













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

**FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1954**

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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*



## CONTENTS

|                                    | Page |
|------------------------------------|------|
| INTRODUCTION.....                  | 1    |
| NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.....         | 3    |
| LEGISLATION.....                   | 4    |
| INFORMATION PROGRAM.....           | 5    |
| TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAM.....   | 7    |
| STATE SERVICE.....                 | 8    |
| ARMY NATIONAL GUARD:               |      |
| Introduction.....                  | 10   |
| Budget and fiscal.....             | 11   |
| Personnel.....                     | 12   |
| Military strength.....             | 12   |
| Personnel actions.....             | 12   |
| National Guard Register.....       | 13   |
| Field civilian employees.....      | 13   |
| Medical activities.....            | 14   |
| Organization.....                  | 15   |
| Troop unit statistics.....         | 15   |
| Major changes.....                 | 15   |
| Training.....                      | 15   |
| Armory training.....               | 16   |
| Field training.....                | 16   |
| Army aviation.....                 | 17   |
| Training aids.....                 | 18   |
| Advisors.....                      | 18   |
| School activities.....             | 19   |
| Supply.....                        | 21   |
| Property accounting.....           | 21   |
| Checklist project.....             | 21   |
| Excess property.....               | 21   |
| Army aircraft.....                 | 21   |
| Engineer.....                      | 22   |
| Medical.....                       | 22   |
| Ordnance.....                      | 22   |
| Quartermaster.....                 | 22   |
| Signal.....                        | 22   |
| Maintenance.....                   | 23   |
| Organizational maintenance.....    | 23   |
| Field maintenance.....             | 24   |
| Operating supplies.....            | 24   |
| Transportation.....                | 24   |
| Installations.....                 | 25   |
| Armory construction.....           | 25   |
| Nonarmory construction.....        | 26   |
| Repairs and utilities.....         | 26   |
| Field training installations.....  | 27   |
| Facilities licensed or leased..... | 27   |

| AIR NATIONAL GUARD:                  | Page |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                    | 28   |
| Budget and fiscal.....               | 29   |
| Personnel.....                       | 30   |
| Military strength.....               | 31   |
| AFROTC graduates.....                | 31   |
| Air technicians.....                 | 32   |
| Medical activities.....              | 32   |
| Organization.....                    | 34   |
| Table of organization units.....     | 34   |
| Table of distribution units.....     | 35   |
| Operations.....                      | 35   |
| Aircraft.....                        | 35   |
| Flying safety.....                   | 36   |
| Training.....                        | 36   |
| Pilot training.....                  | 37   |
| Airbase training.....                | 37   |
| Field training.....                  | 38   |
| Supplemental training exercises..... | 38   |
| Materiel.....                        | 39   |
| Supply.....                          | 39   |
| Communications and electronics.....  | 39   |
| Aircraft maintenance.....            | 40   |
| Installations.....                   | 41   |
| Construction.....                    | 41   |
| Maintenance.....                     | 42   |
| Operation.....                       | 42   |

## APPENDIXES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Appendix—  |    |
| A. State Adjutants General.....                                | 44 |
| B. Acting United States Property and Disbursing Officers.....  | 46 |
| C. Officers Detailed to Duty in the National Guard Bureau..... | 48 |
| D. Statement of Obligation of Appropriated Funds:              |    |
| Table I—Army.....  | 50 |
| Table II—Air.....  | 50 |



## 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,<sup>1</sup> by Component and Grade, as of 30 June 1954*

| Grade                   | Author-<br>ized | Actual strength |         |                         |         |                         |         |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
|                         |                 | Total           |         | NGUS/ANGUS <sup>2</sup> |         | USA/USAR/<br>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     |

<sup>1</sup> 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.)

<sup>2</sup> 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<br/>1953</i> | <i>Fiscal year<br/>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<br/>applicants</i> | <i>Number<br/>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<br/>1951</i> | <i>Fiscal year<br/>1952</i> | <i>Fiscal year<br/>1953</i> | <i>Fiscal year<br/>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:

|                     | Calendar year 1952 |         | Calendar year 1953 |         |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|                     | Number             | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| 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<br>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<br>30 June 1953 | 30 June 1954 | Programed<br>30 June 1954 | Authorized<br>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<br/>authorized<br/>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 <sup>1</sup> 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.

|   | <i>Status of T/O Units</i> |                             |                         |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | <i>Pro-<br/>gramed*</i>    | <i>Federally recognized</i> |                         |
|   |                            | <i>30 June<br/>1953</i>     | <i>30 June<br/>1954</i> |
| 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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<br/>1951</i> | <i>Fiscal year<br/>1952</i> | <i>Fiscal year<br/>1953</i> | <i>Fiscal year<br/>1954</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 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 programed 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 aviation 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 OFFICER

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, 202000 Army National Guard, 1954

| STATE                        | Pay and allowances for active duty with the Guard for 1954 | Pay and allowances for active duty with the Guard for 1954 | Contract drill expenses | Uniforms and equipment | Travel (1954) | Postage and communication | Office military personnel | Organizational equipment | Operational National Guard | State National Guard operating expenses | Field training expenses | Armory drill training | Public information expenses |
|------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
|                              | 121  | 122  | 123                     | 124                    | 125           | 126                       | 127                       | 128                      | 129                        | 130                                     | 131                     | 132                   | 133                         |
| 1. Alabama                   | 844,089  | 846,621  |                         | 844,089                | 848,050       | 820,504                   | 84,003                    |                          | \$100,202                  | \$1,241,931                             | \$23,541                | \$10,573              |                             |
| 2. Alaska                    | 116,071  | 40,438   |                         | 47,412                 | 3,200         | 74,757                    |                           |                          | 36,329                     | 212,522                                 | 12,114                  | 39,351                |                             |
| 3. Arizona                   | 154,560  | 767,133  |                         | 11,423                 | 23,900        | 17,207                    | 234                       |                          | 34,427                     | 348,535                                 | 12,262                  | 4,434                 |                             |
| 4. Arkansas                  | 330,220  | 179,145  |                         | 72,177                 | 18,000        | 26,435                    | 123                       |                          | 73,256                     | 711,222                                 | 19,140                  | 12,969                |                             |
| 5. California                | 992,083  | 106,004  |                         | 53,112                 | 72,100        | 139,200                   | 890                       |                          | 274,476                    | 2,820,896                               | 156,265                 | 66,577                |                             |
| 6. Colorado                  | 189,210  | 80,108   |                         | 11,917                 | 10,250        | 20,520                    | 594                       |                          | 24,988                     | 456,291                                 | 24,741                  | 4,702                 |                             |
| 7. Connecticut               | 229,325  | 71,289   |                         | 61,225                 | 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      | 102,017  | 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        | 40,977                    | 1,890                     |                          | 95,056                     | 1,159,342                               | 44,488                  | 9,250                 |                             |
| 16. Iowa                     | 490,371  | 188,268  |                         | 104,807                | 29,450        | 35,171                    |                           |                          | 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                  | 4,560                 |                             |
| 28. Nebraska                 | 248,071  | 113,362  |                         | 58,817                 | 12,000        | 77,716                    | 1,622                     |                          | 48,815                     | 469,391                                 | 21,347                  | 8,735                 |                             |
| 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                     |                          | 247,343                    | 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                                 | 19,754                  | 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                     |   |                         |                       |                             |
| The Quartermaster General    |  |  |                         |                        | 6,924,737     |                           |                           | 3,787,175                | 979,154                    |   |                         | 1,630                 |                             |
| Chief of Engineers           |  |  |                         |                        |               |                           |                           |                          | 456,738                    |   |                         |                       |                             |
| Chief of Transportation      |  |  |                         |                        |               |                           |                           |                          | 4,940                      |   | 5,574                   | 647,011               |                             |
| The Adjutant General         |  |  |                         |                        |               |                           |                           |                          | 22,713                     |   |                         |                       |                             |
| Secretary of the Army        |  |  |                         |                        |               |                           |                           |                          |                            |   |                         |                       |                             |
| Air Materiel Command         |  |  |                         |                        |               |                           |                           |                          |                            |   |                         | 38,000                |                             |
| Army Map Service             |  |  |                         |                        |               |                           |                           |                          |                            |   |                         | 35,000                |                             |
| Chief, National Guard Bureau |  | 7,486  | \$59,273,590            | 6,780                  |               | 4,614                     | 963                       |                          | 7,015                      |   |                         | 583,164               | 299                         |
| Subtotal                     |  | 7,486  | \$59,273,590            | 7,780                  | 6,924,737     | 4,614                     | 963                       | 3,796,952                | 7,729,898                  |   | 16,308                  | 2,657,362             | 299                         |
| 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             | 299                         |



APPROPRIATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1954 AS OF 30 JUNE 1954

able I—Army

321781-54 (Face p. 50)—No. 1



Table II—AIR

| States   | Weapons and<br>ammunition | Ground-powered<br>and marine<br>equipment | Electronics and<br>communication<br>equipment | Other major<br>equipment | Construction<br>planning | Acquisition and<br>construction,<br>continental<br>United States | Acquisition and<br>construction out-<br>side continental<br>United States | Operation of<br>aircraft | Organization<br>base and main-<br>tenance supplies<br>and equipment | Logistical<br>support | Training<br>support<br>(including air<br>technicians) | Medical<br>support | Service<br>support |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
|  | 210                       | 220                                       | 230   | 270                      | 310                      | 320  | 330   | 410                      | 420   | 430                   | 440   | 470                | 480                |
| 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   |                           |   |   |                          |                          |  |   |                          |   | 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           | \$49,8             |
| 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   |                    | 40,6               |
| Secretary of the Air Staff                                 |                           |   |   |                          |                          |  |   |                          |   | 33,682                |   |                    | 1,1                |
| 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<br>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             | 91,3               |
| 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             | 91,3               |



## Appendix D—Continued

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                                 | 906         |                     | 351,375     | Delaware.  |
|                       | 93,106  |  |                       |  | 2,087              | 320,788                                      |                 |                      | 60,087                                 | 5,708       |                     | 481,776     | Florida.   |
|                       | 214,050   |  |                       |  | 53,697             | 1,204,677                                    |                 |                      | 192,873                                | 74,910      |                     | 1,740,207   | Georgia.   |
|                       | 92,995  |  |                       |  | 13,543             | 545,939                                      |                 |                      | 107,419                                | 78,507      |                     | 838,403     | Idaho.   |
|                       | 94,800  |  |                       |  | 15,179             | 1,064,273                                    |                 |                      | 226,306                                | 7,147       |                     | 1,407,705   | Illinois.  |
|                       | 2,704,913   |  |                       |  | 4,723              | 752,090                                      |                 |                      | 82,434                                 | 5,754       |                     | 3,549,914   | Indiana.   |
|                       | 22,266  |  |                       |  | 11,450             | 645,914                                      |                 |                      | 56,247                                 | 7,284       |                     | 743,161     | Iowa.  |
|                       | 59,624  |  |                       |  | 3,818              | 314,804                                      |                 |                      | 48,073                                 | 4,335       |                     | 430,654     | Kansas.  |
|                       |   |  |                       |  | 4,775              | 501,633                                      |                 |                      | 134,603                                | 1,960       |                     | 642,971     | Kentucky.  |
|                       | 1,676,800   |  |                       |  | 1,079              | 329,613                                      |                 |                      | 33,174                                 | 3,605       |                     | 2,044,271   | Louisiana.   |
|                       | 1,234,000   |  |                       |  | 3,879              | 399,675                                      |                 |                      | 56,439                                 | 2,757       |                     | 1,696,750   | Maine.   |
|                       |   |  |                       |  | 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  |                       |  |                    | 138,972                                      |                 |                      | 12,536                                 | 625         |                     | 936,971     | Alaska.  |
| 12,507                | 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.   |



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF  
NATIONAL GUARD  
BUREAU

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1955

(Reports Covering Period 1954-1955)



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.





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DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE  
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 June 1955

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

The annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1955 is respectfully submitted.

This report summarizes the major activities of the National Guard Bureau and the Army National Guard and 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, the word "States" is used in general references to these political subdivisions. Similarly, the term "National Guard" will be used whenever reference is made to the organized militia as a whole, and the terms "Army National Guard" and "Air National Guard" when specific reference is made to the ground or air forces of the National Guard, respectively.

During the fiscal year 1955, the mission of the National Guard was expanded to include new and increased responsibilities in our National Defense structure. The success achieved toward our objective of increasing the strength and effectiveness of the National Guard is due to the unstinted support of a host of people.

The assistance which other agencies of the Department of Defense have given my staff throughout the year is acknowledged with appreciation. I am similarly appreciative of the steady cooperation afforded by the governors of the several States and the State Adjutants General.

EDGAR C. ERICKSON,  
*Major General,*  
*Chief, National Guard Bureau.*



# CONTENTS

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| INTRODUCTION.....                       | 1    |
| NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.....              | 3    |
| LEGISLATION.....                        | 4    |
| RECRUITING AND INFORMATION PROGRAM..... | 5    |
| TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAM.....        | 7    |
| STATE SERVICE.....                      | 8    |
| ARMY NATIONAL GUARD:                    |      |
| Introduction.....                       | 10   |
| Comptroller functions.....              | 11   |
| Personnel.....                          | 12   |
| Military strength.....                  | 12   |
| Personnel actions.....                  | 12   |
| National Guard Register.....            | 13   |
| Army technicians.....                   | 13   |
| Medical activities.....                 | 13   |
| Organization.....                       | 14   |
| Troop unit statistics.....              | 14   |
| Major changes.....                      | 14   |
| Antiaircraft artillery.....             | 15   |
| Training.....                           | 16   |
| Armory training.....                    | 16   |
| Field training.....                     | 17   |
| Army aviation.....                      | 18   |
| Training aids.....                      | 18   |
| Army advisors.....                      | 19   |
| School activities.....                  | 20   |
| Logistics.....                          | 21   |
| Excess property.....                    | 21   |
| Ammunition and explosives.....          | 21   |
| Army aircraft.....                      | 22   |
| Engineer.....                           | 22   |
| Ordnance.....                           | 22   |
| Quartermaster.....                      | 22   |
| Signal.....                             | 22   |
| Maintenance.....                        | 23   |
| Organizational maintenance.....         | 23   |
| Field maintenance.....                  | 23   |
| Maintenance and operating supplies..... | 23   |
| Transportation.....                     | 23   |
| Installations.....                      | 24   |
| Armory construction.....                | 24   |
| Non-armory construction.....            | 25   |
| Repairs and utilities.....              | 25   |
| Field training installations.....       | 26   |
| AAA site security and utilities.....    | 26   |
| Facilities licensed or leased.....      | 27   |

| AIR NATIONAL GUARD:                  | Page |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Introduction.....                    | 27   |
| Comptroller functions.....           | 28   |
| Personnel.....                       | 29   |
| Military strength.....               | 29   |
| AFROTC graduates.....                | 30   |
| Reserve Officer Personnel Act.....   | 30   |
| Air technicians.....                 | 31   |
| Medical activities.....              | 31   |
| Organization.....                    | 33   |
| Table of organization units.....     | 33   |
| Table of distribution units.....     | 35   |
| Operations.....                      | 35   |
| Aircraft.....                        | 35   |
| Air defense augmentation.....        | 36   |
| Flying safety.....                   | 36   |
| Training.....                        | 36   |
| Pilot training.....                  | 36   |
| Air base training.....               | 36   |
| Field training.....                  | 37   |
| Supplemental training exercises..... | 38   |
| School training.....                 | 38   |
| Materiel.....                        | 39   |
| Supply.....                          | 39   |
| Communications and electronics.....  | 40   |
| Aircraft maintenance.....            | 40   |
| Installations.....                   | 41   |
| Construction.....                    | 42   |
| Maintenance.....                     | 43   |
| Operation.....                       | 43   |

## APPENDIXES

### Appendix—

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| A. State Adjutants General.....                                | 45  |
| B. United States Property and Fiscal Officers.....             | 47  |
| C. Officers Detailed to Duty in the National Guard Bureau..... | 49  |
| D. Statement of Obligation of Appropriated Funds:              |     |
| Table I—Army.....  | 52A |
| Table II—Air.....  | 52B |



## 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 descendent of the Volunteer Militia. The equipment of the Militia was meager and training was limited to drill—but regular drill was required. Then, as now, the emphasis was on training, on readiness for any emergency.

The National Guard of today is organized under Regular Army and Air Force tables of organization and equipment. It consists of 27 divisions in the Army National Guard and 27 wings in the Air National Guard, and, in addition, a number of regimental combat teams, antiaircraft artillery battalions, and other combat and support units. On 30 June 1955 the National Guard consisted of 5,864 federally recognized units with a strength of 418,848. These units and personnel are located in approximately 2,500 cities and towns throughout the 48 States and in the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The National Guard of the several States has a dual status and mission. Each federally recognized unit is also a part of the National Guard of the United States. The mission of the National Guard of the several States is to provide 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 not on active duty in the service of the United States, members of the National Guard of the United States are administered, armed, uniformed, equipped, and trained in their status as members of the National Guard or Air National Guard of the several States and Territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The mission of the National Guard of the United States is to provide units of the reserve components of the Army and Air Force, adequately organized, trained, and equipped, available for mobiliza-

tion in the event of a 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.

The National Guard Bureau is charged with administering approved Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force policies other than those relative to training, for the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard not in active Federal service, and with promulgating Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force directives and regulations applicable to the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard, including those relating to training.

This Annual Report is a summary of the National Guard's major accomplishments and activities, including changes in mission and problems encountered, during fiscal year 1955.



## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Major General Edgar C. Erickson continued to serve as Chief of the National Guard Bureau during fiscal year 1955 with Major General Winston P. Wilson as Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau and Chief of the Air Force Division. Major General William H. Abendroth continued to serve as Chief of the Army Division.

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 National Guard Bureau, as defined in Department of the Army Special Regulation 10-230-1 and Department of the Air Force Regulation 20-12, is to participate in the formulation and administration of a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units 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. These regulations also cover 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 National Guard 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 serving in the Bureau as of 30 June 1955 are shown below:

*National Guard Bureau Officer Strength,<sup>1</sup> by Component and Grade, as of  
30 June 1955<sup>2</sup>*

| Grade                    | Auth-<br>orized | Actual strength |         |                             |         |                         |         |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
|                          |                 | Total           |         | NGUS/<br>ANGUS <sup>3</sup> |         | USA/USAR/<br>USAF/USAFR |         |
|                          |                 | Number          | Percent | Number                      | Percent | Number                  | Percent |
| All grades -----         | 92              | 87              | 100     | 28                          | 32      | 59                      | 68      |
| Colonel -----            | 17              | 18              | 100     | 3                           | 17      | 15                      | 83      |
| Lieutenant Colonel ----- | 43              | 27              | 100     | 10                          | 37      | 17                      | 63      |
| Major -----              | 31              | 28              | 100     | 10                          | 36      | 18                      | 64      |
| Captain -----            | 0               | 13              | 100     | 5                           | 38      | 8                       | 62      |
| 1st Lieutenant -----     | 0               | 0               | -----   | 0                           | -----   | 0                       | -----   |
| 2d Lieutenant -----      | 0               | 0               | -----   | 0                           | -----   | 0                       | -----   |
| Warrant Officer -----    | 1               | 1               | 100     | 0                           | -----   | 1                       | 100     |

<sup>1</sup> See appendix C for roster of officers on duty in the Bureau.

<sup>2</sup> Not shown in this table are the following groups, exempt from provisions of Section 81, Public Law 458, 81st Congress: 3 general officers, authorized and assigned, including 1 major general, NGUS (may be ANGUS), and 2 other general officers, NGUS and ANGUS; 52 Acting United States Property and Fiscal Officers, authorized and assigned to the Bureau with station in the several States (see app. B).

<sup>3</sup> On initial assignment to the National Guard Bureau.

## LEGISLATION

Approximately 20 bills directly affecting the National Guard were enacted into law during fiscal year 1955. Of major general importance were the following:

Public Law 477, 83d Congress, authorized an active duty status for United States Property and Fiscal Officer.

Public Law 663, 83d Congress, authorized the Secretary of the Army to transfer not to exceed \$1,500,000 to the Army National Guard appropriation for fiscal year 1955 for additional civilian employees.



Public Law 761, 83d Congress, authorized Social Security Act coverage for National Guard field civilian personnel employed pursuant to Section 90 of the National Defense Act by permitting the States to include such employees as a separate coverage group in agreements with the Federal government.

Public Law 773, 83d Congress, the Reserve Officers Personnel Act of 1954, provides for the promotion, retention, elimination, and other matters pertaining to officers of the reserve components. This basic law was amended by Public Law 115, 84th Congress, which corrected a number of features which would have adversely affected the Air National Guard.

Public Law 20, 84th Congress, the Career Incentive Act of 1955, increased the pay and allowances for members of the armed forces.

Public Law 118, 84th Congress, made it clear that persons who enlist in the National Guard prior to reaching 18½ years of age and satisfactorily participate in training are not liable for induction under Selective Service after reaching 28 years of age.

A number of bills of importance to the National Guard were still pending in the Congress on 30 June 1955. Among these were the Department of Defense Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1956 (later approved on 13 July 1955 as Public Law 157), a bill amending the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (signed into law on 9 August 1955 as Public Law 302, 84th Congress), and the bill which later became the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (also signed on 9 August 1955, as Public Law 305, 84th Congress). H. R. 4437 and S. 1797, which are identical bills permitting withholding of employees' contributions to State retirement systems, had not been acted upon when the First Session of the 84th Congress recessed.

## RECRUITING AND INFORMATION PROGRAM

The National Guard Bureau, during fiscal year 1955, continued its efforts to increase the prestige, public support, and strength of the National Guard.

Because the National Guard is composed of volunteers, recruiting must be a continuing program in order to maintain Guard strength at authorized levels. The primary mission of the Information Office in this direction during the fiscal year was to develop plans and provide materials for recruiting and promotional campaigns to be conducted at State and local levels, and to hold conferences with personnel from the several States who are responsible for the recruiting programs in each respective State.

In the public relations field, the major mission of the Information Office was to develop and implement a sound public information pro-



gram, the purpose of which was to "sell the National Guard" to the American public by explaining its importance to national security, its accomplishments in war and peace, its advantages for young men and veterans and, in general, by keeping the public as fully informed as possible about the activities of the National Guard.

Approximately \$300,000 from Federal appropriations were spent during fiscal year 1955 on the combined recruiting and information program. Most of that amount was applied to a contract with a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of recruiting material to aid individual and collective recruiting efforts by all National Guard units at State and local levels. Recruiting aids furnished included pamphlets and posters, transit car and counter cards, newspaper mats, postage meter plates, film spots and telops, 24-sheet posters, etc. In addition, 24-sheet posters and transit car cards were furnished for display by outdoor billboard firms and transit companies which cooperated with The Advertising Council, Incorporated, in making space available for public service advertising. A large number of business and industrial organizations also supported the National Guard through sponsored advertising, articles in house organs, etc.

A National Guard weekly radio show, "Let's Go to Town," produced as a part of the contract with the commercial advertising agency, was aired by more than 2,500 radio stations over a 32-week period. "Stars in Action," a 13-week nationwide network program was provided by the National Broadcasting Company in support of the National Guard. The Mutual Broadcasting Company and Guy Lombardo continued to support the Air National Guard with the 52-week network program, "Lombardoland, U. S. A." The American Broadcasting Company sponsored announcements for the National Guard on "The Ralph Flanagan Show." Additional support was received from network and independent radio and television stations throughout the country which carried spot announcements, the National Guard jingle, and numerous television slides and films.

"Operation Minuteman" offered opportunity for focusing public attention, nationwide, on the National Guard. This surprise test-alert exercise involved nearly all units of the Army and Air National Guard. Almost every media of mass communication cooperated to transmit information in advance of the test, and to announce its success following its conclusion. In a letter from the President of the United States, the National Guard was commended highly for the outstanding success of this test exercise.

In measuring the results of the recruiting aspects of the mission of the Information Office, more than 194,000 men were enlisted or reen-



listed in the National Guard during fiscal year 1955. Measured in terms of good public relations, prestige, and information disseminated to the general public the American people have been made increasingly aware of the importance of the National Guard in plans for the national defense of the United States and as an organization to be relied on for assistance in time of State or local disaster.

## 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.

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 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, which is awarded to the most outstanding Army National Guard unit in each State and Territory, was presented to 48 units in fiscal year 1955.

The National Guard Bureau is the central control agency for all activities which are 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.

The first annual Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy Event, held on 24 July 1954, was won by First Lieutenant Charles Young of the New Jersey Air National Guard. Eleven of 14 entrants completed the nearly 2,000-mile, all-jet plane dash from Ontario International Airport in California to Detroit's Wayne-Major Airport. The Event, which is similar to the Air Force's Bendix Cross-Country Trophy Event, is sponsored by the Air Force Association to honor the memory of Major General Earl T. Ricks, former chief of the Air Force Division of the National Guard Bureau. This type of event creates a strong spirit of competition among all Air National Guard fighter units and provides an incentive for intensified training in air navigation and cruise control.

The Spaatz Trophy (named for General Carl Spaatz) was awarded to the 119th Fighter Bomber Squadron, New Jersey Air National



Guard, for having been judged the most outstanding tactical flying squadron of the Air National Guard during calendar year 1954. That unit won the trophy in 1949. Discontinued during the Korean emergency the award was resumed in 1954 on the present outstanding squadron basis, and was made a national rather than a regional award.

A team of Air National Guard jet pilots representing the 140th Fighter-Bomber Wing of Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming won the 1954 annual Air National Guard Gunnery Meet which was held 2-9 October 1954, at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho. Twenty-three of the 27 Air National Guard wings, and squadrons from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska participated in the Meet. The purpose of this exercise is to increase the aerial gunnery proficiency of the fighter squadrons through direct competition among the fighter units. The winning team will represent the Air National Guard in the Air Force's next annual world-wide fighter-gunnery competition.

## STATE SERVICE

During fiscal year 1955, as in past years, the National Guard of the several States participated in hundreds of rescue relief operations, fought fires and floods, flew missions of mercy, and responded in all types of local and State emergencies. In the wake of some of the most destructive hurricanes to hit the Southeastern and Atlantic coast States in recent years, for example, Guardsmen performed disaster duty for five successive days and nights, aiding storm victims and guarding business and residential districts in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. When the Rio Grande River broke all previous flood records Texas National Guardsmen were ordered to the area to assist in the evacuation of flood victims, set up safety road blocks, furnish radio communication, and guard against possible looting. In one of Iowa's worst series of floods in history, nearly 1,300 guardsmen from 27 units were called out to help reinforce levees, rescue hundreds of stranded families, and render first aid. The National Guard supplied 300 cots, mattresses and blankets for homeless evacuees, and helped local police to maintain traffic control.

On 17 January 1955, National Guard troops which had occupied and maintained order in Phenix City, Alabama, for 214 days were released by the Governor of Alabama, and government of the city by its officials was resumed. During fiscal year 1955 Governors of other States called upon units of the National Guard to assist in the maintenance of law and order at such times as during the primary elections in the State of Illinois, and during prison riots in Missouri and South Dakota.



A unique form of Guard assistance was provided during 1954's long Labor Day weekend when Michigan's Governor G. Mennen Williams ordered 675 guardsmen to duty to enforce traffic regulations in an attempt to hold down an anticipated high death toll among holiday motorists. Working 8 to 12 hour shifts in cooperation with State Police, guardsmen served in patrol cars, on foot at dangerous intersections, and in aerial patrol of the highways. Guardsmen were authorized to halt traffic violators and report them to the proper law enforcement officials. Governor Williams later estimated that the use of the Guard saved between 10 and 15 lives.

In drought-stricken Eatonton, Georgia, guardsmen from an ordinance maintenance company labored for 25 continuous hours to bring relief to the community from the worst water shortage in its history. Tennessee air guardsmen flew a young housewife 300 miles to her home in Albany, Georgia, from Nashville's Vanderbilt Hospital, where she had been under treatment for a year as a polio patient. In 2 mercy flights in less than 2 months, Michigan Air National Guard planes sped polio patients from Grand Rapids nearly a third of the way across the country to Wilmington, Delaware, to receive vital treatment. In Arizona, Kentucky, Idaho, and elsewhere, National Guard aircraft were utilized to speed anti-polio supplies to distribution points. Several North Dakota National Guard units spent nearly a week searching for a missing 4-year old boy, and more than 140 Iowa guardsmen joined in a 3-State search for another missing boy. Among other States in which guardsmen participated in searches for missing persons during fiscal year 1955 are the following: California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, and West Virginia.

A number of National Guard units cooperated in road and bridge-building projects which had been abandoned because of lack of funds or which were community necessities. These projects provided practical training for the units participating.

In California, a National Guard Signal company set up its transmitter and worked through the night to prepare emergency broadcasting facilities to enable a radio station to resume broadcasting after its remote control transmitter had been gutted by a fire. This emergency provided the men of the signal battalion with an invaluable opportunity for training in how to keep radio communications alive during an enemy attack or other emergency.

The Alabama National Guard helped to restore disrupted public facilities in a dozen communities after a 50-mile-wide area was hit twice within 2 weeks by tornadoes. In Fort Scott, Kansas, guardsmen completed scores of mercy missions after a record 27 inches of snow and ice had paralyzed the city. In Texas, National Guard



tanks aided in the rescue of 250 motorists trapped by mountainous snowdrifts along a 23-mile stretch of highway in an unexpected snow-storm. And in Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas National Guard units were among the earliest relief forces to enter the stricken areas after one of the worst tornadoes in Mid-West history had ripped its way across those States.

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

### INTRODUCTION

The Army National Guard troop basis, as of 30 June 1955, consisted of 27 divisions and numerous non-divisional units, including 9 regimental combat teams, 123 antiaircraft artillery battalions, and other units. There were 5,205 units of company or detachment size which were federally recognized. This total included 4 units organized under Public Law 461, 82d Congress, as counterparts of Army National Guard units still in active military service.

On 30 June 1955 the federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard was 357,542, an increase of 39,536 over the previous fiscal year. This total represented nearly 60 percent of authorized strength.

A National Guard Training Guide was published by the Continental Army Command on 1 July 1954. Armory training attendance rates during fiscal year 1955 showed an increase over the previous year. More than 98 percent of the units inspected were rated satisfactory or better. A newly adopted Army National Guard Training Inspection Report resulted in a more stringent and realistic rating of unit effectiveness.

As of 30 June 1955, obligations for fiscal year 1955 totaled \$219,999,833.

In conformity with the Department of the Army Financial Management Plan, procedures were implemented to give the States full control of the resources provided by the Federal government. In addition, the Department of the Army Program System was initiated within the National Guard Bureau (National Guard Program No. 15) in order to provide for better administration of nontactical activities.

During fiscal year 1955, 4,603 officers and 5,814 enlisted men attended Army service and area schools. In addition, 313 National Guardsmen were graduated from 5 State-conducted officer candidate schools.

During fiscal year 1955 the Army National Guard's armory construction program was materially delayed due to pending revisions in space criteria and to certain legal obstacles. The revised space criteria were approved by the Secretary of Defense on 1 May 1955,



permitting an increase of space of approximately 33 percent. A total of \$38,994,000 has been made available for construction of armory facilities since the enactment of Public Law 783, 81st Congress, which authorized the use of Federal funds for such purposes. During fiscal years 1952-1955 a total of 38.9 million dollars has been allotted for more than 500 armory construction projects.

### COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS

Funds appropriated for support of the Army National Guard during fiscal year 1955 totaled \$218,530,000. The Congress further authorized a transfer of \$26,500,000 from the appropriation for Procurement and Production, Army, to the Army National Guard, making a total of \$245,030,000 available for fiscal year 1955. During the fiscal year the Bureau of the Budget established a legal reserve of \$20,000,000, thereby decreasing total funds available for obligation to \$225,030,000. The major portion of the reserve resulted from a change in policy under which all ammunition and radio controlled aerial target requirements are now issued by the Department of the Army to the Army National Guard without reimbursement. Major items which were absorbed within this appropriation were the military incentive pay increase and the civilian technician salary increase.

As of 30 June 1955, obligations for fiscal year 1955 totaled \$219,999,833.

A sum of 10 million dollars also was appropriated under "Military Construction, Army Reserve Forces" for the construction of National Guard armory and non-armory facilities. Congress further authorized an additional amount of \$18,000,000 transferred from Procurement and Production, Army, appropriation, resulting in a total appropriation of \$28,000,000. Appropriations for fiscal year 1952 through fiscal year 1955, under the authority of Public Law 783, 81st Congress, totaled \$69,094,000 for National Guard construction. Obligations in fiscal year 1955 totaled \$19,183,392, and for fiscal years 1952-1955 totaled \$46,564,375. The unobligated balance, \$22,529,625, is available in the subsequent fiscal year.

In conformity with the Department of the Army Financial Management Plan, procedures were implemented to provide the States with full control of the resources provided by the Federal Government. Under this new program the States are issued Annual Funding Programs at the Budget Program level to enable them to plan their activities on an annual basis. Quarterly allotments are then issued at the Budget Program level with authority to distribute funds to projects to meet program objectives. These procedures not only give the States broader flexibility in the utilization of their funds but also elim-



inate the additional work involved in maintaining subsidiary fiscal records within the National Guard Bureau.

The Department of the Army Program System was initiated within the National Guard Bureau during fiscal year 1955 and known as National Guard Program No. 15. It provides for better administration of non-tactical activities and furnishes a basis for determining such resources as funds, personnel, material and facilities.

The National Guard 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 1955 is attached as Appendix D.

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

Federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard in State status on 30 June 1955 was 357,542. (There were an additional 699 officers reported on morning reports who were not federally recognized as of that date.) This strength was distributed among 5,205 federally recognized units.

There was a strength increase of 39,536 during the fiscal year, an increase of 37,869 in enlisted and 1,667 in officer and warrant officer strength. Actual strength of federally recognized units in State status at the close of the last 3 fiscal years is shown below:

#### *Army National Guard Strength*

|                                    | 30 June 1955 | 30 June 1954 | 30 June 1953 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total-----                         | 255, 522     | 318, 006     | 357, 542     |
| Officers and warrant officers----- | 27, 838      | 32, 299      | 33, 966      |
| Enlisted-----                      | 227, 684     | 285, 707     | 323, 576     |

### 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. An increase in the number of transfers and reassignments of officers and warrant officers was caused by the conversion of many units to meet revised Department of the Army mobilization requirements.

The National Guard Bureau rejected 1 percent of enlistment applications completed, as compared with 1.05 percent rejected during the previous fiscal year. The 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 past 2 fiscal years is shown below:

*Personnel Actions*

| <i>Type of action</i>                              | <i>Fiscal year<br/>1954</i> | <i>Fiscal year<br/>1955</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Officers and warrant officers:                     |                             |                             |
| Federal recognitions.....                          | 12, 705                     | 11, 618                     |
| Transfers and reassignments.....                   | 13, 756                     | 16, 952                     |
| Transfers to Inactive National Guard.....          | 2, 726                      | 2, 414                      |
| Separations.....                                   | 4, 682                      | 4, 467                      |
| Enlisted men:                                      |                             |                             |
| Enlistment records on hand, first day of year..... | 3, 324                      | 12, 230                     |
| Enlistment records received.....                   | 172, 916                    | 195, 469                    |
| Cases completed.....                               | 164, 010                    | 206, 107                    |
| Enlistments approved.....                          | 162, 283                    | 204, 032                    |
| Enlistments rejected.....                          | 1, 727                      | 2, 075                      |
| Enlistment records on hand, last day of year.....  | 12, 230                     | 1, 592                      |

### National Guard Register

The 1 January 1954 edition of the Official National Guard Register (Army) was distributed to the field in September 1954. The volume contains names and service records of some 36,800 officers and warrant officers. A 1 January 1955 edition was not published due to budget limitations. It is anticipated that a register will be available for distribution during 1956. A new method of reproduction and a new format will be used which will lower the cost of publication and make possible earlier distribution.

### Army Technicians

The Army National Guard civilian technician strength was 13,343 on 1 July 1954 and 14,956 on 30 June 1955, the monthly average during fiscal year 1955 being 14,006. The cost of this program was approximately \$55,250,000, which included \$650,000 for social security payments as provided for by Federal Insurance Contributions Act under which 35 States and 2 Territories (Alaska and Puerto Rico) participate in the social security system.

In addition to the above, 830 National Guardsmen were employed in a civilian capacity in the AAA on-site program in order to be immediately available in the event of an alert. The cost of this program, including social security payments, was approximately 2 million dollars.

### MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

The shortage of Medical and Dental Corps officers still constitutes a major problem in the Army National Guard. For fiscal year 1955, only, the Department of the Army authorized the appointment and promotion of such officers in the Army National Guard in one grade higher than that provided in their respective table of organization



positions. Because of this shortage, Medical Service Corps officers occupy positions normally occupied by doctors. While this is a necessary expedient for training purposes, it does not provide qualified personnel for medical care and the conducting of physical examinations of National Guard personnel. As of 30 June 1955, the actual strength was 485 Medical Corps and 163 Dental Corps officers, or 27 and 30 per cent, respectively, of the authorized strengths. Actual figures are shown below:

|                               | Actual strength as of 30 June |        |        | Authorized strength in F/R units 30 June 1955 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|---|
|                               | 1953                          | 1954   | 1955   |   |
| Total.....                    | 1, 411                        | 1, 560 | 1, 719 | 3, 598  |
| Doctors.....                  | 416                           | 438    | 485    | 1, 773  |
| Dentists.....                 | 154                           | 164    | 163    | 545   |
| Medical service officers..... | 839                           | 954    | 1, 069 | 1, 280  |
| Veterinary Corps.....         | * 2                           | * 4    | * 2    | -----   |

\* Included in overall strength authorized State headquarters.

Five additional hospital units were granted Federal recognition during the fiscal year making a total of 12 federally recognized hospitals in the Army National Guard, as follows: Five 400-bed and four 750-bed Evacuation hospitals, and 3 Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals. Four thousand four hundred and eighty-four Line of Duty Investigation reports covering injury, disease, and broken spectacles and dentures were processed. Thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty officer and warrant officer, and 11,278 enlisted physical examinations for appointment and enlistment, respectively, were reviewed in addition to 18,823 annual and school physical examinations.

## ORGANIZATION

### Troop Unit Statistics

By the end of fiscal year 1955, there were 5,205 units, of company or detachment size, organized and federally recognized in the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. This represented an increase of 202, or 4 percent, over the 30 June 1954 total of 5,003 units.

### Major Changes

During the year, more than 700 units were released from active duty, including all units of the 44th and 47th Infantry Divisions. 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. Only 1 battalion was still on active duty at the end of the fiscal year.

In accordance with a new National Guard Troop Basis, developed by Department of the Army, the 27th Infantry Division was converted to an armored division and a new armored division was established to replace the 44th Infantry Division, relinquished by the State of Illinois on release from active duty. This new armored division was allotted to the State of Tennessee. It was formed by the conversion of the Tennessee part of the 30th Infantry Division, and was designated the 30th Armored Division. The 48th Infantry Division was scheduled to be converted to an armored division during fiscal year 1956.

The 195th Regimental Combat Team was converted to a field artillery group, and the 164th Infantry Regiment to an engineer group. Steps were taken toward conversion of several other regimental combat teams to other type organizations. Medical, ordnance, signal, and transportation units were also reorganized to meet the requirements of service support.

### ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY

Selected National Guard non-divisional antiaircraft units, while in a State status, have a Federal mission jointly with the active Army in the antiaircraft defense of specified areas of the continental United States. This mission calls for National Guard antiaircraft batteries to have equipment emplaced in the defended area and to man these positions fully upon receipt of a warning from the Army Antiaircraft Command that an enemy air attack is impending or occurring. In such an emergency, all members of the units will be ordered into active Federal service including those comprising the skeleton force employed full time on site. Those not on site will report directly to their defensive positions from their homes or places of business. In addition, other National Guard nondivisional antiaircraft units are assigned the mission of being prepared in the event of mobilization (M-Day) to augment existing antiaircraft defenses or to replace the active Army units. Units of the Army National Guard of 32 States and the District of Columbia are scheduled to participate in either the on-site program or as M-Day elements in this antiaircraft defense program.

