ready at all times to become immediately airborne and challenge unidentified aircraft as well as press home aggressive attacks against an identified hostile aggressor. Ground-crew members of top experience will be employed in a civilian status in this plan.

The overall value in this plan is twofold:

1. It augments the Air Defense Command with additional combat-wise personnel and aircraft.

2. It provides valuable tactical training in system indoctrination for a maximum number of air and ground personnel, thus increasing the overall readiness capability of the Air National Guard.

On 15 August 1954, combat crews of the Air National Guard will be introduced as hard-hitting members of the air defense team. Earlier tests of Air National Guard participation in this defense program have been highly successful.

Operational plans and budget estimates for fiscal year 1954 included conversion of all fighter squadrons to jet aircraft. Allocation of the jets, however, failed to materialize as programed. By 30 June 1954, only 674 jet aircraft were on hand; actual funding requirements for maintenance and operations, therefore, were \$8,466,300 less than the amount appropriated. Funds for military personnel were increased by more than a million dollars in order to cover increased obligations in the various military personnel areas. Approximately \$700,000 were added to funds for acquisition and construction of real property, primarily to prepare facilities for jet operations. Major procurement funds were increased somewhat, and approximately \$6,500,000 reverted to the United States Treasury.

BUDGET AND FISCAL

The amount of \$147,100,000 was appropriated by the Congress for support of the Air National Guard during fiscal year 1954. This sum, requested when the Air National Guard budget estimate for the fiscal year was presented, was based on the expectation that all fighter squadrons would be converted to jet aircraft during the year. Conversion from conventional to jet aircraft necessarily entails increased costs for aircraft operation and an accelerated construction program to provide adequate facilities. Allocation of jet aircraft to the Air National Guard, however, failed to materialize as programed and a financial plan was submitted for approximately 4 million dollars less than had been appropriated. As delivery of jet aircraft continued to lag throughout the year, a further decrease of 2.5 million dollars in the financial plan was possible.

A breakdown of the budgetary situation by major area, for 30 June 1954, is shown below:

	<i>Appropriated</i>	<i>Financial plan</i>	<i>Obligated*</i>
Total.....	\$147, 100, 000	\$140, 514, 840	\$138, 167, 677
Maintenance and operation.....	87, 781, 000	79, 314, 700	78, 400, 783
Major procurement.....	12, 701, 000	12, 756, 000	11, 656, 002
Military personnel.....	18, 227, 000	19, 346, 000	19, 231, 641
Acquisition and construction of real property.....	28, 391, 000	29, 098, 140	28, 879, 251

*Includes fiscal year 1954 obligations reported through 31 August 1954.

Although approximately 9 million dollars less than the amount appropriated was expended for maintenance and operation of aircraft, the flying-hour goal of 221,500 hours was exceeded by 20 percent. This is accounted for by the fact that the Air National Guard, possessing at the end of the fiscal year only 674 jet aircraft, in comparison with 1,528 as originally planned, shifted to conventional aircraft at a substantially decreased cost in operation. Only 46,700 jet-aircraft-hours were flown as against 108,900 budgeted, while conventional aircraft were flown 220,900 hours against a plan of only 112,600 hours.

Approximately \$1,045,000 appropriated for major procurement were not obligated because of nonavailability of certain test equipment and electronic items and the delayed requirement for ground handling equipment associated with jet aircraft. Military personnel costs exceeded original estimates because a higher percentage of attendance at training was achieved than had been anticipated.

A major step toward completely independent budget operation was taken during the year when this Bureau assumed responsibility for computing budget estimates for all major equipment, aviation fuel, and the capital-type items included in project 421 for the Air National Guard. Previously this function was performed by Air Materiel Command.

PERSONNEL

Implementing instructions on the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953 were issued during fiscal year 1954. Approximately 50 percent of personnel affected have indicated a desire to participate.

A number of changes in Air National Guard personnel policy and procedures were instituted during fiscal year 1954. A tighter security program was placed in effect; completion of a national agency check is now required prior to appointment of Air National Guard officers in the Reserve of the Air Force. A testing program was initiated; a written examination was made a prerequisite for warrant officer appointments and for the award to an airman of an Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) representing a higher level of skill. Temporary Federal recognition is now authorized Air National Guard applicants for Reserve appointments enabling them to attend weekly meetings in a Federal pay status for a maximum of 6 months prior to receipt of permanent Federal recognition. Procedures were established by the Department of the Air Force for the transfer to the Air Force Reserve of Air National Guard officers on active military service. This change in status will permit payment, under the Federal Employees Compensation Act, of increased benefits to qualified dependents of a deceased officer.

Military Strength

During fiscal year 1954 the Air National Guard continued to make satisfactory progress in the procurement of officers and recruitment of airmen. Strength figures, as of 30 June 1954, show an overall increase of 14,289. The 12,387 airmen gained came primarily from original enlistments; a relatively small percentage were guardsmen returning from active duty. Approximately 20 percent of the men enlisting from civil life were men who had served a year or more on duty with the Armed Forces.

Almost 60 percent of airmen, whose terms of enlistment expired, reenlisted immediately, a creditable record at any time but particularly important during fiscal year 1954 when maintenance of the Air National Guard reenlistment rate at a high level was vital. An exceptionally large number of 3-year enlistments had expired during the period—a result of the rapid expansion of the Air National Guard prior to mobilization in fiscal year 1951.

The growth of federally recognized units is shown below in a table which contrasts actual strength at the close of the past 3 fiscal years with ultimate authorized strength and the programed goal for fiscal year 1954.

Air National Guard Strength (Federally Recognized Units)

	30 June 1952	Actual 30 June 1953	30 June 1954	Programed 30 June 1954	Authorized 30 June 1954
Total...	14, 888	35, 556	49, 845	*50, 700	74, 466
Officers.....	1, 527	3, 839	5, 741	5, 900	8, 732
Airmen.....	13, 361	31, 717	44, 104	44, 800	65, 734

*In March 1954, the operating program of the Air National Guard was revised by National Guard Bureau to reflect a fiscal year end strength of 48,700.

AFROTC Graduates

On 21 May 1954, announcement was made of a joint plan of the Department of the Air Force and the National Guard Bureau permitting certain graduates of the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps (AFROTC) in 188 civilian educational institutions to become officers in the Air National Guard. The plan applies only to those graduates meeting commissioning requirements between 1 May 1954 and 30 April 1955, who otherwise would receive Certificates of Completion initially and be commissioned in the Air Force Reserve after completing 2 years of active military service as airmen. Approximately 3,500 of some 4,800 students affected have elected to accept appointments in the Air National Guard.

In order to facilitate administration of the program, all applicants will be appointed initially in the District of Columbia Air National Guard. Each has agreed to serve with the active Air Force establish-

ment under the provisions of section 99, National Defense Act, as amended, for a period of 3 years, unless sooner relieved. At the conclusion of the active duty for training period they have agreed to become and remain members of an organized unit of the Air National Guard in the State of their residence for such period of time which, when added to the period of service subsequent to acceptance of appointment as a Reserve officer of the Air Force, will total 6 years. In the event that membership in a unit of the Air National Guard is precluded for any reason, the AFROTC graduates have further agreed to become and remain members of an active program element of the Air Force Reserve. The agreement to serve 6 years in the Air National Guard or an active program element of the Air Force Reserve does not modify the 8-year service obligation imposed by law.

Air Technicians

Air technician strength increased from 6,100 to 7,744 during fiscal year 1954. The additional 1,644 personnel were required primarily because of a 40-percent growth in Air National Guard strength, with a consequent increase in administrative, supply, operations, training, and maintenance duties.

Manning surveys were completed which provided justification for the authorization of new positions, the majority of which were in the maintenance and supply field. Areas surveyed included motor vehicle, supply, armament, and aircraft and engine mechanic. (The latter field, surveyed in fiscal year 1953, was reviewed because of change to jet aircraft in fiscal year 1954.) A need for review of manning in communications units is indicated and will be initiated early in fiscal year 1955.

It was necessary to authorize security guards for those bases which received classified radar equipment or jet aircraft with classified equipment installed. An interim authorization has been established with continued study in progress to determine the ultimate authorization required.