A major change in site construction policy was reflected in the announcement by the Department of the Army of a program to erect semi-permanent type cement block buildings, beginning in fiscal year 1956, on antiaircraft sites, to facilitate administrative functions and reduce maintenance costs. This program will continue until all sites have adequate facilities.



Fifty antiaircraft artillery batteries have taken over sites at major industrial and population centers which were formerly occupied by active Army antiaircraft artillery batteries but which have been reorganized as guided missile batteries. This is only a portion of the batteries which will ultimately take over such defensive sites when the sites are released by AAA batteries of the active Army or when new sites are acquired and facilities constructed. Since the inception of this program, 9 AAA brigade headquarters, 27 AAA group headquarters, 16 AAA operations detachments, 36 AAA battalions and 11 radar maintenance units have been designated as Special Security Force. All occupied sites have a skeleton force of National Guard personnel employed on a full-time basis to meet the 24-hour-duty requirement. In addition to the 50 occupied sites, 4 other sites were manned by a security detachment in anticipation of receiving equipment from the active Army.

## TRAINING

During fiscal year 1955, Army National Guard training continued to stress individual, squad and platoon level training. This was due to the influx of personnel without previous military service and to the limited amount of training time available.

Continental Army Command published a National Guard Training Guide, dated 1 July 1954, which provides guidance for training the Army National Guard. This publication replaces and consolidates the variety of training memorandums previously used, and provides each unit with complete training guidance. Training during fiscal year 1955 was based, for the most part, on the Army Training Program (ATP) inasmuch as distribution of ATP's has virtually been completed for those units which are scheduled to base their training on them. A notable exception to the use of ATP's are the nondivisional AAA Gun Batteries which will continue to use appropriate National Guard Training Programs (NGTP's).

Publication and distribution of revised subject schedules to support the new ATP's has been started by the Army service schools and should be completed by the end of the next fiscal year.

### Armory Training

Funds for subsistence, budgeted for on the basis of 70 cents per trainee per day, were made available to support six 8-hour days of inactive duty training conducted outdoors on weekends. Utilization of 6 regular armory drill periods to accomplish this weekend training was optional, but necessary if personnel were to participate in the outdoor training in a pay status.



The percentage of personnel participating in armory drills continued to increase as indicated below:

*Armory Training Attendance Percentages*

|                                    | <i>Fiscal year<br/>1953</i> | <i>Fiscal year<br/>1954</i> | <i>Fiscal year<br/>1955</i> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Officers and warrant officers----- | 92. 15                      | 93. 3                       | 93. 7                       |
| Enlisted men-----                  | 84. 74                      | 86. 8                       | 87. 9                       |

Copies of 4,794 Reports of Annual General Inspection, which contain the rating awarded each unit at its annual Armory Inspection, were submitted to the National Guard Bureau for review and analysis. These inspections are conducted for the respective Army Commanders by officers detailed as Inspector General. The purpose of these inspections is generally to ascertain that equipment issued to the National Guard is being maintained as prescribed, proper quantities of equipment are on hand, units are properly organized, officers and enlisted personnel are qualified, records are properly maintained, and training is conducted as prescribed. All federally recognized National Guard units are inspected annually, except that armory inspections are not required during the fiscal year in which a unit is inspected for Federal recognition. Results of armory inspections reported are listed below:

*Armory Inspections*

| <i>Rating</i>               | <i>Fiscal year 1953</i> | <i>Fiscal year 1954</i> | <i>Fiscal year 1955</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Total-----                  | 3, 673 (100%)           | 4, 693 (100%)           | 4, 794 (100%)           |
| Satisfactory or better----- | 3, 596 (97. 9%)         | 4, 573 (97%)            | 4, 715 (98. 4%)         |
| Unsatisfactory-----         | 77 (2. 1%)              | 120 (3%)                | 79 (1. 6%)              |

**Field Training**

Field training conducted during fiscal year 1955 provided an opportunity for all federally recognized National Guard units to assemble for a 15-day active duty for training period to participate in individual unit training as prescribed in appropriate Army Training Programs.

Nearly 326,500 Guardsmen, representing 94.3 percent of Army National Guard personnel, attended field training at 53 sites located throughout the States and Territories. For 81.1 percent of them training was conducted at 36 federally owned and operated camps, and for 18.9 percent at 17 State owned and operated camps.

During the field training periods, inspection teams composed of officers of the active Army conducted training inspections of all Army



National Guard units. Reports of inspection are used as a basis for corrective action and for evaluation purposes. A table of inspection results for the last 2 calendar years is given below:

| Rating              | Calendar year 1953 |                | Calendar year 1954 |                |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
|                     | <i>Number</i>      | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i>      | <i>Percent</i> |
| Total.....          | 4, 520             | 100. 00        | 4, 901             | 100. 00        |
| Superior.....       | 1, 324             | 29. 2          | 1, 340             | 27. 3          |
| Excellent.....      | 2, 076             | 45. 9          | 2, 082             | 42. 5          |
| Satisfactory.....   | 1, 118             | 24. 7          | 1, 151             | 23. 5          |
| Unsatisfactory..... | 2                  | . 04           | 328                | 6. 7           |

A new Army National Guard Training Inspection Report, designed by the Office of the Chief, Army Field Forces, was used during the 1954 calendar year. The new form permits more stringent and realistic ratings of unit effectiveness. As a result of these new rating criteria, there was a slight decrease in the number of superior and excellent ratings.

### Army Aviation

The number of Army aviators on flying status increased from 678 to 810 during the fiscal year. This represents an average gain of approximately 11 pilots each month. Sources of pilot procurement were the pilot training school and the recruitment of former service trained pilots.

Army National Guard aircraft flew a total of 89,425 hours during fiscal year 1955, with approximately 43 percent of this flying time accomplished during the summer field training periods.

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. Sixty-nine helicopter pilots, 12 instrument pilots, 42 helicopter mechanics, and 47 aircraft mechanics attended service schools.

A total of 60 Army aircraft mechanics were on flying status as of 30 June 1955.

### Training Aids

Although the funds allotted for the procurement of training aids were depleted during the third quarter of Fiscal Year 1955, all objectives were accomplished. Emphasis was placed on procuring training equipment for newly activated armored divisions.

Some of the major items of training equipment in the procurement program were OQ type radio controlled targets, tank turret trainers



for the M47 tank, power supplies for operating tactical radios in armories, and blind flying kits for Army aviators.

### Army Advisors

National Guard Bureau records indicate that, as of 30 June 1955, 1,070 active Army officers were assigned as National Guard Advisors. Nine hundred and two officers, approximately 70 percent of the requirement, were actually on duty; 168 were assigned but were either en route or attending schools in a temporary duty status prior to reporting. The total number of advisors assigned, an increase of 134 over the number assigned on 30 June 1954, represents 82.7 percent of the requirement. Army-wide requirements for officer personnel, together with officer shortages, notably in artillery and engineer branches, have prevented the Department of the Army from furnishing a full complement of advisors to the Army National Guard.

The number of advisors authorized and assigned, the number of existing vacancies, and the percentage of shortages are given below:

*Status of Advisor Positions (by Branch), 30 June 1955*

|                             | Authorized | Assigned | Shortage |         |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------|----------|---------|
|                             |            |          | Number   | Percent |
| Total.....                  | 1, 294     | 1, 070   | 224      | 17. 3   |
| Armored.....                | 107        | 105      | 2        | 1. 9    |
| Army aviation.....          | 80         | 58       | 22       | 27. 5   |
| Branch immaterial.....      | 58         | 66       | *8       | 0. 0    |
| Antiaircraft artillery..... | 180        | 138      | 42       | 23. 3   |
| Field artillery.....        | 219        | 158      | 61       | 27. 8   |
| Engineer.....               | 74         | 41       | 33       | 44. 6   |
| Infantry.....               | 378        | 349      | 29       | 7. 7    |
| Medical service.....        | 43         | 35       | 8        | 18. 6   |
| Military police.....        | 9          | 8        | 1        | 11. 1   |
| Ordnance.....               | 62         | 51       | 11       | 17. 7   |
| Quartermaster.....          | 7          | 6        | 1        | 14. 3   |
| Signal.....                 | 61         | 43       | 18       | 29. 5   |
| Transportation.....         | 16         | 12       | 4        | 25. 0   |

\*Overage.

Orientation of newly assigned Senior Army Advisors, consisting of a brief indoctrination at the National Guard Bureau and at National Headquarters, Selective Service System, was continued throughout fiscal year 1955.

### School Activities

The purpose of the Army National Guard school program is to provide technicians skilled in combat and technical specialties and to develop strong leaders. This program, which augments and reinforces the training received during armory drill and the annual field training encampment, has only one goal—a more effective and ready National Guard.

For the supplemental training necessary to produce effective key personnel and trained specialists, the Army National Guard depends upon the following types of school: Army service schools, Army area schools, State conducted unit schools and officer candidate schools, and extension courses.

The main activity in the school program is the attendance at Army service schools. Approximately 80 percent of the total funds made available during fiscal year 1955 for schooling was utilized for this type of school. Some difficulty was encountered in obtaining the necessary quotas for these schools. Nine hundred and fifteen applications had to be returned to the States because of the non-availability of quotas for the classes desired.

A total of 4,603 officers and 5,814 enlisted men attended Army service and Army area schools as follows:

|              | <i>Type of school</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Officers</i> | <i>Enlisted men</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Total        | -----                 | 10,417       | 4,603           | 5,814               |
| Army service | -----                 | 6,754        | 3,441           | 3,313               |
| Army area    | -----                 | 3,663        | 1,162           | 2,501               |

Federal funds were made available to support 1 two-day unit school for each battalion staff and higher. A total of 19,860 officers and enlisted men participated in these schools.

Again this year, a special summer officer candidate course was conducted at both the Infantry School and the Artillery School. Ninety-seven men from field artillery and antiaircraft artillery units reported to Fort Sill to pursue the artillery course. One hundred and sixty-nine men from other type units enrolled in the course at Fort Benning.

Five States conducted officer candidate schools during fiscal year 1955. These schools generally meet one weekend each month over a period of one or two years. Officer candidates attend without pay. The schools are conducted with State funds augmented by Federal funds for instructional material only. Three hundred and thirteen Guardsmen graduated from these schools during the year; the projected enrollment for the 1955-56 academic year is 575. Several other States have indicated an interest in establishing officer candi-



date schools, and it is anticipated that 2 additional schools may be started during the next fiscal year.

Participation of National Guardsmen in the Army extension courses program during fiscal year 1955 reached its highest point in National Guard history. The average monthly enrollment during the year was 37,519 Guardsmen, including 13,306 officers and 24,213 enlisted men. On 30 June 1955, 25,732 enlisted men, or 8 percent of the total enlisted strength, were enrolled in the 10 Series which, when completed, satisfies the military educational requirements for a commission. Similarly, 14,524 officers, or 42 per cent of the strength, were enrolled in the 20 through 60 Series.

## LOGISTICS

Continued progress was made during fiscal year 1955 in securing new type equipment for use in the training of Army National Guard units. Particular emphasis was placed on the support of unit conversions, the further reduction of shortages of essential training equipment, and the simplification of supply procedures. Although certain items were in national short supply and could not be made available, sufficient equipment was supplied through either issue or loan to meet most of the field training requirements. The overall percentage of equipment on hand in the Army National Guard had increased to approximately 54 percent of reduced column TOE allowances at the close of the fiscal year.

### Excess Property

In order to simplify and standardize procedures for disposing of excess supplies and equipment, the provisions of Army Regulations 755-5, 755-6, and 755-7 were made applicable, with minor exceptions, to the Army National Guard. Under the new procedures, only serviceable regulated items and special training aids were required to be reported through the National Guard Bureau. All other items were reported by the States directly to the appropriate distribution depots. This action resulted in a more expeditious disposal of excess property.

### Ammunition and Explosives

The provisions of AR 710-1300-1 were implemented for the supply of ammunition and explosives to the Army National Guard. This change, which gave commanders of training installations control over the flow of ammunition for all units training at their installations, resulted in decreased transportation costs for ammunition, particularly unexpended ammunition.



### **Army Aircraft**

The number of reconnaissance-type helicopters on hand increased from 40 to 84 during the fiscal year. This represented 31 per cent of total unit allowances, as compared to only 12.5 per cent at the end of the previous fiscal year.

There were 561 fixed-wing aircraft on hand as of 30 June 1955, a net gain of only 3 such aircraft during the year.

The quantities of helicopters and L-20 aircraft received were below the quantities programmed for the National Guard. This was primarily due to higher priority requirements of the active Army.

### **Engineer**

Through close coordination with the Office of the Chief of Engineers, shortages of engineer equipment were reduced to a minimum. With few exceptions, sufficient quantities of all major items were made available to Army National Guard units.

### **Ordnance**

Requirements for ordnance equipment increased appreciably during the year due to the number of infantry units converted to armored type units. Although sufficient equipment was made available in most instances to meet minimum training requirements, the lack of certain major items had an adverse effect on the training of some units. Major shortages included M-47 tanks; 155mm howitzers, towed, M-1; 5-ton tractors and prime movers; and aiming circles. At the close of the fiscal year, 827 M-47 tanks were on hand, representing approximately 62 per cent of minimum training requirements.

### **Quartermaster**

During fiscal year 1955 a total of \$5,750,000 was expended for individual clothing, and \$4,400,000 for organizational clothing and equipment and individual equipment. The figure for individual clothing represents a decrease of more than 1 million dollars as compared to expenditures in fiscal year 1954, and was primarily due to a reduction in net gains in personnel.

### **Signal**

Additional quantities of the latest types of signal equipment were supplied to Army National Guard units during fiscal year 1955. Major items in this category were telephone switchboards, telephone and teletype carrier equipment, and radio relay equipment. In addition, 1 of the new type radar sets AN/MPQ-10 was issued to each field artillery observation battalion. Major shortages included radar sets AN/MPQ-10, for other field artillery units, and amplitude modulated radio sets.



## MAINTENANCE

During fiscal year 1955, continued emphasis was placed on training in the operation and maintenance of new types of equipment. The success of this program was reflected in the higher ratings given in Army annual technical inspections.

Annual maintenance conferences again were conducted at Army National Guard installations in each Army area. Participants in these conferences discussed maintenance policies and programs, and visited supply and maintenance installations of the host States. Numerous problems were solved and certain policies and procedures were improved as a result of the exchange of information at these conferences.

Representatives of the National Guard Bureau visited the maintenance installations of 25 States during fiscal year 1955.

### Organizational Maintenance

Marked improvements were effected in this vital activity through intensified training at unit level and increased use of service centers and equipment concentration sites. At the conclusion of fiscal year 1955, there were 436 service centers and 86 concentration sites in full time operation.

### Field Maintenance

The workload within the State maintenance shops increased considerably in fiscal year 1955. This was due to the large quantities of equipment, particularly ordnance and signal, received during the year and to the numerous modifications required on various items of equipment.

### Maintenance and Operating Supplies

The cost of maintenance and operating supplies consumed during fiscal year 1955, as reported by the States, was approximately \$5,340,000. This represented a decrease of \$349,000 from total maintenance and operating supply requirements for fiscal year 1954. This decrease was due mainly to increased efficiency in maintenance and operation activities.

## TRANSPORTATION

Transportation activities within the Army National Guard increased considerably during the fiscal year. Again the primary reason for this increase was the conversion of units from infantry to armored, requiring shipments of new type equipment from depots and return of old equipment.



The concentration of equipment and material at field training sites was expanded. This reduced the cost of moving training equipment from armories to field training sites.

During the period June to September 1954, organic motor vehicles were used to transport 203,512 men to and from field training sites. This was an increase of 39,512 over the previous year and indicated that maximum use was being made of available vehicles.

All commercial movements were coordinated at meetings of carriers, State officers, and a National Guard Bureau representative. With few exceptions, the moves were made on schedule and without incident.

## INSTALLATIONS

In accomplishing its mission the Army National Guard requires various facilities, among which are armories, training camps, rifle ranges, and logistical facilities such as warehouses, equipment storage buildings, combined maintenance shops, organizational maintenance shops, USP&FO offices and shop hangars. The States either own or acquire these facilities by license or lease, and Federal assistance in the construction of necessary facilities is authorized by Congress.

### Armory Construction

Generally, the several States have overcome those legal and funding obstacles which required State legislative action. During fiscal year 1955, however, the construction program was materially delayed due to pending revisions in space criteria and the requirement of a separate "State agreement" for individual projects in lieu of the "basic agreement" previously required. Revised space criteria were approved by the Secretary of Defense on 1 May 1955, permitting approximately a 33 percent increase over previously approved space criteria. Long range programs have been prepared by the National Guard Bureau so that, in future years, projects will be placed under contract as rapidly as Federal funds are made available. At present, funds are released by the Bureau of the Budget only after bids have been received.

A total of \$38,994,000 has been made available for construction of armory facilities since the enactment, in 1950, of Public Law 783 which authorized the 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 1952-55 a total of 38.9 million dollars of Federal funds has been



allotted for 500 projects. The status of projects in this program, as of 30 June 1955, is shown below:

*Armory Construction Projects*

|                                       | <i>Completed</i> | <i>Number</i> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Total .....                           |                  | 269           |
| Armories .....                        |                  | 214           |
| Purchases .....                       |                  | 5             |
| Expansions & Rehabilitations .....    |                  | 45            |
| Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings ..... |                  | 5             |
| <i>Under construction</i>             |                  |               |
| Total .....                           |                  | 231           |
| Armories .....                        |                  | 186           |
| Purchases .....                       |                  | 3             |
| Expansions & Rehabilitations .....    |                  | 40            |
| Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings ..... |                  | 2             |

In the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1955, Congress authorized the sum of \$18,000,000 in addition to the funds mentioned above. On 30 June 1955 the Bureau of the Budget released \$1,067,650 for 16 projects which were at the contract stage. The remainder of the transferrable appropriated funds under the Appropriation Act of 1955 will be released in like manner.

### **Non-Armory Construction**

The sum of \$12,100,000 of "no year" funds was appropriated through fiscal year 1955 for non-armory construction. During fiscal years 1952-55, a total of 7.7 million dollars of Federal funds has been allotted for 118 projects. Status of projects in this program as of 30 June 1955, is shown below:

*Non-Armory Construction Projects*

|                         | <i>No. of<br/>Projects</i> | <i>Cost</i>   |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Completed .....         | 71                         | \$4, 829, 093 |
| Under contract .....    | 47                         | 2, 912, 551   |
| In planning stage ..... | 78                         | 4, 000, 762   |

Transferrable funds from the Appropriation Act of 1955 (\$7,500,000) have been programed, and 96 projects now are in various planning stages.

### **Repairs and Utilities**

Federal funds were made available in the customary manner for the maintenance and operation of National Guard training and logistical facilities. During the past fiscal year 138 service contracts were in effect, governing Federal contributions for the support of installations and facilities. These contracts involved an expenditure of approximately \$1,883,031. In addition, approximately \$96,735 were expended in direct support of routine maintenance and operational

costs in those States where service contracts are not used due to conflict with State laws and regulations. The amount of \$1,971,888 was expended through direct allotment of funds to the States for major repairs, alterations and improvements of State owned logistical and training facilities.

### Field Training Installations

Federal funds amounting to approximately \$2,204,417 were expended for opening, operating and closing the following summer field training installations during fiscal year 1955:

#### *Federally Controlled Installations*

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

#### *State Controlled Installations*

|                      |                                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Camp Johnson, Vt.    | Camp Rapid, S. D.                    |
| Camp Smith, N. Y.    | Camp Gurnsey, Wyo.                   |
| Camp Lodge, Conn.    | Camp Murray, Wash.                   |
| Camp Perry, Ohio     | Camp Clatsop, Oreg.                  |
| Camp Shelby, Miss.   | Gowen Field, Idaho                   |
| Camp Robinson, Ark.  | Camp Williams, Utah                  |
| Camp Grayling, Mich. | Fort William Harrison, Mont.         |
| Camp Ripley, Minn.   | Keaukaha Military Reservation, T. H. |
| Camp Grafton, N. D.  | Camp Dexter, Alaska                  |

### AAA Site Security and Utilities

During the past fiscal year approximately \$453,000 were expended for the security fencing and lighting of 39 on-site positions. In addition, approximately \$296,000 were expended for utilities, main-



tenance, and miscellaneous supplies in support of the antiaircraft artillery on-site program.

### **Facilities Licensed or Leased**

During fiscal year 1955 the National Guard Bureau 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 leases and licenses for facilities. The Army National Guard during the fiscal year utilized 151 federally owned installations and leased the following facilities: 42 offices, 90 target range sites, 77 liaison plane hangar facilities, and garage storage space for 7 sedans.

## **AIR NATIONAL GUARD**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Air National Guard is organized into 27 combat wings with 87 combat squadrons and various support 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. The Air National Guard was expanded during fiscal year 1955 to include 4 Air Resupply Groups and 4 Air Transport Squadrons, Medium, (Air Evacuation). These units will operate transport type aircraft and are programmed for bases which are not adaptable to jet aircraft operations. The fighter squadrons which these units will replace will be relocated at bases capable of accommodating jet aircraft. By the end of fiscal year 1955 one Air Resupply Group had been activated at Hayward, California, replacing the 194th Fighter Squadron. Activation of the remaining resupply groups and the transport type units is scheduled to be completed in fiscal year 1956.

On 30 June 1955, the Air National Guard consisted of 572 table of organization units and 87 table of distribution units, or a total of 659 federally recognized units. These units were manned by 6,698 officers, including 3,142 pilots, and 54,608 airmen. The total strength of 61,306 reflected a gain of 23 percent over the total strength of 49,845 on 30 June 1954.

During fiscal year 1955, the Air National Guard began active participation in the Air Defense Augmentation Plan of the Air Defense Command, a program that is designed to insure the readiness and increase the combat potential of the Air National Guard as well as to extend the coverage and strengthen the air defense system of the



United States. In less than 11 months of operation under the regular Air Defense Command control, Air National Guard units flew over 20,000 hours while accomplishing more than 7,300 scrambles and 16,400 intercepts. Consistent with the training purpose of the program, which is to provide combat-ready training for a maximum number of personnel, the 17 squadrons have rotated 100 percent of their combat crews through the 85 combat crew positions available to them.

### COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS

Congress appropriated \$160,000,000 for the support of the Air National Guard during fiscal year 1955. Certain program changes effected during the year made it necessary to increase this amount to \$167,444,000. These changes included the assignment of 3,488 Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) graduates to the Air National Guard, and Air National Guard participation in the active air defense network of the Air Defense Command. Six million dollars were provided for the former and one-half million dollars for the latter which is a reimbursable item. An additional \$700,000 was provided to finance the costs of the military personnel pay increase that was effective from 1 April 1955.

A breakdown of the budgetary situation by major area, as of 30 June 1955, is shown below:

|   | <i>Appropriated</i> | <i>Financial plan</i> | <i>Obligated</i> |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Total-----  | \$160, 000, 000     | \$167, 444, 000       | \$164, 435, 506  |
| Maintenance and operation-----                        | 101, 561, 000       | 104, 011, 000         | 102, 356, 865    |
| Major procurement-----                                | 20, 484, 000        | 15, 787, 000          | 15, 282, 105     |
| Military personnel-----                               | 25, 164, 000        | 32, 073, 000          | 31, 401, 067     |
| Acquisition and construction of<br>real property----- | 12, 791, 000        | 15, 573, 000          | 15, 395, 469     |

In the maintenance and operations area, increased costs in certain projects such as aircraft spares and spare parts, organization and base equipment, service and technical school training, and rehabilitation of Air National Guard facilities were, for the most part, offset by savings in other projects. These savings were effected through decreased costs in modification of aircraft, airlift of personnel to field training, reduced shipping costs resulting from the unavailability of certain equipment for shipment during fiscal year 1955, and the shift of field training of some units to fiscal year 1956.

Conversion of Air National Guard fighter squadrons from conventional to jet aircraft required that 7 million dollars be provided over and above the 17 million dollars appropriated to cover the costs of spare parts and supplies for these aircraft. Factors contributing to the need for this additional appropriation were an increase in the



consumption rates of certain types of aircraft, the inclusion of high-cost aircraft such as the F-89 in the program, and an increased flying hour program. This 7 million dollar increase was substantially offset by a 6 million dollar saving in the aircraft modification program made possible by the allocation to the Air National Guard of first-line aircraft.

Approximately 5 million dollars appropriated for major procurement was not obligated during fiscal year 1955 due chiefly to the nonavailability of certain items of electronics and communications equipment, especially radar equipment required by the 3 Air National Guard tactical control groups, and radios, telephone and teletype equipment required in the operation of Air National Guard bases. Ground power, marine, and test and shop equipment which was required under the jet conversion program but which was not previously available was procured during the year at a cost of 5 million dollars more than the amount appropriated for this purpose.

Military personnel costs exceeded original estimates by more than 6 million dollars because of the pay and allowances of 3,488 AFROTC graduates voluntarily assigned to the Air National Guard and ordered to active duty for training in their Air National Guard of the United States status. This amount also included an additional \$200,000 for the pay and allowances of an increased number of Air National Guard personnel attending service and technical schools of the Regular Air Force.

The \$12,791,000 appropriated for acquisition and construction of real property was increased to more than 15 million dollars in order to provide facilities for jet operations and engineer aviation activities and to accelerate the Air National Guard permanent field training site construction program.

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

During fiscal year 1955 the Air National Guard made an overall gain in personnel which enabled it to exceed its programmed strength. The actual strength achieved by 30 June 1955 was 6,698 officers and 54,608 airmen for an aggregate strength of 61,306, as compared to the programmed strength of 60,800. This represents a net gain of 10,504 airmen for fiscal year 1955. Of the airmen procured during the year, 15 percent had prior service and 85 percent came directly from civilian life. Seventy percent of the latter group were between the ages of 17 and 18½.

The programmed strength of 7,300 officers was not attained due principally to the reduced availability of officers in the Air Force Reserve. The Reserve Officer Personnel Act substantially reduced



the number of reserve officers who were qualified to fill existing vacancies in the Air National Guard, and others who were available were not acceptable because they would shortly have been forced out of the program. It also was difficult to procure officer specialists in fields such as medical, weather, and radar observer.

The growth of federally recognized Air National Guard strength is shown below in a table which contrasts actual strength at the close of fiscal years 1954 and 1955 with the programmed goal and authorized strength for fiscal year 1955.

*Air National Guard Strength (Federally Recognized)*

|               | <i>Actual</i>       |                     | <i>Programmed</i>   | <i>Authorized</i>   |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|               | <i>30 June 1954</i> | <i>30 June 1955</i> | <i>30 June 1955</i> | <i>30 June 1955</i> |
| Total-----    | 49, 845             | 61, 306             | 60, 800             | 79, 604             |
| Officers----- | 5, 741              | 6, 698              | 7, 300              | 9, 718              |
| Airmen-----   | 44, 104             | 54, 608             | 53, 500             | 69, 886             |

### **AFROTC Graduates**

The first AFROTC graduates who accepted Air National Guard appointments under this program were ordered to active duty for training in September 1954. Those who accepted commissions in the Air National Guard agreed to serve 3 years in an active duty for training status with the active Air Force, and, upon completion of this tour of duty, to become members of units of the Air National Guard or be assigned to an active element of the Air Force Reserve. By 30 June 1955, 3,488 AFROTC graduates were participating in this Air National Guard program.

### **Reserve Officer Personnel Act**

The Reserve Officer Personnel Act was signed by the President on 3 September 1954 with an effective date of 1 July 1955. In the course of implementing the titles of the law appropriate to the Air Force Reserve, the master personnel records of approximately 6,500 Air National Guard officers were reviewed in order to determine those officers who would be subject to mandatory consideration for promotion. Of this number, 641 First Lieutenants, 180 Captains and 68 Majors met the eligibility criteria for consideration during fiscal year 1955. The action of the Headquarters United States Air Force selection board resulted in the following number of selections and deferments:

| <i>Grade for which considered</i> | <i>Selected</i> | <i>Deferred</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Total-----                        | 806             | 83              |
| Captain-----                      | 582             | 59              |
| Major-----                        | 160             | 20              |
| Lieutenant Colonel-----           | 64              | 4               |



Inasmuch as promotion from second lieutenant to first lieutenant in the Air National Guard is a function of the State, and since action in this category has not yet been completed by the States, no final statistics are available as of 30 June 1955.

### **Air Technicians**

Air Technician strength increased from 7,744 to 9,265 during fiscal year 1955. The additional 1,521 personnel were required in order to staff new units which were allotted to the Air National Guard, to fill aircraft and engine mechanic vacancies created by the change in type and number of aircraft assigned to the Air National Guard, and to meet the planned growth in Air National Guard strength.

Action was initiated to revise the manning of units in all areas. First consideration was given to tactical jet fighter units by a conference between field personnel and representatives of the National Guard Bureau. Recommendations were received from the field for use by the manpower and organization survey teams. The surveys will be completed during fiscal year 1957, after which base manning requirements will be established.

Thirty-five States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico executed the necessary agreement with the Federal Government permitting air technicians to be included in the social security system. Other States are considering participation in this system.

An overall pay raise of 7.5 percent for salaried air technicians (National Guard classified personnel) was made retroactive to 1 March 1955. Tables of hourly pay increases for air technicians (National Guard maintenance employees) were received from the Army-Air Force Wage Board and forwarded to the surveyed areas for implementation by the States concerned. Air technician strength is approximately evenly divided between salaried and hourly employees.

### **MEDICAL ACTIVITIES**

The medical service of the Air National Guard continued its gradual improvement during fiscal year 1955. The major problem encountered was the shortage of medical service officers. While the manning of tactical hospitals progressed at about the anticipated rate, many of the tactical flying squadrons have been unable to procure the one Flight Surgeon authorized them.

The principal reason for the slow growth in the strength of medical service officers is attributed to the lack of a clearly defined promotion ladder for the majority of such officers. Some physicians and dentists do not have time to participate fully in the Air National Guard, but

many of those who take time to participate are discouraged by the lack of opportunity for promotion.

The growth of medical service personnel during fiscal year 1955 is shown below in a table which contrasts actual strength at the close of the past 5 fiscal years with ultimate authorized strength.

|                            | Actual strength as of 30 June |      |      |      |      | Authorized strength,<br>30 June 1955 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|
|                            | 1951                          | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 |                                      |
| Total.....                 | 91                            | 35   | 105  | 160  | 205  | 358                                  |
| Medical Corps.....         | 52                            | 24   | 61   | 98   | 114  | 220                                  |
| Dental Corps.....          | 13                            | 5    | 20   | 25   | 37   | 57                                   |
| Medical Service Corps..... | 25                            | 5    | 21   | 33   | 48   | 54                                   |
| Veterinary Corps.....      | 1                             | 1    | 3    | 4    | 6    | 27                                   |

The strength of medical service officers on 30 June 1955 was only 57 percent of that authorized.

The medical service in the Air National Guard is in two fairly well defined fields, namely, the actual medical support of units in training and the program of preventive medicine. From the point of view of preventive medicine, the principal activity is the accomplishment of physical examinations prior to appointment or enlistment in the Air National Guard, followed by periodic examinations. The pre-entry examination is given with a view to accepting only those personnel who would be able to qualify if called to active duty, while the periodic examination is given for the purpose of early detection and cure of physical defects. During the past year a check was instituted on the accomplishment of periodic examinations, with reports indicating an excellent degree of compliance. The preventive medicine program is further aided by the use of routine immunization and by adherence to good sanitation and hygiene principles and practices.

The programs for equipping the Air National Guard's 27 tactical hospitals and for equipping the Air National Guard with medical materiel progressed satisfactorily during the year, with the exception that 5 thirty-six bed infirmary sets anticipated were not made available. As a result, 10 of the 27 tactical hospitals do not have this major set of equipment. The number of ambulances was insufficient to meet all requirements. This shortage was due to nonavailability of the proper vehicle and a reluctance on the part of the Air National Guard to substitute a more expensive but less satisfactory vehicle for the one



authorized. As a result, it was necessary to deprive some units of ambulances at their home station temporarily in order to permit adequate coverage of field training sites. It is anticipated that ambulance requirements will not be met fully until fiscal year 1957. Aside from these two main deficiencies, all units have sufficient equipment on hand to meet base support requirements.

During the fiscal year, a plan to attach Air Force Reserve nurses to the tactical hospitals for training was initiated and substantial progress was made, with some nurses now attached to most of the hospitals. Initially, only 12 drills per year with pay were authorized for these nurses; during most of the year, however, 48 drill periods and 15 days active duty for training were authorized. In the event of call or order of a tactical hospital to active military service, nurses who have trained with the unit will be available.

During fiscal year 1955, 32 Air National Guard officers and 4 airmen were killed during inactive duty training or while on active duty for training. One death was due to an automobile accident. The remaining 35 were listed as due to aircraft accidents, including the death of a student in flight although actually no accident to the aircraft occurred.

## ORGANIZATION

### Table of Organization Units

The number of federally recognized table of organization units in the Air National Guard increased from 554 on 30 June 1954 to 572 on 30 June 1955. Ten of the 18 new units were engineer aviation units (SCARWAF),\* 2 were tactical wing units, and the remaining 6 were support units. Sixteen engineer aviation units remained in active military service. The five-year active service period of these units will expire during the second quarter of fiscal year 1956. The engineer aviation (SCARWAF) units continued in Army National Guard status while their troops were supported and equipped with Air National Guard funds and included in the personnel program of the Air National Guard.

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\*Special Category Army with Air Force.



Shown below is a comparison, by type, of table of organization units in the Air National Guard program and the number of federally recognized units at the close of the last two fiscal years:

*Status of Air National Guard Units*

|  | Pro-grammed | Federally recognized |              |
|--|-------------|----------------------|--------------|
|  |             | 30 June 1954         | 30 June 1955 |
| <i>Table of Organization Units</i>                   |             |                      |              |
| Total wing, support, and transport type units-----   | *604        | 554                  | 572          |
| Total tactical wing units-----                       | 413         | 410                  | 412          |
| Combat wings-----                                    | 27          | 27                   | 27           |
| Fighter groups-----                                  | 23          | 23                   | 23           |
| Fighter squadrons-----                               | 73          | 73                   | 73           |
| Light bombardment groups-----                        | 2           | 2                    | 2            |
| Light bombardment squadrons-----                     | 6           | 6                    | 6            |
| Tactical reconnaissance groups-----                  | 2           | 2                    | 2            |
| Tactical reconnaissance squadrons-----               | 8           | 8                    | 8            |
| Reconnaissance technical squadrons-----              | 2           | 2                    | 2            |
| Maintenance and supply groups-----                   | 27          | 27                   | 27           |
| Maintenance, supply and motor vehicle squadrons----- | 81          | 79                   | 81           |
| Air base groups-----                                 | 27          | 27                   | 27           |
| Air base support squadrons-----                      | 108         | 107                  | 107          |
| Tactical hospitals-----                              | 27          | 27                   | 27           |
| Total tactical wing support units-----               | 175         | 144                  | 157          |
| Tactical control units-----                          | 29          | 28                   | 29           |
| Communication units-----                             | 32          | 30                   | 31           |
| Airways and Air Communications Service units-----    | 14          | 12                   | 12           |
| Engineer aviation units (SCARWAF)-----               | 58          | 33                   | 43           |
| Weather forecasting units-----                       | 30          | 29                   | 30           |
| Bands-----   | 12          | 12                   | 12           |
| Total transport type units-----                      | 16          |                      | 3            |
| Air resupply groups, headquarters-----               | 4           |                      | 1            |
| Air resupply squadrons-----                          | 4           |                      | 1            |
| Airborne materials assembly squadrons-----           | 4           |                      | 1            |
| Air transport squadrons, medium (AE)-----            | 4           |                      |              |
| *To be completed by October 1956.                    |             |                      |              |
| <i>Table of Distribution Units</i>                   |             |                      |              |
| Total-----   | 139         | 55                   | 87           |
| Air National Guard State Headquarters-----           | 52          | 48                   | 49           |
| Replacement training squadrons-----                  | *87         | 7                    | 38           |

\* Programmed to be completed by 1 July 1958.



### Table of Distribution Units

There are two types of units in the table of distribution category, namely, Air National Guard State Headquarters and Replacement Training squadrons. One State Headquarters, that of Puerto Rico, was organized during fiscal year 1955 to bring the total of such units to 49. Three States, Illinois, Maryland, and Virginia, have not yet organized their Headquarters. As of 30 June 1955 there were 38 federally recognized Replacement Training squadrons, an increase of 31 over the previous fiscal year.

## OPERATIONS

### Aircraft

During fiscal year 1955 the Air National Guard made great progress towards attaining maximum readiness. All but 8 of its 73 fighter squadrons were organized and made operational as jet fighter units. The major problem encountered in conversion of the squadrons from conventional to jet aircraft was a shortage of certain items of ground handling equipment. The remaining 8 squadrons are expected to be converted to jet operations early in fiscal year 1956. Maintenance and utilization of aircraft continued to improve during the year as personnel became more familiar with the operation of jet aircraft.

The Air National Guard now possesses approximately 60 percent of its authorized fighter and jet reconnaissance aircraft and 90 percent of its night photo reconnaissance and light bombardment aircraft. In actual numbers, these percentages represent 1,063 jet fighters, 38 jet reconnaissance aircraft, and 105 B and RB-26's. Of the additional aircraft in possession of the Air National Guard, 10 are C-46's, 84 are C-47's, 179 are T-33's, 175 are T-6's and 52 are C-45's.

During fiscal year 1955 the Air National Guard received 191 first-line combat aircraft, including 63 F-89's and 128 F-84F's. The assignment of these aircraft helped to raise the combat potential of the Air National Guard to the level sought by the Air Force and provided opportunity to demonstrate the capability of a reserve component to maintain and operate the complex aircraft required to insure the security of the United States.

Progress in the program of conversion to jet aircraft during fiscal year 1955 included 4 squadrons converted to F-89's; 7 squadrons to F-84F's; 4 squadrons to F-84E's; 1 squadron to F-94B's; 1 squadron to F-86A's; 3 squadrons to F-80's; and 4 squadrons to RF-80's. T-33 jet trainers have been assigned to 5 of the remaining 8 propeller driven fighter squadrons so that the pilots would have opportunity to become familiar with jet operations prior to the actual assignment of tactical jet aircraft.

### Air Defense Augmentation

The Air National Guard launched the Air Defense Augmentation program on 15 August 1954. This program calls for 2 jet fighter and 5 combat capable aircrews to be on runway alert to participate in active air defense missions during daylight hours 7 days a week. Seventeen Air National Guard units, located on as many strategic air bases selected by the Air Defense Command, were brought into this program, 9 units on 15 August 1954, 2 on 1 September, 3 on 15 September, and 3 on 1 October 1954. Since beginning this important mission each unit has averaged over 100 hours a month under Air Defense Command control; approximately 700 scrambles a month have been accomplished, with an average of 2 intercepts per scramble.

### Flying Safety

The increase in the Air National Guard's aircraft accident rate during this fiscal year was due largely to the rapid and intensive jet transition program and to the number of inexperienced pilots who are recent graduates from flying training schools. It is anticipated that a downward trend in the accident rate will follow the completion of the transition cycle and more experience and proficiency in jet aircraft operation.

## TRAINING

Training in the Air National Guard is divided into five principle categories, as follows: Pilot Training, Air Base Training, Field Training, Supplemental Training Exercises, and School Training.

### Pilot Training

During fiscal year 1955 the pilot training program produced 84 officer and 285 Aviation Cadet graduates for a total of 369 pilots, or more than double the 151 pilots produced during the previous fiscal year.

A table showing the growth of the Air National Guard's pilot training program since its inception in 1950 is given below:

|                       | Fiscal<br>year,<br>1951 | Fiscal<br>year,<br>1952 | Fiscal<br>year,<br>1953 | Fiscal<br>year,<br>1954 | Fiscal<br>year,<br>1955 |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Graduated.....        | 5                       | 68                      | 99                      | 151                     | 369                     |
| Entered training..... | 96                      | 126                     | 272                     | 524                     | 589                     |

### Air Base Training

All 6,698 officers and 54,608 airmen participated in air base training during fiscal year 1955, with an average drill attendance of 93 percent for officers and 88 percent for airmen, an increase in both categories



over the previous fiscal year. This type of training consists of 48 unit training assemblies annually, with a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 16 hours to be accomplished each month. A recent survey revealed that 52 percent of all Air National Guard units were conducting 2 all-day training sessions each month.

Air base training is conducted in accordance with unit training directives published by Continental Air Command for each type of unit. These directives have been revised to cover the latest types of jet aircraft which have been allotted to the Air National Guard and to establish a training program for all-weather fighter-interceptor units.

Due to the shortage of air observers, three United States Air Force air observers were assigned as assistant Air Advisers to each 2-place all-weather fighter-interceptor squadron to assist in the training of Air National Guard observers and pilots.

The National Guard Bureau has requested authorization for 36 additional unit training periods per fiscal year for all aircrew members. These additional training periods are considered necessary for the accomplishment of the minimum amount required for combat readiness.

### **Field Training**

Eight of the Air National Guard's 9 permanent field training sites were in operation during fiscal year 1955. These sites were used by the 27 tactical wings and their support organizations during their annual 2 weeks of field training. Engineer aviation units conducted their field training at 2 permanent and 3 State-owned sites, while Air National Guard communication and tactical control units attended field training with their active Air Force counterparts at United States Air Force installations.

During field training in fiscal year 1955, the Air Defense Command and the Tactical Air Command again, as in fiscal year 1954, provided advisory teams to advise Air National Guard personnel on the latest tactics, techniques and procedures used by active Air Force units, with the result that an increased proficiency was attained among the units in training. In addition, Military Air Transport Command provided weather detachments and Airways and Air Communications Service detachments where required. Communications construction units provided a permanent cable communications system at field training sites.

Approximately 5,600 officers and 43,000 airmen attended field training for an average attendance of 93 percent. For the purpose



of this computation, personnel attending service schools were considered as present.

### **Supplemental Training Exercises**

Each fighter unit tactical aircrew member was authorized to participate in 8 days of aerial gunnery exercises during fiscal year 1955 in order to increase the tactical proficiency of aircrews. These exercises, which were limited to actual gunnery training, stressed high altitude air-to-air gunnery. An estimated 2,000 officers and 1,800 airmen participated in these exercises.

A competitive gunnery exercise was conducted at the Air National Guard's permanent training site at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho, during the second quarter of the fiscal year. The purpose of this exercise was to increase the aerial gunnery proficiency of the fighter squadrons through direct competition among the fighter units. Participation in this exercise was on the basis of one team from each fighter wing and from each fighter squadron in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The winning team, the 140th Fighter Wing (Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming), will represent the Air National Guard in the Air Force's annual world-wide gunnery meet during the first quarter of fiscal year 1956. A total of 129 officers and 403 airmen participated in the competitive exercise. The total time spent was 1,529 man-days for officers and 4,931 man-days for airmen.

### **School Training**

Selected Air National Guard officers and airmen are authorized to attend formal training conducted by the Air University Command and the Air Training Command. This program provides both technical and professional training that is generally beyond the capability of the unit to accomplish. Although it is not possible for all personnel who require technical training to attend formal courses, this program raises the training level of each unit inasmuch as the trained personnel return to their units to serve as instructors in on-the-job training programs.

The program of providing training to those who meet established requirements and who can take leave from their civilian employment, is considered important in the overall training program.

During fiscal year 1955, 923 officers and 5,751 airmen entered service and technical schools of the active Military Services, including 3,789 who participated in the USAF Basic Military Training Course. In addition, 21 officers and 61 Aviation Cadets entered the Air National Guard's observer training program. It is estimated that 53 observers



will graduate from this program in fiscal year 1956, as compared to only 1 graduate in fiscal year 1954 and 22 during fiscal year 1955.

In fiscal year 1955 the National Guard Bureau endeavored to place a maximum number of airmen who were without previous military service as students in military training courses conducted by the active Air Force. The 3,789 airmen who participated in such courses at Sampson, Lackland and Parks Air Force Bases represent an increase of 350 percent over the number of airmen who attended such courses during the previous fiscal year.

Because of the importance of such basic training and the need for it to be completed as soon as possible after an airman enters the National Guard, maximum emphasis on this program will be continued. Compared to the 11 weeks required to complete this training at an Air Force Base, a minimum of one year is required to cover the prescribed subjects if the training is conducted by the local units, with less effective results. Use of Air Force schools for basic training permits the unit to concentrate on the career field training program. The training conducted at Air Force Basic Training Centers is designed to facilitate transition of recruits from civilian to military life, to assist airmen in selecting a career field suitable to their potentialities, and to assist the airmen in acquiring basic knowledge, skill and understanding essential to successful military life. In this 11-week course, airmen receive 131 hours of instruction in academic subjects, 199 hours in tactical training subjects, and 102 hours in related miscellaneous activities.

## MATERIEL

### Supply

During fiscal year 1955 the National Guard Bureau continued its policy of providing the minimum essential equipment needed to accomplish the training mission of the Air National Guard. Although USAF authorization documents applicable to comparable active Air Force units were used as guides, authorizations for Air National Guard units were generally less, both in the number of items and quantity of items. This is evidence of the Air National Guard's desire to equip all organizations adequately at the least possible expense.

The Air National Guard's requirement list, which is furnished the Air Materiel Command on a quarterly basis in order to maintain a current requirement, includes those items of equipment which are necessary for the successful operation of Air National Guard bases. Constant liaison is maintained with Headquarters, United States Air

Force, Headquarters, Air Materiel Command, and the various depots to insure that the required items are being procured and will be available when needed. Shortages which still exist in some areas will be alleviated as items now in the program become available from manufacturers. Air National Guard requirements are separately identified in Air Force buying programs, thus insuring that Air National Guard units are supplied without having to wait until higher precedence category Air Force units are equipped.

In general, the distribution of equipment to Air National Guard units is effected by requisitioning action by individual air bases. Exceptions to this are vehicles and certain large radar items whose monetary value is so great that special control is maintained and distribution effected by the National Guard Bureau, which maintains constant surveillance of the program in order to insure equitable and timely distribution of equipment.

### **Communications and Electronics**

During fiscal year 1955 Air National Guard communications-electronics units received sufficient radar and communications equipment to meet, to various degrees, all training requirements. Further delivery of remote indicators for use with AN/TPS-ID was accomplished by the Air Force, bringing to 50 percent the total of indicators so far delivered; it is anticipated that the remaining 50 percent will be made available by the Air Force during fiscal year 1956. Three of the 6 UHF/DF installations in Civil Aeronautics Administration control towers approved for installation were completed during the fiscal year. Equipment for these installations was obtained by special arrangements between Department of the Navy's Bureau of Ships and the National Guard Bureau. Aircraft control and warning units provided ground control intercept training to Air National Guard tactical units.

### **Aircraft Maintenance**

Air National Guard maintenance objectives for fiscal year 1955 included the reconditioning and modification of in-service aircraft and related equipment as required by USAF maintenance directives. The IRAN (inspect and repair as necessary) maintenance program was expanded during the last half of the fiscal year to include the accomplishment of all organization field maintenance and modification. One hundred and fifty-one Air National Guard aircraft were processed through IRAN projects during fiscal year 1955, as compared to 130 aircraft processed during the previous fiscal year.

The implementation of the local contract maintenance program was



cleared during fiscal year 1955. This program will open a new area for air base maintenance activities and will facilitate the commercial accomplishment of maintenance that is beyond the capability of Air National Guard bases.

Jet engine field maintenance, another new area of maintenance for the Air National Guard, was developed during fiscal year 1955, and will be instituted during subsequent fiscal years at each base where Air National Guard units are equipped with jet aircraft. This program will increase the Air National Guard's training capability and, at the same time, provide a new independence of operation. Engine supply support will be improved by decreasing the quantity of engines required in the pipeline. In effect, all jet engine maintenance, except that of overhaul, will be accomplished at base level. The tools and equipment required to implement this program are being procured by the Air Materiel Command.

At the end of fiscal year 1955 there were 2,060 aircraft on the Air National Guard inventory, compared to 1,812 at the beginning of the year, a net gain of 248 aircraft. Of the total aircraft assigned on 30 June 1955, 1,280 or 62 percent were jet models F-80, F-84, F-86, F-89, F-94 and T-33A; 288 were F-51; and 20 were T-6D/F aircraft. The number of piston engine aircraft was decreased by 357 during the year, due mostly to the phase-out of F-51 and T-6D/F models. Disposition of F-51 aircraft is scheduled for completion by the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 1957, and logistical support for T-6D/F aircraft is not authorized beyond fiscal year 1956.

During this fiscal year the United States Air Force established 2 projects for assigning aircraft to the Air National Guard for delivery during the next fiscal year. One project was the assignment of SA-16 aircraft to air resupply squadrons; the other project was the assignment of C-46 aircraft to air evacuation and air resupply squadrons. One air resupply squadron was activated during the last quarter of the fiscal year with 2 C-46 aircraft which were made available from other squadrons within the Air National Guard.

## INSTALLATIONS

During fiscal year 1955 the Air National Guard completed another portion of the long-range construction program undertaken in fiscal year 1954, which is ultimately designed to provide the basic operational facilities required to support the training activities of the Air National Guard. The total cost of providing these facilities is estimated at \$180,000,000; as of 30 June 1955, approximately \$113,500,000 of this amount had been obligated. The runway-taxiway systems at



31 bases were expanded, bringing to 67 the number of bases from which Air National Guard jet aircraft can be operated. At 3 other bases, the expansion of the runway system is now underway, with supporting facilities having been constructed to the extent necessary to meet Air National Guard criteria. For non-flying units, either standard facilities are being constructed or existing facilities are being expanded to meet current criteria.

### Construction

A total of \$15,188,811 was obligated during fiscal year 1955 to defray the cost of constructing Air National Guard facilities on land owned by or leased to the United States Government. This included the construction of facilities at 4 permanent training sites, increasing their capacity to 2,500 persons each. One new permanent training site was selected and contracts awarded for facilities required to provide a camp with a capacity of 2,500 men. Construction of facilities was started at Ellington Air Force Base, Texas, which had been selected to replace Houston Municipal Airport; the latter airfield could not be developed sufficiently to provide all facilities required by the Air National Guard.

In addition to extensions and improvements to runway-taxiway systems, the program for fiscal year 1955 provided for the construction of the following major items:

- 4 aircraft parking aprons totaling 92,300 square yards.
- 6 hangars of 63,600 square feet each.
- 1 aircraft maintenance building of 6,000 square feet.
- 6 supply and armament storage facilities totaling 76,500 square feet.
- 4 motor service shops totaling 15,540 square feet.
- 2 crash truck stations totaling 4,737 square feet.
- 6 paint oil and dope storage buildings totaling 1,800 square feet.
- 4 ammunition storage facilities totaling 4,200 square feet.
- 2 vehicle storage sheds totaling 38,800 square feet.
- 4 operations and training buildings totaling 28,600 square feet.
- 1 mess hall of 12,000 square feet.
- 4 aircraft fuel storage systems having a total capacity of 1,050,000 gallons.
- 2 motor fuel storage systems having a total capacity of 15,000 gallons.
- 102 barracks having a 40-man capacity each.
- 14 latrines having a 150-man capacity each.
- 7 motor pool parks totaling 23,260 square yards.



In addition, the following facilities were constructed for non-flying Air National Guard units:

6 engineer aviation facilities totaling 92,996 square feet.

4 communication type facilities totaling 49,275 square feet.

7 motor pool parks totaling 10,647 square yards.

7 motor fuel storage systems having a total capacity of 14,500 gallons.

4 diesel fuel storage systems having a total capacity of 14,500 gallons.

The amount of money obligated for construction purposes also included funds required by the Office, Chief of Engineers to defray current fiscal year costs in connection with projects placed under contract during previous years and to complete action to acquire aviation easements which had been initiated during the preceding fiscal year. An additional sum of \$206,658 was obligated to defray the cost of conducting feasibility surveys and of preparing plans for items programmed for future fiscal years. Five airports were surveyed to determine the feasibility of establishing Air National Guard units on them. Investigations were conducted at 5 locations to determine the extent of repairs necessary to runways and/or aircraft parking aprons which are utilized by the Air National Guard, and plans were prepared for facilities programmed for construction at 11 locations.

### **Maintenance**

Two hundred and sixty-one major repair and minor construction projects were accomplished at 91 locations at a cost of \$1,783,040 during fiscal year 1955. These projects included the construction of minor operational facilities at bases where the major construction requirements had been met during past years, the modification of structures previously constructed or leased by the Air National Guard, the repair of damage caused by acts of God, and the repair and modification of facilities constructed prior to and during World War II which are being used by the Air National Guard.

### **Operation**

Leases on areas occupied by the Air National Guard in force at the end of fiscal year 1955 totaled 89. The sum of \$232,459 was obligated to defray the cost of these leases. Sixty-nine permits and licenses were in effect which provided for Air National Guard use of areas under the control of other government agencies.

The maintenance and operation of Air National Guard installations are accomplished by service contracts and service agreements between the Federal Government and the various States and Territories.

Under the terms of these contracts and agreements, the Federal Government defrays 75 per cent of the cost of maintaining and 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 \$3,035,645 was obligated by the National Guard Bureau in fiscal year 1955 under these contracts and agreements.



## APPENDIX A

## STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1955

|                      |                            |                    |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Alabama              | Partlow, William D., Jr.   | Major General.     |
| Alaska               | Noyes, John R.             | Brigadier General. |
| Arizona              | Fraser, Frank E.           | Major General.     |
| Arkansas             | Clinger, Sherman T.        | Major General.     |
| California           | Jones, Earle M.            | Major General.     |
| Colorado             | Schaefer, Irving O.        | Major 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.           | Major General.     |
| Hawaii               | Makinney, Fred W.          | Major General.     |
| Idaho                | Walsh, John E.             | Major General.     |
| Illinois             | Boyle, Leo M.              | Major General.     |
| Indiana              | Doherty, H. A.             | Major General.     |
| Iowa                 | Tandy, Fred C.             | Major General.     |
| Kansas               | Nickell, Joe.              | Major General.     |
| Kentucky             | Lindsay, Jesse S.          | Major General.     |
| Louisiana            | Fleming, Raymond H.        | Major General.     |
| Maine                | Carter, George M.          | Major General.     |
| Maryland             | Reckord, Milton A.         | Major General.     |
| Massachusetts        | Harrison, William H., Jr.  | Major General.     |
| Michigan             | Moran, George C.           | Major General.     |
| Minnesota            | Nelson, Joseph E.          | Major General.     |
| Mississippi          | Wilson, William P.         | Major General.     |
| Missouri             | Sheppard, Albert D.        | Major General.     |
| Montana              | Mitchell, Spencer H.       | Major General.     |
| Nebraska             | Henninger, Guy N.          | Major General.     |
| Nevada               | May, James A.              | Major General.     |
| New Hampshire        | Jacobson, John, Jr.        | Brigadier General. |
| New Jersey           | Cantwell, James F (CofS)   | Major General.     |
| New Mexico           | Sage, Charles G.           | Major General.     |
| New York             | Hausauer, Karl F (CofS)    | Major General.     |
| North Carolina       | Manning, John Hall         | Major General.     |
| North Dakota         | Edwards, Heber L.          | Major General.     |
| Ohio                 | Kreber, Leo M.             | Major General.     |
| Oklahoma             | Kenny, Roy W.              | Major General.     |
| Oregon               | Rilea, Thomas E.           | Major General.     |
| Pennsylvania         | Biddle, Anthony J. D., Jr. | Major General.     |
| Puerto Rico          | Esteves, Luis R.           | Major General.     |

|                     |                                |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Rhode Island.....   | McGreevy, John M (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.....           | Major General.     |
| Utah.....           | Rich, Maxwell E.....           | Brigadier General. |
| Vermont.....        | Billado, Francis W.....        | Major General.     |
| Virginia.....       | Waller, Samuel G.....          | Major General.     |
| Washington.....     | Stevens, Lilburn H.....        | Major General.     |
| West Virginia.....  | Fox, Charles R.....            | Major General.     |
| Wisconsin.....      | Olson, Ralph J.....            | Major General.     |
| Wyoming.....        | Esmay, Rhodolph L.....         | Major General.     |



## APPENDIX B

## U. S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1955

|                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 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                | 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. Charles S. Phipps.  |
| Massachusetts        | Col. John L. Pickett.        |
| Michigan             | Lt. Col. Harry E. Northrup.  |
| Minnesota            | Lt. Col. Dean K. Torney.     |
| Mississippi          | Col. Henry J. Dolton.        |
| Missouri             | Lt. Col. James J. Mayes.     |
| 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           | Col. Frank E. Hanlon.        |
| New Mexico           | Col. William A. Poe.         |
| New York             | Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Buscher. |
| North Carolina       | Col. John Foreman.           |
| North Dakota         | Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landom.    |
| Ohio                 | Col. Raymond Strasburger.    |
| Oklahoma             | Col. Ross H. Routh.          |
| Oregon               | Lt. Col. William H. Adams.   |
| Pennsylvania         | Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer.  |
| Puerto Rico          | Maj. Pedro Ortiz-Aponte.     |

|                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 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. Mitchell A. Marshall. |
| 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 1955

Erickson, Edgar C., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief, NGB.  
Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Deputy Chief, NGB. —  
Baxter, Thurston H., Col., USAF, Executive, NGB. —  
Jarman, C. Carey, Col., Inf, NGUS, Assistant Executive, NGB.  
Blatt, William M., Lt. Col., JAGC, NGUS, Legal Adviser.  
Coleman, William W., Maj., USAF, Assistant Chief, Information Office. —  
Deerin, James B., Lt. Col., QMC, NGUS, Chief, Information Office.  
Goodwin, Von E., Lt. Col., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Administrative Office.  
Larkin, Lillian J., Capt., WAC, USAR, Information Office.  
Molloy, Paul F., Maj., USAF, Chief, Bureau Personnel Section, Administrative  
Office. —  
Noblet, Russell S., Maj., ANGUS, Assistant Legal Adviser. —  
Southward, Charles L., Col., Inf, NGUS, Chief, Policy and Liaison Office.  
Terrill, Robert S., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Policy and Liaison Office.

### *Army Division*

Abendroth, William H., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief, Army Division.  
Abrams, Bernard B., Col., AGC, NGUS, Executive.  
Wilcox, Leslie R., Lt. Col., Armor, USA, Assistant Executive.  
Seward, John R., Col., Arty, USA, Special Assistant for Antiaircraft Matters to  
the Chief.  
Alexander, Joseph D., Col., Inf, USA, Chief, Logistics Branch.  
Allen, Charles D., Maj., Inf, USA, Training Section, Organization and Training  
Branch.  
Armstrong, James F., Jr., Maj., OrdC, USAR, Ordnance-Chemical Section,  
Logistics Branch.  
Athan, Harold W., Lt. Col., SC, USA, Assistant Chief, Logistics Branch.  
Bardes, Howard G., Lt. Col., Inf, USAR, Organization and Training Branch.  
Boatwright, Charles C., Lt. Col., AGC, NGUS, Officers Section, Personnel  
Branch.  
Buckles, James A., Jr., Maj., MSC, NGUS, Army Surgeon.  
Clemens, Richard T., Lt. Col., Arty, NGUS, Training Section, Organization and  
Training Branch.  
DeBlois, Rene L., Col., Arty, USAR, Chief, 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.



Jacques, William R., Maj., Inf, NGUS, Chief, Advisors Section, Organization and Training Branch.

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

Learman, Birdsey L., Col., Inf, USA, Chief, Logistics Branch.

McCormick, Charles J., Col., CE, USA, Chief, Installations Branch.

Metheny, Ellsworth A., Lt. Col., AGC, USAR, Chief, Military Service Section, Personnel Branch.

Midgett, Garland H., Capt., FC, USAR, Chief, Fiscal Section, Comptroller Branch.

Naimark, Max, Col., MC, USA, Army Surgeon.

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

Robbins, George B., Maj., Inf, USA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Sampson, Charles W., Lt. Col., Ord, NGUS, Chief, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.

Schonberger, Adolph E., Col., AGC, USA, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Skillman, Bryant D., Maj., Arty, NGUS, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.

Smith, Charles R., Lt. Col., Arty, NGUS, Chief, Technical Program Section, Comptroller Branch.

Smith, Everett N., Col., Arty, USA, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Taylor, Leonard B., Col., FC, USAR, Chief, Comptroller Branch.

Trapman, Mike A., Lt. Col., Arty, NGUS, Chief, Quartermaster Section, Logistics Branch.

Williford, Henry N., Lt. Col., Armor, USAR, Chief, Enlisted Section, Personnel Branch.

#### *Air Force Division*

Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Chief, Air Force Division.

Brown, I. G., Lt. Col., USAFR, Executive.

Gill, Lawrence R., Maj., ANGUS, Assistant Executive.

Agenbroad, Clifford J., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.

Algeo, John B., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Personnel Planning Section, Personnel Branch.

Beadle, Walter L., Lt. Col., USAFR, Training Section, Operations and Training 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.

Dyer, Lawrence S., Maj., USAFR, Military Personnel Section, Personnel 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 Program 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.

Johnson, Howard, Maj., USAF, Chief, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Kelly, James W., Maj., USAF, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Kepner, William C., Capt., USAFR, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

Landis, William R., Capt., ANGUS, Assistant Chief, Real Estate and Contracts Sections, Installations Branch.

Leas, Carrol F., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.

McCall, William R., Jr., Maj., ANGUS, ANGUS Option Section, Personnel Branch.

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

Matthews, John W., Jr., Maj., USAFR, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Maxwell, Earl P., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Means, Billy C., Maj., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Millin, John A., Jr., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Mitchell, John T., Jr., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Morford, Charles B., Jr., Col., USAFR, Chief, Comptroller Branch.

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

Norman, James S., Capt., USAF, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.

O'Brien, Joseph T., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Materiel Branch.

Patterson, William R., Capt., USAFR, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.

Paul, William E., Maj., USAF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.

Pease, Phillip P., Col., USAFR, Air Surgeon.

Prete, Dominic A., Capt., ANGUS, ANGUS Option Section, Personnel Branch.

Richardson, James C., Col., USAF, Chief, Personnel Branch.

Rindy, Dean R., Capt., USAF, Chief, Reporting Section, Comptroller Branch.

Shimer, William H., Jr., Capt., ANGUS, Real Estate Section, Installations Branch.

Smotherman, Robert E., Col., USAF, Chief, Installations Branch.

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

Tate, Cleve H., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.

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

Toon, Charles M., Maj., USAF, Chief, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Operations and Training Branch.









# PENDIX D

ATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1955 AS OF 30 JUNE 1955

E-ARMY

|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  | Appropriation 2152020—Maintenance and Operations,<br>Army, 1955 |   |   |   |   | Appropriation 21X2080—Military Construction,<br>Army Reserve Forces |                               |  |  | Army National Guard, 1955        |
|--|---|--|--|---|----------|----------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Support of<br>National<br>Guard<br>units | State<br>National<br>Guard<br>operating<br>expenses | Federal<br>facilities,<br>repairs and<br>utilities | Other<br>facilities,<br>repairs and<br>utilities | Other<br>facilities,<br>rents and<br>restorations | Training | Operational<br>costs | Equipment<br>repair and<br>replacement<br>parts | Battery<br>site security<br>and<br>utilities | Total<br>2152020  | Other<br>school<br>TDY<br>(except<br>medical) | Office<br>furniture<br>and<br>equipment | Medical<br>supplies<br>and<br>equipment,<br>National<br>Guard | Medical<br>care in non-<br>Army<br>facilities | Total<br>21X2080  | National<br>Guard<br>armories | Non-<br>Army<br>facilities,<br>National<br>Guard | Grand total<br>(all appro-<br>priations) |                                  |
| 7511                                     | 7512  | 7521   | 7522   | 7523  | 7611     | 7621                 | 7631  | 7641   |   | 2272  | 2315                                    | 3344  | 3371  |   | 8511                          | 8512   |  |                                  |
| \$4,748,225                              | \$35,126,735  | \$1,660,410  | \$4,522,068                                      | \$219,683   | \$9,663  | \$2,184,390          | \$500,468                                       | \$970,591                                    | \$498,972   | \$1,636                                       | \$112,725                               | \$314,765   | \$69,845                                      | \$19,183,393  | \$17,461,436                  | \$1,721,957                                      | \$239,682,285                            | Grand total.                     |
| 1,526,979                                | 35,126,735  | 44,000   | 4,522,068  |   | 9,663    | 2,034,057            | 500,468   | 795,717                                      | 497,336   |   | 112,725                                 | 314,766   | 69,845  | 19,183,393  | 17,461,436                    | 1,721,957  | 144,108,295                              | APPORTIONED TO STATES—Total.     |
| 49,550                                   | 1,558,618   |  | 24,210   |   |          |                      |   |  | 29,924  |   | 696                                     | 28,680  | 548   | 1,920,285   | 1,920,285                     |  | 5,256,521                                | 1. Alabama.                      |
| 22,707                                   | 309,723   | 4,705  | 19,375   |   |          |                      |   |  | 387   |   | 374                                     | 13  | 66,479  | 8,076   | 58,403                        |  | 773,405                                  | 2. Alaska.                       |
| 7,539                                    | 373,976   |  | 17,982   |   |          |                      |   |  | 1,004   |   |   | 761   | 243   | 21,424  | 5,458                         | 15,966   | 774,491                                  | 3. Arizona.                      |
| 18,213                                   | 786,899   |  | 80,114   |   |          |                      |   |  | 29,858  |   | 787                                     | 27,557  | 1,514   | 243,334   | 83,851                        | 159,483  | 1,079,439                                | 4. Arkansas.                     |
| 111,856                                  | 3,116,979   |  | 154,956  |   | 1,900    | 425,718              | 157,071   | 137,557                                      | 15,154  |   | 1,174                                   | 8,010   | 5,970   | 627,653   | 599,950                       | 27,703   | 8,159,079                                | 5. California.                   |
| 8,544                                    | 479,001   |  | 30,791   |   |          |                      |   |  | 808   |   |   | 498   | 310   | 74,958  | 74,958                        |  | 1,068,711                                | 6. Colorado.                     |
| 9,547                                    | 633,595   |  | 41,752   |   |          |                      |   |  | 4,533   |   | 133                                     | 3,457   | 943   | 403,397   | 274,246                       | 129,151  | 2,119,780                                | 7. Connecticut.                  |
| 5,045                                    | 483,825   |  | 17,717   |   |          |                      |   |  | 7,545   |   | 408                                     | 7,131   | 6   | 181,275   | 184,275                       |  | 993,051                                  | 8. Delaware.                     |
| 4,007                                    | 413,736   |  | 2,613  |   | 395      | 273,551              | 70,100  | 92,353                                       | 1,353   |   |   | 1,353   |   |   |                               |  | 1,177,569                                | 9. District of Columbia.         |
| 20,949                                   | 907,872   |  | 84,947   |   |          |                      |   |  | 9,156   |   | 3,204                                   | 4,107   | 1,545   | 252,476   | 230,976                       | 21,500   | 2,418,624                                | 10. Florida.                     |
| 30,631                                   | 1,208,128   |  | 135,367  |   |          |                      |   |  | 7,330   |   | 2,470                                   | 4,860   |   | 786,439   | 786,439                       |  | 2,849,952                                | 11. Georgia.                     |
| 39,141                                   | 1,011,069   | 22,996   | 90,893   |   |          |                      |   |  | 2,981   |   | 542                                     | 2,129   | 310   | 67,355  | 66,749                        | 606  | 2,189,877                                | 12. Hawaii.                      |
| 19,038                                   | 653,541   |  | 113,077  |   |          |                      |   |  | 4,402   |   | 2,768                                   | 1,366   |   | 30,536  | 30,536                        |  | 1,347,938                                | 13. Idaho.                       |
| 50,062                                   | 1,635,830   |  | 253,274  |   |          |                      |   |  | 2,010   |   | 2,307                                   | 2,900   |   |   |                               |  | 3,488,196                                | 14. Illinois.                    |
| 37,929                                   | 1,210,011   |  | 57,608   |   |          |                      |   |  | 8,526   |   | 2,593                                   | 5,082   | 851   | 30,228  | 30,228                        |  | 2,824,483                                | 15. Indiana.                     |
| 12,939                                   | 833,087   |  | 64,654   |   |          |                      |   |  | 5,481   |   | 739                                     | 1,851   | 2,891   | 241,200   | 202,300                       | 39,000   | 2,154,467                                | 16. Iowa.                        |
| 20,505                                   | 849,559   |  | 20,411   |   |          |                      |   |  | 3,273   |   | 379                                     | 1,485   | 1,409   | 472,561   | 472,561                       |  | 2,295,936                                | 17. Kansas.                      |
| 14,569                                   | 687,946   |  | 33,213   |   |          |                      |   |  | 3,035   |   | 393                                     | 2,157   | 485   | 132,733   | 114,033                       | 18,700   | 1,494,724                                | 18. Kentucky.                    |
| 29,394                                   | 1,013,332   |  | 114,836  |   |          |                      |   |  | 13,121  |   | 998                                     | 7,293   | 4,830   | 435,840   | 435,840                       |  | 2,872,446                                | 19. Louisiana.                   |
| 24,428                                   | 690,251   |  | 31,278   |   |          |                      |   |  | 5,477   |   | 1,716                                   | 3,259   | 502   |   |                               |  | 1,219,259                                | 20. Maine.                       |
| 11,753                                   | 745,832   |  | 139,183  |   |          |                      |   |  | 5,408   |   | 408                                     | 4,524   | 476   | 272,834   | 239,834                       | 33,000   | 1,889,236                                | 21. Maryland.                    |
| 36,943                                   | 1,785,743   |  | 149,224  |   | 1,891    | 79,932               | 4,132   | 34,745                                       | 10,691  |   | 4,008                                   | 4,139   | 2,544   | 269,675   | 269,675                       |  | 4,447,677                                | 22. Massachusetts.               |
| 54,818                                   | 1,461,175   |  | 202,330  |   | 353      | 77,857               | 4,704   | 16,984                                       | 11,359  |   | 1,694                                   | 7,264   | 2,401   | 641,038   | 244,040                       | 396,998  | 4,180,033                                | 23. Michigan.                    |
| 43,052                                   | 1,141,390   |  | 468,393  |   |          |                      |   |  | 12,648  |   | 379                                     | 11,277  | 992   | 249,635   | 135,085                       |  | 3,192,552                                | 24. Minnesota.                   |
| 59,396                                   | 1,274,544   |  | 110,142  |   |          |                      |   |  | 21,769  |   | 11,972                                  | 8,305   | 1,492   | 342,704   | 284,254                       | 58,450   | 3,057,343                                | 25. Mississippi.                 |
| 35,755                                   | 1,309,164   |  | 39,478   |   |          |                      |   |  | 5,213   |   |   | 3,537   | 1,676   | 213,607   | 213,607                       |  | 2,860,425                                | 26. Missouri.                    |
| 17,715                                   | 613,897   |  | 40,101   |   |          |                      |   |  | 4,632   |   | 2,792                                   | 1,840   |   |   |                               |  | 1,103,250                                | 27. Montana.                     |
| 16,217                                   | 621,489   |  | 27,087   |   |          |                      |   |  | 13,423  |   | 7,751                                   | 3,530   | 2,142   | 1,261,127   | 1,261,127                     |  | 2,428,680                                | 28. Nebraska.                    |
| 11,894                                   | 390,340   |  | 28,257   |   |          |                      |   |  | 2,714   |   | 879                                     | 2,394   | 31  |   |                               |  | 505,205                                  | 29. Nevada.                      |
| 7,818                                    | 498,035   |  | 31,053   |   |          |                      |   |  | 4,220   |   |   | 3,787   |   | 571   | 571                           |  | 992,605                                  | 30. New Hampshire.               |
| 45,308                                   | 2,446,984   |  | 100,169  |   | 520      | 103,658              | 4,203   | 137,826                                      | 16,620  |   | 3,557                                   | 10,766  | 2,297   | 837,251   | 837,251                       |  | 6,398,511                                | 31. New Jersey.                  |
| 28,633                                   | 674,473   |  | 8,053  |   |          |                      |   |  | 1,392   |   | 408                                     | 72  | 912   |   |                               |  | 1,139,371                                | 32. New Mexico.                  |
| 75,483                                   | 3,830,998   |  | 379,868  |   | 2,290    | 259,742              | 77,474  | 71,593                                       | 22,327  |   | 1,831                                   | 16,333  | 4,163   | 523,897   | 474,911                       | 48,986   | 9,166,860                                | 33. New York.                    |
| 25,586                                   | 1,133,653   |  | 30,686   |   |          |                      |   |  | 11,807  |   | 5,045                                   | 5,167   | 1,595   | 596,420   | 572,444                       | 23,976   | 3,140,386                                | 34. North Carolina.              |
| 15,892                                   | 382,255   |  | 102,171  |   |          |                      |   |  | 2,425   |   | 379                                     | 1,891   | 155   | 338,123   | 332,356                       | 5,767  | 1,207,543                                | 35. North Dakota.                |
| 45,381                                   | 1,933,254   |  | 285,385  |   |          |                      |   |  | 52,868  |   | 6,711                                   | 40,140  | 6,015   | 505,711   | 145,161                       | 360,550  | 4,160,696                                | 36. Ohio.                        |
| 22,607                                   | 953,099   |  | 20,837   |   |          |                      |   |  | 16,999  |   | 14,294                                  | 2,258   | 437   | 548,857   | 513,682                       | 35,175   | 2,584,984                                | 37. Oklahoma.                    |
| 28,759                                   | 861,124   |  | 113,037  |   |          |                      |   |  | 6,409   |   | 1,705                                   | 4,551   | 150   | 453,921   | 453,974                       | (53)   | 2,557,255                                | 38. Oregon.                      |
| 49,526                                   | 2,142,296   |  | 114,831  |   | 104      | 69,090               | 14,728  | 67,640                                       | 6,088   |   | 1,138                                   | 2,692   | 2,258   | 266,022   | 194,972                       | 71,050   | 4,777,976                                | 39. Pennsylvania.                |
| 7,884                                    | 802,589   | 16,329   | 35,677   |   |          |                      |   |  | 5,428   |   | 393                                     | 5,025   | 8   | 27,087  | 24,087                        | 3,000  | 1,947,000                                | 40. Puerto Rico.                 |
| 6,114                                    | 323,144   |  | 41,385   |   |          |                      |   |  | 3,542   |   | 2,037                                   | 561   | 944   | 25,404  |                               | 25,404   | 949,289                                  | 41. Rhode Island.                |
| 22,373                                   | 1,259,044   |  | 26,154   |   |          |                      |   |  | 6,516   |   |   | 4,261   | 1,439   | 360,718   | 360,718                       |  | 4,148,802                                | 42. South Carolina.              |
| 14,363                                   | 445,876   |  | 12,638   |   |          |                      |   |  | 945   |   |   | 939   | 15  | 670,859   | 670,859                       |  | 1,349,587                                | 43. South Dakota.                |
| 48,012                                   | 1,263,321   |  | 74,065   |   |          |                      |   |  | 4,289   |   | 1,078                                   | 3,208   |   | 699,780   | 698,913                       | 867  | 4,470,934                                | 44. Tennessee.                   |
| 107,783                                  | 2,492,192   |  | 197,581  |   |          |                      |   |  | 22,932  |   | 3,083                                   | 13,421  | 6,478   | 1,954,174   | 1,947,098                     | 6,476  | 8,186,414                                | 45. Texas.                       |
| 16,383                                   | 626,661   |  | 92,725   |   |          |                      |   |  | 3,578   |   | 1,580                                   | 807   | 1,191   | 163,294   | 163,294                       |  | 1,490,572                                | 46. Utah.                        |
| 12,582                                   | 444,283   |  | 60,821   |   |          |                      |   |  | 6,414   |   | 379                                     | 5,582   | 453   | 8,312   | 3,312                         | 5,000  | 936,654                                  | 47. Vermont.                     |
| 18,585                                   | 930,413   |  | 37,110   |   |          | 333,029              | 25,957  | 170,975                                      | 11,504  |   | 8,869                                   | 2,081   | 554   | 606,490   | 575,116                       | 31,374   | 3,195,385                                | 48. Virginia.                    |
| 20,387                                   | 1,079,175   |  | 25,730   |   | 2,210    | 391,480              | 142,099   | 67,944                                       | 4,397   |   | 408                                     | 3,798   | 221   | 401,647   | 401,647                       |  | 3,252,637                                | 49. Washington.                  |
| 11,590                                   | 534,392   |  | 36,809   |   |          |                      |   |  | 2,455   |   |   | 2,409   | 46  | 218,639   | 218,639                       |  | 1,534,358                                | 50. West Virginia.               |
| 41,768                                   | 1,183,712   |  | 59,424   |   |          |                      |   |  | 14,835  |   | 7,660                                   | 4,700   | 2,475   | 733,638   | 733,638                       |  | 4,676,986                                | 51. Wisconsin.                   |
| 17,554                                   | 282,147   |  | 22,818   |   |          |                      |   |  | 2,034   |   | 729                                     | 1,293   | 12  | 33,875  |                               | 33,875   | 727,201                                  | 52. Wyoming.                     |
| 3,221,246                                |   | 1,616,410  |  | 219,683   |          | 150,333              |   | 173,874                                      | 1,636   | 1,636   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 95,573,990                               | UNAPPORTIONED TO STATES—Total.   |
| 18,669                                   |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 31,558                                   | Army Map Service.                |
| 234,870                                  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 16,669                                   | Chief, Chemical Officer.         |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 421,028                                  | Chief of Engineers.              |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 104                                      | Chief of Finance.                |
| 2,616                                    |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 75,668,253                               | Chief, National Guard Bureau.    |
| 1,894,054                                |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 3,039,202                                | Chief of Ordnance.               |
| 164,445                                  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 164,445                                  | Chief, Signal Officer.           |
| 37,744                                   |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 37,744                                   | Chief of Transportation.         |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 11,616                                   | Military District of Washington. |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 796,840                                  | Secretary of The Army.           |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 19,068                                   | The Surgeon General.             |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 1,058,199                                | The Adjutant General.            |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 11,047,470                               | The Quartermaster General.       |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 782,055                                  | First Army.                      |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 581,235                                  | Second Army.                     |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 466,603                                  | Third Army.                      |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 344,297                                  | Fourth Army.                     |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 615,708                                  | Fifth Army.                      |
|  |   |  |  |   |          |                      |   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |                               |  | 472,886                                  | Sixth Army.                      |