Social security benefits for air technicians have been made available providing the States execute the necessary agreement with the Federal Government. Over one-half of the States have entered into the system with more expected to join when the necessary agreement has been accomplished.

MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

During this fiscal year difficulty was again encountered recruiting medical personnel. Officer strength has risen sharply each year since 1952 but is still far short of the number authorized. This situation was aggravated by the loss of medical and dental officers

whose discharge was mandatory under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and who declined reappointment. The following table of officers in the Medical Service of the Air National Guard not only emphasizes the existing shortage but illustrates the steady increase in spite of losses.

	<i>Actual strength as of 30 June—</i>				<i>30 June 1954 authorized strength</i>
	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	
Total-----	91	35	105	160	403
Medical Corps-----	52	24	61	98	265
Dental Corps-----	13	5	20	25	57
Medical Service Corps-----	25	5	21	33	54
Veterinary Corps-----	1	1	3	4	27

Medical groups of the Air National Guard were redesignated during the fiscal year to "tactical hospitals." The majority of these hospitals were sufficiently well manned at the close of the year to support their wings, both at home station and at field training. Additional officers were obtained from the Air Force Reserve for those units which had to be supplemented for field training.

During the year, a plan to attach Air Force Reserve nurses to the tactical hospitals for training was agreed upon by the Department of the Air Force, the Continental Air Command, and this Bureau. Implementation of the plan began in June 1954. Initially, only 12 drills with pay per year are to be authorized; it is anticipated, however, that this will be extended to 48-drill periods plus 15 days' active duty for training. In the event of call or order of a tactical hospital to active military service, nurses who have trained with the organization will be available.

Air transportable (36-bed) infirmaries for 22 tactical hospitals became available during June 1954; distribution began immediately and some were in the possession of the units by the end of the month. Eventually each of the Air National Guard's 27 tactical hospitals will be equipped with the air transportable infirmary, which is capable of supporting a wing with medical equipment and supplies for 90 days without resupply.

During fiscal year 1954 there was a total of 23 deaths among Air National Guard officers on active duty for training; 21 were the result of aircraft accidents. One airman died while on field training; another died as a result of terminal conditions of poliomyelitis contracted during a previous training period. One officer and five airmen were killed while on duty as air technicians. One retired Army National Guard officer, 1 Air National Guard officer, and 2 airmen were killed while passengers on an Air National Guard aircraft.

ORGANIZATION

Table of Organization Units

The number of federally recognized table of organization (T/O) units in the Air National Guard increased from 498 ¹ on 30 June 1953 to 554 on 30 June 1954—only 32 less than the number programed through 31 January 1955. Sixteen engineer aviation units remained on active military service; all other Air National Guard units called to Federal service for the Korean emergency had returned to State status by December 1953. All units in the 27 wings were federally recognized, with the exception of 3 support-type squadrons which had not been activated. An additional tactical control unit, added to the program during fiscal year 1954, was scheduled for activation in Puerto Rico in August 1954.

Shown below is a comparison, by type, of T/O units in the ultimate Air National Guard program and the number of federally recognized units in State status at the close of each of the last 2 fiscal years.

Status of T/O Units

	Pro- gramed*	Federally recognized	
		30 June 1953	30 June 1954
Total, wing and support units-----	586	**498	554
Total wing units-----	413	393	410
Combat wings-----	27	27	27
Fighter groups-----	23	23	23
Fighter squadrons-----	73	71	73
Light bombardment groups-----	2	2	2
Light bombardment squadrons-----	6	5	6
Tactical reconnaissance groups-----	2	2	2
Tactical reconnaissance squadrons-----	8	6	8
Reconnaissance technical squadrons-----	2	2	2
Maintenance and supply groups-----	27	26	27
Maintenance and supply squadrons-----	81	76	79
Airbase groups-----	27	26	27
Airbase support squadrons-----	108	101	107
Tactical hospitals (formerly medical groups)---	27	26	27
Total support units-----	173	**105	144
Tactical control units-----	29	11	28
Communications units-----	32	**27	30
Airways and Air Communications Service units----	12	9	12
Engineer aviation units (SCARWAF)-----	58	22	33
Weather units-----	30	25	29
Bands-----	12	11	12

*To be completed by 31 January 1955.

**Adjusted figure.

¹ Adjusted figure.

Table of Distribution Units

The only Air National Guard units organized under tables of distribution (T/D's) are State headquarters and replacement training squadrons. All airbase squadrons (holding units organized at home stations of units on active military service) were discontinued during fiscal year 1954. Organization of replacement training squadrons began; 7 of the 87 in the program were federally recognized by 30 June 1954. This type of squadron affords dual utilization of aircraft assigned to the parent unit and provides for the training of approximately twice the number of pilots without a comparative increase in cost.

Forty-eight of the 52 State headquarters authorized are organized. Authority was delegated early in fiscal year 1954 allowing these units to develop their own manning documents, within the total number of spaces and grades established by the Department of the Air Force and controlled by the National Guard Bureau. Each State determined the positions required for effective operation; position titles were authenticated by the Bureau and the units reorganized, effective 1 November 1953, under the new T/D's. This new procedure has resulted in organizational structures meeting individual State requirements.

OPERATIONS

In June 1954, for the first time in history, an Air National Guard fighter gunnery team competed against the Air Force in the Air Force annual worldwide all-jet gunnery meet. Three months prior to the exercise, pilots on the Air National Guard team had never flown jet aircraft and support personnel had never crewed jet aircraft. The Air Guard team, flying second-line aircraft, placed fifth against the best teams and the best equipment the Air Force could put in the field. This performance is indicative not only of efficient training methods but of the very high caliber personnel in the Air National Guard today.

A special project planned in fiscal year 1954 for implementation in the first quarter of fiscal year 1955 is the Air National Guard air defense augmentation plan. This plan provides for the establishment of an air defense augmentation flight at each of several selected Air National Guard locations for the purpose of flying actual air intercept missions in conjunction with the Air Defense Command.

Aircraft

At the beginning of fiscal year 1954, the Air National Guard had six jet aircraft. At the end of the year, 674 aircraft were on hand. Of this number, approximately 150 are T-33 trainers and the remainder are of the following types: F-94, F-80, F-84, and F-86. Fifty-

three of the Air Guard's 73 fighter squadrons were converted to jet aircraft, or were in process of conversion, during the year. Some delay in the phasing out of conventional aircraft was caused by the difficult problems of obtaining equipment for jet aircraft and training personnel in its use.

F-80 A and B type aircraft were scheduled through modification center for the installation of larger engines and other improvements. The flow of improved aircraft from this activity was delayed to the extent that two fighter-bomber wings had to utilize the same aircraft for field training.

A project was established in the third quarter, fiscal year 1954, to supply C-45 aircraft to the Air National Guard headquarters in the several States. Actual delivery began in the fourth quarter. Assignment of the C-45's will permit the States to utilize transport aircraft in their primary function.

Flying Safety

The Air National Guard aircraft accident rate continued its downward trend during the past fiscal year. This is most encouraging in view of the substantial increase in flying hours and the rapid transition to jet aircraft. The National Guard Bureau Bulletin is being used extensively to present supplemental flying safety information. Commanders have been urged to include maintenance personnel in all flying safety operations. Flying safety is a reflection of high proficiency in all phases of flying. It is the measurable result of an attitude of mind, shared by pilots, crew members, and maintenance personnel—an attitude that combines discipline with knowledge.

TRAINING

Training in the Air National Guard consists primarily of airbase and field training conducted under a 3-year program prescribed in unit training directives published by the Continental Air Command. From time to time the National Guard Bureau authorizes the States to supplement this unit training with special exercises.

Certain highly technical skills required for air operations cannot be developed at unit level. Officers and airmen, therefore, are authorized to attend Armed Forces service and technical schools. In fiscal year 1954, a total of 219,727 man-days of this type of training was accomplished, as against 98,644 in the previous year. Even greater utilization of these schools is anticipated for the next several years when it will be necessary not only to train recruits but to complete the retraining of veteran guardsmen in the operation and maintenance of latest types of equipment.