## Appendix D—Continued

Table II—AIR

| Air National Guard, 1955                                     | Grand total      | Weapons and ammunition | Ground power and marine equipment | Electronics and communication equipment | Other major equipment | 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 |
|--|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------|
|  |                  | 210                    | 220                               | 230                                     | 270                   | 310                   | 320   | 330  | 410                   | 420  | 430                | 440  | 470             | 480                  |
| Grand total.....   | \$163,983,498.12 | \$1,704,552.51         | \$6,054,204.32                    | \$2,549,063.08                          | \$4,976,787.35        | \$286,598.00          | \$15,034,717.87   | \$128,407.31   | \$35,851,958.84       | \$6,311,348.48   | \$11,716,431.74    | \$47,765,536.50                              | \$122,502.41    | \$131,875.84         |
| ALLOCATED TO STATES—Total.....                               | 71,491,762.84    |                        |                                   |   |                       | 286,598.00            | 15,034,717.87   | 128,407.31   |                       |  | 541,029.77         | 45,489,883.42                                |                 |                      |
| 1. Alabama.....  | 1,675,643.04     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 165,343.75  |  |                       |  | 7,699.00           | 1,166,283.40                                 |                 |                      |
| 2. Alaska.....   | 369,903.95       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   | 35,441.74  |                       |  | 88.15              | 318,626.55                                   |                 |                      |
| 3. Arizona.....  | 694,410.79       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 8,709.08           | 533,927.99                                   |                 |                      |
| 4. Arkansas.....   | 1,941,262.76     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 783,959.40  |  |                       |  | 5,348.87           | 893,959.81                                   |                 |                      |
| 5. California.....   | 3,657,946.52     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 26,000.00          | 2,878,446.52                                 |                 |                      |
| 6. Colorado.....   | 831,846.62       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 7,000.00           | 622,092.10                                   |                 |                      |
| 7. Connecticut.....  | 829,255.47       |                        |                                   |   |                       | 8,798.18              |   |  |                       |  | 10,252.85          | 659,516.33                                   |                 |                      |
| 8. Delaware.....   | 397,507.75       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 8,331.72           | 362,570.28                                   |                 |                      |
| 9. District of Columbia.....                                 | 914,650.48       |                        |                                   |   |                       | 20,000.00             | 85,875.00   |  |                       |  | 14,563.19          | 726,392.41                                   |                 |                      |
| 10. Florida.....   | 550,589.52       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 4,662.23  |  |                       |  | 3,627.35           | 402,678.43                                   |                 |                      |
| 11. Georgia.....   | 2,535,252.37     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 385,970.00  |  |                       |  | 40,000.00          | 1,750,255.37                                 |                 |                      |
| 12. Hawaii.....  | 878,028.73       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 16.00              | 656,652.57                                   |                 |                      |
| 13. Idaho.....   | 839,640.70       |                        |                                   |   |                       | 2,839.68              | 21,655.02   |  |                       |  | 10,826.52          | 659,687.50                                   |                 |                      |
| 14. Illinois.....  | 1,652,363.11     |                        |                                   |   |                       | 18,507.07             |   |  |                       |  | 20,200.00          | 1,477,014.00                                 |                 |                      |
| 15. Indiana.....   | 1,244,508.13     |                        |                                   |   |                       | 1,716.22              |   |  |                       |  | 8,899.91           | 946,156.53                                   |                 |                      |
| 16. Iowa.....  | 1,109,663.13     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 10,227.72          | 923,168.55                                   |                 |                      |
| 17. Kansas.....  | 695,297.09       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 48,715.25   |  |                       |  | 2,998.14           | 467,162.86                                   |                 |                      |
| 18. Kentucky.....  | 595,732.41       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 4,968.30           | 524,406.76                                   |                 |                      |
| 19. Louisiana.....   | 1,301,933.86     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 772,455.00  |  |                       |  | 4,445.36           | 442,027.59                                   |                 |                      |
| 20. Maine.....   | 682,518.91       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 62,926.22   |  |                       |  | 3,870.66           | 496,209.50                                   |                 |                      |
| 21. Maryland.....  | 528,019.23       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 2,729.05           | 506,316.66                                   |                 |                      |
| 22. Massachusetts.....                                       | 1,963,068.84     |                        |                                   |   |                       | 15,190.88             | 43,274.89   |  |                       |  | 15,799.28          | 1,459,615.49                                 |                 |                      |
| 23. Michigan.....  | 1,922,289.34     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 17,521.87          | 1,566,923.90                                 |                 |                      |
| 24. Minnesota.....   | 2,258,146.93     |                        |                                   |   |                       | 750.00                | 1,197,827.98  |  |                       |  | 9,573.94           | 948,542.60                                   |                 |                      |
| 25. Mississippi.....   | 1,953,782.21     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 475,282.00  |  |                       |  | 14,556.41          | 1,151,856.46                                 |                 |                      |
| 26. Missouri.....  | 1,653,183.72     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 8,727.39           | 1,360,911.25                                 |                 |                      |
| 27. Montana.....   | 550,597.32       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 93,547.00   |  |                       |  | 6,951.30           | 424,816.32                                   |                 |                      |
| 28. Nebraska.....  | 496,156.32       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 4,562.10           | 401,268.36                                   |                 |                      |
| 29. Nevada.....  | 678,146.74       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 219,000.00  |  |                       |  | 6,660.49           | 408,532.13                                   |                 |                      |
| 30. New Hampshire.....                                       | 429,961.01       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 5,268.95           | 373,594.91                                   |                 |                      |
| 31. New Jersey.....  | 2,755,867.05     |                        |                                   |   |                       | 9,378.61              | 1,322,750.00  |  |                       |  | 10,875.00          | 1,148,613.38                                 |                 |                      |
| 32. New Mexico.....  | 855,645.22       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 270,931.43  |  |                       |  | 6,704.05           | 476,475.24                                   |                 |                      |
| 33. New York.....  | 5,414,895.79     |                        |                                   |   |                       | 26,315.33             | 1,172,357.74  |  |                       |  | 38,759.91          | 3,461,344.43                                 |                 |                      |
| 34. North Carolina.....                                      | 543,163.47       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 21,000.00   |  |                       |  | 6,757.31           | 464,562.20                                   |                 |                      |
| 35. North Dakota.....  | 597,898.18       |                        |                                   |   |                       | 1,208.88              | 70,938.74   |  |                       |  | 6,724.63           | 415,539.71                                   |                 |                      |
| 36. Ohio.....  | 2,718,301.14     |                        |                                   |   |                       | 17,904.88             | 315,754.90  |  |                       |  | 19,404.51          | 1,969,796.64                                 |                 |                      |
| 37. Oklahoma.....  | 2,257,317.97     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 1,211,007.00  |  |                       |  | 8,160.92           | 852,292.28                                   |                 |                      |
| 38. Oregon.....  | 757,432.23       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 6,855.59           | 643,645.93                                   |                 |                      |
| 39. Pennsylvania.....  | 3,065,053.50     |                        |                                   |   |                       | 10,273.26             |   |  |                       |  | 34,073.62          | 2,463,236.21                                 |                 |                      |
| 40. Puerto Rico.....   | 648,839.08       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   | 92,065.57  |                       |  |                    | 479,127.07                                   |                 |                      |
| 41. Rhode Island.....  | 964,225.00       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 326,569.49  |  |                       |  | 8,194.11           | 477,727.22                                   |                 |                      |
| 42. South Carolina.....                                      | 581,902.07       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 14.40   |  |                       |  | 4,951.32           | 455,839.12                                   |                 |                      |
| 43. South Dakota.....  | 432,443.13       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 9,943.54           | 352,157.13                                   |                 |                      |
| 44. Tennessee.....   | 1,416,034.32     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 243,163.00  |  |                       |  | 10,456.19          | 950,783.24                                   |                 |                      |
| 45. Texas.....   | 3,000,178.23     |                        |                                   |   |                       | 14,873.83             | 1,086,627.16  |  |                       |  | 21,291.51          | 1,632,229.31                                 |                 |                      |
| 46. Utah.....  | 871,177.43       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 167,753.30  |  |                       |  | 14,193.85          | 509,715.45                                   |                 |                      |
| 47. Vermont.....   | 1,754,888.68     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 1,251,000.00  |  |                       |  | 6,709.27           | 377,502.85                                   |                 |                      |
| 48. Virginia.....  | 343,954.53       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 4,081.52  |  |                       |  | 3,898.96           | 319,707.59                                   |                 |                      |
| 49. Washington.....  | 796,919.67       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 173,820.00  |  |                       |  | 6,594.73           | 548,343.55                                   |                 |                      |
| 50. West Virginia.....                                       | 511,054.95       |                        |                                   |   |                       | 6,200.00              |   |  |                       |  | 2,712.53           | 446,136.13                                   |                 |                      |
| 51. Wisconsin.....   | 4,588,808.76     |                        |                                   |   |                       | 52,635.18             | 3,017,000.00  |  |                       |  | 14,870.54          | 1,187,209.69                                 |                 |                      |
| 52. Wyoming.....   | 874,455.44       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       | 133,455.45  |  |                       |  | 8,944.08           | 588,231.92                                   |                 |                      |
| ALLOCATED TO COMMANDS—Total.....                             | 92,491,735.28    | 1,704,552.51           | 6,054,204.32                      | 2,549,063.08                            | 4,976,787.35          |                       |   |  | 35,851,958.84         | 6,311,348.48   | 11,175,410.97      | 2,275,653.08                                 | 122,502.41      | 131,875.84           |
| National Guard Bureau.....                                   | 30,525,304.00    |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  | 11,232,000.00         |  | 17,359.91          | 6,211.46                                     | 21,221.62       | 73,480.06            |
| Air Materiel Command.....                                    | 60,478,969.95    | 1,704,552.51           | 6,054,204.32                      | 2,549,063.08                            | 4,976,787.35          |                       |   |  | 24,619,958.84         | 6,311,348.48   | 11,123,006.55      | 925,772.14                                   |                 | 58,395.75            |
| Secretary of the Air Staff.....                              | 29,931.27        |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 29,931.27          |  |                 |                      |
| Continental Air Command.....                                 | 180,047.50       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  |                    | 172,610.95                                   |                 |                      |
| Air Training Command.....                                    | 1,022,293.06     |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  |                    | 1,022,293.06                                 |                 |                      |
| Military Air Transport Service.....                          | 137,350.91       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  |                    | 137,350.91                                   |                 |                      |
| Air University.....  | 10,052.06        |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  |                    | 10,052.06                                    |                 |                      |
| Alaskan Air Command.....                                     | 1,362.50         |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  |                    | 1,362.50                                     |                 |                      |
| Air Force Medical Requirements and Stock Control Office..... | 106,394.03       |                        |                                   |   |                       |                       |   |  |                       |  | 5,113.24           |  | 101,280.79      |                      |



## Appendix D—Continued

Table II—AIR

| Major element | 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 | PCS travel—Officers—Air National Guard | Subsistence    | Individual clothing | Grand total      | Air National Guard, 1955                                 |
|---------------|-----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------|--|--|----------------|---------------------|------------------|--|
| 70            | 310                   | 320   | 330  | 410                   | 420  | 430                | 440  | 470             | 480                  | 520                                    | 540                                    | 550            | 560                 |                  |  |
| 1,787.35      | \$206,598.00          | \$15,034,717.87   | \$128,407.31   | \$35,851,958.84       | \$6,311,348.48   | \$11,716,431.74    | \$47,765,536.50                              | \$122,502.41    | \$131,875.84         | \$27,525,696.35                        | \$447,900.00                           | \$1,300,096.39 | \$2,155,910.93      | \$163,983,498.12 |  |
|               | 206,598.00            | 15,034,717.87   | 128,407.31   |                       |  | 541,020.77         | 45,489,883.42                                |                 |                      | 8,791,572.68                           |  | 1,299,562.79   |                     | 71,491,762.84    | Total—ALLOTTED TO STATES.                                |
|               |                       | 105,343.75  |  |                       |  | 7,600.00           | 1,166,283.40                                 |                 |                      | 371,665.62                             |  | 24,750.27      |                     | 1,675,643.04     | 1. Alabama.  |
|               |                       |   | 35,441.74  |                       |  | 88.15              | 318,626.55                                   |                 |                      | 15,180.80                              |  | 566.71         |                     | 369,903.95       | 2. Alaska.   |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 8,709.08           | 533,927.99                                   |                 |                      | 143,887.81                             |  | 7,885.91       |                     | 694,410.79       | 3. Arizona.  |
|               |                       | 783,959.40  |  |                       |  | 5,348.87           | 893,959.81                                   |                 |                      | 231,550.75                             |  | 26,443.93      |                     | 1,941,262.76     | 4. Arkansas.   |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 26,000.00          | 2,878,446.52                                 |                 |                      | 711,500.00                             |  | 42,000.00      |                     | 3,657,946.52     | 5. California.   |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 7,000.00           | 622,092.10                                   |                 |                      | 189,754.52                             |  | 13,000.00      |                     | 831,846.62       | 6. Colorado.   |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 10,252.85          | 659,516.33                                   |                 |                      | 142,453.31                             |  | 8,234.80       |                     | 829,255.47       | 7. Connecticut.  |
|               | 8,798.18              |   |  |                       |  | 8,331.72           | 362,570.28                                   |                 |                      | 24,445.32                              |  | 2,160.43       |                     | 397,507.75       | 8. Delaware.   |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 14,563.19          | 726,392.41                                   |                 |                      | 58,323.72                              |  | 9,496.16       |                     | 914,650.48       | 9. District of Columbia.                                 |
|               | 20,000.00             | 85,875.00   |  |                       |  | 3,627.35           | 402,678.43                                   |                 |                      | 127,700.79                             |  | 11,920.72      |                     | 550,589.52       | 10. Florida.   |
|               |                       | 4,062.23  |  |                       |  | 40,000.00          | 1,750,255.37                                 |                 |                      | 442,927.00                             |  | 96,100.00      |                     | 2,535,252.37     | 11. Georgia.   |
|               |                       | 385,970.00  |  |                       |  | 16.00              | 656,652.57                                   |                 |                      | 195,186.44                             |  | 26,173.72      |                     | 878,028.73       | 12. Hawaii.  |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 10,826.62          | 659,687.50                                   |                 |                      | 39,305.65                              |  | 102,326.33     |                     | 839,640.70       | 13. Idaho.   |
|               | 2,839.68              | 24,655.02   |  |                       |  | 20,200.00          | 1,477,014.00                                 |                 |                      | 120,892.04                             |  | 15,750.00      |                     | 1,652,363.11     | 14. Illinois.  |
|               | 18,507.07             |   |  |                       |  | 8,899.91           | 946,156.53                                   |                 |                      | 274,754.67                             |  | 12,980.80      |                     | 1,244,508.13     | 15. Indiana.   |
|               | 1,716.22              |   |  |                       |  | 10,227.72          | 923,168.55                                   |                 |                      | 168,078.57                             |  | 8,188.29       |                     | 1,109,663.13     | 16. Iowa.  |
|               |                       | 48,715.25   |  |                       |  | 2,998.14           | 467,162.86                                   |                 |                      | 82,087.80                              |  | 4,333.04       |                     | 605,297.09       | 17. Kansas.  |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 4,968.30           | 524,406.76                                   |                 |                      | 59,174.02                              |  | 7,183.33       |                     | 595,732.41       | 18. Kentucky.  |
|               |                       | 772,455.00  |  |                       |  | 4,445.36           | 442,027.59                                   |                 |                      | 75,716.13                              |  | 7,289.78       |                     | 1,301,933.86     | 19. Louisiana.   |
|               |                       | 62,920.22   |  |                       |  | 3,870.66           | 466,269.50                                   |                 |                      | 147,582.44                             |  | 1,870.09       |                     | 682,518.91       | 20. Maine.   |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 2,729.05           | 506,316.66                                   |                 |                      | 15,573.52                              |  | 3,400.00       |                     | 528,019.23       | 21. Maryland.  |
|               | 15,196.88             | 43,274.89   |  |                       |  | 15,799.28          | 1,459,615.49                                 |                 |                      | 340,255.63                             |  | 88,926.67      |                     | 1,963,068.84     | 22. Massachusetts.                                       |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 17,521.87          | 1,566,923.90                                 |                 |                      | 228,542.48                             |  | 109,301.09     |                     | 1,922,289.34     | 23. Michigan.  |
|               | 750.00                | 1,197,827.98  |  |                       |  | 9,573.94           | 948,542.60                                   |                 |                      | 87,432.88                              |  | 14,019.53      |                     | 2,258,146.93     | 24. Minnesota.   |
|               |                       | 475,282.00  |  |                       |  | 14,356.41          | 1,151,856.46                                 |                 |                      | 207,862.87                             |  | 104,424.47     |                     | 1,953,782.21     | 25. Mississippi.   |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 8,727.39           | 1,360,911.25                                 |                 |                      | 257,855.54                             |  | 25,089.54      |                     | 1,653,183.72     | 26. Missouri.  |
|               |                       | 93,547.00   |  |                       |  | 6,951.30           | 424,816.32                                   |                 |                      | 22,786.50                              |  | 2,496.20       |                     | 550,597.32       | 27. Montana.   |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 4,562.10           | 401,268.36                                   |                 |                      | 87,964.17                              |  | 2,361.69       |                     | 496,156.32       | 28. Nebraska.  |
|               |                       | 219,000.00  |  |                       |  | 6,660.49           | 408,532.13                                   |                 |                      | 42,715.31                              |  | 1,238.81       |                     | 678,146.74       | 29. Nevada.  |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 5,268.95           | 373,594.91                                   |                 |                      | 48,736.62                              |  | 2,360.53       |                     | 429,961.01       | 30. New Hampshire.                                       |
|               | 9,378.61              | 1,322,750.00  |  |                       |  | 10,875.00          | 1,148,613.38                                 |                 |                      | 245,750.06                             |  | 18,500.00      |                     | 2,755,867.05     | 31. New Jersey.  |
|               |                       | 270,931.43  |  |                       |  | 6,704.05           | 476,475.24                                   |                 |                      | 94,034.50                              |  | 7,500.00       |                     | 855,645.22       | 32. New Mexico.  |
|               | 26,315.33             | 1,172,357.74  |  |                       |  | 38,759.91          | 3,461,344.43                                 |                 |                      | 571,618.38                             |  | 144,500.00     |                     | 5,414,895.79     | 33. New York.  |
|               |                       | 24,000.00   |  |                       |  | 6,757.31           | 464,562.20                                   |                 |                      | 42,846.24                              |  | 4,997.72       |                     | 543,163.47       | 34. North Carolina.                                      |
|               | 1,208.88              | 70,938.74   |  |                       |  | 6,724.63           | 415,539.71                                   |                 |                      | 100,632.07                             |  | 2,834.15       |                     | 597,898.18       | 35. North Dakota.  |
|               | 17,904.88             | 315,754.90  |  |                       |  | 19,404.51          | 1,969,796.64                                 |                 |                      | 362,829.47                             |  | 32,610.74      |                     | 2,718,301.14     | 36. Ohio.  |
|               |                       | 1,211,007.00  |  |                       |  | 8,160.92           | 852,292.28                                   |                 |                      | 180,667.13                             |  | 5,190.64       |                     | 2,257,317.97     | 37. Oklahoma.  |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 6,855.99           | 643,645.93                                   |                 |                      | 89,231.70                              |  | 17,099.01      |                     | 757,432.23       | 38. Oregon.  |
|               | 10,273.26             |   |  |                       |  | 34,073.62          | 2,463,236.21                                 |                 |                      | 502,172.39                             |  | 55,298.02      |                     | 3,065,053.50     | 39. Pennsylvania.  |
|               |                       | 92,965.07   |  |                       |  |                    | 479,127.07                                   |                 |                      | 62,968.69                              |  | 13,777.75      |                     | 648,839.08       | 40. Puerto Rico.   |
|               |                       | 326,569.49  |  |                       |  | 8,194.11           | 477,727.22                                   |                 |                      | 140,234.18                             |  | 11,500.00      |                     | 964,225.00       | 41. Rhode Island.  |
|               |                       | 14.40   |  |                       |  | 4,951.32           | 455,839.12                                   |                 |                      | 115,796.26                             |  | 5,301.97       |                     | 581,902.07       | 42. South Carolina.                                      |
|               |                       | 243,163.00  |  |                       |  | 9,943.54           | 352,151.13                                   |                 |                      | 68,587.02                              |  | 1,761.44       |                     | 432,443.13       | 43. South Dakota.  |
|               | 14,573.83             | 1,086,627.16  |  |                       |  | 10,456.19          | 930,783.24                                   |                 |                      | 216,092.74                             |  | 15,539.15      |                     | 1,416,034.32     | 44. Tennessee.   |
|               |                       | 107,753.30  |  |                       |  | 21,291.51          | 1,532,229.31                                 |                 |                      | 325,179.28                             |  | 19,977.14      |                     | 3,000,178.23     | 45. Texas.   |
|               |                       | 1,251,000.00  |  |                       |  | 14,193.85          | 599,715.45                                   |                 |                      | 134,640.59                             |  | 14,874.24      |                     | 871,177.43       | 46. Utah.  |
|               |                       | 4,081.52  |  |                       |  | 6,709.27           | 377,502.85                                   |                 |                      | 118,311.92                             |  | 1,364.64       |                     | 1,754,888.68     | 47. Vermont.   |
|               |                       | 173,820.00  |  |                       |  | 3,808.96           | 319,707.59                                   |                 |                      | 14,401.23                              |  | 1,955.23       |                     | 343,954.53       | 48. Virginia.  |
|               | 6,200.00              |   |  |                       |  | 6,504.73           | 548,343.55                                   |                 |                      | 58,741.51                              |  | 9,509.88       |                     | 706,919.67       | 49. Washington.  |
|               | 52,635.18             | 3,017,000.00  |  |                       |  | 2,712.53           | 446,136.13                                   |                 |                      | 48,584.63                              |  | 7,421.66       |                     | 511,054.95       | 50. West Virginia.                                       |
|               |                       | 133,455.45  |  |                       |  | 14,870.54          | 1,187,209.09                                 |                 |                      | 272,396.74                             |  | 44,696.01      |                     | 4,588,808.76     | 51. Wisconsin.   |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 8,944.08           | 588,231.92                                   |                 |                      | 63,944.03                              |  | 79,879.96      |                     | 874,455.44       | 52. Wyoming.   |
| 1,87.35       |                       |   |  | 35,851,958.84         | 6,311,348.48   | 11,175,410.97      | 2,275,653.08                                 | 122,502.41      | 131,875.84           | 18,734,123.87                          | 447,900.00                             | 443.60         | 2,155,910.93        | 92,491,735.28    | Total—ALLOCATED TO COMMANDS.                             |
| 1,87.35       |                       |   |  | 11,232,000.00         |  | 17,359.91          | 6,211.45                                     | 21,221.62       | 73,480.09            | 18,726,687.32                          | 447,900.00                             | 443.60         |                     | 30,525,304.00    | National Guard Bureau.                                   |
|               |                       |   |  | 24,619,958.84         | 6,311,348.48   | 11,123,066.55      | 925,772.14                                   |                 | 58,395.75            |  |  |                | 2,155,910.93        | 60,478,999.95    | Air Materiel Command.                                    |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 29,931.27          |  |                 |                      |  |  |                |                     | 29,931.27        | Secretary of the Air Staff.                              |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  |                    | 172,610.95                                   |                 |                      | 7,436.55                               |  |                |                     | 180,047.50       | Continental Air Command.                                 |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  |                    | 1,022,293.06                                 |                 |                      |  |  |                |                     | 1,022,293.06     | Air Training Command.                                    |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  |                    | 137,350.91                                   |                 |                      |  |  |                |                     | 137,350.91       | Military Air Transport Service.                          |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  |                    | 10,052.06                                    |                 |                      |  |  |                |                     | 10,052.06        | Air University.  |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  |                    | 1,362.50                                     |                 |                      |  |  |                |                     | 1,362.50         | Alaskan Air Command.                                     |
|               |                       |   |  |                       |  | 5,113.24           |  | 101,280.79      |                      |  |  |                |                     | 100,394.03       | Air Force Medical Requirements and Stock Control Office. |



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## CHIEF

## NATIONAL GUARD

## BUREAU

**FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1956**

(Reports Control Symbol CONG-1011)



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1957

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE  
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 June 1956

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

The annual report of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1956 is respectfully submitted.

This report summarizes the major activities of the National Guard Bureau and the Army National Guard and 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, the word "States" is used in general references to these political subdivisions. Similarly, the term "National Guard" will be used whenever reference is made to the organized militia as a whole, and the terms "Army National Guard" and "Air National Guard" when specific reference is made to the ground or air forces of the National Guard, respectively.

During fiscal year 1956, the National Guard placed special emphasis on obtaining volunteers for the 6 months active duty for training program in support of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. The substantial success achieved in this and other aspects of the overall National Guard program is due to the unstinted support of a host of people.

The assistance which other agencies of the Department of Defense have given my staff throughout the year is acknowledged with appreciation. I am similarly appreciative of the steady cooperation afforded by the governors of the several States and the State Adjutants General.



EDGAR C. ERICKSON,  
*Major General,*  
*Chief, National Guard Bureau.*



# CONTENTS

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| INTRODUCTION.....                       | 1    |
| NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU.....              | 3    |
| LEGISLATION.....                        | 4    |
| NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS.....         | 5    |
| RECRUITING AND INFORMATION PROGRAM..... | 8    |
| TROPHIES AND AWARDS PROGRAM.....        | 11   |
| STATE SERVICE.....                      | 12   |
| ARMY NATIONAL GUARD:                    |      |
| Introduction.....                       | 15   |
| Comptroller functions.....              | 16   |
| Personnel.....                          | 18   |
| Military strength.....                  | 18   |
| Procurement of officers.....            | 18   |
| Personnel actions.....                  | 19   |
| National Guard Register.....            | 19   |
| Medical activities.....                 | 20   |
| Organization and training.....          | 21   |
| Troop unit statistics.....              | 21   |
| Major changes.....                      | 21   |
| Antiaircraft artillery.....             | 21   |
| Training.....                           | 22   |
| Armory training.....                    | 23   |
| Field training.....                     | 24   |
| Basic training programs.....            | 24   |
| Army aviation.....                      | 25   |
| Training aids.....                      | 25   |
| Army advisors.....                      | 25   |
| School activities.....                  | 26   |
| Logistics.....                          | 28   |
| Excess property.....                    | 28   |
| Army aircraft.....                      | 28   |
| Engineer.....                           | 28   |
| Ordnance.....                           | 29   |
| Quartermaster.....                      | 29   |
| Signal.....                             | 29   |
| Maintenance.....                        | 29   |
| Organizational maintenance.....         | 30   |
| Field maintenance.....                  | 30   |
| Maintenance and operating supplies..... | 30   |
| Transportation.....                     | 30   |
| Installations.....                      | 31   |
| Armory construction.....                | 31   |
| Non-armory construction.....            | 32   |
| Repairs and utilities.....              | 33   |
| Field training installations.....       | 33   |
| AAA site security and utilities.....    | 34   |
| Facilities licensed or leased.....      | 34   |



| AIR NATIONAL GUARD:                               | Page |
|---|------|
| Introduction.....                                 | 34   |
| Comptroller functions.....                        | 35   |
| Personnel.....                                    | 37   |
| Military strength.....                            | 37   |
| Testing program.....                              | 38   |
| Selective assignment of obligated reservists..... | 38   |
| Reserve Officer Personnel Act.....                | 39   |
| Air technicians.....                              | 40   |
| Medical activities.....                           | 40   |
| Operations and training.....                      | 42   |
| Organization.....                                 | 42   |
| Status of Air National Guard units.....           | 43   |
| Operations: aircraft.....                         | 44   |
| Air defense augmentation.....                     | 44   |
| Flying hours.....                                 | 45   |
| Flying safety.....                                | 45   |
| Training.....                                     | 46   |
| Pilot training.....                               | 46   |
| Air base training.....                            | 46   |
| Supplemental training exercises.....              | 48   |
| School training.....                              | 48   |
| Materiel.....                                     | 49   |
| Supply.....                                       | 49   |
| Communications and electronics.....               | 50   |
| Requirements and inventory accounting.....        | 50   |
| Aircraft maintenance.....                         | 51   |
| Vehicle supply and maintenance.....               | 52   |
| Installations.....                                | 53   |
| Construction.....                                 | 53   |
| Maintenance.....                                  | 54   |
| Operations.....                                   | 55   |

## APPENDIXES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Appendix—  |    |
| A. State Adjutants General.....                                | 56 |
| B. U. S. Property and Fiscal Officers.....                     | 58 |
| C. Officers Detailed to Duty in the National Guard Bureau..... | 60 |
| D. Statement of the Obligations of Appropriated Funds:         |    |
| Table I—Army.....  |    |
| Table II—Air.....  |    |



## 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 descendent of the Volunteer Militia. The equipment of the Militia was meager and training was limited to drill—but regular drill was required. Then, as now, the emphasis was on training, on readiness for any emergency.

The National Guard of today is organized under Regular Army and Air Force tables of organization and equipment. It consists of 27 divisions in the Army National Guard and 27 wings in the Air National Guard, and, in addition, a number of regimental combat teams, antiaircraft artillery battalions, and other combat, combat-support and service units. On 30 June 1956 the National Guard consisted of 5,962 federally recognized units with a strength of 467,937. These units and personnel are located in approximately 2,500 cities and towns throughout the 48 States and in the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The National Guard of the several States has a dual status and mission. Each federally recognized unit is also a part of the National Guard of the United States. The mission of the National Guard of the several States is to provide 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 not on active duty in the service of the United States, members of the National Guard of the United States are administered, armed, uniformed, equipped, and trained in their status as members of the National Guard or Air National Guard of the several States and Territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The mission of the National Guard of the United States is to provide units of the reserve components of the Army and Air Force, adequately organized, trained, and equipped, available for mobilization in the event of a 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.

The National Guard Bureau is charged with administering approved Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force policies other than those relative to training, for the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard not in active Federal service, and with promulgating Department of the Army and Department of the Air Force directives and regulations applicable to the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard, including those relating to training.

This Annual Report is a summary of the National Guard's major accomplishments and activities, including changes in mission and problems encountered, during fiscal year 1956.



## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Major General Edgar C. Erickson continued to serve as Chief of the National Guard Bureau during fiscal year 1956 with Major General Winston P. Wilson as Deputy Chief of the National Guard Bureau and Chief of the Air Force Division. Major General William H. Abendroth retired as Chief of the Army Division on 31 October 1955 and Major General Donald W. McGowan was appointed to that position on 1 November 1955.

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 National Guard Bureau, as defined in Department of the Army Special Regulation 10-230-1 and Department of the Air Force Regulation 20-12, is to participate in the formulation and administration of a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units in the several States and Territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, 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. These regulations also cover 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 National Guard 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 serving in the Bureau as of 30 June 1956 follow.



*National Guard Bureau Officer Strength,<sup>1</sup> by Component and Grade, as of 30 June 1956<sup>2</sup>*

| Grade                   | Author-<br>ized | Actual strength |         |                             |         |                         |         |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
|                         |                 | Total           |         | NGUS/<br>ANGUS <sup>3</sup> |         | USA/USAR/<br>USAF/USAFR |         |
|                         |                 | Num-<br>ber     | Percent | Num-<br>ber                 | Percent | Num-<br>ber             | Percent |
| All grades.....         | 100             | 89              | 100     | 29                          | 32      | 60                      | 68      |
| Colonel.....            | 19              | 17              | 100     | 2                           | 12      | 15                      | 88      |
| Lieutenant Colonel..... | 46              | 28              | 100     | 12                          | 43      | 16                      | 57      |
| Major.....              | 34              | 32              | 100     | 11                          | 34      | 21                      | 66      |
| Captain.....            | 0               | 11              | 100     | 4                           | 36      | 7                       | 64      |
| 1st Lieutenant.....     | 0               |                 |         | 0                           |         | 0                       |         |
| 2d Lieutenant.....      | 0               |                 |         | 0                           |         | 0                       |         |
| Warrant Officer.....    | 1               | 1               | 100     | 0                           |         | 1                       | 100     |

<sup>1</sup> See appendix C for roster of officers on duty in the Bureau.

<sup>2</sup> Not shown in this table are the following groups, exempt from provisions of Section 81, Public Law 458, 81st Congress: 3 general officers, authorized and assigned, including 1 major general, NGUS (may be ANGUS), and 2 other general officers, NGUS and ANGUS; 52 Acting United States Property and Fiscal Officers, authorized and assigned to the Bureau with station in the several States (see app. B).

<sup>3</sup> On initial assignment to the National Guard Bureau.

## LEGISLATION

Several bills directly affecting the National Guard were enacted into law during fiscal year 1956. Of major general importance were the following:

Public Law 364, 84th Congress, authorized the States to organize and maintain State Defense Forces. Federal support is not provided by this law.

Public Law 490, 84th Congress, amended the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 to provide that active duty for training in excess of 30 days under sections 233 (d) or 262 (c) of that Act is considered extended military service for the purposes of Public Law 108, 81st Congress.

Public Law 569, 84th Congress, provided medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services serving on active duty or active duty for training pursuant to a call or order that does not specify a period of 30 days or less.

Public Law 582, 84th Congress, permitted withholding of field civilian employees' contributions to State retirement systems.

Public Law 610, 84th Congress, granted military leave of absence with pay to substitute employees in the postal field service who are members of the National Guard.



A number of bills of importance to the National Guard were still pending in the Congress on 30 June 1956. Among these were the following:

H. R. 10986, 84th Congress, the Department of Defense Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1957 (signed into law 2 July 1956 as Public Law 639, 84th Congress).

S. 3307, 84th Congress, a bill amending the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951 to authorize jurisdiction in the Federal courts in certain reemployment cases (signed into law 9 July 1956 as Public Law 665, 84th Congress).

H. R. 9952, 84th Congress, a bill providing a lump-sum readjustment payment for members of the reserve components who are involuntarily released from active duty (signed into law 9 July 1956 as Public Law 676, 84th Congress).

H. R. 11683, 84th Congress, a bill to raise the statutory ceiling of officers of the Regular Army and Air Force which later became the Armed Forces Regular Officer Augmentation Act of 1956 (signed into law 20 July 1956 as Public Law 737, 84th Congress).

H. R. 7290, 84th Congress, a bill authorizing female reserve officers of the Army or Air Force appointed as nurses or women medical specialists to be members of the Army or Air National Guard of the United States (signed into law 30 July 1956 as Public Law 845, 84th Congress).

H. R. 7089, 84th Congress, a bill to amend existing laws relating to the military, the veterans benefits and the social security system which later became the Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act of 1956 (signed into law 1 August 1956 as Public Law 881, 84th Congress).

H. R. 7049, 84th Congress, a bill to revise, codify, and enact into law Title 10 of the United States Code, entitled "Armed Forces," and Title 32 of the United States Code, entitled "National Guard" (signed into law 10 August 1956, as Public Law 1028, 84th Congress).

H. R. 10616, 84th Congress, a bill to provide for the statutory organization of the National Guard Bureau.

## NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

During fiscal year 1956 the National Guard Bureau revised and brought up to date a number of existing regulations and issued several new ones. A summary of that action is set forth below:

### Commissioned Officers

The NGR 20-series pertaining to commissioned officers was revised to incorporate the applicable provisions of the Reserve Officers Per-



sonnel Act of 1954 and to establish procedures governing the appointment, promotion and separation of officer personnel. The following provisions are included:

Individuals receiving a pension, retirement pay, disability compensation or retired pay from the Government of the United States as a result of prior military service may, if otherwise eligible, be extended Federal recognition in the National Guard provided they waive either that portion of their benefits for the days which they receive Federal pay for services as members of the federally recognized National Guard or their National Guard pay and allowances.

Second lieutenants are extended Federal recognition automatically on completion of 3 years of promotion service.

A candidate may be examined for Federal recognition at the minimum age of 18 years, when State laws so permit, if he has completed an accredited 6-months active duty for training program with the Armed Forces and is a graduate of an accredited officer candidate school.

The original oath of office of an individual previously commissioned in the National Guard will continue in effect throughout the individual's entire period of service, eliminating the requirement for an oath to be executed for each personnel action.

Technical waivers may be retired by a Board without the individual officer concerned physically appearing before it.

Federal recognition boards are authorized to review the records of officers recommended for promotion without the candidate appearing personally.

A letter of recommendation from the immediate commander concerned in the case of an officer eligible for promotion is authorized in lieu of identical records for initial appointment which were previously required.

State Adjutants General may be extended Federal recognition in the grade of Major General for their tenure of office, if State laws permit.

Officers who have been on active duty for the purposes set forth in Sections 5 and 81, National Defense Act, as amended, and Section 252, Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, are authorized as additional active officers of the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment for a period not to exceed 1 year from the date the officers are released from active duty.

### **Warrant Officers**

NGR 22 was revised to incorporate the provisions of the Warrant Officer Act of 1954. Major changes establish the new grades, provide for the waiving of disability benefits, simplify promotion procedures and establish a composite index for appointment.



### **Enlisted Personnel**

A major revision of regulations pertaining to enlisted personnel placed the personnel records system of the National Guard on the same basis as that of the active Army. The new system should minimize the administrative burdens which previously existed when National Guard units were ordered to active Federal service. Major changes are as follows:

- Separation of noncommissioned officers from specialists.

- Establishment of a new MOS system to parallel that of the active Army.

- Adoption of a new consolidated personnel records system to include DA Form 201 (Personnel Records Jacket), DA Form 24 (Service Record) and DA Form 20 (Enlisted Qualification Record). Units are authorized to discontinue NGB Form 68 (Individual Training Record) when they adopt DA Form 20.

- Establishment of a new requirement pertaining to minimum mental qualifications for enlistment in the National Guard. Prescribed tests are administered to all applicants who have had no prior service and who have not satisfactorily completed the third year of high school.

- Authorization for all applicants for reenlistment without a break in service to be reenlisted without a physical examination, provided that a final type physical examination has been accomplished within the last 4 years and applicant executes a prescribed certificate as to his present health.

- Requirement for discharge from the National Guard of members who enroll in the Advanced Course, Senior Division Army ROTC.

### **Security Program**

NGR 35, a new regulation, was issued to prescribe the administrative procedures for the implementation of a personnel security program in the National Guard.

### **Advisor Personnel**

NGR 40 was changed to permit Army Advisors on duty with the National Guard to enroll in courses of instruction at colleges, universities or similar educational institutions provided that proper coordination is effected with State authorities to insure that school attendance will not interfere with advisor duties.

### **Payrolls and Vouchers**

NGR 59, prescribing procedures for preparation and disposition of payrolls and vouchers pertaining to National Guard personnel, was revised to bring it up to date.



**Medical Service**

NGR 62 was completely revised to bring its procedures in line with current practice and to eliminate obsolete policy.

**Federal Audit in the National Guard and Air National Guard**

A joint regulation, NGR 75-11/ANGR 175-4, was issued to establish procedures and assign responsibilities for the Federal audit of National Guard and Air National Guard accounts, property and activities. United States Property and Fiscal Officers, State Adjutants General and the Chief, National Guard Bureau were assigned responsibilities in connection with the internal audit report conducted by the Army Audit Agency and the Auditor General, United States Air Force.

**Maintenance of Organizational Materiel**

NGR 75-12, a new regulation, was issued stressing the importance of unit maintenance and authorizing the establishment of organizational maintenance shops at battalion and regimental level, as well as standby storage compounds at certain locations.

**Target Ranges**

NGR 78, a new regulation, was issued to encourage the establishment of small arms target ranges adjacent to the home stations of National Guard units and to establish procedures for the application for Federal funds for the leasing or construction of such ranges.

**Multiple Drill Assemblies**

Pending the revision of NGR 45, NGB Circular No. 3, 30 September 1955, was issued to authorize the conduct of multiple drill assemblies and to establish the procedures to be followed to obtain pay, retirement points and subsistence for such assemblies.

**Alert and Mobilization Plans**

NGB Circular No. 3, 15 June 1956, was issued to establish a requirement for each National Guard unit to prepare and keep current alert and mobilization plans in order to facilitate the entrance of National Guard units into active service, either Federal or State.

## RECRUITING AND INFORMATION PROGRAM

The National Guard Bureau, during fiscal year 1956, continued its efforts to increase the prestige, public support and strength of the National Guard.

Because the National Guard is a volunteer organization which has to be maintained at authorized strength, recruiting must be a major



and continuing part of the information program. To this end, the primary mission of the Information Office is to support the recruiting efforts of the States and Territories. This was accomplished, in large measure, by obtaining nationwide publicity for the National Guard, by holding conferences with public information and recruiting personnel from the respective States, and by providing materials for recruiting and promotional campaigns which were conducted at State and local levels.

In the public relations field, the Information Office continued to develop and implement its public information program, the purpose of which is to "sell the National Guard" to the American public by explaining its importance to national security, its accomplishments in war and peace, its advantage for young men and veterans and, in general, by keeping the public as fully informed as possible about the activities of the National Guard. During the year, for example, contacts with military writers, editors and correspondents resulted in a number of favorable articles being published in influential military service publications, and in columns by some of the country's leading military writers, including articles in *The New York Times*, the *New York Herald Tribune*, the *Army-Navy-Air Force Journal*, *Army*, *Armor*, *Flying*, the *National Guardsman* and other publications. Articles pertaining to the National Guard were placed in several standard encyclopedias. In addition, news releases, speeches and other informative material relating to the National Guard program were released through the Department of the Army and the Department of Defense. Although it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the public information and recruiting aspects of the overall program, the program's ultimate purpose, apart from keeping the general public well informed, is to induce qualified individuals—potential Guardsmen—to serve in the National Guard.

Approximately \$320,000 from Federal appropriations were spent during fiscal year 1956 on the combined recruiting and information program. Most of that amount was applied to a contract with a commercial advertising agency for the development and production of recruiting material to aid in direct support of individual and unit recruiting efforts at State and local levels. Within budgetary limits and in the face of increased costs, a number of recruiting aids, including pamphlets, posters, bumper stickers, billboard posters, project kits and radio and television material were created and distributed.

The National Guard weekly radio show, "Let's Go To Town," a popular recorded musical show of 32 programs of 15 minutes each arranged for by the advertising agency, was distributed to approximately 2,700 radio stations. "Lombardoland, U. S. A.," a 52-week



half-hour live radio show that is carried on the Mutual Broadcasting System in support of the recruiting efforts of the Air National Guard, was broadcast over that network for the sixth successive year. A similar 30-minute live radio show by Henry Jerome and his orchestra, in support of the Army National Guard, was carried each week on the American Broadcasting Company network. In addition, the best music from the "Let's Go To Town" show was used in a one-half hour radio show, entitled "Stars In Action," carried on Thursday evenings in July, August and September on the National Broadcasting Company network. The network shows were carried on a full public service basis with radio time and talent donated by the networks. The only cost to the National Guard was a small fee for script writing and a small portion of the cost of production. Combined with National Guard Jingle and spot announcements on public service time, these shows afforded the National Guard invaluable radio coverage.

During fiscal year 1956 a large number of local and national business and industrial organizations supported the National Guard through sponsored advertising, articles in house organs, the use of counter cards, posters, postage meter plates, and a generally favorable policy toward National Guardsmen who are in their employ. Efforts were made during the year to improve this part of the National Guard's recruiting and information program.

At least 6 nationally known sponsors of major and minor league baseball games included National Guard recruiting messages in a number of their baseball broadcasts and telecasts. Other firms cooperated with the National Guard by placing diorama displays in some of the nation's large metropolitan transportation centers. National Guard displays were placed in bus, air and railroad terminals in New York, Boston and Newark and in the National Airport at Washington, D. C. In addition, specially constructed Army and Air National Guard displays were viewed by an estimated 4 million people at State fairs and other events in a number of States.

The fiscal year's recruiting highlight occurred on 22 February 1956 when the Governors of most of the States proclaimed George Washington's Birthday as National Guard Muster Day to climax a recruiting campaign which began the first of February. To assist the States, the Information Office prepared and distributed a special project kit to all Guard units and conducted a public information campaign in support of State and community recruiting and information programs.

The recruiting and information program for fiscal year 1956 placed heavy emphasis on training, in implementation of the provisions of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. A special troop information



program was conducted to encourage eligible National Guardsmen to volunteer for the Army's 6-month basic training program. Approximately 30 percent of printed recruiting material, almost all of the television material, and about one-third of radio announcements were aimed at "selling" the 6-months active duty for training program to prospective and actual Army Guardsmen who enlisted between the ages of 17 and 18½.

In measuring results of this program in terms of men recruited, the February Muster Day campaign alone resulted in the enlistment of more than 25,000 new members in the Army and Air National Guard. During the year a total of 221,853 men were enlisted or reenlisted in the Guard, and between October 1955 and 30 June 1956 more than 3,600 Army Guardsmen volunteered for 6-months active duty training.

## 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.

The National Guard Bureau is the central coordinating agency for National Guard participation in activities conducted under this program. Bulletins and letters announcing winners are published after each competition. Supplementary information is made available for release to the press.

Army and Air National Guard personnel compete annually in rifle, carbine and pistol matches conducted at State, Army area and National levels under the sponsorship of affiliated agencies, including the National Rifle Association, the Military Police Association, the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and the National Guard Association of the United States. The outstanding scores attained by some Guardsmen and the increasingly high scores achieved by "repeat" winners are a source of pride to the National Guard.

The Eisenhower Trophy, which is awarded to the most outstanding Army National Guard unit in each State and Territory, was presented to 50 units in calendar year 1956.

The second annual Earl T. Ricks Memorial Trophy Event, held on 2 July 1955, was won by Lieutenant Colonel James A. Poston of the 166th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Ohio National Guard, flying an F-84E aircraft. Seventeen of 19 entrants completed the nearly 2,000-mile, all-jet plane dash from Ontario International Air-



port in Los Angeles, California to Wayne-Major Airport in Detroit, Michigan. This type of event creates a strong spirit of competition among all Air National Guard fighter units and provides an incentive for intensified training in air navigation and cruise control.

The Spaatz Trophy (named for General Spaatz) was awarded to the 174th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Iowa Air National Guard, for having been judged the most outstanding tactical flying squadron of the Air National Guard during calendar year 1955.

A team of jet pilots representing the 140th Fighter Interceptor Wing of Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming represented the Air National Guard in the United States Air Force's annual world-wide fighter-gunnery competition in October 1955. Competing against 7 of the best teams in the Air Force, the Air National Guard team placed second in air-to-air gunnery and third in overall scoring. Individual honors of the Air National Guard team included high team captain and third high in overall scoring.

A team of pilots representing the 132d Fighter Interceptor Wing, Iowa and Nebraska Air National Guard, won the 1954 annual Air National Guard Fighter Gunnery Exercise which was held 10-18 September 1955, at Gowen Field, Boise, Idaho. Ten wings participated in the day-fighter phase of this competition. The purpose of the exercise is to increase the aerial gunnery proficiency of fighter squadrons through direct competition among fighter units of the Air National Guard. The winning team in the exercise represents the Air National Guard in the Air Force's next annual world-wide fighter-gunnery competition.

The 122d Tactical Bombardment Squadron, Louisiana Air National Guard, won an equivalent Air National Guard Light Bombardment Exercise that was held at Gulfport, Mississippi during the period 5-10 September 1955. The purpose of this exercise is to provide training, develop competitive spirit and enhance the defensive and offensive capabilities of Light Bomb units in the Air National Guard.

## STATE SERVICE

Unofficial reports reveal that during fiscal year 1956, as in past years, the National Guard of the several States participated in many rescue relief operations, fought fires and floods, flew missions of mercy, and responded in all types of State and local emergencies. In Connecticut, more than 4,500 Guardsmen labored night and day in the wake of Hurricane Diane, which struck the Atlantic Coast States in August 1955, on rescue missions and in providing food and shelter for homeless disaster victims. In Massachusetts, Guardsmen of the 26th Infantry Division who had just returned to their home



stations from field training were immediately ordered to emergency flood duty. In Rhode Island, National Guard units were on emergency flood duty for 10 days evacuating stranded families from danger areas, performing guard duty against possible looting and providing aid for the injured and homeless. In Pennsylvania, some 2,000 Guardsmen performed disaster duty in the flood-stricken Delaware Valley and other areas.

In North Carolina, Guardsmen were called out for disaster duty 3 times within 5 weeks as a result of the havoc wrought by Hurricanes Connie, Diane and Ione. The Aberdeen, Mississippi National Guard unit responded quickly for volunteer emergency duty in its home town after a tornado had devastated a mile-long strip of the city proper. When a tornado demolished 75 homes, killing 3 people and injuring 50 at Lexington, Tennessee, the Governor, Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General of that State reported to the scene with volunteer Guardsmen from 4 cities to assist in rescue operations. In Maryland, National Guardsmen were alerted to render all possible assistance when a fire broke out in a crowded community auditorium on the outskirts of Baltimore.

In the wake of week-long hurricane-like rains which lashed vast areas of California, Oregon and Nevada and drove tens of thousands of people from their homes, National Guardsmen were among the first volunteer forces to go to the aid of the stricken communities. In California, hundreds of Guardsmen were at work guarding life and property and rescuing flood-isolated persons 48 hours before the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency. In Oregon and Nevada, Guard units throughout devastated areas in the 3 States rescued and evacuated thousands of persons including hospital patients, sand-bagged levees along rivers, hauled food and water, controlled traffic, loaned supplies to the Red Cross to care for the homeless, and performed other emergency missions. During the emergency, thousands of Guardsmen were on duty day and night for more than 7 days.

In Michigan, 800 officers and men of an infantry regiment took part in a 5-day, 6-night, round-the-clock relief operation in sealing-off disaster areas, directing traffic, preventing looting, and performing other rescue work following disastrous tornadoes. In Texas, men of an armored engineer battalion were doing emergency duty within minutes after a tornado hit. And in Alabama, Guardsmen worked to rescue the injured and to set up shelters for the homeless immediately after a tornado struck parts of that State.

Twice within 3 months, National Guard units were called upon to provide emergency water relief in drought-stricken Georgia. In October 1955, men from an engineer battalion in Columbus and an ordnance company in Atlanta rushed water purification tanks, filters



and aluminum pipe to Talbottom after a city well caved in. Setting up their emergency equipment in less than 5 hours, they provided the city's 1,250 persons with water for 3 days. Less than 3 months later, Guardsmen from the same units were called upon to set up an emergency water system for the inhabitants of Loganville when 2 town wells dried up. In 2 days they purified and pumped 54,000 gallons of water for the drought-stricken town. Another Georgia National Guard unit—the same one which captured 2 escaped killers of a United States Marshall in 1953—took part in an extended night-and-day search for an abducted girl.

Heavy equipment of Minnesota's and North Dakota's National Guard was pressed into emergency service to clear roads of heavy snow drifts when mid-spring blizzards isolated farm families and increased the danger of floods. When local and State equipment proved inadequate to cope with the situation, Guard units used their own equipment to reopen blocked highways. Guardsmen helped to reunite school children with their families, assisted farmers in moving their machinery, household goods and families to safe ground, opened trails to stranded livestock, and provided emergency supplies to farm families in isolated areas.

Eleven Ohio National Guardsmen, all members of the same unit, received a commendation for their alert work at the scene of a fatal highway accident in which 1 person was killed and 4 injured. The Guardsmen were en route from the Lima Armory to Camp Perry for small arms firing when they came upon the scene of the accident. They set up traffic control and assisted the injured until the arrival of State police, after which they made their equipment available to the police and continued to assist in traffic control. The State Highway Police commended the Guardsmen for "putting into practice the training and policies for protection of life and property of the citizens of the State of Ohio."

National Guardsmen in many States joined State police in an effort to prevent highway accidents on holidays. In every State where Guardsmen participated in safety drives, wire service reports showed that highway fatalities were reduced. Tennessee's Safety Committee Chairman, in a typical commendation, called the Guard's effort in his State "a service which must be characterized as far beyond the call of duty."

In South Carolina an Army National Guard pilot helped to capture an escaped convict who was holding a woman as hostage. And in a number of States, National Guardsmen participated in searches for lost or kidnapped persons.

Guardsmen in many States were active in State and local goodwill projects. Units in several States volunteered their services in the



nation's fight against infantile paralysis. In Kalamazoo, Michigan, Guardsmen aided mothers who were collecting donations in the March of Dimes campaign; and, in Montana, members of an Air National Guard unit collected approximately 2,400 in less than 8 hours in a "voluntary toll for Polio" drive. Within a few hours, nearly 200 National Guardsmen in Lebanon, Pennsylvania collected well over \$1,000 in "Operation Crippled Children" for the Crippled Children's Society.

In service to the State and local communities, Guardsmen upheld the historic tradition of the National Guard.

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

### INTRODUCTION

The Army National Guard troop basis, as of 30 June 1956, consisted of 5,726 units organized into 21 infantry and 6 armored divisions, 9 regimental combat teams, 9 armored cavalry regiments, 80 field artillery battalions, and nearly 2,000 additional combat, combat support and service units of company or detachment size. Of this total, 378 units were either not organized or, if organized, not federally recognized.

On 30 June 1956 the federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard was 404,403, an increase of 46,861 over the previous fiscal year. This total represented nearly 64 percent of authorized strength.

During the year, the 48th Infantry Division was converted to armor and redesignated the 48th Armored Division. On 1 February 1956, the last four of the National Guard units ordered on active duty with the Army during the Korean emergency were released from Federal service and returned to State control. Special Category Army with Air Force (SCARWAF) units were transferred to control of the Army National Guard on 1 March 1956. Selected non-divisional antiaircraft artillery units continued to participate in the antiaircraft defense of the United States.

As of 30 June 1956, total obligations of Federal funds for fiscal year 1956 amounted to \$272,231,477. In conformity with the Department of the Army Financial Management Plan, procedures were expanded to provide the States with greater control of the resources provided by the Federal Government. On 1 July 1955, the property audit formerly employed was replaced by the internal-type audit in order to improve the administrative control of funds allotted to, and Federal property furnished for use by, the National Guard.

During fiscal year 1956, a total of 12,623 National Guard officers and enlisted men attended Army service and area schools. Eight

States conducted their own National Guard officer candidate schools during the year.

The Army National Guard's construction program was materially delayed due to a revision in procedure reference apportionment of Federal funds and an apportionment ceiling of \$33,000,000 established by the Secretary of Defense. Details of new apportionment procedures were resolved on or about 1 January 1956, and the apportionment ceiling restriction was lifted early in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year. A total of \$76,272,000 has been appropriated for the construction of armory facilities since the enactment of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, which authorized the use of Federal funds for such purposes. During fiscal years 1952-56, a total of \$65,201,715 has been allotted for 737 armory construction projects.

### COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS

Funds appropriated for support of the Army National Guard during fiscal year 1956 totaled \$308,239,000. Appropriation reimbursements were authorized for \$732,000. The initial funding program of \$273,200,000, which included \$732,000 for appropriation reimbursements, supported a year-end strength of 400,000, as compared to the appropriation support for 425,000. The limited funding program necessitated the elimination of pay for weekend training in excess of 48 paid armory drills and reduced the support of the civilian technician program. The balance of the appropriation, a sum of \$35,771,000, was held in legal reserve by the Bureau of the Budget. During the year, however, additional funds totaling \$8,428,000 were released from the legal reserve to support an end strength of 408,800 and to provide for increased clothing, individual and organizational equipment, spare parts requirements, and for a total of 17,573 technician positions. These actions resulted in a funding availability of \$281,628,000 and a legal reserve of \$27,343,000 as of 30 June 1956.

Funds accumulated by reason of delay in the availability of sites for National Guard occupancy enabled the National Guard Bureau to absorb such unprogrammed costs as the civilian pay increases authorized by the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, the new 6-months active duty for training program, the reclassification of NGC technicians and salary adjustments for NGM technicians who were being paid at rates below the scales authorized by the Army-Air Force Wage Board.

As of 30 June 1956, obligations for fiscal year 1956 totaled \$272,231,477.

A sum of \$27,611,000 also was appropriated under "Military Construction, Army Reserve Forces" for the construction of National Guard armory and non-armory facilities. Appropriations for fiscal



year 1952 through fiscal year 1956, under the authority of Public Law 783, 81st Congress, totaled \$99,355,000\* for National Guard construction. Obligations in fiscal year 1956 totaled \$28,747,459, and for fiscal years 1952-56 totaled \$77,961,834. The unobligated balance of \$21,393,166 is available in the subsequent fiscal year.

In fiscal year 1956 a total of \$66,265,636 was obligated for the Army National Guard's civilian technician program. This sum included \$968,306 for social security payments as provided for by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act of 1954, under which 41 States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico currently participate in the social security system. Technician strength was 18,053 on 30 June 1956, an increase of 3,097 over last year.

Fiscal year obligations for the AAA on-site program, including social security payments, totaled \$7,131,549. As of 30 June 1956, 1,256 National Guardsmen, 426 more than a year ago, were employed in a civilian technician capacity under this program in order to have the equipment in operational readiness status in the event of an alert.

In conformity with the Department of the Army Financial Management Plan, procedures were expanded to provide the States with greater control of the resources provided by the Federal Government. Under this plan, maximum Annual Funding Programs at the Budget Program level are issued to the States to enable them to plan their activities on an annual basis. Quarterly allotments are then issued at the appropriation level without limitation, thereby giving the States wider flexibility in the utilization of their funds.

In order to improve the administrative control of allotted funds and the Federal property furnished for use by the National Guard, the property audit formerly employed was replaced by the internal-type audit on 1 July 1955. Under the internal-type audit, the findings of a comprehensive examination within the State, by National Defense audit agencies applying Federal standards, are reported in detail to State authorities and interested offices of the Department of the Army. This new type audit reflects deficiencies in methods and procedures, makes recommendations designed to improve management, and enables the States and the Department of the Army to devise and improve regulations, directives and procedures.

The Army National Guard Program System, which was initiated during the previous fiscal year and which includes development, execution, review and analysis of Primary Program No. 15, was refined and improved during fiscal year 1956. In most areas, actual quarterly performances adhered closely to programmed objectives.

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\*Includes \$2,650,000 appropriation transfer from Army National Guard to "Military Construction, Army Civilian Components" in fiscal year 1952.

The Army National Guard Quarterly Progress Report 15A was expanded to include additional statistical data and its publication date advanced approximately two weeks.

A comprehensive review of all recurring reports was initiated during fiscal year 1956 and will continue into the next fiscal year. The purpose of this review is to bring reporting requirements up to date, thereby easing the reporting workload in the States.

The National Guard 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 1956 is attached as Appendix D.

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the Army National Guard in State status on 30 June 1956 was 404,403. This strength was distributed among 5,348 federally recognized units.

There was a strength increase of 46,861 during the fiscal year, an increase of 45,928 in enlisted and 933 in officer and warrant officer strength. The actual strength of federally recognized units in State status at the close of the last 3 fiscal years is shown below:

*Army National Guard Strength*

|                                    | 30 June 1954 | 30 June 1955 | 30 June 1956 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total.....                         | 318, 006     | *357, 542    | 404, 403     |
| Officers and warrant officers..... | 32, 299      | *33, 966     | 34, 899      |
| Enlisted.....                      | 285, 707     | 323, 576     | 369, 504     |

\*Does not include 699 officers reported on morning reports who were not federally recognized on 30 June 1955.

### Procurement of Officers

The procurement of officers and warrant officers during the fiscal year was delayed by the new requirement, effective 15 August 1955, of a favorably completed National Agency Check prior to Federal recognition examining board processing. In addition, the procurement of warrant officers was adversely affected by the elimination of the Unit Administrator (2123) position from Army National Guard tables of organization. Those positions which are still occupied by warrant officers in excess of the established table of organizations are not authorized to be refilled when vacated by the present incumbent.



### Personnel Actions

The number of personnel actions processed by the National Guard Bureau continued at a high rate, reflecting both the increase in overall strength and the conversion of units to meet revised Department of the Army mobilization requirements.

The National Guard Bureau rejected 0.8 of 1 percent of enlistment applications completed, as compared with 1 percent rejected during the previous fiscal year. The decrease from year to year in the rejection rate continues to indicate 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*

| Type of action                                     | Fiscal year<br>1955 | Fiscal year<br>1956 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Officers and warrant officers:                     |                     |                     |
| Federal recognitions.....                          | 11, 618             | 11, 916             |
| Transfers and reassignments.....                   | 16, 952             | 11, 507             |
| Transfers to Inactive National Guard.....          | 2, 414              | 1, 508              |
| Separations.....                                   | 4, 467              | 4, 419              |
| Enlisted men:                                      |                     |                     |
| Enlistment records on hand, first day of year..... | 12, 230             | 1, 592              |
| Enlistment records received.....                   | 195, 469            | 199, 789            |
| Cases completed.....                               | 206, 107            | 194, 447            |
| Enlistments approved.....                          | 204, 032            | 192, 848            |
| Enlistments rejected.....                          | 2, 075              | 1, 599              |
| Enlistment records on hand, last day of year.....  | 1, 592              | 6, 934              |

### National Guard Register

The 1 January 1956 edition of the Official National Guard Register (Army) was distributed to the field in June 1956. The volume contains the name, place and date of birth, and educational and service data of some 37,900 officers and warrant officers, active and inactive, of the National Guard of the United States. A new format was used which eliminated certain extraneous information shown in previous editions, thereby reducing the number of pages from 1,254 in the 1954 Register to 1,020 in the current one. This reduction and a new method of assembling the information and reproducing the pages of the register resulted in a saving of approximately 50 percent in the cost of printing. This new system also will enable the National Guard Bureau to publish and distribute future editions of the register at an earlier date than in past years.



### MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

A critical shortage of medical and dental officers still exists in the Army National Guard. On 30 June 1956, the actual strength of Army Medical Service officers was 529 Medical Corps, 177 Dental Corps and 1,096 Medical Service Corps, or 29.3, 32 and 86.4 percent, respectively, of the authorized strength of federally recognized units. Actual strength figures for the last 3 fiscal years are shown below:

|                            | Actual strength as of 30 June |        |        | Authorized strength in F/R units 30 June 1956 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|---|
|                            | 1954                          | 1955   | 1956   |   |
| Total.....                 | 1, 560                        | 1, 719 | 1, 802 | 3, 625  |
| Medical Corps.....         | 438                           | 485    | 529    | 1, 805  |
| Dental Corps.....          | 164                           | 163    | 177    | 552   |
| Medical Service Corps..... | 954                           | 1, 069 | 1, 096 | 1, 268  |
| Veterinary Corps.....      | *4                            | *2     |        |   |

\* Included in overall strength authorized State headquarters.

The 164th Surgical Hospital, North Dakota National Guard, was organized, equipped and federally recognized during fiscal year 1956, making a total of 13 federally recognized hospitals in the Army National Guard, as follows: Five 400-bed and four 750-bed Evacuation Hospitals, and 4 Surgical Hospitals. During the fiscal year, 4,939 Line of Duty Investigation reports covering injury and disease were processed; 14,109 officer and warrant officer physical examinations for Federal recognition, promotion and change of branch, and 12,691 physical examinations for enlistment, were reviewed; and 13,956 annual and service school physical examinations were reviewed. A change of policy governing officer physicals authorized a periodic examination to be accomplished every 4 years instead of annually.

The only significant difficulty encountered in medical supply during the fiscal year was a shortage of vaccines which were unobtainable from Army depots in time for some units to complete their immunization program prior to their departure for summer field training.

As of 30 June 1956, the Army National Guard included 494 federally recognized medical units, as follows:

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Total.....   | 494 |
| Medical Detachments (Organic).....   | 353 |
| Medical Companies (Organic).....   | 72  |
| Medical Battalions (Organic).....  | 27  |
| Medical Groups.....  | 1   |
| Medical Battalions, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (Separate)..... | 6   |
| Medical Companies (Separate).....  | 22  |
| Hospitals.....   | 13  |



## ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

### Troop Unit Statistics

By the end of fiscal year 1956, there were 5,348 federally recognized units of company or detachment size in the Army National Guard. This represented an increase of 143, or 2.7 percent, over the 30 June 1955 total of 5,205 units.

### Major Changes

In accordance with the National Guard Troop Basis, as amended during the fiscal year, the 48th Infantry Division was converted to armor and redesignated the 48th Armored Division, Georgia-Florida National Guard. The 149th, 150th and 157th Regimental Combat Teams were converted to an armor group, an armored cavalry regiment and a field artillery group, respectively, and the 108th Armor Group was reorganized as an armored cavalry regiment. Medical, ordnance and signal units were also reorganized to meet mobilization requirements established by the Department of the Army. Four regimental combat teams were scheduled to be converted to armor, engineer and field artillery groups during fiscal year 1957.

On 1 February 1956, the last four National Guard units remaining on active duty with the Army were released from Federal service and returned to State control. Special Category Army with Air Force (SCARWAF) units became a part of the Army National Guard on 1 March 1956. Prior to that date they had been administered by the Air National Guard and counted as a part of that component.

### Antiaircraft Artillery

Selected National Guard non-divisional antiaircraft artillery units, while in a State status, have a Federal mission in the antiaircraft defense of specified areas of the continental United States. This mission calls for National Guard antiaircraft batteries to maintain operationally ready equipment at designated on-site positions in certain defended areas for immediate employment in the event of an impending or actual enemy attack. Small detachments of full time National Guardsmen are on duty at these sites 24 hours a day. Upon receipt of an alert from Army Antiaircraft Command, all unit members report directly to their on-site positions and man equipment ready for action. In addition to these units, other National Guard non-divisional antiaircraft and support units are assigned a mobilization day (M-Day) mission to augment existing antiaircraft defenses or to replace like active Army units. These units train at home armories and are to be prepared to move to designated defense sites immediately upon being ordered into Federal service. Army



National Guard units of 31 States, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii are programmed to participate in the anti-aircraft defense of the United States as either on-site or M-Day units.

As of 30 June 1956, 79 National Guard antiaircraft batteries from 25 battalions occupied sites in 11 defended areas, having taken over sites made available when active Army gun units were reorganized into NIKE units. National Guard occupation of on-site positions during fiscal year 1956 was slowed by changes in the NIKE program, which delayed turning over existing active Army sites to the National Guard, and by delays in the acquisition and construction of required new sites. The National Guard will occupy additional sites as they are made available through conversion of active Army units to NIKE and as new sites are constructed in those areas where no active Army sites will be available.

Since the program was initiated, 8 AAA Brigades, 23 AAA Groups, 19 AAA Detachments (Operations), 57 AAA Battalions and 19 Signal Detachments, with missions for the anti-aircraft defense of the United States, have qualified for their operational missions and been designated to the Special Security Force.

### **Training**

Army National Guard training was again conducted by the States in accordance with criteria established by the Continental Army Command, which for the second successive year, published a National Guard Training Guide. Although emphasis was placed on basic training programs conducted by the active Army, the input into the Army National Guard of personnel without previous military service made it necessary to continue to stress individual, squad and platoon level training.

All National Guard units except non-divisional AAA Gun Batteries followed current Army Training programs modified as necessary to conform to training policies contained in the National Guard Training Guide. Non-divisional AAA Gun Batteries continued to use appropriate National Guard Training Programs.

On 11 January 1956, the Chief of Staff directed the transfer from the Army Command to the Army Antiaircraft Command of responsibility for Federal supervision of training for those antiaircraft artillery units assigned a mission for the anti-aircraft defense of the continental United States which are designated Special Security Force. The purpose of the transfer was to provide better training support for the National Guard units and more effective integration of them into the anti-aircraft defense of the continental United States. Although preliminary instructions were issued during fiscal year



1956, the assumption of training responsibilities will not be effective until after the completion of 1956 annual field training.

### Armory Training

All units of the Army National Guard participated in 48 paid training assemblies during fiscal year 1956. Authority and funds providing for 6 additional paid 8-hour assemblies for antiaircraft battalions with units having on-site missions were withdrawn in November 1955.

On 30 September 1955, the Chief, National Guard Bureau authorized the use of multiple drills, or two paid 4-hour assemblies conducted on 1 calendar day, as a substitute for two regular 2-hour armory drill assemblies. Under this authority, many units used multiple drills to increase the limited number of training hours otherwise available.

Funds for subsistence were authorized to support 8-hour training assemblies conducted either as multiple drills or as a substitute for one 2-hour armory drill or other training whether pay was provided or not. These funds were budgeted for on the basis of 52 cents per trainee for one meal or \$1.04 per trainee per day when more than one meal was required.

The percentage of officers and warrant officers participating in armory drills continued to increase, while that of enlisted men declined slightly, as indicated below.

*Armory Training Attendance Percentages*

|                                    | Fiscal year<br>1954 | Fiscal year<br>1955 | Fiscal year<br>1956 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Officers and warrant officers..... | 93.3                | 93.7                | 94                  |
| Enlisted men.....                  | 86.8                | 87.9                | 87.3                |

Copies of 5,245 Reports of Annual General Inspection, which contain the rating awarded each unit at its annual armory inspection, were submitted to the National Guard Bureau for review and analysis. The general purpose of these inspections, which are conducted for the respective Army Commanders by officers detailed as Inspectors General, is to ascertain whether equipment issued to the National Guard is being maintained as prescribed, proper quantities of equipment are on hand, units are properly organized, officers and enlisted personnel are qualified, records are properly maintained, and training is conducted as prescribed. All federally recognized National Guard units are inspected annually, except that armory inspections are not required during the fiscal year in which a unit is inspected for Federal recognition. Results of armory inspections, which totaled 451 more than during the previous fiscal year, are listed below.



*Armory Inspections*

| Rating                      | Fiscal year 1955 |                | Fiscal year 1955 |                | Fiscal year 1956 |                |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|                             | <i>Number</i>    | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i>    | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i>    | <i>Percent</i> |
| Total.....                  | 4, 693           | 100            | 4, 794           | 100            | 5, 245           | 100            |
| Satisfactory or better..... | 4, 573           | 97             | 4, 715           | 98. 4          | 5, 196           | 99. 1          |
| Unsatisfactory.....         | 120              | 3              | 79               | 1. 6           | 49               | . 9            |

**Field Training**

During calendar year 1956 approximately 378,000 Guardsmen, representing 95 percent of Army National Guard personnel, attended field training at 49 sites located throughout the States and Territories. Eighty-two percent attended training at 32 federally owned and operated camps, and 18 percent at 17 State owned and operated camps. As in previous years, this annual 15-day active duty for training period provided an opportunity for all federally recognized National Guard units to assemble and perform individual and unit training as prescribed in appropriate Army training programs.

During the field training periods, inspection teams composed of officers of the active Army conducted training inspections of all Army National Guard units. Reports of inspection are used as a basis for corrective action and for evaluation purposes. A table of inspection results for the last 2 years is given below.

| Rating                  | Calendar year 1954 |                | Calendar year 1955 |                |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
|                         | <i>Number</i>      | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i>      | <i>Percent</i> |
| Total.....              | 4, 901             | 100. 00        | 5, 100             | 100. 00        |
| Superior.....           | 1, 340             | 27. 3          | 1, 392             | 27. 3          |
| Excellent.....          | 2, 082             | 42. 5          | 1, 594             | 31. 3          |
| Very satisfactory*..... |                    |                | 1, 398             | 27. 4          |
| Satisfactory.....       | 1, 151             | 23. 5          | 644                | 12. 6          |
| Unsatisfactory.....     | 328                | 6. 7           | 72                 | 1. 4           |

\*Very satisfactory rating was not used during calendar year 1954.

**Basic Training Programs**

Two active duty basic training programs, both conducted by the active Army, were available to Army National Guard personnel on a voluntary basis during fiscal year 1956. A total of 3,613 National Guardsmen entered the 6-month program, which was provided to implement provisions of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955, and approximately 4,400 entered the 8-week National Guard basic combat training at active Army training installations.



### Army Aviation

The number of National Guard Army Aviators on flying status increased from 810 to 918 during fiscal year 1956, an average gain of 9 pilots each month. Sources of pilot procurement were the Army Aviation School and the recruitment of former service trained pilots.

Army National Guard aircraft flew a total of 106,673 hours during fiscal year 1956, an increase of 17,248 hours over fiscal year 1955, with approximately 35 percent of this flying time accomplished during the summer field training periods.

Army service schools were utilized by National Guard officers and enlisted men for both additional training in aviation and training on new equipment. During the year, 109 officers attended the Army Primary Flight Training School. Sixty-five helicopter pilots, 12 instrument pilots, 69 aircraft mechanics and 71 helicopter mechanics attended Army service schools.

A total of 79 National Guard Army aircraft mechanics were on flying status as of 30 June 1956.

Twenty-three National Guard Army Aviators were recalled to extended active duty during the fiscal year.

### Training Aids

During fiscal year 1956, emphasis was placed on the procurement of M47 tank turret trainers for medium tank units. Twenty-five of these trainers were originally programmed; due, however, to increased requirements resulting from the conversion of infantry units to armor, 77 trainers were actually procured. Funds for the procurement of the added 52 trainers were obtained through reprogramming action. The addition of 77 trainers increased the total on hand in the Army National Guard to 309, which satisfies the current requirement for this type of trainer.

Other major procurement during the year included maintenance service and spare parts for training aids not assigned to a technical service, radio check-out boxes for use with the RCAT controller trainer, and government furnished material for the 77 M47 tank turret trainers.

### Army Advisors

As of 30 June 1956, 1,181 National Guard Advisor spaces were filled by active Army officers. Of this number, 1,104 officers, or 86.3 percent of the requirement, were actually on duty; 77 others had been assigned but had not yet reported for duty. The total number of Advisors assigned, an increase of 111 over the number assigned on 30 June 1955, represents 92.3 percent of the requirement. Although shortages in field artillery and engineer Advisors were substantially

reduced during the fiscal year, the shortage of antiaircraft artillery Advisors continues to be a major problem.

The number of Advisors required by the National Guard, the number assigned, and the percentage of requirement filled are indicated below.

*Status of Advisor Positions (by Branch), 30 June 1956*

| Branch                      | Required | Assigned | Percent of requirement |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|
| Total.....                  | 1, 280   | 1, 181   | 92. 3                  |
| Antiaircraft artillery..... | 186      | 163      | 87. 6                  |
| Armored.....                | 133      | 125      | 94. 0                  |
| Army aviation.....          | 61       | 58       | 95. 1                  |
| Engineer.....               | 63       | 57       | 90. 5                  |
| Field artillery.....        | 226      | 214      | 94. 7                  |
| Infantry.....               | 354      | 340      | 96. 0                  |
| Medical.....                | 42       | 31       | 73. 8                  |
| Military police.....        | 8        | 8        | 100. 0                 |
| Ordnance.....               | 63       | 56       | 88. 9                  |
| Quartermaster.....          | 10       | 8        | 80. 0                  |
| Signal.....                 | 55       | 46       | 83. 6                  |
| Transportation.....         | 16       | 14       | 87. 5                  |
| No branch requirement.....  | 63       | 61       | 96. 8                  |

On 12 December 1955, Career Management Division, Office of The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, implemented a revised policy in connection with the selection, assignment and reassignment of National Guard Advisors. Under this revised policy, the majority of National Guard Advisors will be assigned and reassigned during the period 1 September-31 December of each year, thus assuring the retention of a maximum number of experienced Advisors through the annual field training period.

On 21 February 1956, agreement was reached with Headquarters, Continental Army Command in connection with the orientation of Senior Army Advisors. Under this agreement, the orientation of Senior Army Advisors is scheduled for approximately 3 months after reporting for duty and consists of 4 days duration, as follows: the first 2 days at the National Guard Bureau, the third day at National Headquarters, Selective Service, and the fourth day at Headquarters, Continental Army Command.

### **School Activities**

The purpose of the Army National Guard School Program is primarily to provide technicians skilled in combat, technical and administrative specialties and to develop strong and able leaders. The



ultimate objective of this program, which augments and reinforces the training provided by armory and field training, is to achieve a more effective and ready National Guard.

To implement this program, the Army National Guard utilizes Army Service Schools, Army Area Schools, State conducted unit schools, State and Federal officer candidate schools, and Army extension courses. Emphasis is placed on Guard attendance at the Army Service and Army Area Schools, for which purpose approximately 80 percent of the total funds made available to the States in fiscal year 1956 for schooling was utilized. A total of 12,623 National Guard officers and enlisted men, an increase of 2,206 over last year, attended these schools as follows:

| Type of school    | Total   | Officers | Enlisted men |
|-------------------|---------|----------|--------------|
| Total.....        | 12, 623 | 5, 827   | 6, 796       |
| Army Service..... | 8, 768  | 4, 501   | 4, 267       |
| Army Area.....    | 3, 855  | 1, 326   | 2, 529       |

Each unit of battalion size or higher was authorized to conduct two 2-day unit schools. A total of 26,838 officers and enlisted men, 6,978 more than last year, attended these schools.

Special summer officer candidate schools were conducted at the Infantry School and at the Artillery and Guided Missiles School. One hundred and eight Guardsmen from field and antiaircraft artillery units attended the artillery course at Fort Sill, and 183 men were enrolled in the Infantry Officer Candidate course at Fort Benning.

Eight States conducted National Guard officer candidate schools during fiscal year 1956. These schools, which generally meet 1 week-end each month over a period of 1 or 2 years, are conducted with State funds, augmented by Federal funds for instructional material only, and are attended without pay by officer candidates. Eighteen more States have made plans to organize their own officer candidate schools in the near future.

Army Service Schools conducted a number of short courses especially for National Guardsmen. Included among these were 1-week courses for aviation maintenance officers and Judge Advocate General officers, and a 2-week refresher course for personnel assigned to divisions which have been converted from infantry to armor. A special 2-week course was conducted for National Guard and other personnel assigned to newly organized AAA "Skysweeper" units.

Enrollment of National Guard personnel in the Army Extension Courses Program during fiscal year 1956 reached a new high. The average monthly enrollment during the year was 45,286. On 30 June 1956 there was a total of 29,090 warrant officers and enlisted men enrolled in the 10 Series and 16,379 officers in the 20 through 60 Series.

### **LOGISTICS**

During fiscal year 1956 the National Guard Bureau continued to obtain new type equipment for use in the training of Army National Guard units. Although certain items were in national short supply and could not be made available, sufficient equipment was supplied through either issue or loan to meet field training requirements. As in fiscal year 1955, particular emphasis was placed on the support of unit conversions, the further reduction in shortages of essential training equipment, and the simplification of supply procedures.

The National Guard Bureau is in the process of establishing a standard stock control system which will parallel, with minor modifications, the one used by the active Army and which will relieve the States of maintaining unnecessary duplicate records. This is a part of implementing financial inventory accounting (FIA) within the Army National Guard. It is anticipated that the procedures developed will permit the phasing-in of all Army National Guard activities by 1 July 1957.

#### **Excess Property**

Satisfactory progress is being made in the disposal of excess property possessed by the Army National Guard.

#### **Army Aircraft**

The number of reconnaissance-type helicopters on hand increased from 84 to 95 during the fiscal year. This figure, however, represents only 29 percent of the helicopters authorized the Army National Guard.

There were 568 fixed-wing aircraft on hand as of 30 June 1956, a net gain of 7 planes during the year.

The number of helicopters and L-20 aircraft received was below the programmed figure. This was due to higher priority requirements of the active Army.

#### **Engineer**

Equipment requirements for the engineer aviation units which were transferred from Air National Guard to Army National Guard control during the fiscal year were held to a minimum by the redistribution of equipment already on hand in the Army National Guard.



With few exceptions, sufficient quantities of all major items were made available to all Army National Guard units.

### **Ordnance**

Requirements for ordnance equipment increased appreciably during the year. This was mainly due to the conversion of infantry units to armor.

Through close coordination with the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, a determined effort was made to supply M47 Tanks, which are replacing the M4-series, to meet minimum training requirements. To this effect, a total of 1,014 M47 tanks were issued to armored and infantry tank units of the Army National Guard during the fiscal year.

During the year the National Guard Bureau accelerated its implementation of the Department of the Army's policy of eliminating the cost of a dual vehicular fleet by the elimination of World War II vehicles from the National Guard's supply system.

The training potential of some units, especially newly converted units, continued to be affected by a lack of sufficient quantities of all types of truck tractors and of aiming circles.

### **Quartermaster**

During fiscal year 1956 a total of \$7,997,934 was expended for individual clothing and \$8,275,262 for organizational clothing and equipment and individual equipment. The increase of \$2,247,934 for individual clothing and \$3,875,262 for organizational clothing and equipment and individual equipment over fiscal year 1955 was due both to net gains in personnel and to price increases for certain items of clothing and equipment.

### **Signal**

The conversion of a number of units to armor created a demand for additional radio equipment. Sufficient equipment was made available to meet the training requirements for these units. Twelve AN/MPQ-10 radar sets made available during the year are not sufficient to meet minimum training requirements for this item. Some types of amplitude modulated radio sets also continue to be in short supply.

### **Maintenance**

Continued progress was made during fiscal year 1956 in the operation and maintenance of equipment. A continuous training program and improved maintenance facilities resulted in an improvement of ratings received from Army technical inspection teams.