Pilot Training

The pilot training program continued to make excellent progress during fiscal year 1954. A total of 46,340 man-days of pilot training-in-grade was accomplished. One hundred and fifty-one pilots, 66 of whom were officers and 85 aviation cadets, were graduated from the basic course at Air Force flying schools. Effective with classes graduating December 1953, Air National Guard graduates began attending a 3-month advanced pilot training course.

The 115 officers and 409 aviation cadets entering training during the year represent a marked increase over the previous year's input of 112 officers and 160 aviation cadets. Based on experience factors, the Air National Guard should receive 391 new pilots from this source in fiscal year 1955. A table showing growth of this program since its inception in 1950 is given below:

	<i>Fiscal year</i> 1951	<i>Fiscal year</i> 1952	<i>Fiscal year</i> 1953	<i>Fiscal year</i> 1954
Graduated-----	5	68	99	151
Entered training-----	96	126	272	524

Airbase Training

Airbase training attendance rates during fiscal year 1954 were 91.8 percent for officers and 84.7 percent for airmen, a slight increase over the previous year. This type of training consists of an annual requirement of 48 unit training assemblies, with a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 16 hours to be accomplished each month. Unit commanders who so desire are authorized to complete monthly training in 2 all-day sessions.

As stated above, airbase training is based on Continental Air Command unit training directives. In addition to these directives, manuals developed for each applicable Air Force Specialty Code are used for on-the-job-training and for home study. Those tactical flying units which converted to jets during the year applied much of the training previously accomplished under the 3-year program to the new training objectives. Previous training was invalidated to a great extent in the flying and maintenance fields.

Funds were allotted to all units for local construction of mockups and training aids not available from other sources. Fifteen sets of F-86 animated panels have been distributed to tactical wings equipped with F-86 aircraft. These panels are used to train mechanics and pilots on the systems incorporated in F-86's. Six C-11 jet instrument trainers, distributed previously, are being used extensively by flying units.

Extensive utilization was made of USAF mobile training detachments to assist tactical flying units converting to jet aircraft. These detachments trained both pilots and maintenance personnel.

Field Training

Eight of the nine programmed permanent field training sites are in operation; 3 temporary sites also were utilized in fiscal year 1954. Twenty-seven tactical flying wings, 5 engineer aviation battalions, and 14 communications units attended field training at these sites. The permanent sites are: Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts; Hancock Field, New York; Collins Field, Michigan; Camp Williams, Wisconsin; Natrona County Airport, Wyoming; Gowen Field, Idaho; Gulfport Municipal Airport, Mississippi; and Travis Field, Georgia. Temporary sites used during fiscal year 1954 were Spaatz Field, Pennsylvania; Camp Grayling, Michigan; and McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey. The latter base was programmed originally as a permanent field training site. USAF construction and utilization, however, will preclude the Air National Guard's constructing permanent field training facilities at that site for an indefinite period.

During field training in fiscal year 1954, teams were provided by the major "gaining commands" (those Air Force commands to which Air National Guard units have mobilization assignments) to advise Air National Guard personnel on the latest tactics, techniques, and procedures used by regular Air Force units. A total of 56 aircraft control and warning squadrons and other communications units trained with similar Air Force units at regular Air Force installations.

Four thousand and fifty-three officers and 30,946 airmen attended field training, for a total of 529,885 man-days of training during fiscal year 1954.

Supplemental Training Exercises

Supplemental training exercises during fiscal year 1954 were limited to precamp planning exercises and a competitive gunnery meet. A total of 11,285 man-days was devoted to these two exercises.

Precamp planning exercises again were authorized for the purpose of enabling a few key personnel, from each unit scheduled to attend field training, to participate in intensive planning for the accomplishment of field training objectives. These exercises often are the only opportunity that representatives from all units of a wing or the engineer aviation battalion have of meeting together for planning and coordinating matters of mutual concern pertaining to field training operations.

The purpose of the competitive gunnery meet is to stimulate aerial gunnery proficiency throughout the Air National Guard. Participation is limited to one team from each fighter wing.

MATERIEL

Supply

During fiscal year 1954 several major policy changes agreed upon by the Department of the Air Force and the National Guard Bureau increased the scope and responsibility of the Bureau concerning the supply and equipping of the Air National Guard. Responsibility for the computation of all equipment requirements and the formulation of the materiel budget estimates is now vested in the Bureau, as well as the responsibility for developing, publishing, and amending the authorizations for equipment and supplies required for the Air National Guard. These new responsibilities have increased the workload at Bureau level, but will reflect a more economical and practical approach to the problems inherent in the logistical support of the Air National Guard.

The program for the reequipment and modernization of Air National Guard units, and the conversion of many units from conventional to jet aircraft were continued during fiscal year 1954. Approximately \$25 million were expended to implement the program; with the exception of short supply in the critical areas of jet ground handling and test equipment, the flow of equipment was satisfactory. New procedures and procurement action taken during the year will wipe out existing shortages. Initial steps were taken to simplify and improve property accounting and general supply procedures. A beginning was made on the publication of a consolidated Air National Guard authorization document, and the establishment of new procedures and methods of property accounting at base and unit level.

Communications and Electronics

Approximately \$1,539,000 were programmed for electronic and test equipment during fiscal year 1954. The major portion of electronic equipment was received through normal supply action. Completion of rehabilitation and redistribution of SP-1M radar sets was accomplished. Issue to aircraft control and warning squadrons of authorized AN/TPS-10D radar height finders was completed. These sets work in conjunction with AN/TPS-1D's previously delivered. Partial delivery has been accomplished for remote indicators for use with AN/TPS-1D; the remainder are to be issued during fiscal year 1955. Delivery of the above-mentioned radar and communications equipment completes minimum training requirements of aircraft control and warning units. All known requirements for Air National Guard Weather Facsimile, Plan 62, and Weather Service "A" and "C" have been met and installation accomplished.

Aircraft Maintenance

Air National Guard maintenance for fiscal year 1954 was programed to facilitate the jet aircraft equipping program and to continue with the reconditioning and modification of inservice aircraft and related equipment as required by Air Force maintenance directives.

Technical representatives from airframe, engine, and equipment manufacturers assisted each organization converting to the newer jet-type aircraft by giving on-the-job training to maintenance personnel. These services, amounting to 170 man-months, were provided by contract for Air National Guard units in the continental United States and overseas. They were paid for from Air National Guard fiscal year 1954 funds.

The last of the T-6G aircraft remanufactured by a civil contractor for the Air National Guard was placed in service in December 1953. Sixty of these aircraft had been delivered during the first half of fiscal year 1954.

A contract for the modernization of all F-80 A/B aircraft assigned to the Air National Guard was initiated and funded in fiscal year 1954. This contract calls for the installation of the newer J-33-35 engine, modernization of the pilot seat and canopy ejection systems, installation of provisions for UHF (ultra high frequency) and voice communication facilities, installation of larger external fuel tanks (centerline tip tanks), installation of APX-6 (IFF facilities), and reconditioning as required. All Air National Guard F-80 A and B aircraft, when this work is completed, will have been converted to the more modern F-80C and will be redesignated as such.

One hundred and thirty Air National Guard aircraft were processed through civil and USAF major maintenance facilities for IRAN (inspection and repair as necessary) concept maintenance. IRAN-concept maintenance is the "new look" in USAF major maintenance and is a substitute for complete reconditioning of the aircraft. The cost of this maintenance is budgeted under Air National Guard Project 431; work projects, however, are scheduled USAF-worldwide by the Air Materiel Command. Air National Guard aircraft which were processed through IRAN are as follows: 6 B-26's, 2 B-25's, 30 F-51's, 4 F-84's, 2 C-46's, 32 C-47's, 48 T-6's, 6 T-33's.

The one rather unusual exception to this program was a C-47 assigned to the Hawaii Air National Guard. The National Guard Bureau requested that the Air Materiel Command establish a contract with a civil contractor in Hawaii for the IRAN maintenance of this aircraft in order to eliminate the cost and work of equipping the aircraft for the long flight to the States. This request was reviewed and accepted; the completed contract reflected a considerable savings in time and money.