Annual maintenance conferences again were conducted at Army National Guard installations in each of the 6 Army areas during December 1955 and January 1956. These conferences were attended by maintenance personnel from each State and by representatives of Army area headquarters, supporting technical services and depots, and the National Guard Bureau. Maintenance policies, programs and pertinent problems were discussed and information was exchanged.

### **Organizational Maintenance**

Organizational maintenance showed marked improvement during the fiscal year due primarily to extensive training in the use, operation and maintenance of equipment, and the increased use of organizational maintenance shops. As of 30 June 1956 there were 447 organizational maintenance shops and 110 concentration sites in full time operation.

### **Field Maintenance**

The workload within the State maintenance shops continued to increase during the fiscal year. Instrumental in this increase were the large quantities of equipment received during the year together with the numerous modifications which were required on various items of equipment.

### **Maintenance and Operating Supplies**

The cost of maintenance and operating supplies consumed during fiscal year 1956, as reported by the States, was approximately \$8,065,000. This represented an increase of 51 percent over total maintenance and operating supply requirements for fiscal year 1955. This increase was caused by additional issues of equipment and by numerous modifications required on various items of equipment already on hand.

### **Transportation**

Transportation activities within the Army National Guard increased considerably during the fiscal year. The major portion of this increase was accounted for by shipments of new type material to converted units, issue of M47 tanks, lateral distribution between States, and the return of obsolete equipment.

Additional savings in the cost of transporting training equipment from armories to field training sites were made by expanding the concentration of heavy material at field training sites. During the period June to September 1956 a total of 225,705 individuals were transported to and from field training sites by organic motor trans-



portation. This is an increase of 22,193 over the previous year and reflects maximum utilization of available vehicles.

All commercial movements were coordinated at meetings of carriers, State officers and a National Guard Bureau representative. With few exceptions, the moves were made on schedule and without incident.

### INSTALLATIONS

To accomplish its mission, the Army National Guard requires various facilities, among which are armories, training camps, rifle ranges and logistical facilities such as warehouses, equipment storage buildings, combined maintenance shops, organizational maintenance shops, shop hangars and USP&FO offices. The States either own these facilities or acquire them by license or lease. Federal assistance in the construction of necessary facilities is authorized by Congress.

#### Armory Construction

During fiscal year 1956 the Army National Guard's construction program was materially delayed due to a revision in procedure reference apportionment of Federal funds and an apportionment ceiling of 33 million dollars established by the Secretary of Defense. Problems were resolved during the fiscal year enabling the several States to award contracts in the amount of 15 million dollars during the fourth quarter.

Armory space criteria problems also continued to delay the progress of armory construction in the initial phases of fiscal year 1956. These problems, however, were resolved through the approval by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget of revised space criteria, after which the construction program proceeded at an increased pace. The armory construction program was greatly accelerated during the second half of the fiscal year and approximately \$26,200,000 were obligated as of 30 June 1956, an increase of about \$8,758,000 over the previous fiscal year.

In several States a conflict between the requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act and the labor laws of the State delayed the construction program in the States affected. Amendment of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 provided a means of resolving the conflict, and construction was resumed.

Public Law 302, 84th Congress, materially aided the construction program by permitting 100 percent Federal contribution to the States to convert existing facilities or acquire others as are essential due to the conversion, redesignation or reorganization of units of the Army National Guard of the United States requested or authorized by the Secretary of the Army.

The requirements of the several States have been formulated into long range construction programs by the National Guard Bureau in order that future projects may be placed under contract as expeditiously as possible, depending on the availability of Federal funds.

A total of \$76,272,000 has been appropriated by the Congress for construction of armory facilities since the enactment of the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950, which authorized the use of Federal funds for such purposes. Of this amount, \$71,606,000 were made available to the National Guard by the Bureau of the Budget. During fiscal years 1952-56, \$65,201,715 of Federal funds have been allotted for 737 projects. The status of projects in this program, as of 30 June 1956, is shown below:

| <i>Armory Construction Projects</i> |                           |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                                     | <i>Completed</i>          | <i>Number</i> |
| Total                               | -----                     | 451           |
| Armories                            | -----                     | 369           |
| Purchases                           | -----                     | 4             |
| Expansions and Rehabilitations      | -----                     | 72            |
| Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings     | -----                     | 6             |
|                                     | <i>Under construction</i> |               |
| Total                               | -----                     | 286           |
| Armories                            | -----                     | 216           |
| Purchases                           | -----                     | 2             |
| Expansions and Rehabilitations      | -----                     | 62            |
| Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings     | -----                     | 6             |

### **Non-Armory Construction**

The sum of \$23,083,000 of "no year" funds was appropriated through fiscal year 1956 for non-armory construction. During fiscal years 1952-56, a total of \$12,764,625 has been allotted for 173 projects of various categories. Of this amount, \$2,630,587 have been utilized for 10 projects under a separate apportionment for relocating National Guard facilities from which the National Guard was evicted by the Federal Government prior to and during the Korean emergency. Status of projects in the non-armory construction program, as of 30 June 1956, is shown below:

| <i>Non-Armory Construction Projects</i> |                    |               |
|---|--------------------|---------------|
| Status                                  | Number of projects | Cost          |
| Completed*-----                         | 101                | \$8, 678, 802 |
| Under contract-----                     | 72                 | 4, 085, 823   |
| In planning stage-----                  | 80                 | 3, 308, 623   |

\*Ten eviction projects for \$2,630,587 eviction funds included.



It should be noted that the non-armory construction program has been handicapped by the deferment of funds for many projects by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget until such time as the space and utilization criteria have been firmly established. These criteria have been revised and it is anticipated that they will be firmly established early in fiscal year 1957.

### Repairs and Utilities

Federal funds were made available in the customary manner for repairs and utilities support of facilities and installations. During the past fiscal year \$1,949,085 were obligated for service contract support of routine maintenance and operational costs of facilities and installations. In addition, approximately \$79,000 were obligated to support routine maintenance and operational costs of facilities and installations in those States where service contracts were not in effect. The sum of \$2,426,814 was obligated to support the cost of minor new construction, major repairs, alterations and improvements of logistical, rifle range and summer field training facilities.

### Field Training Installations

Federal funds amounting to approximately \$2,610,000 were obligated for opening, operating and closing the following summer field training installations during fiscal year 1956:

#### *Federally Controlled Installations*

|                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Fort McClellan, Ala.           | Fort Totten, N. Y.                   |
| Fort Richardson, Alaska        | Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.                |
| Fort Huachuca, Ariz.           | Oswego Firing Range, N. Y.           |
| Fort Chaffee, Ark.             | Fort Bragg, N. C.                    |
| Camp Irwin, Calif.             | Fort Sill, Okla.                     |
| Camp Roberts, Calif.           | Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, |
| Fort Ord, Calif.               | Pa.                                  |
| Fort Carson, Colo.             | Salinas Training Area, P. R.         |
| Fort Miles—Bethany Beach, Del. | Dillingham, T. H.                    |
| Fort Stewart, Ga.              | Pohakuloa, T. H.                     |
| Camp Breckenridge, Ky.         | Schofield Barracks, T. H.            |
| Fort Knox, Ky.                 | Fort Bliss, Tex.                     |
| Fort Polk, La.                 | North Fort Hood, Tex.                |
| Camp Wellfleet, Mass.          | Camp Haven, Wis.                     |
| Fort Banks, Mass.              | Camp McCoy, Wis.                     |
| Fort Devens, Mass.             | Fort Lewis, Wash.                    |
| Camp Claybanks, Mich.          | Yakima Firing Center, Wash.          |
| Camp Drum, N. Y.               |                                      |



*State Controlled Installations*

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

**AAA Site Security and Utilities**

During the past fiscal year \$819,054 were obligated for utilities, maintenance, repair, minor new construction and improvements at National Guard AAA sites. In addition, \$252,251 were obligated for erection of security fencing and lighting at AAA sites.

**Facilities Licensed or Leased**

During fiscal year 1956 the National Guard Bureau 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 in acquiring and terminating leases and licenses for facilities. The Army National Guard during the fiscal year utilized 168 federally owned installations and the following leased facilities: 69 offices, 87 target range sites, 97 liaison plane hangar facilities, and garage storage space for 8 sedans. The National Guard Bureau continued to screen excess federally owned real property and to advise and assist the States in the acquisition of such property when required for use by the National Guard.

## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

### INTRODUCTION

The Air National Guard on 30 June 1956 consisted of 614 units, including 15 fighter-interceptor, 8 air defense, 2 tactical bombardment, and 2 tactical reconnaissance wings. This wing structure reflects the reorganization during fiscal year 1956 of 8 fighter-interceptor (day fighter) wings to air defense (all-weather) wings, in keeping with Air National Guard policy of paralleling United States Air Force structures and with mobilization requirements of the Air Defense Command. Three more air resupply groups and 3 air transport squadrons, medium (air evacuation) were federally recognized during the year, leaving 1 air transport squadron still to be activated to complete the program initiated during the previous fiscal year.



The strength of the Air National Guard on 30 June 1956 totaled 7,300 officers, including 3,451 pilots, and 56,234 airmen. On 1 March 1956, when the engineer aviation program was transferred to control of the Army National Guard, 242 officers and 4,141 airmen in 46 units were dropped from the Air National Guard strength.

Seventeen squadrons of the Air National Guard continued throughout fiscal year 1956 to participate in the active Air Defense Augmentation Plan of the Air Defense Command. Initially a test operation, this program has proved successful to the point where, consistent with air defense requirements, it will be increased during fiscal year 1957.

In addition to the 17 squadrons participating in the Air Defense Augmentation Plan, the 109th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, Hawaii Air National Guard, will begin active 24-hour augmentation of Pacific defenses on 1 July 1956. The 109th will be the only aircraft control and warning unit providing radar coverage for the United States Air Force in the Hawaii area. By providing needed coverage against an enemy air attack, it will add considerably to the security of this Nation.

### COMPTROLLER FUNCTIONS

Congress appropriated \$203,141,000 for the support of the Air National Guard during fiscal year 1956. During the year, however, certain changes in the Air National Guard program resulted in its operating budget being decreased to approximately \$191,000,000. These changes included the transfer of approximately 3,400 active duty Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC) personnel from an active duty for training status with the Air National Guard of the United States (ANGUS) to extended active duty status with the United States Air Force (USAF) and the transfer of the engineer aviation program to control of the Army National Guard.

A breakdown of the budget situation, as of 30 June 1956, is as follows:

|   | Appropriated    | Financial plan  | Obligated       |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Total-----  | \$203, 141, 000 | \$191, 057, 000 | \$184, 663, 320 |
| Major procurement-----                                | 22, 520, 000    | 11, 554, 000    | 10, 465, 388    |
| Acquisition and construction of<br>real property----- | 16, 068, 000    | 23, 851, 183    | 23, 671, 286    |
| Maintenance and operation-----                        | 114, 456, 000   | 119, 673, 000   | 115, 872, 797   |
| Military personnel-----                               | 50, 097, 000    | 35, 970, 100    | 34, 653, 849    |
| Undistributed-----                                    |                 | 8, 417          |                 |

In the major procurement area, ground radar equipment programmed for procurement by the Air National Guard during fiscal year 1956 was obtained from the United States Air Force on a non-reimbursable basis at a savings to the Air National Guard of approximately \$13,000,000. A savings of \$2,300,000 was effected in the procurement of ammunition. Required ground radio and wire communications equipment became available and was procured at a cost of 4 million dollars more than the amount appropriated for such equipment in fiscal year 1956. There was an increased requirement for jet instrument trainers, and 8 were procured at a cost of approximately one-half million dollars.

The \$16,068,000 appropriated for acquisition and construction of real property was increased to almost 24 million dollars in order to accelerate the required construction of Air National Guard facilities. Approximately 7 million dollars not included in the original program were provided to cover the cost of construction at Martinsburg, West Virginia, Baltimore, Maryland (Glen L. Martin Airport), and Louisville, Kentucky, (Standiford Field). Completion of this construction will enable the 3 fighter squadrons located at these sites to convert to full scale jet operations. The 167th Squadron, West Virginia and the 165th Squadron, Kentucky are presently operating outmoded F-51 aircraft, while the 104th Squadron, Maryland has been allowed to operate its jet aircraft on a temporary basis from Friendship International Airport in Baltimore. Other changes, both additions and deletions, in the construction program were effected consistent with existing construction requirements.

Maintenance and operation costs exceeded the original estimate by approximately \$5,200,000. Increased costs were incurred in the maintenance of aircraft due to an increase in both the consumption rates of spare parts and supplies and the costs of depot maintenance, particularly for F-86 and F-84E aircraft. These factors, plus an increased flying hour program of from 391,000 to 397,000 hours, required an additional \$8,600,000 over the amounts appropriated for these projects. Another increase of \$2,500,000 was necessary to support the air technician program due to an increase of \$218 in the average pay of air technicians resulting from Federal Government pay raises for classified workers and local wage board raises for maintenance type personnel, and an increase in the average number of air technicians from 9,610 to 9,712 in order to implement the integrated accounting system of the Air National Guard. On the other hand, a savings of \$4,200,000 was effected in the cost of aircraft fuel due to a decrease in the cost per gallon and a savings of 3 million dollars in aircraft corrective maintenance and expendable supplies. There were other,



lesser increases and decreases within projects for a net overall increase of \$5,200,000 in this area.

In the military personnel area, the \$50,097,000 appropriated were reduced in the financial plan to \$35,970,100, a net reduction of approximately \$14,100,000. Of the dollars appropriated, \$10,700,000 were apportioned to the United States Air Force to support, for the last 10 months of the fiscal year, the 3,400 active duty AFROTC personnel whose status was changed from active duty for training (ANGUS) to extended active duty (USAF). A savings of \$1,800,000 was effected in uniform costs for airmen through implementation of a program eliminating maintenance of unit stock levels. Approximately 1 million dollars were made available for transfer to the Army National Guard to support the engineer aviation program. Other changes within projects helped to account for the net decrease of \$14,100,000 in this area.

Installation of an Air National Guard Integrated Accounting System was successfully implemented during fiscal year 1956 and is in operation at both base and National Guard Bureau level. The phasing-in of this new system, in which all States are participating, will extend through fiscal year 1957. This system has been developed primarily to reflect the consumption of resources and to comply with the intent of Congress that budget data be presented on the basis of actual performance. It is anticipated that the system, when fully operational, will provide adequate and accurate financial data for budget planning and financial management.

## PERSONNEL

### Military Strength

The federally recognized strength of the Air National Guard on 30 June 1956 was 63,534.

Excluding engineer aviation personnel who were transferred to Army National Guard control effective 1 March 1956, there was a net gain of 6,112 during the fiscal year, a gain of 837 officers and 5,275 airmen. Procurement of officers to fill existing vacancies was, for the most part, restricted to younger officers whose potentially longer retention under the Reserve Officer Personnel Act made their selection more practical than that of older officers. The Air Force Reserve was the primary source of new officers, the majority of whom were lieutenants recently released from active duty. The procurement of airmen continued to progress satisfactorily and no problems were encountered in this area. An average of 830 three-year airmen enlistments expired monthly and, of these, an average of 688, or approxi-

mately 83 percent, reenlisted without a break in service, a significant increase over the 71 percent reenlistment rate of the previous year.

The growth of federally recognized Air National Guard strength is shown below in a table which contrasts actual strength at the close of fiscal years 1955 and 1956 with the programmed goal and authorized strength for fiscal year 1956.

*Air National Guard Strength (Federally Recognized)*

|               | Actual<br>30 June 1955* | Actual<br>30 June 1956 | Programmed<br>30 June 1956 | Authorized<br>30 June 1956 |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total-----    | 61, 306                 | 63, 534                | 63, 100                    | 81, 236                    |
| Officers----- | 6, 698                  | 7, 300                 | 7, 300                     | 10, 638                    |
| Airmen-----   | 54, 608                 | 56, 234                | 55, 800                    | 70, 598                    |

\*Includes 235 officers and 3,649 airmen assigned to engineer aviation units.

### Testing Program

During the past year, considerable improvement was achieved in the Air National Guard testing program. To supplement the Supervisory Examination and Proficiency Test administered to applicants for appointment as warrant officer, the Warrant Officer Qualifying Examination was implemented. This examination is an aptitude-type test broken down into aptitude areas, with each area having certain score requirements according to the career field in which the applicant is to be appointed. It is expected that the use of this examination as appointment criteria will confine the appointment of warrant officers to those individuals capable of meeting the demands of the particular career field specialty. Other changes during the past year included the addition of a third proficiency testing cycle for airmen, thereby eliminating much of the delay in classification up-grading that was experienced under the previous two-cycle schedule.

The Air Force Officer Qualifying Test has been in use for 1 year and has proved to be quite satisfactory for the purpose of determining aptitude of applicants for direct appointment and for selection of aviation cadets. A revised edition of this test has been authorized for use during fiscal year 1957.

Results of the overall testing program continue to compare favorably with those of the Active Air Force.

### Selective Assignment of Obligated Reservists

In the interest of providing a system for the effective utilization of the large number of Air Force personnel who are released from active duty each year and who possess a military service obligation, the De-



partment of the Air Force has developed a selective assignment program which became effective for the Air National Guard in May 1956. In order to establish the availability of some of these personnel for assignment to Air National Guard units in the event of mobilization or national emergency, a system was established through the Continental Air Command whereby such personnel could be selectively assigned to special holding sections of the Air Force Reserve for reassignment to vacant positions in Air National Guard units. A requisitioning system was also devised in the Air National Guard whereby the Air Reserve Records Center of Continental Air Command could be requested to assign personnel against the position vacancies of an Air National Guard unit. Such requests are based upon authorized manning document positions which the unit has been unable to fill by voluntary enlistments or appointments. Individuals who are assigned to a special holding section of the Air Force Reserve for a mobilization requirement within the Air National Guard may be recruited for enlistment within a specific unit. Selective assignees, however, are not permitted to participate on active or inactive duty training with the Air National Guard unless they are appointed or enlisted in a unit. The selective assignment system thereby provides a recruiting device for the Air National Guard and assures the availability of a complete complement of officers and airmen in the event of mobilization.

#### **Reserve Officer Personnel Act**

As a result of the mandatory promotion provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act (ROPA), which became effective 1 July 1955, the authorized grade strength of the Air Force Reserve was exceeded. Simultaneously, this had the unfavorable effect of suspending the Air National Guard's unit vacancy promotion program as previously provided for in the National Defense Act. This suspension remained in effect throughout fiscal year 1956. Removal of the suspension of promotions to the grade of Captain is scheduled for 1 July 1956, and it is anticipated that the suspension of promotions to the grade of Colonel will be removed in the near future. Due to the overages of officers in the grades of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force Reserve, it does not appear that the suspension on the promotion to these grades can be removed until the assigned officer strength becomes less than the authorized percentages or until the Reserve Officer Personnel Act is amended.

The action of the 1956 ROPA Selection Board resulted in the following number of selections and deferments:



| Grade for which considered | Considered | Selected | Deferred |         |
|----------------------------|------------|----------|----------|---------|
|                            |            |          | 1st time | 2d time |
| Total.....                 | 552        | 457      | 80       | 15      |
| First Lieutenant.....      | 334        | 278      | 49       | 7       |
| Captain.....               | 174        | 143      | 26       | 5       |
| Major.....                 | 44         | 36       | 5        | 3       |

### Air Technicians

During fiscal year 1956 the air technician strength increased from 9,265 to 10,462, or 99 percent of the program. This increase was due to the activation of new units, an increase in the strength and workload of existing units, and the adoption by the Air National Guard of a new integrated accounting system.

Manpower management and organization surveys were made at 20 bases and, based on survey trends, additional manning was authorized for air technician detachments. The surveys will be continued to establish manpower requirements to accomplish the required and directed workload. Concurrent with the establishment of manpower requirements, improvements in management and methods are being implemented to provide maximum utilization of available resources. On 1 March 1956 the personnel employed for engineer aviation units were transferred to the Army National Guard.

### MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

The medical service of the Air National Guard has a dual mission. Its primary mission is to provide units and personnel trained and equipped to support tactical units upon mobilization. Its secondary mission is to provide actual medical support for units in training.

In the past, the Air National Guard's medical service was organized to provide a tactical hospital as an integral part of each wing, with medical elements or small dispensaries giving necessary medical support to separate squadrons and support type units. The reorganization of Air National Guard units into Air Defense Groups, however, has changed the requirement for tactical hospitals designed to support complete wings to infirmaries and dispensaries designed to support Air Defense Groups and augmented squadrons. During fiscal year 1956, for example, 8 tactical hospitals were redesignated as infirmaries and 8 additional infirmaries organized and Federally recognized. It is anticipated that in the future, as the type of aircraft assigned to the Air National Guard changes, there will be a continued reduction in the



requirements for tactical hospitals and a corresponding increase in the number of infirmaries. This change in the types of medical units will, in turn, result in a net increase in the requirement for medical service officers. It also greatly enhances the capability for medical support of units in training by making available more complete medical support units for separate elements than were previously afforded. While these units are organized to meet actual mobilization requirements, they are presently equipped only for the support of units in training.

During fiscal year 1956 the manning of the medical service continued to improve at a slow rate. Increased authorization for medical service personnel, while it has resulted in a decrease in the percentage of assigned authorized personnel, will probably result in a moderate increase in procurement of personnel. This is attributable to an improved grade structure and to the substitution of dispensaries and infirmaries for smaller medical elements.

The table shown below illustrates the growth of the medical service during the last 5 fiscal years and contrasts actual strength with current authorized strength.

|                            | Actual strength as of 30 June |      |      |      |      | Authorized strength 30 June 1956 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------------|
|                            | 1952                          | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |                                  |
| Total.....                 | 35                            | 105  | 160  | 205  | 222  | 424                              |
| Medical Corps.....         | 24                            | 61   | 98   | 114  | 123  | 232                              |
| Dental Corps.....          | 5                             | 20   | 25   | 37   | 39   | 83                               |
| Medical Service Corps..... | 5                             | 21   | 33   | 48   | 50   | 82                               |
| Veterinary Corps.....      | 1                             | 3    | 4    | 6    | 10   | 27                               |

The principal reasons for the slow growth in the strength of medical service officers remain the Air National Guard's inability to promote officers in accordance with their qualification, training and experience and the fact that relatively few physicians and dentists will sacrifice sufficient personal time to participate fully in the Air National Guard.

The major deficiency in medical equipment was eliminated as a result of the reduction in requirement for air transportable infirmaries due to the reorganization of medical units. A requirement which still exists for additional ambulances may be satisfied during the next fiscal year. In all other respects, the availability of medical equipment and supplies was satisfactory.

Substantial progress was made during the year in the plan to attach Air Force Reserve nurses to Air National Guard units for train-

ing against mobilization requirements. It is anticipated that future legislation by Congress will make possible the appointment of nurses in the Air National Guard during fiscal year 1957.

During fiscal year 1956, 35 Air National Guard officers and 7 airmen died or were killed during inactive duty training or while on active duty for training. Five of the airmen died as a result of accidents or disease not directly related to training activities. In general, the health of Air National Guard personnel was satisfactory, with no serious outbreaks of communicable diseases occurring during the year.

## OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

### Organization

The organizational structure of the Air National Guard on 30 June 1956 consisted of 614 federally recognized units as compared to 659 such units on 30 June 1955. The net reduction of 45 units was accounted for by deletions such as the transfer of 46 engineer aviation units to Army National Guard control, additions such as the activation of 3 air resupply groups and 3 air transport squadrons, and reorganizations such as those which affected the unit composition of 8 fighter wings reorganized to conform to Air Defense Group structure.

The Air National Guard tactical organization as of 30 June 1956 consisted of 27 combat wings with 87 combat squadrons and a total of 437 units. The wings were organized into 8 air defense wings, 15 fighter interceptor wings, 2 tactical bombardment wings and 2 tactical reconnaissance wings. The 8 air defense wings, reorganized during the year from fighter interceptor, have an all-weather fighter mission and their organizational structure conforms to the Air Defense Command concept of "in-place" mobilization. Similar reorganizations, 8 of which are programmed for future years, will precede the arrival of all-weather aircraft by approximately 6 months.

In addition to the tactical wings, the Air National Guard organization included 4 air resupply groups and 3 air transport squadrons, with a total of 15 units, and 113 tactical wing support units consisting of 71 communication type units, 30 weather flights, and 12 bands. During the year, 43 engineer aviation units were transferred to Army National Guard control and 1 radar calibration flight was inactivated. One Air State Headquarters was organized and 1 discontinued, the total number of such units remaining at 49.

Below is a table showing the number of federally recognized Air National Guard units by type at the end of fiscal years 1955 and 1956, together with the number of units programmed for 30 June 1960.



*Status of Air National Guard Units*

|  | Pro-<br>grammed | Federally recognized |            |
|--|-----------------|----------------------|------------|
|  |                 | 30 June 55           | 30 June 56 |
| Total number of units-----   | 638             | 659                  | 614        |
| Total tactical wing units-----   | 456             | 450                  | 437        |
| Air defense wing headquarters-----   | 16              |                      | 8          |
| Fighter interceptor wing headquarters-----                                     | 7               | 23                   | 15         |
| Tactical bombardment wing headquarters-----                                    | 2               | 2                    | 2          |
| Tactical reconnaissance wing headquarters-----                                 | 2               | 2                    | 2          |
| Fighter group headquarters, air defense-----                                   | 33              |                      | 17         |
| Fighter interceptor group headquarters-----                                    | 7               | 23                   | 15         |
| Tactical bombardment group headquarters-----                                   | 2               | 2                    | 2          |
| Tactical reconnaissance group headquarters-----                                | 2               | 2                    | 2          |
| Fighter squadrons (all-weather)-----   | 48              |                      | 23         |
| Fighter squadrons (day fighter)-----   | 25              | 73                   | 50         |
| Tactical bombardment squadrons-----  | 6               | 6                    | 6          |
| Tactical reconnaissance squadrons-----   | 8               | 8                    | 8          |
| Reconnaissance technical squadrons-----  | 2               | 2                    | 2          |
| Air base squadrons (air defense)-----  | 33              |                      | 17         |
| Materiel squadrons (air defense)-----  | 33              |                      | 17         |
| USAF infirmary (air defense)-----  | 33              |                      | 16         |
| Maintenance and supply group headquarters-----                                 | 11              | 27                   | 19         |
| Maintenance, supply and motor vehicle squadrons-----                           | 33              | 81                   | 57         |
| Air base group headquarters-----   | 11              | 27                   | 19         |
| Communications, air police, food service and instal-<br>lations squadrons----- | 44              | 107                  | 76         |
| Tactical hospitals-----  | 11              | 27                   | 19         |
| Replacement training squadrons-----  | 87              | 38                   | 45         |
| Total air resupply and air transport units-----                                | 16              | 3                    | 15         |
| Air resupply group headquarters-----   | 4               | 1                    | 4          |
| Air resupply squadrons-----  | 4               | 1                    | 4          |
| Airborne materiel assembly squadrons-----                                      | 4               | 1                    | 4          |
| Air transport squadrons-----   | 4               |                      | 3          |
| Total tactical wing support units-----   | 114             | 157                  | 113        |
| Tactical control units-----  | 26              | 29                   | 28         |
| Communications units-----  | 32              | 31                   | 31         |
| Airways and air communications service units-----                              | 14              | 12                   | 12         |
| Engineer aviation units-----   |                 | 43                   |            |
| Weather flights-----   | 30              | 30                   | 30         |
| Bands-----   | 12              | 12                   | 12         |
| Air state headquarters-----  | 52              | 49                   | 49         |

**Operations: Aircraft**

During fiscal year 1956 the Air National Guard made further progress in its aircraft conversion program. Five combat squadrons were converted from day fighter jet aircraft to all-weather jet aircraft, 1 squadron was converted from propeller driven F-51 aircraft to jet fighter aircraft, and 6 squadrons were converted from earlier to later model jet aircraft. Seven fighter squadrons continue to operate F-51 aircraft. Completion of construction already under way or to begin early in fiscal year 1957 will solve the installations problems of 5 of these fighter squadrons and enable them to convert to jet operation. The conversion of the remaining 2 squadrons to jet operations depends upon the outcome of present negotiations between the Adjutants General of the States concerned and local airport and municipal authorities. The sites involved are the Anoka County Airport, Minneapolis-St. Paul area, Minnesota, and the new municipal airport in York, Pennsylvania.

The Air National Guard aircraft inventory as of 30 June 1956 included 1,448 jet aircraft, an increase of 168 over 30 June 1955. There were 1,197 jet fighters, including 373 all-weather aircraft, 46 jet reconnaissance aircraft, and 205 T-33 jet trainers. The addition of late model jet aircraft increased the overall quality and combat potentiality of the Air National Guard. The aircraft inventory also included 333 tactical aircraft of a conventional type, including fighter, tactical bombardment, reconnaissance and air transport, and 238 support type aircraft. The total assigned and possessed aircraft inventory was 2,138 as against a program of 2,412.

The latest aircraft projections of the United States Air Force place increased emphasis on the all-weather fighter mission of the Air National Guard. Two tactical squadrons have been equipped with F-94C aircraft, the first of a series of such conversions which will eventually bring almost 300 of these aircraft into the Air National Guard inventory. These first-line aircraft, together with F-86D aircraft recently projected into the program, are the first rocket firing aircraft made available to the Air National Guard and will greatly increase its combat potential.

**Air Defense Augmentation**

Seventeen squadrons of the Air National Guard continued throughout fiscal year 1956 to participate in the active Air Defense Augmentation Plan of the Air Defense Command. Operating combat ready aircraft from their Air National Guard bases in a 5-minute runway alert status, these squadrons extended and strengthened the active air defense coverage of the United States. Rotating 100 percent of their combat pilots through the 85 crew positions allotted to them, the 17



squadrons flew 19,251 hours under control of the Air Defense Command, bringing the total hours flown under this program to 39,504. A total of 8,761 scrambles and 18,173 intercepts were accomplished during fiscal year 1956, with each participating unit receiving 2.9 scrambles per day for each day of actual operations. Pilot participation broadened during the year with an average of 300 pilots participating monthly during the last 6 months. Certain relocations will be effected within the existing structure to conform to current air defense requirements, after which it is planned that the operation will continue on a fixed basis.

### Flying Hours

During fiscal year 1956 a system of allocating flying hours to the States based upon their individual requirements was implemented with very satisfactory results. Close control of the flying hour program, by unit and by type aircraft, was effected to insure proper utilization of available aircraft and an increase in the flying proficiency of the aircrews. In previous years there had been considerable overflying of support hours and underflying of tactical hours; this situation was reversed by the new system and, during the fiscal year, Air National Guard units flew 100 percent of the tactical program and 95 percent of the support program. A report of flying hours for fiscal years 1955 and 1956 is as follows:

|                            | Fiscal year<br>1955 | Fiscal year<br>1956 |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Total hours.....           | 358, 275            | 394, 019            |
| Tactical flying hours..... | 186, 233            | 297, 760            |
| Support hours.....         | 172, 042            | 96, 259             |

### Flying Safety

The Air National Guard aircraft accident rate during fiscal year 1956 was 37.3, a significant improvement over the 42.7 rate during the preceding year. A continuing jet conversion program, especially for a reserve component such as the Air National Guard, requires constant supervision and a vigorous training program. During fiscal year 1956, the 133d Fighter Interceptor Squadron, New Hampshire Air National Guard, received two flying safety awards from the United States Air Force, a praiseworthy accomplishment in view of the fact that the unit participated in the Air Defense Command Alert Plan, which involved flying under the most adverse weather conditions. The 155th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Tennessee Air



National Guard, also received a flying safety award from the Air Force during the fiscal year, particularly noteworthy because the unit was undergoing transition from conventional RB-26 aircraft to jet aircraft.

### Training

The Air National Guard training program is divided into 5 major categories: Pilot Training, Air Base Training, Field Training, Supplemental Training Exercises, and School Training.

#### Pilot Training

The Air National Guard pilot training program, which made satisfactory progress for the fifth successive year, produced 104 officer and 257 aviation cadet graduates for a total of 361 pilots. Although this total is 8 less than in fiscal year 1955, the number who entered training increased by 72. On 30 June 1956 there was an all time high of 695 trainees in the program. As a result, it is estimated that the program will produce 460 graduates during fiscal year 1957.

A table showing the steady growth of the Air National Guard's pilot training program since its inception in 1950 is given below:

|                       | Fiscal year 30 June |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                       | 1951                | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
| Graduated-----        | 5                   | 68   | 99   | 151  | 369  | 361  |
| Entered training----- | 96                  | 126  | 272  | 524  | 589  | 661  |

#### Air Base Training

Approximately 6,500 officers and 48,350 airmen participated in training programs conducted at their home air bases during fiscal year 1956, with an average drill attendance of 93 percent for officers and 86 percent for airmen. This type of training consists of 48 unit training assemblies annually, with a minimum of 12 and a maximum of 16 hours to be accomplished each month. In order to achieve maximum utilization of personnel and greater efficiency in operations, the majority of Air National Guard units conducted 2 all-day training sessions each month during the fiscal year and many other units conducted weekend (Saturday and Sunday) drills consisting of 4 assemblies.

Continental Air Command Training directives governing this type of training were revised to cover the latest types of jet aircraft allotted to the Air National Guard and to establish a training program for all-weather fighter interceptor units. These directives have been dis-



tributed to Air National Guard units for use in the air base training program.

The Air National Guard's request for authorization of 36 additional flying training periods for all rated personnel was approved during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and implementing instructions were forwarded to all units during the month of April 1956. Not more than 12 training periods are authorized each aircrew member during each quarter. As a result of this new authorization, 26,630 additional flying training periods were participated in by 3,438 aircrew members for an average of 7.7 periods for each participating aircrew member.

Training aids are procured for airbase units based on training requirements and as a result of constant review of the latest developments in this field. During the fiscal year several relatively inexpensive training devices were procured to enhance certain phases of training. Radar observer and instrument navigation and transparency kits, for example, were procured and distributed to assist in the pilot checkout and maintenance training programs. During the year, too, the instrument trainer program was reviewed and an attempt is now being made to provide units with trainers with which to correct cockpit environment, emergency procedure, and instrument training.

Approximately 6,950 officers and 55,490 airmen attended field training during fiscal year 1956 for an average attendance rate of 94 percent. The 27 tactical wings and their support units attended annual field training at 8 permanent field training sites. Four tactical wings which were reorganized to the Air Defense Command group structure trained, in so far as possible, in consonance with this structure. The other wings continued to operate as integral wings during field training to provide an efficiency of operation not possible under an individual unit training system.

Units of all 3 of the tactical control groups also trained as integral groups for the first time during fiscal year 1956. As with the tactical wings, this integrated group training permitted group commanders and their staffs to appraise the over all effectiveness of organization in terms of strengths and weaknesses and to attain an efficiency of operation not previously possible. A similar training program was implemented for the units of 2 of the 3 communications groups.

Advisory teams were provided by the major mobilization commands to assist Air National Guard units in the conduct of field training. These teams provided guidance in the latest tactics and procedures used by like-type units of the regular Air Force. The teams also participated in field training critiques designed to provide commanders with ready and realistic evaluations of the manner in which operations were conducted.



### **Supplemental Training Exercises**

Aircrew members assigned and attached to tactical flying squadrons were authorized to participate in 8 days of aerial gunnery exercises during fiscal year 1956 in order to increase and maintain the high level tactical proficiency of aircrews. These exercises, which stressed high altitude air-to-air gunnery, were participated in by 2,550 officers and 3,160 airmen for a total of 20,300 officer and 25,300 airmen man-days.

Key personnel from each unit scheduled to attend field training were authorized to participate in 2 days of precamp planning exercises preparatory to actual field training. These exercises were participated in by approximately 2,100 officers and 300 airmen for a total of 4,200 officer and 600 airmen man-days.

A minimum warning optimum readiness Continental Air Defense exercise was held during fiscal year 1956. This exercise was initiated by the Commander of Continental Air Defense without prior warning and included all fighter interceptor forces of the United States Air Force and the Air National Guard. Within 2 hours of the initial warning 60 percent of all Air National Guard fighter interceptor personnel had reported for duty and were either airborne or on strip alert. Approximately 4,300 officers and 31,300 airmen participated in this exercise, the results of which conclusively proved the excellent combat ready status and ready reserve position of the Air National Guard.

Eleven squadrons which were converted to F-84F aircraft during fiscal year 1956 were authorized 14 days active duty for training for each tactical pilot in order to accelerate pilot transition to first line aircraft. This type of training is designed to decrease accident rates and to enable units to achieve a satisfactory combat ready status approximately 6 months earlier than would otherwise be possible.

### **School Training**

Selected Air National Guard officers and airmen continued during fiscal year 1956 to attend formal training courses conducted by the Air University Command and the Air Training Command. These courses provide both technical and professional training to key personnel that cannot be accomplished at the home station. The later use of these key personnel as unit instructors in on-the-job programs raises the training level of each unit and accelerates the overall operational readiness of all Air National Guard units and personnel. The present program of providing training to those personnel who satisfy established prerequisites and can take leave of their civilian employment is progressing as planned and is considered an important part of the Air National Guard's training program.



During fiscal year 1956, 1,285 officers and 6,976 airmen entered service and technical schools of the regular military services, including 4,116 who attended USAF Basic Military Training Courses at Sheppard and Lackland Air Force Bases, the latter representing an increase of 9 percent over fiscal year 1955. The increase was the result of a concentrated drive to place the maximum number of non-prior service airmen into those courses. Because of the importance of such basic training, the Air National Guard will continue to place maximum emphasis on this program.

Commencing in fiscal year 1957, the Air National Guard is programmed by Headquarters, United States Air Force to send between 1,500 and 1,750 basic airmen per calendar quarter to the Air Force's basic training courses. This program would straight-line input into training and, in effect, upset the present system whereby Air National Guard units are permitted to send a maximum number of recruits to training during the summer months. The success of the present system has been due in large measure to the fact that new high school recruits are best able to attend such training during the months immediately following their graduation, and their response to this program has been excellent. The National Guard Bureau is seeking USAF's approval of an extension of the present system.

Since 1 February 1956, all personnel entering basic training courses of the regular military establishment have attended such courses in a Federal rather than State status, the State Adjutants General having been given the authority to issue orders to that effect.

## MATERIEL

### Supply

During fiscal year 1956 the National Guard Bureau continued to modernize the Air National Guard supply system along the pattern of that of the active Air Force. This resulted in a decrease in administrative workload, a shortened supply pipeline and a more effective supply support. Adoption of the Air Force system will provide better audits and annual inspections, improved operation and supply discipline, more comprehensive training in the Air Force supply system, and insured mobility in the event of mobilization. To assist Air National Guard units in preparing for any future mobilization, the National Guard Bureau forwarded to all States a logistics plan for mobilization which was most favorably received by, and which satisfied the requirements of, the various States.

As the Air National Guard continued to grow, the requirement for equipment to support its program increased proportionally. Although Air National Guard authorization documents are comparable



to those utilized by active Air Force units, actual items authorized for Air National Guard units are generally less in quantity. A review during the year of equipment on hand and being requested by units indicated a need for closer control of high cost assets by the National Guard Bureau to insure that such items are properly distributed, correctly utilized, and promptly available when required for support of the program. Consequently, the Bureau established a form of control over equipment items costing 5 hundred dollars or more. Under this control, all requests for items falling in this category are forwarded to the National Guard Bureau where they are reviewed and, if approved, forwarded to the appropriate supply source for necessary action. In addition, Air National Guard units have been requested to review authorization documents and to notify the National Guard Bureau of any items not required because of physical location and/or climatic conditions, at which time action will be taken to delete these items from the list against which Air National Guard requirements are computed. Shortages which still exist in certain areas of equipment, such as test and communications, should be alleviated as items presently in the program become available from production sources. In the interim, maximum utilization of on-hand equipment of Air National Guard and active Air Force units is being effected through the cooperative loaning of equipment between and among activities and has materially eased the problem created by the equipment shortage.