INSTALLATIONS

Construction

The largest Air National Guard construction program in the history of the National Guard Bureau was undertaken in fiscal year 1954. The increased construction effort during this year was geared to the accelerated rate at which jet aircraft were scheduled for assignment to the Air National Guard. Contracts were awarded at 34 Air National Guard bases where construction was performed on property owned by, or under lease to, the United States Government. A total of \$28,879,251 was obligated, of which \$2,502,728 were for construction at installations outside the continental United States. Also included in this total is reimbursement to the Chief of Engineers for costs incurred in supervising the construction of facilities placed under contract in this and preceding years. The sum of \$123,789 was obligated to defray the cost of surveys and plans covering future requirements. Five surveys were conducted to determine the engineering feasibility of providing necessary facilities for Air National Guard units at new and existing installations. Action also was initiated to prepare plans for items programed for construction in subsequent years at five other Air National Guard installations.

During fiscal year 1954 construction of facilities was initiated at new airfields: Alvin Callender Airport, New Orleans, La.; Hubbard Field, Reno, Nev.; Municipal Airport, Springfield, Ohio; Hulman Field, Terre Haute, Ind.; and Hammer Field, Fresno, Calif. At these five airfields contracts were awarded for complete squadron facilities to house fighter squadrons presently stationed at installations which cannot be improved sufficiently to permit the operation of jet aircraft. Facilities to be constructed on the Municipal Airport, Fort Smith, Ark., were placed under contract. A contract was awarded for a complete squadron facility at the International Airport, San Juan, P. R., to replace the Isla Verde Airport where adequate runways cannot be provided for jet operations. Another contract was awarded for a modified squadron facility on the International Airport, Anchorage, Alaska, to accommodate the unit now located in limited facilities on Elmendorf Air Force Base.

Runway extensions at the Terre Haute, Ind., Springfield, Ohio, Reno, Nev., and Cheyenne, Wyo., Air National Guard bases were placed under contract. This increases to 65 the number of Air National Guard installations where runways adequate for jet operations are now ready or under construction.

Construction of improvements at permanent sites selected for annual field training encampments continued. As of 30 June 1954, housing, messing, and operational facilities were contracted for and largely completed at the following sites: Gulfport, Miss., Alpena, Mich.,

Syracuse, N. Y., Savannah, Ga., and Casper, Wyo. The runway at the Gulfport, Miss., site is being extended.

Relocation of instrument landing system facilities at eight municipal airports was accomplished. Runways at these airports had been extended in previous years. Action was initiated to secure avigation easements to protect approaches to runways previously extended at two Air National Guard bases.

The overall program provided for the construction of the following major items:

- 13 hangars of 63,600 square feet each.
- 1 hangar of 6,000 square feet.
- 13 supply and armament storage buildings totaling 232,600 square feet.
- 14 aircraft parking aprons totaling 377,325 square yards.
- 15 motor service shops totaling 54,953 square feet.
- 17 paint, oil, and dope storage buildings of 300 square feet each.
- 9 crash truck stations of 2,500 square feet each.
- 9 aircraft fuel storage systems, total capacity 950,000 gallons.
- 7 motor fuel storage systems, total capacity 31,000 gallons.
- 3 operations and training buildings totaling 43,852 square feet.
- 18 motor pool parking areas totaling 27,236 square yards.
- 1 aircraft control and warning building of 20,600 square feet.
- 4 engineer aviation company buildings of 12,516 square feet each.
- 163 barracks, 40-man capacity.
- 14 latrines, 150-man capacity.
- 3 messhalls, total capacity 3,000 men.
- 3 firing-in-butts.

Maintenance

A total of \$1,320,193 was obligated during the year to defray the cost of 211 major repair and minor construction projects accomplished at 83 different locations. These projects included major repairs for World War II temporary buildings and older structures constructed by the various States and municipalities. Facilities acquired to support newly activated units or to permit expansion of older organizations were also repaired or rehabilitated. Construction of minor operational facilities and modification of certain previously constructed facilities were required as a result of changes in the mission of various units or in the type of aircraft assigned.

Operation

A total of 107 leases covering facilities utilized by the Air National Guard was in force at the end of fiscal year 1954. Funds in the amount of \$180,802 were obligated to defray the cost of these leases. An addi-

tional 75 licenses and permits were in effect, which provided for Air National Guard use of areas under the control of other governmental agencies.

One hundred and thirty-nine service contracts, for maintenance and operation of Air National Guard installations, were in effect between various States and the Federal Government at the end of fiscal year 1954. Under the terms of these contracts, the Federal Government defrays 75 percent of the cost of operating all facilities except those at permanent field training sites where 100 percent of the cost is borne by the Federal Government. A total of \$2,562,365 was obligated in fiscal year 1954 under these contracts.

APPENDIX A

STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1954

Alabama	Hanna, Walter J	Major general.
Alaska	Noyes, John R	Brigadier general.
Arizona	Fraser, Frank E	Do.
Arkansas	Abraham, Lucien	Major general.
California	Jones, Earle M	Do.
Colorado	Schaefer, Irving O	Brigadier general.
Connecticut	Reincke, Frederick G	Major general.
Delaware	Scannell, Joseph J	Brigadier general.
District of Columbia	Coonley, Dean E	Colonel.
Florida	Lance, Mark W	Major general.
Georgia	Hearn, George J	Do.
Hawaii	Makinney, Fred W	Do.
Idaho	Walsh, John E	Do.
Illinois	Boyle, Leo M	Do.
Indiana	Doherty, H. A	Do.
Iowa	Tandy, Fred C	Do.
Kansas	Nickell, Joe	Do.
Kentucky	Lindsay, Jesse S	Do.
Louisiana	Fleming, Raymond H	Do.
Maine	Carter, George M	Brigadier general.
Maryland	Reckord, Milton A	Major general.
Massachusetts	Harrison, William H., Jr	Do.
Michigan	Moran, George C	Brigadier general.
Minnesota	Nelson, Joseph E	Major general.
Mississippi	Wilson, William P	Do.
Missouri	Sheppard, Albert D	Do.
Montana	Mitchell, Spencer H	Brigadier general.
Nebraska	Henninger, Guy N	Major general.
Nevada	May, James A	Do.
New Hampshire	Jacobson, John, Jr	Brigadier general.
New Jersey	Rose, Edward C (COFS)	Major general.
New Mexico	Sage, Charles G	Do.
New York	Hausauer, Karl F (COFS)	Do.
North Carolina	Manning, John Hall	Do.
North Dakota	Edwards, Heber L	Do.
Ohio	Kreber, Leo M	Do.
Oklahoma	Kenny, Roy W	Do.
Oregon	Rilea, Thomas E	Do.
Pennsylvania	Weber, Frank A	Lieutenant general.
Puerto Rico	Esteves, Luis R	Major general.
Rhode Island	Murphy, J. A. (Acting)	Brigadier general.

South Carolina.....	Dozier, James C.....	Major general.
South Dakota.....	Arndt, Theodore A.....	Brigadier general.
Tennessee.....	Henry, Joe W., Jr.....	Major general.
Texas.....	Berry, Kearie L.....	Do.
Utah.....	Rich, Maxwell E.....	Brigadier general.
Vermont.....	Campbell, Murdock A.....	Do.
Virginia.....	Waller, Samuel G.....	Major general.
Washington.....	Stevens, Lilburn H.....	Do.
West Virginia.....	Fox, Charles R.....	Brigadier General.
Wisconsin.....	Olson, Ralph J.....	Major general.
Wyoming.....	Esmay, Rhodolph L.....	Do.

APPENDIX B

ACTING U. S. PROPERTY AND DISBURSING OFFICERS

30 June 1954

Alabama.....	Col. Clinton L. Adams.
Alaska.....	Lt. Col. Meredith H. Jelsma.
Arizona.....	Lt. Col. Michael E. Curry.
Arkansas.....	Maj. James P. Evans.
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.....	Lt. Col. C. S. Thompson, Jr.
Hawaii.....	Lt. Col. Clark G. Johnson.
Idaho.....	Lt. Col. Carl L. Isenberg.
Illinois.....	Col. Gerald B. Lahey.
Indiana.....	Col. J. D. Friday.
Iowa.....	Lt. Col. Russell E. Law.
Kansas.....	Maj. Edwin J. Pease.
Kentucky.....	Lt. Col. Jackson A. Smith.
Louisiana.....	Lt. Col. Joseph A. Holliday.
Maine.....	Col. Theodore E. Lewin.
Maryland.....	Lt. Col. Irvin E. Ebaugh.
Massachusetts.....	Col. John L. Pickett.
Michigan.....	Lt. Col. Harry E. Northrup.
Minnesota.....	Lt. Col. Dean K. Torney.
Mississippi.....	Col. H. J. Dolton.
Missouri.....	Col. William R. Jesse.
Montana.....	Capt. Harry W. Thode.
Nebraska.....	Lt. Col. W. J. Atkinson.
Nevada.....	Maj. Earl A. Edmunds.
New Hampshire.....	Lt. Col. Arthur F. Hanson.
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.....	Col. Ross H. Routh.
Oregon.....	Lt. Col. William H. Adams.
Pennsylvania.....	Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer.
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.....	
Texas.....	Col. Howard R. Clewis.
Utah.....	Lt. Col. Joe E. Whitesides.
Vermont.....	Lt. Col. F. W. Harrington.
Virginia.....	Lt. Col. Paul M. Booth.
Washington.....	Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen.
West Virginia.....	Lt. Col. Osie C. Damewood.
Wisconsin.....	Col. Malvin P. Wang.
Wyoming.....	Maj. Henry W. Lloyd.

APPENDIX C

OFFICERS DETAILED TO DUTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1954

Erickson, Edgar C., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief, NGB.
Baxter, Thurston H., Col., USAF, Executive, NGB.
Jarman, C. Carey, Col., Inf, NGUS, Assistant Executive.
Coleman, William W., Maj., USAF, Assistant Chief, Information Office.
Connor, James R., Lt. Col., Inf, NGUS, Chief, Information Office.
Crew, Glenna K., Maj., WAC, USAR, Information Office.
DeMotta, Alexander R., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Bureau Personnel Section,
Administrative Office.
Goodwin, Von E., Lt. Col., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Administrative Office.
Larkin, Lillian J., Capt., WAC, USAR, Information Office.
LaRue, Carleton, CWO, AGC, AUS, Chief, Publications and Supply Section,
Administrative Office.
Noblet, Russell S., Maj., ANGUS, Assistant Legal Adviser.
Southward, Charles L., Col., Inf, NGUS, Assistant Chief, Policy and Liaison
Office.
Strauss, John L., Col., ANGUS, Chief, Policy and Liaison Office.
Van Kirk, Rolla C., Lt. Col., JAGC, NGUS, Legal Adviser.

Army Division

Abendroth, William H., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief, Army Division, NGB.
Abrams, Bernard B., Col., AGC, NGUS, Executive.
Wilcox, Leslie R., Lt. Col., Armor, USA, Assistant Executive.
Nelson, Raymond A., Col., Inf, NGUS, Special Assistant to Chief.
Alexander, Joseph D., Col., Inf, USA, Chief, Logistics Branch.
Allen, Charles D., Maj., Inf, USA, Training Section, Organization and Training
Branch.
Athan, Harold W., Lt. Col., SC, USA, Chief, Signal Section, Logistics Branch.
Augustauskas, Anthony S., Maj., Inf, USAR, Chief, Field Civilian Personnel
Section, Personnel Branch.
Barbosa, Gilberto, Capt., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Survey Section, Comptroller
Branch.
Black, Edward L., Maj., Inf, NGUS, Chief, Military Service Section, Personnel
Branch.
Brown, Elmer G., Col., FC, USA, Chief, Comptroller Branch.
Celmer, Theodore B., Maj., Inf, USA, Chief, Organization & Mobilization Section,
Organization and Training Branch.
Clemens, Richard T., Lt. Col., Arty, NGUS, Training Section, Organization
and Training Branch.

DeBlois, Rene L., Col., Arty, USAR, Chief, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Gary, Gordon S., Lt. Col., Inf, USAR, Chief, Planning, Program and Budget Section, Installations Branch.

Holter, Howard H., Capt., MSC, NGUS, Chief, Engineer-Medical Section, Logistics Branch.

Johnson, Raymond P., Capt., Arty, USAR, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.

Kearney, Charles R., Lt. Col., Inf, USAR, Executive, Organization and Training Branch.

Keller, John, Lt. Col., Ord, USAR, Chief, Ordnance-Chemical Section, Logistics Branch.

McCrae, James L., Col. AGC, NGUS, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Mitchell, Fred G., Maj., Inf, USAR, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Naimark, Max, Col., MC, USA, Army Surgeon.

Pace, Erroll W., Jr., Capt., MSC, USA, Chief, Fiscal Section, Comptroller Branch.

Powell, George E., Maj., Inf, USAR, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Roughsedge, Walter L., Lt. Col., QMC, NGUS, Assistant Chief, Logistics Branch.

Seward, John R., Col., Arty, USA, Chief, Organization and Training Branch.

Sampson, Charles W., Lt. Col., Ord, NGUS, Chief, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.

Skillman, Bryant D., Maj., Arty, NGUS, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Smith, Charles R., Lt. Col., Arty, NGUS, Comptroller Branch.

Smith, Everett N., Lt. Col., Arty, USA, Chief, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.

Stewart, Everett S., Lt. Col., Inf, USAR, Chief, Quartermaster-Transportation Section, Logistics Branch.

Underdahl, Conrad R., Maj., Inf, USA, Chief, Training Unit, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Williford, Henry N., Lt. Col., Armor, USAR, Chief, Enlisted Section, Personnel Branch.

Wooldridge, John R., Lt. Col., Inf, USAR, Plan, Program and Budget Section, Installations Branch.

Young, Harold S., Lt. Col., Inf, NGUS, Chief, Installations Branch.

Air Force Division

Wilson, Winston P., Brig. Gen., ANGUS, Chief, Air Force Division, NGB.

Henry, William T., Col., ANGUS, Executive.

Brown, I. G., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Assistant Executive.

Barrett, Buford R., Lt. Col., USAF, Assistant Chief, Comptroller Branch.

Benedict, Robert D., Maj., USAF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Bussells, Chatham P., Maj., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Coble, Walter M., Maj., USAF, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Crider, Edward O., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Easley, Frank, Maj., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Eckert, Jacob C., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Finance Section, Comptroller Branch.

Fetterman, Clark, Maj., ANGUS, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Foley, Frank R., Maj., USAF, Office, Air Surgeon.

Gavin, Herbert J., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Golden, Bernard J., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Chief, Management and Programs Analysis Section, Comptroller Branch.

Holmes, Besby F., Maj., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Hughes, Clayton E., Col., USAF, Chief, Operations and Training Branch.

Kelly, James W., Maj., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Kepner, William C., Capt., USAFR, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Landis, William R., Capt., ANGUS, Installations Branch.

Leas, Carrol F., Capt., ANGUS, Chief, Fiscal Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.

McNutt, Niles, CWO, USAF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Means, Billy C., Maj., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Mitchell, John T., Jr., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Moore, Stephen R., Jr., Capt., ANGUS, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Morford, Charles B., Jr., Col., USAFR, Chief, Comptroller Branch.

Myers, James E., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Planning and Programming Section, Installations Branch.

O'Brien, Joseph T., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Chief, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Patterson, William R., Capt., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Paul, William E., Maj., USAF, Chief, Civilian Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Pease, Phillip P., Col., USAFR, Air Surgeon.

Richardson, James C., Col., USAF, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Rindy, Dean R., Capt., USAF, Chief, Reporting Section, Comptroller Branch.

Rowland, Clifton A., Maj., ANGUS, Chief, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.

Smotherman, Robert E., Col., USAF, Chief, Installations Branch.

Stark, Paul M., Capt., ANGUS, Installations Branch.

Taylor, Robert J., Capt., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Toon, Charles M., Maj., USAF, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Wellborn, Jeffery O., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Wolf, Ray D., Maj., ANGUS, Personnel Branch.