### **Communications and Electronics**

During fiscal year 1956 delivery was begun of radar sets AN/FPS-8 to aircraft control and warning flights and radar sets AN/MSQ-1C to aircraft control and warning squadrons. Almost all of the former have been delivered and it is anticipated that all of the latter will have been delivered by the end of fiscal year 1957. Completion of the installation of these sets is expected during the last quarter of fiscal year 1957. In general, the delivery of communications and electronics equipment was accelerated during fiscal year 1956 with continued improvement anticipated during the next fiscal year.

### **Requirements and Inventory Accounting**

During fiscal year 1956, Air National Guard requirements included approximately 2,700 line items of major equipment reflecting initial and replacement items projected to cover a 4-year period. These requirements are determined through inventory techniques. During the fiscal year a limited capability was established for processing by machine the annual inventory lists submitted by Air National Guard units. This mechanization resulted in greater speed and accuracy, and



further improvements are anticipated in the future. The Air National Guard Requirements List (ANGRL) also was mechanized, thereby improving the end product and effecting a savings in man-hours.

### **Aircraft Maintenance**

Maintenance requirements during fiscal year 1956 increased consistent with the increase in number and complexity of Air National Guard aircraft. There was an influx of all-weather aircraft (F-89 and F-94) with such complex equipment as electronic fire control systems, multiple engine installations, high altitude afterburners, and air-to-air rockets. The maintenance and operation of this equipment, which presented a new challenge to Air National Guard personnel, are expected to improve as maintenance personnel become increasingly familiar with these types of aircraft.

The jet engine field maintenance program was implemented during the year. In order to carry out this program, special tools and spare parts are being procured and additional skilled maintenance personnel are being authorized. When fully operational, which should be in the near future, this program will give the Air National Guard a support capability and efficiency of operation not previously attainable and will contribute greatly to the successful carrying out of its overall mission.

Fiscal year 1956 saw the completion of a program to replace the unsatisfactory engines of all F-89 aircraft with a highly satisfactory J-35-47 engine that greatly increased the performance and combat capability of these aircraft. Much credit for the success of this program was due to the squadron themselves. B-26 aircraft were grounded late in the year because of defective nose gear cross beam assemblies, but priority supply action, made possible through the efforts of Air Force and Air National Guard personnel, prevented this problem from seriously crippling the operations of the units involved.

During fiscal year 1956, a total of 311 aircraft were processed through the IRAN (inspect and repair as necessary) maintenance program. This total, although more than double the 151 processed during the previous fiscal year, was 96 less than the programmed number of 407. Programmed aircraft which were not sent through IRAN included 36 F-84D's, which were cancelled because of an indicated phase-out of this type of aircraft from the Air National Guard program, and 60 F-80C's which were not sent because of Air Materiel Command contracting difficulties. Aircraft which were returned from IRAN in fiscal year 1956 were received in various stages of condition, some good and some marginal.

The United States Air Force allocated 3 additional jet models (F-86D, F-94C, and RF-84F) to the Air National Guard during



fiscal year 1956. Between 1 July 1955 and 30 June 1956, 4 air resupply groups and 3 air evacuation (transport) groups were activated and equipped; the air resupply groups, however, were not fully equipped due to the fact that SA-16A aircraft allocated by the Air Force for assignment to these units did not meet specified requirements.

The modification of F-84E aircraft from VIIF to UHF radio was completed in June 1956. F-80 and F-84D aircraft are the only types of tactical jet aircraft which have not been modified; the requirement for the remodification of these types of aircraft has been withdrawn due to the fact that they are not scheduled to remain in the Air National Guard inventory long enough to justify such a modification.

The installation of omni-range equipment in T-33 aircraft is being satisfactorily accomplished by Land-Air Teams at bases to which the aircraft are assigned, except in certain instances where it is more practical to move aircraft to nearby installations where teams are already located. It is anticipated that this project, which was originally scheduled for completion in October 1956, will be completed in January 1957.

Various contractor and depot teams have been assisting Air National Guard activities in accomplishing certain aircraft modifications which would ordinarily be performed at depot level. This assistance, which has considerably aided the squadrons involved, precluded the evacuation of aircraft to depots.

### **Vehicle Supply and Maintenance**

A program was initiated during fiscal year 1956 to modernize the Air National Guard's vehicle inventory. A system for obtaining an accurate assets inventory was established which will permit a determination of vehicles in replaceable condition, those which are obsolete, and those which are non-standard. Approximately 3 hundred unserviceable or obsolete vehicles, some of which are being replaced, have been or are in the process of being phased-out. New vehicle authorizations are being developed on an organizational basis to insure that requirements peculiar to an organization in a particular geographical location are satisfied. These authorizations will be based on the amount of use required of vehicles.

The vehicle maintenance capability improved during the fiscal year due to the adoption of USAF vehicle operation and maintenance guidance standards. Air technician skill in vehicle maintenance activities continued at a superior level. While the number of vehicles processed for maintenance and repair increased, the ratio of personnel positions remained approximately the same due to improvement in preventive maintenance methods, improved or new shop buildings, new shop equipment, and better management.



## INSTALLATIONS

During fiscal year 1956 the Air National Guard made considerable progress in selecting bases to which fighter squadrons now stationed on airfields which cannot be expanded to support jet aircraft operations will be relocated. Arrangements were completed with the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company, Baltimore, Maryland and the City of Martinsburg, West Virginia for Air National Guard use of their airfields and construction was started on facilities. Negotiations were completed for the use of the Express Airport, Toledo, Ohio and the Municipal Airport, Tucson, Arizona, and the preparation of plans for the construction of necessary facilities was initiated. Negotiations for the basing of a fighter squadron on the new municipal airport scheduled for construction at York, Pennsylvania progressed to the point where all interested parties were in agreement relative to the use of the proposed field; action has been initiated to determine if construction costs for this project are within the funding capability of the National Guard Bureau. Negotiations concerning Air National Guard use of the Anoka County Airport in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area were continued, and it is expected that a decision in this matter will be reached early in fiscal year 1957. Arrangements were completed with Headquarters, United States Air Force, for the relocation of the 182d Fighter Interceptor Squadron from Brooks Air Force Base to Kelly Air Force Base; this relocation will permit the squadron to be equipped with jet fighter aircraft. The successful execution of all phases of this program would provide adequate bases for the jet operation of all Air National Guard fighter squadrons now located on airfields from which jet aircraft cannot be operated.

Plans were developed during the year for the construction of a building to house the flight simulators being supplied to the Air National Guard as a result of the assignment of F-86D aircraft to a number of fighter squadrons. The reorganization of certain units to Air Defense groups also necessitated the construction of a building to support the added training requirements.

### Construction

A total of \$23,574,666 was obligated in fiscal year 1956 to construct facilities, conduct site surveys, procure navigation easements, prepare plans for items to be undertaken in future years, and defray current year costs in connection with projects started in prior years. Of this amount, \$23,140,410 was obligated for the construction of facilities at 30 locations (26 Air National Guard flying bases, 2 non-flying bases, and 2 permanent training sites), the procurement of navigation easements at 2 bases, and the completion of facilities started in prior years. Contracts for the extension of the runway-taxiway system at 5 bases



were awarded. The reconstruction of a World War II runway utilized by the Air National Guard was accomplished at another base, together with similar work on the taxiway systems at 4 airfields. Contracts were awarded for the construction of squadron facilities at Richmond, Virginia; Sioux City, Iowa; and Baltimore, Maryland (Glenn L. Martin Field). These facilities will consist of aircraft parking aprons, hangars, motor maintenance facilities, storage buildings, vehicle parking areas and supporting utilities. At 2 permanent training sites the aircraft parking apron and fuel storage systems were expanded and training buildings provided adjacent to the parking aprons. In addition, the National Guard Bureau contracted for the construction of 8 aircraft parking aprons totaling 200,035 square yards, 5 supply facilities totaling 82,197 square feet of space, and 4 operations and training buildings totaling 162,030 square feet. These items involved the expansion or replacement of existing facilities or the construction of new ones. At a number of locations, minor facilities necessary to support specialized operating requirements were undertaken. Training facilities were provided for Air National Guard non-flying units assigned at Charleston, Mississippi; and Worcester, Massachusetts.

Two surveys were conducted during the fiscal year at a cost of \$12,334 to determine the feasibility of utilizing airfields for Air National Guard units. One of these surveys resulted in approval of the Municipal Airport at Martinsburg, West Virginia, as the location for a fighter squadron; the other survey concerned the locating of Air National Guard units on the new municipal airport proposed for Jackson, Mississippi. A definite decision on the site of the latter airport has not been made. Plans and specifications for projects to be accomplished at 19 locations in succeeding fiscal years were prepared at a cost of \$293,450.

### **Maintenance**

Two hundred and twenty-one major repair and minor construction projects were completed at 93 locations at a cost of \$1,436,538. The major share of this sum was for projects involving major repairs to World War II temporary type structures which are being used by the Air National Guard. The balance was expended to repair damage caused by acts of God, to modify facilities in accordance with changes in requirements due to conversion of aircraft and/or change in mission, and to construct minor operational facilities at locations where major projects had been accomplished in previous years.



## Operations

One hundred and six leases on areas occupied by the Air National Guard were in effect at the end of fiscal year 1956. The sum of \$213,000 was obligated to defray the cost of these leases. Forty-six permits and licenses were in effect which provided for Air National Guard use of areas under the control of other governmental agencies.

The maintenance and operation of Air National Guard installations are accomplished by service contracts and agreements between the Federal Government and the various States and Territories. Under the terms of these contracts and agreements, the Federal Government defrays 75 percent of the cost of maintaining and 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 \$3,369,811 was obligated by the National Guard Bureau in fiscal year 1956 under these contracts and agreements.



## APPENDIX A

### STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL

30 June 1956

|                           |                                |                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Alabama.....              | Partlow, William D., Jr.....   | Major General. |
| Alaska.....               | Farmer, Elvis M. (Acting)....  | Colonel.       |
| Arizona.....              | Fraser, Frank E.....           | Major General. |
| Arkansas.....             | Clinger, Sherman T.....        | Major General. |
| California.....           | Jones, Earle M.....            | Major General. |
| Colorado.....             | Schaefer, Irving O.....        | Major General. |
| Connecticut.....          | Reincke, Frederick G.....      | Major General. |
| Delaware.....             | Scannell, Joseph J.....        | Major General. |
| District of Columbia..... | Coonley, Dean E.....           | Colonel.       |
| Florida.....              | Lance, Mark W.....             | Major General. |
| Georgia.....              | Hearn, George J.....           | Major General. |
| Hawaii.....               | Makinney, Fred W.....          | Major General. |
| Idaho.....                | Walsh, John E.....             | Major General. |
| Illinois.....             | Boyle, Leo M.....              | Major General. |
| Indiana.....              | Doherty, H. A.....             | Major General. |
| Iowa.....                 | Tandy, Fred C.....             | Major General. |
| Kansas.....               | Nickell, Joe.....              | Major General. |
| Kentucky.....             | Williams, J. J. B.....         | Major General. |
| Louisiana.....            | Hufft, Raymond F.....          | Major General. |
| Maine.....                | Carter, George M.....          | Major General. |
| Maryland.....             | Reckord, Milton A.....         | Major General. |
| Massachusetts.....        | Harrison, William H., Jr.....  | Major General. |
| Michigan.....             | Moran, George C.....           | Major General. |
| Minnesota.....            | Nelson, Joseph E.....          | Major General. |
| Mississippi.....          | Wilson, William P.....         | Major General. |
| Missouri.....             | Sheppard, Albert D.....        | Major General. |
| Montana.....              | Mitchell, Spencer H.....       | Major General. |
| Nebraska.....             | Henninger, Guy N.....          | Major General. |
| Nevada.....               | May, James A.....              | Major General. |
| New Hampshire.....        | Jacobson, John, Jr.....        | Major General. |
| New Jersey.....           | Cantwell, James F. (CofS)....  | Major General. |
| New Mexico.....           | Sage, Charles G.....           | Major General. |
| New York.....             | Hausauer, Karl F. (CofS)....   | Major General. |
| North Carolina.....       | Manning, John Hall.....        | Major General. |
| North Dakota.....         | Edwards, Heber L.....          | Major General. |
| Ohio.....                 | Kreber, Leo M.....             | Major General. |
| Oklahoma.....             | Kenny, Roy W.....              | Major General. |
| Oregon.....               | Rilea, Thomas E.....           | Major General. |
| Pennsylvania.....         | Biddle, Anthony J. D., Jr..... | Major General. |
| Puerto Rico.....          | Esteves, Luis R.....           | Major General. |
| Rhode Island.....         | McGreevy, John M. (Acting)...  | Major 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.....    | Major General.     |
| Utah.....          | Rich, Maxwell E.....    | Major General.     |
| Vermont.....       | Billado, Francis W..... | Major General.     |
| Virginia.....      | Crump, Sheppard.....    | Brigadier General. |
| Washington.....    | Stevens, Lilburn H..... | Major General.     |
| West Virginia..... | Fox, Charles R.....     | Major General.     |
| Wisconsin.....     | Olson, Ralph J.....     | Major General.     |
| Wyoming.....       | Esmay, Rhodolph L.....  | Major General.     |

|                           |                                  |                           |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Alabama.....              | Col. Elbert I. Adams.....        | Alabama.....              |
| Alaska.....               | Lt. Col. Michael Barker.....     | Alaska.....               |
| Arizona.....              | Lt. Col. Michael E. O'Leary..... | Arizona.....              |
| Arkansas.....             | Col. Charles I. Price.....       | Arkansas.....             |
| California.....           | Col. Weyland L. Miller.....      | California.....           |
| Colorado.....             | Lt. Col. George F. Williams..... | Colorado.....             |
| Connecticut.....          | Col. Edward C. Peterson.....     | Connecticut.....          |
| Delaware.....             | Col. John B. O'Leary.....        | Delaware.....             |
| District of Columbia..... | Lt. Col. E. H. Borden.....       | District of Columbia..... |
| Florida.....              | Lt. Col. John F. Hall.....       | Florida.....              |
| Georgia.....              | Lt. Col. S. Thompson.....        | Georgia.....              |
| Hawaii.....               | Lt. Col. Clark G. Johnson.....   | Hawaii.....               |
| Idaho.....                | Col. Earl L. Landrum.....        | Idaho.....                |
| Illinois.....             | Col. Gerald H. Lacey.....        | Illinois.....             |
| Indiana.....              | Col. J. D. Friday.....           | Indiana.....              |
| Iowa.....                 | Lt. Col. Russell E. Law.....     | Iowa.....                 |
| Kansas.....               | Major Edwin A. Paine.....        | Kansas.....               |
| Kentucky.....             | Lt. Col. Jackson A. Smith.....   | Kentucky.....             |
| Louisiana.....            | Lt. Col. Joseph A. Holliday..... | Louisiana.....            |
| Maine.....                | Col. Theodore E. Larkin.....     | Maine.....                |
| Massachusetts.....        | Lt. Col. Edwin E. Edwards.....   | Massachusetts.....        |
| Michigan.....             | Col. John L. Pickett.....        | Michigan.....             |
| Minnesota.....            | Lt. Col. Harry E. Kottkamp.....  | Minnesota.....            |
| Mississippi.....          | Lt. Col. Dean K. Torrey.....     | Mississippi.....          |
| Missouri.....             | Col. Henry J. Dolan.....         | Missouri.....             |
| Montana.....              | Lt. Col. James I. Mayes.....     | Montana.....              |
| Nebraska.....             | Capt. Harry W. Tabor.....        | Nebraska.....             |
| Nevada.....               | Lt. Col. W. E. Atkinson.....     | Nevada.....               |
| New Hampshire.....        | Major Earl A. Edmunds.....       | New Hampshire.....        |
| New Jersey.....           | Lt. Col. Arthur E. Hanson.....   | New Jersey.....           |
| New Mexico.....           | Col. Frank E. Hanson.....        | New Mexico.....           |
| New York.....             | Col. William A. Poe.....         | New York.....             |
| North Carolina.....       | Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Rucker.....  | North Carolina.....       |
| North Dakota.....         | Col. John Foreman.....           | North Dakota.....         |
| Ohio.....                 | Lt. Col. Percy A. Landrum.....   | Ohio.....                 |
| Oklahoma.....             | Col. Raymond Strickland.....     | Oklahoma.....             |
| Oregon.....               | Col. Ross B. Routh.....          | Oregon.....               |
| Pennsylvania.....         | Lt. Col. William H. Adams.....   | Pennsylvania.....         |
| Rhode Island.....         | Lt. Col. Clair J. Shuster.....   | Rhode Island.....         |
| South Carolina.....       | Major Pedro Ortiz-Aponte.....    | South Carolina.....       |
|                           | Lt. Col. John C. Wall.....       |                           |
|                           | Col. G. C. Cooper, Jr.....       |                           |



## APPENDIX B

### U. S. PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICERS

30 June 1956

|                      |                              |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Alabama              | Col. Clinton L. Adams.       |
| Alaska               | Lt. Col. Michael Burke.      |
| Arizona              | Lt. Col. Michael E. Curry.   |
| Arkansas             | Capt. Clyde L. Price.        |
| 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                | 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. Henry J. Dolton.        |
| Missouri             | Lt. Col. James J. Mayes.     |
| 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           | Col. Frank E. Hanlon.        |
| New Mexico           | Col. William A. Poe.         |
| New York             | Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Buscher. |
| North Carolina       | Col. John Foreman.           |
| North Dakota         | Lt. Col. Leroy A. Landom.    |
| Ohio                 | Col. Raymond Strasburger.    |
| Oklahoma             | Col. Ross H. Routh.          |
| Oregon               | Lt. Col. William H. Adams.   |
| Pennsylvania         | Lt. Col. Clair J. Stouffer.  |
| Puerto Rico          | Maj. Pedro Ortiz-Aponte.     |
| Rhode Island         | Lt. Col. John C. Wall.       |
| South Carolina       | Col. G. C. Cooper, Jr.       |



|                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| South Dakota.....  | Lt. Col. C. J. Schieferstein.  |
| Tennessee.....     | Lt. Col. Mitchell A. Marshall. |
| Texas.....         | Col. Howard R. Clewis.         |
| Utah.....          | Lt. Col. Joe E. Whitesides.    |
| Vermont.....       | Col. Fred L. Smith.            |
| Virginia.....      | Col. Paul M. Booth.            |
| Washington.....    | Lt. Col. Albert G. Hagen.      |
| West Virginia..... | Col. Othan P. Knipp.           |
| Wisconsin.....     | Col. Malvin P. Wang.           |
| Wyoming.....       | Maj. Henry W. Lloyd.           |



## APPENDIX C

OFFICERS DETAILED TO DUTY IN THE  
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

30 June 1956

Erickson, Edgar C., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief, NGB.  
Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Deputy Chief, NGB.  
Baxter, Thurston H., Col., USAF, Executive, NGB.  
Goodwin, Von E., Lt. Col., NGUS, Chief, Administrative Office.  
Black, William E., Maj., ANGUS, Assistant Legal Adviser.  
Blatt, William M., Lt. Col., JAGC, NGUS, Legal Adviser.  
Deerin, James B., Lt. Col., QMC, NGUS, Chief, Information Office.  
Molloy, Paul F., Maj., USAF, Chief, Bureau Personnel Section, Administrative Office.  
Pakula, John J., Lt. Col., NGUS, Policy and Liaison Office.  
Reid, James F., Maj., ANGUS, Information Office.  
Southward, Charles L., Col., Inf, NGUS, Chief, Policy and Liaison Office.  
Terrill, Robert S., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Policy and Liaison Office.

*Army Division*

McGowan, Donald W., Maj. Gen., NGUS, Chief, Army Division.  
Richards, Frank, Col., Inf, NGUS, Executive.  
Athan, Harold W., Lt. Col., SC, USA, Assistant Executive.  
Ballagh, Robert S., Lt. Col., Arty, USA, Antiaircraft Artillery Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Bardes, Howard G., Lt. Col., Inf, USAR, Organization and Training Branch.  
Boatwright, Charles C., Lt. Col., AGC, NGUS, Chief, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.  
Buckles, James A., Jr., Maj., MSC, NGUS, Office of the Army Surgeon.  
Casner, Lewis E., Maj., Arty, USAR, Army Aviation 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, Organization and Training Branch.  
Dicks, Arthur E., Lt. Col., SC, NGUS, Chief, Signal Section, Logistics Branch.  
Eisler, Walter J., Maj., Inf, USA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Gary, Gordon S., Lt. Col., Inf, USAR, Management Analyst, Installations Branch.  
Holter, Howard H., Capt., MSC, NGUS, Chief, Engineer-Medical Section, Logistics Branch.  
Jacques, William R., Maj., Inf, NGUS, Chief, Advisors Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Kenyon, Charles W., Lt. Col., Inf, USAR, Chief, Planning Program and Budget Section, Installations Branch.



Koons, Everett A., Capt., Arty, USAR, Maintenance Section, Logistics Branch.  
Learman, Birdsey L., Col., Inf, USA, Chief, Logistics Branch.  
McCormick, Charles J., Col., CE, USA, Chief, Installations Branch.  
Metheny, Ellsworth A., Lt. Col., AGC, USAR, Chief, Military Service Station, Personnel Branch.  
Midgett, Garland H., Capt., FC, USAR, Chief, Fiscal Section, Comptroller Branch.  
Naimark, Max, Col., MC, USA, Army Surgeon.  
Phillips, Rayal E., Lt. Col., Ord, USA, Chief, Ordnance and Chemical Section, Logistics Branch.  
Phillips, Wayne N., Lt. Col., Arty, USAR, Chief, Army Aviation Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Rasper, Arthur H., Jr., Maj., Inf, USA, Chief, Organization and Mobilization Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Robbins, George B., Jr., Maj., Inf, USA, Training Section, Organization and Training Branch.  
Sampson, Charles W., Lt. Col., Ord, NGUS, Assistant Chief, Logistics Branch.  
Skillman, Bryant D., Maj., Arty, NGUS, Officers Section, Personnel Branch.  
Smith, Charles R., Lt. Col., Arty, NGUS, Chief, Army Technician Program Section, Comptroller Branch.  
Smith, Everett N., Col., Arty, USA, Chief, Personnel Branch.  
Taylor, Leonard B., Col., FC, USAR, Chief, Comptroller Branch.  
Trapman, Mike A., Lt. Col., Arty, NGUS, Chief, Quartermaster Section, Logistics Branch.  
Williford, Henry N., Lt. Col., Armor, USAR, Chief, Enlisted Section, Personnel Branch.  
Young, Charles G., Col., Arty, USA, Chief, Antiaircraft Artillery Section, Organization and Training Branch.

#### *Air Force Division*

Wilson, Winston P., Maj. Gen., ANGUS, Chief, Air Force Division.  
Turner, Louie P., Col., USAF, Executive.  
Gill, Lawrence R., Maj., ANGUS, Assistant Executive.  
Agenbroad, Clifford J., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.  
Beaty, Harold C., Capt., ANGUS, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Christiansen, Edward W., Jr., Maj., USAFR, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.  
Coble, Walter M., Maj., USAF, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Dyer, Laurence S., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.  
Fallon, Robert B., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Supply Section, Materiel Branch.  
Fetterman, Clark, Maj., ANGUS, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Finn, Ryder W., Col., USAF, Chief, Material Branch.  
Foley, Frank R., Maj., USAF, Office of the Air Surgeon.  
Golden, Bernard J., Lt. Col., ANGUS, Chief, Management and Programs Analysis Section, Comptroller Branch.  
Hendry, Robert B., Maj., USAFR, Supply Section, Material Branch.  
Herron, Elmer E., Maj., ANGUS, Maintenance Section, Material Branch.  
Holmes, Besby F., Maj., USAF, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.



Hughes, Clayton E., Col., USAF, Chief, Operations and Training Branch.  
Johnstone, Ralph E., Maj., USAFR, Finance Section, Comptroller Branch.  
Kelly, James W., Maj., USAF, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Kepner, William C., Capt., USAFR, Supply Section, Material Branch.  
Leas, Carrol F., Maj., USAFR, Chief, Accounting Section, Comptroller Branch.  
McCall, William R., Jr., Maj., ANGUS Option Section, Personnel Branch.  
Matthews, John W., Jr., Maj., USAFR, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Maxwell, Earl P., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Means, Billy C., Maj., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Millin, John A., Jr., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Programs and Requirements Section Operations and Training Branch.  
Mitchell, John T., Jr., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Mohrman, John H., Maj., USAFR, Maintenance Section, Materiel Branch.  
Morford, Charles B., Jr., Col., USAFR, Chief, Comptroller Branch.  
Mullarkey, Daniel A., Maj., ANGUS, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Myers, James E., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Planning and Programming Section Installations Branch.  
Newlon, Ray B., Maj., ANGUS, Training Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Norman, James S., Maj., USAF, Supply Section, Material Branch.  
Patterson, William R., Capt., USAFR, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Paul, William E., Maj., USAF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.  
Pease, Phillip P., Col., USAFR, Air Surgeon.  
Prete, Dominic A., Capt., ANGUS, ANGUS Option Section, Personnel Branch.  
Richardson, James C., Col., USAF, Chief Personnel Branch.  
Rindy, Dean R., Capt., USAF, Chief, Reporting Section, Comptroller Branch.  
Seabolt, Robert H., Capt., USAFR, Programs and Requirements Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Shimer, William H., Jr., Capt., ANGUS, Real Estate Section, Installations Branch.  
Smotherman, Robert E., Col., USAF, Chief, Installations Branch.  
Straub, George, Maj., USAFR, Maintenance Section, Material Branch.  
Tate, Cleve H., Lt. Col., USAFR, Chief, Budget Section, Comptroller Branch.  
Taylor, Robert J., Capt., USAFR, Operations Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Toon, Charles M., Lt. Col., USAF, Chief, Communications-Electronics and Weather Section, Operations and Training Branch.  
Watts, David H., CWO, USAF, Military Personnel Section, Personnel Branch.



## TA

Appropriation 216209 Army National Guard, 1956.

| Army National Guard State     | Pay and allowances and other compensation | Total 2012-2013 | Pay and allowances and training | Pay and allowances for duty with regular army, and school attendance | Pay during drills | Pay and allowances Reserve Forces Act | Credit National Guard | Travel Reserve Forces Act | Military personnel benefits | Subsistence of the National Guard | Subsidized reserve Forces Act | Hedged clothing National Guard | Individual Clothing Reserve Forces Act | National Guard Bureau | Recruit and publicity | Armory drill training | Field training expenses | Organizational equipment | Repair parts and materials (except for depot maintenance) | Petroleum, oil, and lubricants |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
|                               |   |                 | 7011                            | 7012   | 7013              | 7014                                  | 7021                  | 7022                      | 7031                        | 7041                              | 7042                          | 7051                           | 7052                                   | 7111                  | 7112                  | 7211                  | 7221                    | 7321                     | 7411  | 7412                           |
| Grand total                   | \$167,470,427                             | \$272,291,477   | \$84,581,519                    | \$10,862,865   | \$88,631,987      | \$1,130,190                           | \$5,122,693           | \$253,030                 | \$170,956                   | \$7,738,155                       | \$411,389                     | \$8,746,726                    | \$332,040                              | \$1,058,961           | \$306,527             | \$719,093             | \$1,696,293             | \$8,305,251              | \$8,172,842   | \$4,151,905                    |
| APPORTIONED TO STATES—Total   | 252,044,587                               | 270,888,032     | 34,581,519                      | 9,823,430  | 88,631,987        |                                       | 4,785,480             |                           | 149,540                     | 7,682,034                         |                               | 8,695,632                      |  |                       |                       | 45,855                | 950,958                 | 8,275,275                | 8,089,991   | 4,047,218                      |
| 1. Alabama                    | 9,390,993                                 | 7,915,702       | 1,452,846                       | 383,759  | 2,658,969         |                                       | 77,000                |                           | 1,525                       | 310,676                           |                               | 285,247                        |  |                       |                       | 208                   | 27,826                  | 224,649                  | 189,085   | 147,697                        |
| 2. Alaska                     | 1,313,865                                 | 1,312,653       | 129,033                         | 327,715  | 372,254           |                                       | 168,818               |                           | 581                         | 33,290                            |                               | 22,277                         |  |                       |                       | 3,107                 | 21,534                  | 48,684                   | 15,259  | 10,841                         |
| 3. Arizona                    | 2,164,653                                 | 1,966,609       | 195,720                         | 92,840   | 886,320           |                                       | 20,237                |                           | 1,131                       | 41,117                            |                               | 107,138                        |  |                       |                       | 448                   | 794                     | 85,325                   | 44,361  | 27,759                         |
| 4. Arkansas                   | 5,187,018                                 | 4,488,917       | 506,113                         | 102,078  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 24,438                |                           | 1,134                       | 100,273                           |                               | 312,692                        |  |                       |                       | 795                   | 9,996                   | 188,061                  | 91,436  | 94,040                         |
| 5. California                 | 16,164,801                                | 15,353,377      | 1,874,213                       | 611,726  | 5,317,919         |                                       | 310,279               |                           | 5,710                       | 422,999                           |                               | 518,492                        |  |                       |                       | 835                   | 58,467                  | 670,976                  | 323,259   | 296,422                        |
| 6. Colorado                   | 2,451,626                                 | 2,320,613       | 231,104                         | 103,013  | 886,320           |                                       | 21,817                |                           | 223                         | 43,839                            |                               | 39,664                         |  |                       |                       | 744                   | 1,286                   | 23,127                   | 43,294  | 34,282                         |
| 7. Connecticut                | 3,119,564                                 | 2,890,692       | 309,514                         | 153,247  | 886,320           |                                       | 44,921                |                           | 975                         | 43,532                            |                               | 118,181                        |  |                       |                       | 177                   | 2,995                   | 57,964                   | 111,851   | 34,893                         |
| 8. Delaware                   | 2,679,518                                 | 2,049,186       | 181,442                         | 57,482   | 886,320           |                                       |                       |                           | 816                         | 38,599                            |                               | 95,758                         |  |                       |                       |                       | 1,212                   | 43,361                   | 76,059  | 19,585                         |
| 9. District of Columbia       | 2,147,631                                 | 2,118,642       | 173,292                         | 86,193   | 434,297           |                                       | 11,212                |                           | 532                         | 32,275                            |                               | 59,375                         |  |                       |                       |                       | 1,938                   | 19,799                   | 39,343  | 11,189                         |
| 10. Florida                   | 4,873,628                                 | 4,440,689       | 425,951                         | 221,637  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 112,470               |                           | 1,187                       | 115,219                           |                               | 135,994                        |  |                       |                       | 1,299                 | 4,990                   | 62,428                   | 142,038   | 78,796                         |
| 11. Georgia                   | 7,087,780                                 | 5,624,732       | 813,323                         | 270,636  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 47,290                |                           | 2,278                       | 169,009                           |                               | 173,783                        |  |                       |                       | 663                   | 13,070                  | 218,541                  | 283,979   | 120,577                        |
| 12. Hawaii                    | 3,620,345                                 | 3,372,591       | 456,437                         | 173,828  | 886,320           |                                       | 91,857                |                           | 543                         | 93,687                            |                               | 55,509                         |  |                       |                       | 496                   | 33,905                  | 57,075                   | 112,749   | 31,423                         |
| 13. Idaho                     | 3,145,590                                 | 2,962,424       | 298,833                         | 132,208  | 886,320           |                                       | 39,872                |                           | 1,120                       | 69,270                            |                               | 179,447                        |  |                       |                       | 356                   | 17,179                  | 136,015                  | 127,490   | 75,525                         |
| 14. Illinois                  | 6,898,775                                 | 6,204,626       | 884,941                         | 212,110  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 180,552               |                           | 4,365                       | 274,637                           |                               | 217,362                        |  |                       |                       | 1,922                 | 18,024                  | 62,849                   | 262,224   | 86,133                         |
| 15. Indiana                   | 7,344,789                                 | 5,351,425       | 852,399                         | 208,769  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 63,713                |                           | 8,928                       | 181,339                           |                               | 221,225                        |  |                       |                       | 784                   | 30,667                  | 132,116                  | 228,653   | 83,880                         |
| 16. Iowa                      | 5,262,917                                 | 4,269,248       | 618,859                         | 154,174  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 60,663                |                           | 3,643                       | 107,577                           |                               | 152,544                        |  |                       |                       | 264                   | 7,200                   | 105,064                  | 96,385  | 55,144                         |
| 17. Kansas                    | 4,609,960                                 | 4,350,276       | 528,032                         | 163,547  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 165,081               |                           | 1,203                       | 114,632                           |                               | 186,637                        |  |                       |                       | 1,132                 | 21,069                  | 88,405                   | 113,666   | 77,147                         |
| 18. Kentucky                  | 3,248,013                                 | 3,021,976       | 372,811                         | 194,562  | 886,320           |                                       | 39,383                |                           | 3,490                       | 81,219                            |                               | 64,684                         |  |                       |                       | 427                   | 239                     | 71,478                   | 277,270   | 54,433                         |
| 19. Louisiana                 | 6,869,737                                 | 5,000,104       | 769,225                         | 116,889  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 127,515               |                           | 3,350                       | 163,903                           |                               | 267,004                        |  |                       |                       | 173                   | 17,181                  | 124,856                  | 149,696   | 83,534                         |
| 20. Maine                     | 3,954,300                                 | 2,817,896       | 427,315                         | 87,973   | 886,320           |                                       | 46,251                |                           | 3,310                       | 79,864                            |                               | 102,662                        |  |                       |                       | 364                   | 8,246                   | 199,432                  | 100,967   | 34,718                         |
| 21. Maryland                  | 4,076,221                                 | 3,185,315       | 494,089                         | 70,483   | 886,320           |                                       | 17,273                |                           | 1,044                       | 108,138                           |                               | 147,775                        |  |                       |                       | 164                   | 2,822                   | 264,279                  | 65,634  | 35,788                         |
| 22. Massachusetts             | 10,413,815                                | 8,479,677       | 1,309,976                       | 309,976  | 2,685,541         |                                       | 179,933               |                           | 17,441                      | 294,656                           |                               | 184,113                        |  |                       |                       | 56                    | 31,641                  | 229,783                  | 232,033   | 103,474                        |
| 23. Michigan                  | 9,904,160                                 | 7,324,249       | 961,298                         | 233,710  | 2,658,960         |                                       | 51,892                |                           | 2,261                       | 217,964                           |                               | 202,405                        |  |                       |                       | 1,995                 | 36,027                  | 351,223                  | 203,845   | 78,503                         |
| 24. Minnesota                 | 6,882,820                                 | 5,807,032       | 700,949                         | 218,994  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 50,554                |                           | 6,287                       | 161,636                           |                               | 167,646                        |  |                       |                       | 2,597                 | 16,759                  | 491,249                  | 201,424   | 73,300                         |
| 25. Mississippi               | 6,833,960                                 | 6,250,445       | 773,094                         | 228,722  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 91,694                |                           |                             | 167,749                           |                               | 306,330                        |  |                       |                       | 1,520                 | 65,989                  | 626,230                  | 143,890   | 111,890                        |
| 26. Missouri                  | 5,886,580                                 | 5,155,785       | 707,089                         | 186,936  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 245,453               |                           | 824                         | 131,938                           |                               | 127,310                        |  |                       |                       | 725                   | 15,989                  | 129,569                  | 170,440   | 90,990                         |
| 27. Montana                   | 2,787,191                                 | 2,451,192       | 255,220                         | 93,021   | 886,320           |                                       | 32,738                |                           | 1,654                       | 51,487                            |                               | 101,661                        |  |                       |                       | 802                   | 39,658                  | 90,537                   | 62,963  | 78,825                         |
| 28. Nebraska                  | 3,208,628                                 | 2,393,841       | 302,149                         | 105,739  | 886,320           |                                       | 80,453                |                           | 343                         | 59,844                            |                               | 74,182                         |  |                       |                       | 1,159                 | 7,927                   | 53,583                   | 72,638  | 33,737                         |
| 29. Nevada                    | 807,885                                   | 761,241         | 2,131                           | 76,756   | 177,294           |                                       | 19,147                |                           |                             | 4,074                             |                               | 24,826                         |  |                       |                       | 698                   |                         | 11,228                   | 40,957  | 11,583                         |
| 30. New Hampshire             | 3,062,092                                 | 2,421,222       | 390,501                         | 93,165   | 886,320           |                                       | 16,628                |                           | 496                         | 80,367                            |                               | 31,948                         |  |                       |                       | 153                   | 8,036                   | 45,554                   | 101,216   | 37,064                         |
| 31. New Jersey                | 10,833,749                                | 9,872,295       | 1,400,067                       | 275,006  | 2,658,960         |                                       | 358,186               |                           | 12,808                      | 295,390                           |                               | 198,888                        |  |                       |                       | 338                   | 68,764                  | 430,797                  | 626,512   | 144,824                        |
| 32. New Mexico                | 2,795,206                                 | 2,613,068       | 287,594                         | 111,798  | 886,320           |                                       | 16,675                |                           | 928                         | 63,766                            |                               | 82,977                         |  |                       |                       | 1,200                 | 30,288                  | 72,100                   | 174,864   | 44,300                         |
| 33. New York                  | 19,608,930                                | 17,801,775      | 2,345,744                       | 657,372  | 6,204,239         |                                       | 300,640               |                           | 8,968                       | 621,387                           |                               | 427,046                        |  |                       |                       | 1,272                 | 58,740                  | 408,822                  | 389,184   | 248,144                        |
| 34. North Carolina            | 7,165,476                                 | 6,876,341       | 1,455,837                       | 282,325  | 2,658,960         |                                       | 73,251                |                           | 1,302                       | 265,180                           |                               | 272,709                        |  |                       |                       | 909                   | 12,437                  | 103,900                  | 130,137   | 95,728                         |
| 35. North Dakota              | 2,573,788                                 | 1,666,307       | 188,040                         | 99,194   | 443,160           |                                       | 30,767                |                           | 140                         | 43,032                            |                               | 75,351                         |  |                       |                       | 549                   | 15,131                  | 109,188                  | 62,712  | 30,527                         |
| 36. Ohio                      | 8,269,279                                 | 7,950,050       | 988,700                         | 218,693  | 2,658,960         |                                       | 145,540               |                           | 5,733                       | 199,087                           |                               | 377,302                        |  |                       |                       | 1,095                 | 36,015                  | 276,212                  | 290,486   | 127,896                        |
| 37. Oklahoma                  | 5,167,254                                 | 4,585,564       | 666,031                         | 220,951  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 71,735                |                           | 6,168                       | 128,409                           |                               | 177,098                        |  |                       |                       | 825                   | 4,760                   | 154,997                  | 111,203   | 66,104                         |
| 38. Oregon                    | 5,320,776                                 | 4,822,527       | 641,293                         | 198,865  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 97,263                |                           | 1,823                       | 141,890                           |                               | 283,261                        |  |                       |                       | 2,448                 | 11,915                  | 269,607                  | 126,092   | 78,686                         |
| 39. Pennsylvania              | 10,230,388                                | 10,100,115      | 1,363,179                       | 262,360  | 3,545,279         |                                       | 265,070               |                           | 3,012                       | 285,486                           |                               | 374,536                        |  |                       |                       | 2,999                 | 25,840                  | 147,935                  | 307,385   | 106,062                        |
| 40. Puerto Rico               | 4,472,191                                 | 4,175,189       | 675,664                         | 126,433  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 24,899                |                           | 1,704                       | 302,731                           |                               | 57,590                         |  |                       |                       | 78                    | 2,948                   | 41,500                   | 125,008   | 37,804                         |
| 41. Rhode Island              | 2,238,094                                 | 2,181,938       | 148,994                         | 69,634   | 886,320           |                                       | 13,133                |                           | 2,009                       | 35,514                            |                               | 122,867                        |  |                       |                       |                       | 271                     | 49,664                   | 80,334  | 15,342                         |
| 42. South Carolina            | 5,000,376                                 | 5,222,745       | 257,800                         | 158,212  | 2,658,960         |                                       | 17,618                |                           | 1,785                       | 97,326                            |                               | 170,282                        |  |                       |                       | 1,220                 | 16,801                  | 80,736                   | 133,050   | 95,765                         |
| 43. South Dakota              | 2,669,468                                 | 2,240,606       | 356,181                         | 99,362   | 886,320           |                                       | 26,056                |                           | 1,830                       | 78,086                            |                               | 87,169                         |  |                       |                       | 1,027                 | 3,344                   | 42,167                   | 55,568  | 39,943                         |
| 44. Tennessee                 | 7,099,750                                 | 6,747,684       | 990,049                         | 295,906  | 2,658,960         |                                       | 318,269               |                           | 3,141                       | 219,010                           |                               | 178,024                        |  |                       |                       | 145                   | 35,594                  | 137,223                  | 195,567   | 130,542                        |
| 45. Texas                     | 13,896,407                                | 13,017,746      | 2,170,483                       | 625,081  | 4,431,599         |                                       | 267,025               |                           | 13,340                      | 516,107                           |                               | 294,959                        |  |                       |                       | 2,777                 | 35,275                  | 248,526                  | 410,499   | 250,598                        |
| 46. Utah                      | 3,592,715                                 | 2,811,730       | 361,656                         | 96,337   | 886,320           |                                       | 19,749                |                           | 1,047                       | 74,989                            |                               | 196,920                        |  |                       |                       | 108                   | 25,000                  | 108,886                  | 85,247  | 59,404                         |
| 47. Vermont                   | 3,101,677                                 | 2,158,289       | 133,017                         | 74,133   | 886,320           |                                       | 15,639                |                           |                             | 28,981                            |                               | 81,353                         |  |                       |                       | 115                   | 682                     | 164,677                  | 65,609  | 23,804                         |
| 48. Virginia                  | 5,693,677                                 | 5,451,118       | 640,096                         | 158,689  | 1,772,640         |                                       | 41,527                |                           | 2,216                       | 132,630                           |                               | 127,040                        |  |                       |                       | 621                   | 10,989                  | 58,709                   | 138,937   | 81,624                         |
| 49. Washington                | 5,170,893                                 | 4,714,964       | 554,041                         | 157,396  | 886,320           |                                       | 60,589                |                           |                             | 121,099                           |                               | 179,845                        |  |                       |                       | 593                   | 18,562                  | 119,660                  | 223,311   | 90,018                         |
| 50. West Virginia             | 2,357,398                                 | 2,294,804       | 248,542                         | 113,439  | 886,320           |                                       | 64,894                |                           |                             | 790                               |                               | 56,549                         |  |                       |                       | 362                   | 2,041                   | 26,753                   | 96,771  | 43,018                         |
| 51. Wisconsin                 | 7,456,602                                 | 6,538,203       | 1,143,143                       | 199,950  | 2,658,960         |                                       | 87,850                |                           | 4,000                       | 253,107                           |                               | 222,800                        |  |                       |                       | 3,050                 | 17,904                  | 250,000                  | 127,500   | 77,398                         |
| 52. Wyoming                   | 1,738,968                                 | 1,255,682       | 126,107                         | 63,348   | 319,075           |                                       | 10,170                |                           | 12                          | 26,769                            |                               | 27,660                         |  |                       |                       | 71                    | 15,610                  | 59,786                   | 50,971  | 35,427                         |
| UNAPPORTIONED TO STATES—Total | 15,425,540                                | 15,425,435      |                                 | 1,039,429  |                   | 1,130,190                             | 337,215               | 233,030                   | 24,416                      | 56,121                            | 411,389                       | 51,094                         | 332,040                                | 1,058,961             | 306,527               | 673,238               | 715,335                 | 30,006                   | 82,851  | 104,687                        |
| Chief Chemical Officer        | 4,641                                     | 4,641           |                                 |  |                   |                                       |                       |                           |                             |                                   |                               |                                |  |                       |                       |                       |                         |                          |   |                                |
| Chief of Engineers            | 390,210                                   | 390,210         |                                 |  |                   |                                       |                       |                           |                             |                                   |                               |                                |  |                       |                       |                       |                         |                          |   |                                |
| Chief of Finance              | 240,155                                   | 240,155         |                                 |  |                   |                                       |                       |                           |                             |                                   |                               |                                |  |                       |                       | 5,455                 |                         |                          |   |                                |
| Chief, National Guard Bureau  | 3,140,969                                 | 3,140,864       | 9,046                           |  |                   | 1,130,106                             | 3,999                 | 233,030                   | 24,416                      | 14,013                            | 411,389                       |                                | 332,040                                |                       |                       |                       |                         |                          |   |                                |
| Chief of Ordnance             | 2,626,174                                 | 2,626,174       |                                 |  |                   |                                       |                       |                           |                             |                                   |                               |                                |  |                       |                       |                       | 336,693                 |                          | 82,851  |                                |
| Chief, Signal Officer         | 150,344                                   | 150,344         |                                 |  |                   |                                       |                       |                           |                             |                                   |                               |                                |  |                       |                       | 2,425                 |                         |                          |   |                                |
| Chief of Staff                | 1,365,488                                 | 1,365,488       |                                 |  |                   |                                       |                       |                           |                             |                                   |                               |                                |  | 1,058,961             | 306,527               |                       |                         |                          |   |                                |
|                               |   |                 |                                 |  |                   |                                       |                       |                           |                             |                                   |                               |                                |  |                       |                       |                       |                         |                          |   |                                |