STATEMENT OF THE OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATION

Table

APPROPRIATION 2442000—Army National Guard, 1954

States	Pay and allowances, field training expenses	Pay and allowances for duty with the Regular Army	Armory drill expenses	Subsistence of the National Guard	Individual clothing	Travel, National Guard	Other military personnel cost	Organizational equipment	Operation of National Guard units	State National Guard operating expenses	Field training expenses	Armory drill training	Public information expenses
	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1211	1212	1213	1221	1223	1220
1. Alabama	\$412,089	\$169,621		\$101,911	\$48,050	\$20,504	\$1,603		\$106,202	\$1,241,931	\$23,541	\$10,573	
2. Alaska	116,071	40,638		47,412	3,200	74,757			36,329	212,522	12,114	39,351	
3. Arizona	154,560	57,133		41,423	13,900	17,297	234		34,427	348,535	12,262	4,434	
4. Arkansas	336,220	154,145		72,177	18,000	26,435	123		73,256	711,222	19,140	12,969	
5. California	992,083	496,903		250,412	72,400	159,200	890		274,476	2,820,896	156,265	66,577	
6. Colorado	189,216	89,108		44,917	10,250	20,520	594		24,988	456,291	24,741	4,702	
7. Connecticut	229,325	71,289		51,225	10,900	15,763	10		34,237	712,562	10,291	2,460	
8. Delaware	137,921	33,470		25,128	5,100	4,601	867		20,493	386,500	6,245	1,238	
9. District of Columbia	102,917	63,273		19,249	6,500	7,824			18,799	428,833	3,922	804	
10. Florida	804,804	112,861		174,873	20,850	225,289			68,870	803,299	34,469	14,357	
11. Georgia	1,035,565	135,849		223,852	23,400	27,046	2,938		127,508	1,035,216	60,307	29,708	
12. Hawaii	390,786	109,911		121,850	8,600	48,235	484		134,602	884,123	38,037	17,026	
13. Idaho	178,004	86,332		39,146	7,000	27,715	37		75,301	542,330	17,891	12,228	
14. Illinois	643,930	165,878		70,528	32,000	183,458	613		138,241	1,372,860	32,475	38,859	
15. Indiana	657,016	152,556		59,512	13,750	46,977	1,890		95,056	1,159,342	44,488	9,250	
16. Iowa	490,371	188,268		104,807	29,450	45,171			52,091	790,142	16,240	21,028	
17. Kansas	245,272	131,009		52,125	16,350	90,049	134		75,629	701,870	21,593	6,665	
18. Kentucky	201,045	74,904		46,262	14,850	14,767	2,541		41,084	583,393	25,493	4,637	
19. Louisiana	510,882	87,790		118,900	30,650	139,334	317		84,291	886,420	25,424	12,797	
20. Maine	359,006	85,237		88,252	11,700	159,624	143		76,049	534,117	28,125	5,922	
21. Maryland	268,368	89,174		12,596	16,600	12,366	587		44,389	672,859	13,710	30,290	
22. Massachusetts	761,985	282,744		69,292	26,300	96,201	2,585		105,883	1,637,159	62,599	12,225	
23. Michigan	723,068	193,533		344,148	23,250	42,757	2,636		123,510	1,310,904	98,123	14,148	
24. Minnesota	453,824	121,229		360,125	47,700	27,977	1,075		100,501	964,718	104,548	29,913	
25. Mississippi	191,091	210,140		55,233	26,740	47,590			82,750	905,027	19,146	16,433	
26. Missouri	510,403	195,171		58,811	26,350	178,216	5,230		90,843	1,017,141	48,534	12,494	
27. Montana	187,241	95,816		44,119	11,650	33,398			43,409	393,600	24,427	4,590	
28. Nebraska	248,071	113,362		58,817	12,000	77,716	1,622		48,815	469,391	6,237	3,928	
29. Nevada	52,086	37,298		14,603	5,050	11,787	40		45,177	273,549	6,237	3,928	
30. New Hampshire	179,535	61,792		45,014	7,100	9,670			39,422	431,890	13,313	3,033	
31. New Jersey	950,616	255,891		216,753	28,000	237,306	2,736		247,543	2,267,261	203,897	16,820	
32. New Mexico	180,616	102,191		47,073	10,450	11,877	175		55,281	484,234	19,842	14,307	
33. New York	2,078,856	548,736		449,447	97,500	429,090	2,512		272,686	3,443,437	169,462	33,675	
34. North Carolina	224,042	247,463		63,265	23,550	25,495	802		85,212	1,041,287	32,757	11,873	
35. North Dakota	118,164	53,587		31,364	7,950	14,382	6		36,323	284,253	11,892	17,536	
36. Ohio	360,354	153,009		55,775	23,600	50,545	1,868		112,345	1,147,375	34,337	27,985	
37. Oklahoma	274,203	154,662		73,198	36,900	42,465	620		71,852	752,737	10,398	13,698	
38. Oregon	400,400	186,860		131,983	22,250	80,858	415		91,713	798,539	35,866	14,086	
39. Pennsylvania	578,648	190,230		170,347	32,450	32,860	240		161,158	1,727,660	26,831	28,233	
40. Puerto Rico	400,960	117,995		120,874	10,600	27,593	319		93,996	628,580	11,445	2,267	
41. Rhode Island	118,186	40,437		16,299	7,300	6,601			15,078	409,412	3,268	219	
42. South Carolina	612,164	150,532		217,178	18,200	113,179	1,570		105,019	1,102,724	30,379	6,952	
43. South Dakota	116,364	40,942		38,471	8,850	7,323	132		28,602	375,715	10,184	7,652	
44. Tennessee	406,788	184,025		109,413	28,500	19,172	114		130,765	1,194,865	76,376	8,502	
45. Texas	1,638,700	530,588		419,593	60,000	150,700	4,010		283,465	2,669,564	109,784	39,869	
46. Utah	229,663	72,083		54,479	12,100	14,327	190		36,624	498,489	10,488	3,235	
47. Vermont	106,280	32,063		23,934	9,400	8,633	223		31,193	377,496	5,490	1,875	
48. Virginia	386,656	106,431		98,990	16,850	17,218	2,068		76,911	913,654	35,505	9,101	
49. Washington	491,771	150,835		114,470	19,000	47,631	1,260		75,296	971,260	42,618	12,753	
50. West Virginia	435,388	63,538		91,417	8,700	44,344	355		41,429	490,161	19,764	6,888	
51. Wisconsin	737,798	198,970		57,192	29,700	138,059	820		92,234	1,099,809	37,688	18,805	
52. Wyoming	89,980	46,584		20,689	4,450	9,060			59,225	359,096	9,672	5,458	
Subtotal	22,699,352	7,534,086		5,438,923	1,115,940	3,420,962	47,628		4,520,578	47,726,250	1,972,980	753,133	
UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES													
Chief of Finance									220,000				115
Chief, Signal Officer									436,985				
Chief, Chemical Officer								\$9,777	1,993		10,732		
Chief of Ordnance									5,586,975			1,352,442	
The Surgeon General				1,000					13,385			1,630	
The Quartermaster General					6,924,737			3,787,175	979,154				
Chief of Engineers									456,738				
Chief of Transportation									4,940		5,574	647,011	
The Adjutant General									22,713				
Secretary of the Army												38,000	
Air Materiel Command												35,000	
Army Map Service												583,164	29
Chief, National Guard Bureau		7,486	\$59,273,590	6,780		4,614	963		7,015				
Subtotal		7,486	59,273,590	7,780	6,924,737	4,614	963	3,796,952	7,729,898		16,306	2,657,362	29
Grand total	22,699,352	7,541,572	59,273,590	5,446,703	8,040,677	3,425,576	48,591	3,796,952	12,250,476	47,726,250	1,989,286	3,410,495	29

APPROPRIATION 21X200—Maintenance and Operation, Army, 1954							APPROPRIATION 21X200—Military Construction, Army Reserve Forces							States
Procurement of ammunition	Salaries	Travel	Printing and reproduction	Operation of Federal field training facilities	Operation of other facilities	Compte	School TDY	Medical supplies and equipment, National Guard	Medical care in non-Army facilities	Total	National Guard armories	Other facilities, National Guard	Total	
1390	1410	1420	1430	1510	1520		1232	1654	1670		1110	1120		
				\$195,172	\$30,397	\$2,361,594		\$20,622	\$1,431	\$22,053	\$757,478	\$6,788	\$764,266	1. Alabama.
				13,907	31,096	627,397		55		55		37,553	37,553	2. Alaska.
				2,162	21,000	707,367		854	76	930	666,668	29,500	696,168	3. Arizona.
				62,083	1,485,770	1,485,770		3,200	360	3,560	269,974	92,204	362,178	4. Arkansas.
				107,662	125,452	5,523,216		13,350	1,508	14,858	729,543	373,805	1,103,348	5. California.
				1,067	39,546	905,940		267	250	517	4,635		4,635	6. Colorado.
					96,532	1,234,594		2,541	327	2,868		298,800	298,800	7. Connecticut.
				15,326	15,332	652,221		4,880	84	4,964		40,621	40,621	8. Delaware.
					51,074	703,195		1,037	179	1,216				9. District of Columbia.
					41,688	2,301,360		2,359	854	3,213	633,354	57,773	691,127	10. Florida.
				28,984	68,310	2,798,683		5,934	641	6,575	555,157	197,116	752,273	11. Georgia.
				4,327	111,687	1,869,668			153	153	154,038	48,974	203,012	12. Hawaii.
					106,544	1,092,528		1,648	413	2,061				13. Idaho.
					103,553	2,783,060		14,080	1,140	15,220		217,719	217,719	14. Illinois.
				5,272	67,937	2,313,046		39,320	2,629	41,949	545,650		545,650	15. Indiana.
				19	34,353	1,771,910		2,887	2,125	5,012	402,119	81,345	483,464	16. Iowa.
				533	12,757	1,353,986		6,905	1,309	8,214	438,048	95,329	534,277	17. Kansas.
				16,543	30,661	1,056,180		4,950	29	4,979	187,575		187,575	18. Kentucky.
				19,785	104,728	2,021,318		5,985	1,329	7,314	300,440		300,440	19. Louisiana.
				16,581	41,599	1,406,355		7,004	613	7,617	151,315	56,052	207,367	20. Maine.
					142,741	1,303,680		4,565	139	4,704	1,057,070	16,188	1,073,258	21. Maryland.
				102,190	124,767	3,283,930		5,929	1,940	7,869	548,623		548,623	22. Massachusetts.
				210	207,036	3,083,323		5,734	1,785	7,519	159,053	362,499	521,552	23. Michigan.
					396,233	2,607,843		13,554	380	13,934	979,334	45,110	1,024,444	24. Minnesota.
					138,119	1,692,269		10,620	525	11,145	250,829		250,829	25. Mississippi.
				8,607	72,793	2,224,593		3,707	2,281	5,988	463,334	(80) Cr.	463,254	26. Missouri.
					33,059	871,279		1,680		1,680				27. Montana.
				21	29,486	1,089,383		624	649	1,273	196,245		196,245	28. Nebraska.
					4,590	454,345		232		232		64,816	64,816	29. Nevada.
				9,948	21,638	822,355		2,446	528	2,974	661,193	472	661,665	30. New Hampshire.
				82,903	161,894	4,671,620		29,677	1,260	30,937	616,502		616,502	31. New Jersey.
					25,645	951,691		4,865	37	4,902	42,169	38,699	80,868	32. New Mexico.
				151,757	369,124	8,046,282		23,520	3,320	26,840	170,100	231,533	401,633	33. New York.
					33,053	1,788,799		2,682	270	2,961	506,849		506,849	34. North Carolina.
				160	42,043	617,660		6,959		6,959	135,081	140,750	275,831	35. North Dakota.
					140,847	2,108,040		75,708	2,438	78,146	524,852		524,852	36. Ohio.
				705	81,924	1,513,362		2,126	1,587	3,713	529,639	253,870	783,509	37. Oklahoma.
					120,346	1,883,316		20,940	65	21,005	169,217	92,514	261,731	38. Oregon.
					73,932	3,083,428		122,554	806	123,360		37,374	37,374	39. Pennsylvania.
				16,133	22,235	1,452,997		5,691		5,691		240	240	40. Puerto Rico.
					32,779	649,579		5,413		5,413	1,046		1,046	41. Rhode Island.
					24,601	2,382,634		3,324	875	4,199	381,284	94,360	475,644	42. South Carolina.
					4,797	639,032		397	20	417	204,043	48,606	252,649	43. South Dakota.
					72,418	2,230,938		40,095	612	40,707	67,464	128,770	196,234	44. Tennessee.
					68,909	6,183,413		21,750	489	22,239	973,930	11,721	985,651	45. Texas.
					71,453	1,003,131		584		584	180,943	12,590	193,533	46. Utah.
					47,025	643,612		3,065	24	3,089	174,398		174,398	47. Vermont.
				14,646	44,108	1,722,138		1,664	1,036	2,700	163,060	162,278	325,338	48. Virginia.
				49,784	36,773	2,013,451		4,373	200	4,573	340,976		340,976	49. Washington.
					43,242	1,245,216		1,824	98	1,922	102,488	51,100	153,588	50. West Virginia.
					33,066	2,500,229		10,360	2,672	13,032	111,191	88,428	199,619	51. Wisconsin.
				25	21,357	625,596		797		797				52. Wyoming.
				1,028,044	4,100,706	100,358,582		575,337	39,495	614,832	15,507,807	3,515,417	19,023,224	Subtotal.
														UNAPPORTIONED AS TO STATES
						220,115								Chief of Finance.
						436,985								Chief, Signal Officer.
						22,502								Chief, Chemical Officer.
						10,854,874								Chief of Ordnance.
						14,385								The Surgeon General.
						11,692,696								The Quartermaster General.
						456,738								Chief of Engineers.
						657,525								Chief of Transportation.
						323,541								The Adjutant General.
						754,246								Secretary of the Army.
						38,000								Air Materiel Command.
						35,000								Army Map Service.
						60,224,957	\$2,018		8,702	10,720	195	253	448	Chief, National Guard Bureau.
						85,731,564	2,018		8,702	10,720	195	253	448	Subtotal.
						186,096,146	2,018	575,337	48,197	625,532	15,508,002	3,515,670	19,023,672	Grand total.

Appendix D—Continued

Table II—AIR

States	Weapons and ammunition 210	Ground-powered and marine equipment 220	Electronics and communication equipment 230	Other major equipment 270	Construction planning 310	Acquisition and construction, continental United States 320	Acquisition and construction out- side continental United States 330	Operation of aircraft 410	Organization base and main- tenance supplies and equipment 420	Logistical support 430	Training support (including air technicians) 440	Medical support 470	Servi sup
Alabama						\$479, 514				\$7, 830	\$969, 410		
Arizona					\$22, 500					8, 274	338, 994		
Arkansas						1, 231, 243				3, 976	571, 134		
California						1, 009, 218				20, 900	2, 089, 061		
Colorado					25, 000					3, 768	529, 913		
Connecticut						4, 451				5, 322	552, 039		
Delaware										1, 924	285, 873		
Florida						93, 106				2, 087	320, 788		
Georgia						214, 050				53, 697	1, 204, 677		
Idaho						92, 995				13, 543	545, 939		
Illinois						94, 800				15, 179	1, 064, 273		
Indiana						2, 704, 913				4, 723	752, 090		
Iowa						22, 266				11, 450	645, 914		
Kansas						59, 624				3, 818	314, 804		
Kentucky										4, 775	501, 633		
Louisiana						1, 676, 800				1, 079	329, 613		
Maine						1, 234, 000				3, 879	399, 675		
Maryland										1, 133	399, 758		
Massachusetts					2, 500	107, 086				12, 524	1, 195, 255		
Michigan						687, 300				6, 600	1, 274, 095		
Minnesota					717	5, 500				8, 521	850, 958		
Mississippi						1, 716, 347				6, 500	706, 943		
Missouri						7, 904				3, 641	1, 005, 041		
Montana						1, 588, 298				6, 500	351, 187		
Nebraska										6, 352	340, 649		
Nevada						2, 816, 980				4, 271	351, 153		
New Hampshire					4, 000					11, 994	285, 758		
New Jersey						6, 777				4, 963	976, 907		
New Mexico										5, 551	339, 366		
New York						3, 257, 050				25, 403	2, 883, 224		
North Carolina						2, 453				5, 084	336, 967		
North Dakota						1, 553, 920				5, 810	311, 525		
Ohio					4, 076	3, 691, 746				13, 166	1, 619, 661		
Oklahoma										8, 435	711, 317		
Oregon					30, 000					6, 914	557, 162		
Pennsylvania										48, 938	2, 047, 555		
Rhode Island										5, 364	389, 084		
South Carolina						323				4, 185	363, 804		
South Dakota						232, 346				3, 985	286, 632		
Tennessee						33, 393				5, 199	757, 033		
Texas					15, 000					24, 104	1, 269, 722		
Utah										7, 436	434, 680		
Vermont										2, 103	298, 689		
Virginia										126	122, 363		
Washington										2, 834	477, 673		
West Virginia										3, 539	385, 483		
Wisconsin					7, 800	13, 500				7, 000	898, 009		
Wyoming						892, 931				6, 649	422, 739		
District of Columbia					914	721, 900				8, 000	576, 608		
Puerto Rico							\$1, 718, 288				454, 040		
Hawaii											592, 593		
Alaska							784, 440			398	138, 972		
Subtotal by States					112, 507	26, 252, 734	2, 502, 728			439, 446	35, 828, 435		
National Guard Bureau					11, 282			\$5, 877, 087		10, 732		\$16, 549	\$
Air Materiel Command	\$1, 380, 435	\$4, 784, 940	\$1, 885, 766	\$3, 604, 861				16, 328, 950	\$7, 961, 020	10, 645, 828	342, 320		
Secretary of the Air Staff										33, 682			
Continental Air Command											69, 660		
Air Training Command											565, 816		
Military Air Transport Service											106, 962		
Air University											5, 746		
Alaskan Air Command											447		
Air Force Medical Requirements and Stock Control Office.										4, 749		71, 989	
Subtotal by commands	1, 380, 435	4, 784, 940	1, 885, 766	3, 604, 861	11, 282			22, 206, 037	7, 961, 020	10, 694, 991	1, 090, 951	88, 538	
Grand total	1, 380, 435	4, 784, 940	1, 885, 766	3, 604, 861	123, 789	26, 252, 734	2, 502, 728	22, 206, 037	7, 961, 020	11, 134, 437	36, 919, 386	88, 538	

Table II—AIR

Construction planning	Acquisition and construction, continental United States	Acquisition and construction outside continental United States	Operation of aircraft	Organization base and maintenance supplies and equipment	Logistical support	Training support (including air technicians)	Medical support	Service-wide support	Pay and allowances, Air National Guard	Subsistence	Individual clothing	Total	States
310	320	330	410	420	430	440	470	480	520	550	560		
	\$479,514				\$7,830	\$969,410			\$203,690	\$9,928		\$1,670,372	Alabama.
\$22,500					8,274	338,994			57,266	3,025		430,059	Arizona.
	1,231,243				3,976	571,134			83,548	3,888		1,893,789	Arkansas.
	1,009,218				20,900	2,089,061			315,366	23,361		3,457,906	California.
25,000					3,768	529,913			115,288	8,003		681,972	Colorado.
	4,451				5,322	552,039			41,786	5,338		608,936	Connecticut.
					1,924	285,873			62,582	996		351,375	Delaware.
					2,087	320,788			60,087	5,708		481,776	Florida.
	93,106				53,697	1,204,677			192,873	74,910		1,740,207	Georgia.
	214,050				13,543	545,939			107,419	78,507		838,403	Idaho.
	92,995				15,179	1,064,273			226,306	7,147		1,407,705	Illinois.
	94,800				4,723	752,090			82,434	5,754		3,549,914	Indiana.
	2,704,913				11,450	645,914			56,247	7,284		743,161	Iowa.
	22,266				3,818	314,804			48,073	4,335		430,654	Kansas.
	59,624				4,775	501,633			134,603	1,960		642,971	Kentucky.
					1,079	329,613			33,174	3,605		2,044,271	Louisiana.
	1,676,800				3,879	399,675			56,439	2,757		1,696,750	Maine.
	1,234,000				1,133	399,758			99,107	2,816		502,814	Maryland.
2,500	107,086				12,524	1,195,255			304,228	18,192		1,639,785	Massachusetts.
	687,300				6,600	1,274,095			115,381	74,826		2,158,202	Michigan.
717	5,500				8,521	850,958			145,417	6,852		1,017,965	Minnesota.
	1,716,347				6,500	706,943			77,190	30,554		2,537,534	Mississippi.
	7,904				3,641	1,005,041			118,185	17,918		1,152,689	Missouri.
	1,588,298				6,500	351,187			52,594	2,902		2,001,481	Montana.
					6,352	340,649			20,414	1,616		369,031	Nebraska.
	2,816,980				4,271	351,153			29,142	1,409		3,202,955	Nevada.
4,000					11,994	285,758			23,577	32,730		358,059	New Hampshire.
	6,777				4,963	976,907			154,931	40,489		1,184,067	New Jersey.
					5,551	339,366			53,600	1,159		399,676	New Mexico.
	3,257,050				25,403	2,883,224			320,633	29,714		6,516,024	New York.
	2,453				5,084	336,967			89,393	5,975		439,872	North Carolina.
	1,553,920				5,810	311,525			79,536	2,992		1,953,783	North Dakota.
4,076	3,691,746				13,166	1,619,661			285,744	24,207		5,638,600	Ohio.
					8,435	711,317			116,691	3,706		840,149	Oklahoma.
30,000					6,914	557,162			127,802	11,014		732,892	Oregon.
					48,938	2,047,555			301,391	83,909		2,481,793	Pennsylvania.
					5,364	389,084			50,734	10,578		455,760	Rhode Island.
	323				4,185	363,804			57,318	2,573		428,203	South Carolina.
	232,346				3,985	286,632			57,738	3,299		584,000	South Dakota.
	33,393				5,199	757,033			117,859	7,141		920,625	Tennessee.
15,000					24,104	1,269,722			247,219	9,966		1,566,011	Texas.
					7,436	434,680			66,306	7,393		515,815	Utah.
					2,103	298,689			49,198	1,001		350,991	Vermont.
					126	122,363						122,489	Virginia.
					2,834	477,673			103,692	7,780		591,979	Washington.
					3,539	385,483			72,873	5,373		467,268	West Virginia.
7,800	13,500				7,000	898,009			77,547	60,205		1,064,061	Wisconsin.
	892,931				6,649	422,739			44,682	40,668		1,407,669	Wyoming.
914	721,900				8,000	576,608			144,127	3,756		1,455,305	District of Columbia.
		\$1,718,288				454,040			55,891	11,940		2,240,159	Puerto Rico.
						592,593			204,812	36,036		833,441	Hawaii.
		784,440			398	138,972			12,536	625		936,971	Alaska.
112,507	26,252,734	2,502,728			439,446	35,828,435			5,754,669	847,820		71,738,339	Subtotal by States.
11,282			\$5,877,087		10,732		\$16,549	\$49,564	9,406,186			15,371,400	National Guard Bureau.
			16,328,950	\$7,961,020	10,645,828	342,320		40,637			\$3,215,842	50,190,599	Air Materiel Command.
					33,682			1,164				34,846	Secretary of the Air Staff.
						69,660			7,124			76,784	Continental Air Command.
						565,816						565,816	Air Training Command.
						106,962						106,962	Military Air Transport Service.
						5,746						5,746	Air University.
						447						447	Alaskan Air Command.
					4,749		71,989					76,738	Air Force Medical Requirements and Stock Control Office.
11,282			22,206,037	7,961,020	10,694,991	1,090,951	88,538	91,365	9,413,310		3,215,842	66,429,338	Subtotal by commands.
123,789	26,252,734	2,502,728	22,206,037	7,961,020	11,134,437	36,919,386	88,538	91,365	15,167,979	847,820	3,215,842	138,167,677	Grand total.