## APPENDIX D

CONS OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1956 AS OF 30 JUNE 1956

TABLE I—ARMY

| Guard, 1936   |                                |                          |                                 |                  |  |                               |   |   |   |          |                   |  |                                     |               | Appropriation 162020—Maintenance and Operations, Army 1956 |  |                                     |               |                         |                                       |                                  | Appropriation 21X2080—Military Construction, Army Reserve Forces |               |        |  |  |  |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---|----------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------|--------|--|--|--|
| Repair parts and materials (except for depot maintenance) | Petroleum, oil, and lubricants | Other operating supplies | Support of National Guard units | Unit technicians | United States property and fiscal office technicians | Field maintenance technicians | Federal facilities, repairs and utilities | Other facilities, repairs and utilities | Other facilities, rents, and restorations | Training | Operational costs | Equipment repair and replacement parts | Battery site security and utilities | Total 2162020 | Organizational equipment and other troop supplies          | Medical supplies and equipment, National Guard | Medical care in non-Army facilities | Total 21X2080 | National Guard armories | Non-armory facilities, National Guard | Grand total (all appropriations) | Army   |               |        |  |  |  |
| 7411  | 7412                           | 7413                     | 7511                            | 7512             | 7513   | 7514                          | 7521                                      | 7522                                    | 7523                                      | 6711     | 7621              | 7631                                   | 7641                                |               | 2321   | 2331   | 2341                                | 2371          | 8511                    | 8512                                  |                                  |  |               |        |  |  |  |
| \$8,172,842   | \$4,151,905                    | \$2,547,888              | \$6,087,590                     | \$37,605,316     | \$12,975,863   | \$15,684,459                  | \$2,545,399                               | \$5,070,356                             | \$237,065                                 | \$30,684 | \$4,496,710       | \$1,465,606                            | \$1,138,571                         | \$6,491,191   | \$3,788,493  | \$39   | \$1,683,060                         | \$900,795     | \$81,934                | \$28,747,459                          | \$26,193,976                     | \$2,553,483  | \$307,470,127 | Grand  |  |  |  |
| 8,080,991   | 4,047,218                      | 803,719                  | 2,093,986                       | 37,605,316       | 12,975,863   | 15,684,459                    |   | 5,035,903                               |   | 30,684   | 4,123,010         | 1,465,606                              | 1,138,571                           | 6,491,191     | 3,788,493  | 39   | 1,683,060                           | 900,795       | 81,934                  | 28,747,354                            | 26,193,871                       | 2,553,483  | 292,044,587   | Appor  |  |  |  |
| 189,065   | 147,697                        | 24,777                   | 61,576                          | 1,209,759        | 362,322  | 348,111                       |   | 89,079                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 189,629       | 116,493  |  | 54,366                              | 17,139        | 1,631                   | 1,285,572                             | 1,285,572                        |  | 9,390,903     | 1. A1  |  |  |  |
| 15,259  | 10,847                         | 4,094                    | 31,503                          | 184,739          | 133,892  | 76,910                        |   | 23,206                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 99            |  |  | 99                                  |               |                         | 1,113                                 |                                  |  | 1,313,865     | 2. A1  |  |  |  |
| 44,361  | 27,759                         | 6,040                    | 10,175                          | 218,168          | 119,454  | 106,983                       |   | 29,609                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 28,568        | 18,961   | 9  | 3,418                               | 5,095         | 395                     | 139,476                               | 140,221                          | (745)  | 1,164,653     | 3. A1  |  |  |  |
| 91,436  | 54,040                         | 12,376                   | 36,794                          | 684,990          | 167,613  | 182,867                       |   | 110,581                                 |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 215,398       | 64,653   |  | 18,797                              | 129,653       | 2,295                   | 482,708                               | 482,703                          |  | 5,187,018     | 4. A1  |  |  |  |
| 323,259   | 206,422                        | 77,886                   | 147,718                         | 2,276,467        | 624,558  | 709,589                       |   | 158,659                                 |   | 3,406    | 598,837           | 294,057                                | 50,912                              | 287,705       | 175,782  | 9  | 90,936                              | 14,929        | 5,985                   | 623,629                               | 274,742                          | 248,887  | 16,164,801    | 5. Cc  |  |  |  |
| 48,294  | 34,282                         | 3,082                    | 43,889                          | 296,079          | 121,653  | 163,462                       |   | 16,811                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 91,074        | 30,354   |  | 48,182                              | 3,435         | 103                     | 285,339                               | 256,202                          | 9,137  | 2,433,026     | 6. Cc  |  |  |  |
| 111,851   | 34,893                         | 11,012                   | 11,253                          | 638,366          | 157,287  | 212,398                       |   | 66,825                                  |   | 290      | 4,601             |  |                                     | 79,690        | 53,181   | 1  | 18,022                              | 5,025         | 2,169                   | 173,272                               | 134,147                          | 39,125   | 3,119,564     | 7. Cc  |  |  |  |
| 76,059  | 19,585                         | 6,297                    | 8,704                           | 300,202          | 137,629  | 160,327                       |   | 19,843                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 89,842        | 49,687   |  | 35,397                              | 4,700         | 58                      | 540,490                               | 540,490                          |  | 2,679,518     | 8. Dc  |  |  |  |
| 39,343  | 11,189                         | 1,754                    | 11,004                          | 215,477          | 114,177  | 149,857                       |   | 6,231                                   |   | 5,636    | 450,388           | 210,010                                | 84,663                              | 28,969        | 20,796   |  | 4,060                               | 4,133         |                         |                                       |                                  |  | 2,147,631     | 9. D1  |  |  |  |
| 142,038   | 78,796                         | 11,148                   | 38,627                          | 610,346          | 283,259  | 333,431                       |   | 89,838                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 156,829       | 87,169   |  | 49,486                              | 18,621        | 1,215                   | 276,110                               | 176,128                          | 100,982  | 4,873,628     | 10. F1 |  |  |  |
| 283,979   | 120,877                        | 18,176                   | 61,663                          | 826,363          | 290,105  | 479,784                       |   | 62,792                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 132,232       | 42,650   |  | 80,558                              | 8,569         | 455                     | 1,330,816                             | 1,279,684                        | 51,132   | 7,087,780     | 11. G1 |  |  |  |
| 112,749   | 31,428                         | 11,778                   | 30,471                          | 643,073          | 293,213  | 372,870                       |   | 105,675                                 |   |          | 21,682            |  |                                     | 176           |  |  | 86                                  | 90            | 247,678                 | 181,332                               | 66,246                           | 3,620,345  | 12. H1        |        |  |  |  |
| 127,490   | 75,525                         | 7,119                    | 35,851                          | 370,178          | 180,853  | 293,207                       |   | 61,681                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 112,679       | 83,759   |  | 16,367                              | 11,380        | 1,173                   | 130,487                               | 53,342                           | 77,145   | 3,145,590     | 13. Id |  |  |  |
| 202,224   | 86,133                         | 34,634                   | 62,921                          | 1,009,449        | 425,956  | 476,714                       |   | 211,344                                 |   | 5,849    |                   |  |                                     | 135,539       | 88,387   |  | 27,743                              | 16,991        | 2,340                   | 258,010                               | 258,010                          |  | 6,098,175     | 14. Id |  |  |  |
| 228,653   | 83,880                         | 7,074                    | 38,296                          | 861,326          | 267,614  | 353,291                       |   | 52,341                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 133,462       | 96,067   |  | 23,154                              | 13,010        | 1,231                   | 1,856,872                             | 1,856,872                        |  | 7,344,759     | 15. Id |  |  |  |
| 96,385  | 55,144                         | 10,667                   | 13,457                          | 576,553          | 185,659  | 213,510                       |   | 75,245                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 81,475        | 35,663   |  | 35,065                              | 7,496         | 2,820                   | 972,194                               | 972,194                          |  | 5,262,917     | 16. Id |  |  |  |
| 113,666   | 77,147                         | 11,959                   | 47,468                          | 642,008          | 160,229  | 238,678                       |   | 16,723                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 108,281       | 77,212   |  | 28,325                              | 2,363         | 351                     | 151,403                               | 151,403                          |  | 4,609,960     | 17. K1 |  |  |  |
| 277,270   | 54,433                         | 4,633                    | 27,854                          | 502,068          | 178,004  | 230,130                       |   | 32,980                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 185,327       | 148,209  |  | 31,957                              | 4,525         | 636                     | 40,710                                | 40,710                           |  | 3,248,013     | 18. K1 |  |  |  |
| 149,696   | 83,634                         | 13,520                   | 41,889                          | 578,637          | 320,054  | 283,869                       |   | 229,369                                 |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 155,421       | 31,335   |  | 29,833                              | 88,655        | 4,718                   | 1,714,202                             | 1,539,775                        | 174,427  | 6,669,727     | 19. Lc |  |  |  |
| 100,967   | 34,718                         | 33,274                   | 30,148                          | 321,739          | 229,843  | 176,365                       |   | 49,105                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 39,169        | 15,440   | 2  | 16,293                              | 4,330         | 1,119                   | 1,097,235                             | 1,097,235                        |  | 3,954,300     | 20. M1 |  |  |  |
| 65,634  | 35,788                         | 16,873                   | 12,937                          | 515,479          | 156,945  | 184,271                       |   | 61,123                                  |   |          | 83,343            | 15,943                                 | 44,593                              | 96,044        | 38,452   |  | 23,790                              | 33,359        | 443                     | 794,862                               | 794,862                          |  | 4,076,221     | 21. M1 |  |  |  |
| 232,033   | 103,474                        | 44,448                   | 37,667                          | 1,251,450        | 340,448  | 525,492                       |   | 246,444                                 |   |          | 285,584           | 129,912                                | 39,709                              | 140,125       | 67,000   | 4  | 60,330                              | 4,087         | 3,369                   | 1,794,013                             | 1,787,418                        | 6,595  | 10,413,815    | 22. M1 |  |  |  |
| 203,845   | 78,503                         | 18,067                   | 52,368                          | 1,021,149        | 295,523  | 340,970                       |   | 232,110                                 |   | 4,764    | 210,934           | 70,854                                 | 71,417                              | 245,945       | 181,891  |  | 47,316                              | 11,848        | 4,890                   | 2,333,966                             | 2,333,966                        |  | 9,904,160     | 23. M1 |  |  |  |
| 201,424   | 78,360                         | 13,749                   | 56,120                          | 805,087          | 270,605  | 320,169                       |   | 384,807                                 |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 231,536       | 108,942  | 11   | 32,546                              | 26,707        | 2,215                   | 844,252                               | 844,252                          |  | 6,882,820     | 24. M1 |  |  |  |
| 143,890   | 111,890                        | 19,601                   | 69,642                          | 955,215          | 288,989  | 409,114                       |   | 218,236                                 |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 332,163       | 167,115  | 19   | 130,566                             | 40,403        | 3,000                   | 251,352                               | 180,227                          | 71,125   | 6,833,960     | 25. M1 |  |  |  |
| 170,440   | 90,990                         | 28,795                   | 30,077                          | 778,069          | 286,812  | 361,112                       |   | 71,077                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 118,947       | 45,592   | 1  | 65,329                              | 5,166         | 2,392                   | 611,848                               | 611,848                          |  | 5,886,580     | 26. M1 |  |  |  |
| 62,963  | 78,825                         | 6,369                    | 31,190                          | 304,851          | 151,790  | 263,604                       |   | 58,592                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 51,323        | 35,443   |  | 12,399                              | 3,223         | 58                      | 284,676                               | 283,476                          | 1,200  | 2,787,191     | 27. M1 |  |  |  |
| 72,638  | 33,737                         | 11,591                   | 16,907                          | 302,308          | 177,783  | 176,357                       |   | 30,821                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 36,213        | 21,303   |  | 10,583                              | 3,128         | 1,199                   | 778,574                               | 758,033                          | 20,541   | 3,208,628     | 28. Ne |  |  |  |
| 40,957  | 11,563                         | 2,271                    | 14,387                          | 128,594          | 115,852  | 122,483                       |   | 8,990                                   |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 33,994        | 7,306  |  | 25,735                              | 896           | 57                      | 12,650                                | 12,650                           |  | 807,885       | 29. Ne |  |  |  |
| 101,216   | 37,064                         | 8,814                    | 12,193                          | 336,962          | 142,086  | 174,598                       |   | 60,121                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 52,020        | 32,210   |  | 17,414                              | 1,596         | 800                     | 588,850                               | 588,850                          |  | 3,062,092     | 30. Ne |  |  |  |
| 526,512   | 144,524                        | 56,814                   | 53,510                          | 1,512,312        | 453,096  | 721,877                       |   | 168,145                                 |   | 270      | 198,513           | 77,794                                 | 199,454                             | 139,725       | 61,087   |  | 65,430                              | 10,898        | 2,310                   | 823,729                               | 319,802                          | 503,927  | 10,835,749    | 31. Ne |  |  |  |
| 174,864   | 44,300                         | 9,747                    | 41,047                          | 388,559          | 175,196  | 214,872                       |   | 20,847                                  |   |          |                   |  |                                     | 36,282        | 23,357   |  | 10,917                              | 1,549         | 459                     | 145,856                               | 145,856                          |  | 2,795,206     | 32. Ne |  |  |  |
| 389,184   | 248,144                        | 58,343                   | 163,435                         | 2,806,406        | 780,189  | 988,900                       |   | 343,912                                 |   | 2,112    |                   |  |                                     |               |  |  |                                     |               |                         |                                       |                                  |  |               |        |  |  |  |



| Appropriation 162020—Maintenance and Operations, Army 1956 |   |                             |                            |  |                                     | Appropriation 21X2080—Military Construction, Army Reserve Forces |                         |                                       |                                  | Army National Guard, 1956        |  |
|--|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Total 62020  | Organizational equipment and other troop supplies | Bad and musical instruments | Repair parts and materials | Medical supplies and equipment, National Guard | Medical care in non-Army facilities | Total 21X2080  | National Guard armories | Non-armory facilities, National Guard | Grand total (all appropriations) |                                  |  |
|  | 2321  | 229                         | 2531                       | 3344   | 3371                                |  | 8511                    | 8512                                  |                                  |                                  |  |
| \$91,191   | \$3,788,493                                       | \$36,89                     | \$1,683,060                | \$900,795                                      | \$81,934                            | \$28,747,459   | \$26,193,976            | \$2,553,483                           | \$307,470,127                    | Grand total.                     |  |
| \$91,191   | 3,788,493   | 36,89                       | 1,683,060                  | 900,795  | 81,934                              | 28,747,354   | 26,193,871              | 2,553,483                             | 292,044,587                      | Apportioned to States—Total.     |  |
| 80,629   | 116,493   |                             | 54,366                     | 17,139   | 1,631                               | 1,285,572  | 1,285,572               |                                       | 9,390,903                        | 1. Alabama.                      |  |
| 99   |   |                             |                            | 99   |                                     | 1,113  |                         | 1,113                                 | 1,313,865                        | 2. Alaska.                       |  |
| 28,568   | 18,961  | 99                          | 3,418                      | 5,095  | 395                                 | 139,476  | 140,221                 | (745)                                 | 2,164,653                        | 3. Arizona.                      |  |
| 15,398   | 64,653  |                             | 18,797                     | 129,658  | 2,265                               | 482,703  | 482,703                 |                                       | 5,187,018                        | 4. Arkansas.                     |  |
| 87,795   | 175,782   | 153                         | 90,936                     | 14,929   | 5,985                               | 523,629  | 274,742                 | 248,887                               | 16,164,801                       | 5. California.                   |  |
| 91,074   | 39,354  |                             | 48,182                     | 3,545  | 103                                 | 265,339  | 256,202                 | 9,137                                 | 2,433,026                        | 6. Colorado.                     |  |
| 79,690   | 53,181  | 693                         | 18,022                     | 5,625  | 2,169                               | 173,272  | 134,147                 | 39,125                                | 3,119,564                        | 7. Connecticut.                  |  |
| 89,842   | 49,687  |                             | 35,397                     | 4,700  | 58                                  | 540,490  | 540,490                 |                                       | 2,679,518                        | 8. Delaware.                     |  |
| 28,989   | 20,796  |                             | 4,090                      | 4,133  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 2,147,631                        | 9. District of Columbia.         |  |
| 36,829   | 87,169  | 338                         | 49,486                     | 18,621   | 1,215                               | 276,110  | 175,128                 | 100,982                               | 4,873,628                        | 10. Florida.                     |  |
| 22,232   | 42,650  |                             | 80,558                     | 8,269  | 455                                 | 1,330,816  | 1,279,684               | 51,132                                | 7,087,780                        | 11. Georgia.                     |  |
| 176  |   |                             |                            | 86   | 90                                  | 247,578  | 181,332                 | 66,246                                | 3,620,345                        | 12. Hawaii.                      |  |
| 12,679   | 83,759  |                             | 16,367                     | 11,380   | 1,173                               | 130,487  | 53,342                  | 77,145                                | 3,145,590                        | 13. Idaho.                       |  |
| 35,539   | 88,387  | 78                          | 27,743                     | 16,991   | 2,340                               | 258,010  | 258,010                 |                                       | 6,598,175                        | 14. Illinois.                    |  |
| 33,462   | 96,067  |                             | 23,154                     | 13,010   | 1,231                               | 1,856,872  | 1,856,872               |                                       | 7,344,759                        | 15. Indiana.                     |  |
| 81,475   | 35,663  | 31                          | 35,065                     | 7,496  | 2,829                               | 972,194  | 972,194                 |                                       | 5,262,917                        | 16. Iowa.                        |  |
| 98,281   | 77,212  |                             | 28,325                     | 2,393  | 351                                 | 151,403  | 151,403                 |                                       | 4,609,960                        | 17. Kansas.                      |  |
| 85,327   | 148,209   |                             | 31,957                     | 4,525  | 636                                 | 40,710   | 40,710                  |                                       | 3,248,013                        | 18. Kentucky.                    |  |
| 55,421   | 31,335  | 80                          | 26,833                     | 88,655   | 4,718                               | 1,714,202  | 1,539,775               | 174,427                               | 6,869,727                        | 19. Louisiana.                   |  |
| 29,169   | 15,440  | 2,677                       | 16,263                     | 4,330  | 1,119                               | 1,097,235  | 1,097,235               |                                       | 3,954,300                        | 20. Maine.                       |  |
| 96,044   | 38,452  |                             | 23,790                     | 33,359   | 443                                 | 794,862  | 794,862                 |                                       | 4,076,221                        | 21. Maryland.                    |  |
| 40,125   | 67,090  | 4,849                       | 60,330                     | 4,687  | 3,369                               | 1,794,013  | 1,787,418               | 6,595                                 | 10,413,815                       | 22. Massachusetts.               |  |
| 45,945   | 181,891   |                             | 47,316                     | 11,848   | 4,890                               | 2,333,966  | 2,333,966               |                                       | 9,904,160                        | 23. Michigan.                    |  |
| 81,536   | 168,942   | 1,136                       | 32,546                     | 36,707   | 2,215                               | 844,282  | 844,282                 |                                       | 6,882,820                        | 24. Minnesota.                   |  |
| 32,163   | 157,115   | 1,779                       | 130,566                    | 40,403   | 3,000                               | 251,352  | 180,227                 | 71,125                                | 6,833,960                        | 25. Mississippi.                 |  |
| 18,947   | 45,892  | 658                         | 65,329                     | 5,166  | 2,392                               | 611,848  | 611,848                 |                                       | 5,886,580                        | 26. Missouri.                    |  |
| 31,323   | 35,443  | 300                         | 12,399                     | 3,223  | 58                                  | 284,676  | 283,476                 | 1,200                                 | 2,787,191                        | 27. Montana.                     |  |
| 36,213   | 21,303  |                             | 10,583                     | 3,128  | 1,199                               | 778,574  | 758,033                 | 20,541                                | 3,298,628                        | 28. Nebraska.                    |  |
| 33,994   | 7,306   |                             | 25,735                     | 896  | 57                                  | 12,650   | 12,650                  |                                       | 807,885                          | 29. Nevada.                      |  |
| 52,020   | 32,210  |                             | 17,414                     | 1,596  | 800                                 | 588,850  | 588,850                 |                                       | 3,062,092                        | 30. New Hampshire.               |  |
| 139,725  | 61,087  |                             | 65,430                     | 10,898   | 2,310                               | 823,729  | 319,802                 | 503,927                               | 10,835,749                       | 31. New Jersey.                  |  |
| 36,282   | 23,357  |                             | 10,917                     | 1,549  | 459                                 | 145,856  | 145,856                 |                                       | 2,795,206                        | 32. New Mexico.                  |  |
| 570,678  | 436,059   | 3,904                       | 83,497                     | 52,659   | 3,859                               | 1,227,477  | 883,240                 | 344,237                               | 19,698,930                       | 33. New York.                    |  |
| 128,170  | 64,307  | 8,558                       | 12,714                     | 42,226   | 365                                 | 160,965  | 160,965                 |                                       | 7,168,476                        | 34. North Carolina.              |  |
| 336,616  | 248,197   |                             | 11,978                     | 78,094   | 347                                 | 570,865  | 568,060                 | 2,805                                 | 2,573,788                        | 35. North Dakota.                |  |
| 190,659  | 102,639   |                             | 63,693                     | 22,871   | 1,566                               | 128,564  | 128,564                 |                                       | 8,269,279                        | 36. Ohio.                        |  |
| 147,284  | 55,803  |                             | 42,525                     | 47,882   | 1,074                               | 434,406  | 386,929                 | 47,477                                | 5,167,254                        | 37. Oklahoma.                    |  |
| 67,256   | 26,800  | 1,997                       | 20,699                     | 2,354  | 4,466                               | 430,993  | 286,977                 | 144,016                               | 5,320,776                        | 38. Oregon.                      |  |
| 104,273  | 68,702  |                             | 32,334                     | 1,093  | 2,234                               | 26,000   |                         | 26,000                                | 10,230,388                       | 39. Pennsylvania.                |  |
| 8,823  |   |                             |                            | 8,823  |                                     | 288,179  | 288,179                 |                                       | 4,472,191                        | 40. Puerto Rico.                 |  |
| 49,856   | 26,109  |                             | 19,403                     | 2,838  | 1,506                               | 6,300  | 6,300                   |                                       | 2,238,094                        | 41. Rhode Island.                |  |
| 85,256   | 43,898  | 565                         | 24,399                     | 15,476   | 922                                 | 292,375  | 292,375                 |                                       | 5,800,376                        | 42. South Carolina.              |  |
| 84,518   | 62,770  | 247                         | 14,513                     | 5,722  | 1,266                               | 344,344  | 330,156                 | 14,188                                | 2,609,468                        | 43. South Dakota.                |  |
| 127,830  | 76,986  |                             | 4,871                      | 44,089   | 1,284                               | 134,236  | 134,236                 |                                       | 7,009,750                        | 44. Tennessee.                   |  |
| 219,563  | 101,522   | 431                         | 88,796                     | 21,963   | 2,849                               | 659,098  | 404,229                 | 254,869                               | 13,896,407                       | 45. Texas.                       |  |
| 132,305  | 91,241  |                             | 29,290                     | 11,514   | 290                                 | 648,680  | 634,180                 | 14,500                                | 3,592,715                        | 46. Utah.                        |  |
| 83,911   | 63,364  | 1265                        | 12,009                     | 4,269  | 1,004                               | 859,468  | 603,088                 | 256,380                               | 3,101,677                        | 47. Vermont.                     |  |
| 113,015  | 67,205  | 1194                        | 33,670                     | 10,214   | 822                                 | 129,544  | 129,544                 |                                       | 5,693,677                        | 48. Virginia.                    |  |
| 99,029   | 32,268  | 253                         | 22,811                     | 13,649   | 48                                  | 386,900  | 386,900                 |                                       | 5,170,893                        | 49. Washington.                  |  |
| 49,867   | 30,106  | 4                           | 15,053                     | 2,336  | 2,366                               | 12,727   | 12,727                  |                                       | 2,357,368                        | 50. West Virginia.               |  |
| 72,225   | 25,750  |                             | 34,625                     | 6,100  | 5,750                               | 846,174  | 768,000                 | 78,174                                | 7,456,602                        | 51. Wisconsin.                   |  |
| 75,096   | 70,289  |                             | 1,988                      | 2,789  |                                     | 408,220  | 408,220                 |                                       | 1,738,068                        | 52. Wyoming.                     |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     | 105  | 105                     |                                       | 15,425,540                       | Unapportioned to States—Total.   |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 4,641                            | Chief, Chemical Officer.         |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 399,210                          | Chief of Engineers.              |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 240,155                          | Chief of Finance.                |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     | 105  | 105                     |                                       | 3,140,969                        | Chief, National Guard Bureau.    |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 2,626,174                        | Chief of Ordnance.               |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 150,344                          | Chief, Signal Officer.           |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 1,363,468                        | Chief of Staff.                  |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 33,043                           | Chief of Transportation.         |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 33,868                           | Military District of Washington. |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 953,058                          | The Adjutant General.            |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 566,939                          | The Quartermaster General.       |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 19,789                           | The Surgeon General.             |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 1,516,014                        | First Army.                      |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 805,127                          | Second Army.                     |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 819,634                          | Third Army.                      |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 796,070                          | Fourth Army.                     |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 1,101,913                        | Fifth Army.                      |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 718,539                          | Sixth Army.                      |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 42,003                           | USARAL.                          |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 38,551                           | USARCARIB.                       |  |
|  |   |                             |                            |  |                                     |  |                         |                                       | 68,011                           | USARPAC.                         |  |



TABLE II AIR

| Air National Guard, 1956                                | Grand total | Weapons and ammunition | Ground powered and marine equipment | Electronics and communication equipment | Training equipment | Other major equipment | Construction planning | Military construction, continental United States | Military construction outside continental United States | Operation of aircraft | Organization base and maintenance equipment supplies | Logistical support | Training support (including air technicians) | Medical support | Service wide support | Military personnel | Grand total | Air National Guard                                      |
|---|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|---|
|   |             | 210                    | 220                                 | 230                                     | 250                | 270                   | 310                   | 320  | 330   | 410                   | 420  | 430                | 440  | 470             | 480                  | 520                |             |   |
| Grand total   | 184,663,320 | 1,789,386              | 1,146,466                           | 4,502,620                               | 582,914            | 2,444,002             | 305,785               | 23,237,010                                       | 128,491   | 36,790,714            | 5,275,177  | 18,627,217         | 54,875,757                                   | 163,685         | 140,247              | 34,653,849         | 184,663,320 | Grand total   |
| ALLOCATED TO STATES—Total.                              | 92,887,177  |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 305,785               | 23,237,010                                       | 128,491   |                       |  | 635,074            | 53,537,257                                   |                 |                      | 15,043,560         | 92,887,177  | ALLOCATED TO STATES—Total.                              |
| 1. Alabama  | 2,660,155   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 12,000                | 555,200  |   |                       |  | 17,993             | 1,393,612                                    |                 |                      | 681,350            | 2,660,155   | 1. Alabama  |
| 2. Alaska   | 548,606     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  | 148                | 501,253                                      |                 |                      | 47,205             | 548,606     | 2. Alaska   |
| 3. Arizona  | 769,458     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 103,252  |   |                       |  | 7,116              | 558,007                                      |                 |                      | 101,083            | 769,458     | 3. Arizona  |
| 4. Arkansas   | 1,659,615   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 4,036                 | 85,957   |   |                       |  | 6,688              | 1,162,872                                    |                 |                      | 397,562            | 1,659,615   | 4. Arkansas   |
| 5. California   | 3,876,530   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 96,500   |   |                       |  | 31,729             | 3,082,184                                    |                 |                      | 666,117            | 3,876,530   | 5. California   |
| 6. Colorado   | 937,312     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 11,891   |   |                       |  | 4,796              | 677,841                                      |                 |                      | 242,784            | 937,312     | 6. Colorado   |
| 7. Connecticut  | 1,780,037   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 801,744  |   |                       |  | 9,855              | 783,621                                      |                 |                      | 184,817            | 1,780,037   | 7. Connecticut  |
| 8. Delaware   | 607,816     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 2,500                 | 8,000  |   |                       |  | 10,456             | 457,860                                      |                 |                      | 129,000            | 607,816     | 8. Delaware   |
| 9. District of Columbia                                 | 1,761,627   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 8,600                 | 554,575  |   |                       |  | 15,787             | 852,438                                      |                 |                      | 330,227            | 1,761,627   | 9. District of Columbia                                 |
| 10. Florida   | 578,108     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 4,087                 | 25,646   |   |                       |  | 4,731              | 463,168                                      |                 |                      | 80,476             | 578,108     | 10. Florida   |
| 11. Georgia   | 2,141,996   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 55,014   |   |                       |  | 35,140             | 1,637,273                                    |                 |                      | 364,569            | 2,141,996   | 11. Georgia   |
| 12. Hawaii  | 984,359     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  |                    | 706,348                                      |                 |                      | 278,011            | 984,359     | 12. Hawaii  |
| 13. Idaho   | 2,033,054   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 949,870  |   |                       |  | 27,700             | 765,628                                      |                 |                      | 289,856            | 2,033,054   | 13. Idaho   |
| 14. Illinois  | 5,765,719   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 37,872                | 3,440,926  |   |                       |  | 18,836             | 1,958,578                                    |                 |                      | 309,507            | 5,765,719   | 14. Illinois  |
| 15. Indiana   | 1,489,647   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 9,884                 |  |   |                       |  | 13,094             | 1,197,453                                    |                 |                      | 269,216            | 1,489,647   | 15. Indiana   |
| 16. Iowa  | 2,790,595   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 1,450,964  |   |                       |  | 14,893             | 974,564                                      |                 |                      | 350,264            | 2,790,595   | 16. Iowa  |
| 17. Kansas  | 748,180     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 3,950                 |  |   |                       |  | 6,962              | 563,885                                      |                 |                      | 173,383            | 748,180     | 17. Kansas  |
| 18. Kentucky  | 2,883,354   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 16,250                | 2,050,639  |   |                       |  | 3,053              | 631,446                                      |                 |                      | 181,966            | 2,883,354   | 18. Kentucky  |
| 19. Louisiana   | 615,742     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  | 2,726              | 481,056                                      |                 |                      | 131,960            | 615,742     | 19. Louisiana   |
| 20. Maine   | 700,510     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 6,000  |   |                       |  | 7,179              | 577,178                                      |                 |                      | 110,153            | 700,510     | 20. Maine   |
| 21. Maryland  | 4,012,129   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 3,251,988  |   |                       |  | 3,018              | 560,241                                      |                 |                      | 196,882            | 4,012,129   | 21. Maryland  |
| 22. Massachusetts                                       | 3,372,478   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 43,339                | 937,716  |   |                       |  | 19,410             | 1,706,323                                    |                 |                      | 665,690            | 3,372,478   | 22. Massachusetts                                       |
| 23. Michigan  | 2,415,179   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 1,000                 | 76,100   |   |                       |  | 25,351             | 1,905,510                                    |                 |                      | 407,218            | 2,415,179   | 23. Michigan  |
| 24. Minnesota   | 2,336,158   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 830,000  |   |                       |  | 7,051              | 1,155,125                                    |                 |                      | 343,982            | 2,336,158   | 24. Minnesota   |
| 25. Mississippi   | 2,023,032   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 45,780                | 161,938  |   |                       |  | 15,876             | 1,364,445                                    |                 |                      | 434,993            | 2,023,032   | 25. Mississippi   |
| 26. Missouri  | 1,806,306   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  | 9,652              | 1,339,547                                    |                 |                      | 457,107            | 1,806,306   | 26. Missouri  |
| 27. Montana   | 708,956     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 3,182                 | 5,705  |   |                       |  | 12,100             | 523,075                                      |                 |                      | 164,894            | 708,956     | 27. Montana   |
| 28. Nebraska  | 639,328     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  | 5,736              | 478,204                                      |                 |                      | 155,388            | 639,328     | 28. Nebraska  |
| 29. Nevada  | 970,668     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 410,830  |   |                       |  | 11,141             | 489,269                                      |                 |                      | 68,428             | 970,668     | 29. Nevada  |
| 30. New Hampshire                                       | 587,979     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 40,993                | 26,920   |   |                       |  | 3,342              | 461,667                                      |                 |                      | 55,057             | 587,979     | 30. New Hampshire                                       |
| 31. New Jersey  | 1,804,070   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 87,694   |   |                       |  | 12,000             | 1,358,657                                    |                 |                      | 345,719            | 1,804,070   | 31. New Jersey  |
| 32. New Mexico  | 678,718     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 11,596   |   |                       |  | 4,315              | 508,456                                      |                 |                      | 154,351            | 678,718     | 32. New Mexico  |
| 33. New York  | 5,962,951   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 25,000                | 754,719  |   |                       |  | 39,964             | 3,962,954                                    |                 |                      | 1,180,314          | 5,962,951   | 33. New York  |
| 34. North Carolina                                      | 848,918     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 138,376  |   |                       |  | 9,200              | 599,943                                      |                 |                      | 131,399            | 848,918     | 34. North Carolina                                      |
| 35. North Dakota  | 756,755     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 15,893                | 27,617   |   |                       |  | 8,719              | 520,351                                      |                 |                      | 184,175            | 756,755     | 35. North Dakota  |
| 36. Ohio  | 3,411,210   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 894                   | 548,958  |   |                       |  | 32,498             | 2,277,295                                    |                 |                      | 551,595            | 3,411,210   | 36. Ohio  |
| 37. Oklahoma  | 1,386,734   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  | 5,202              | 1,009,779                                    |                 |                      | 368,753            | 1,386,734   | 37. Oklahoma  |
| 38. Oregon  | 1,840,772   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 703,021  |   |                       |  | 10,942             | 718,886                                      |                 |                      | 407,923            | 1,840,772   | 38. Oregon  |
| 39. Pennsylvania  | 3,685,446   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  | 37,955             | 3,086,113                                    |                 |                      | 561,378            | 3,685,446   | 39. Pennsylvania  |
| 40. Puerto Rico   | 820,601     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  | 128,491   |                       |  |                    | 590,540                                      |                 |                      | 101,570            | 820,601     | 40. Puerto Rico   |
| 41. Rhode Island  | 729,484     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 17,970   |   |                       |  | 7,711              | 518,803                                      |                 |                      | 185,000            | 729,484     | 41. Rhode Island  |
| 42. South Carolina                                      | 570,817     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 4,500                 | 92   |   |                       |  | 4,588              | 532,637                                      |                 |                      | 29,000             | 570,817     | 42. South Carolina                                      |
| 43. South Dakota  | 1,402,762   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 14,500                | 713,700  |   |                       |  | 10,374             | 441,819                                      |                 |                      | 222,369            | 1,402,762   | 43. South Dakota  |
| 44. Tennessee   | 1,517,706   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  | 11,755             | 1,131,840                                    |                 |                      | 374,111            | 1,517,706   | 44. Tennessee   |
| 45. Texas   | 2,359,173   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 8,100                 | 136,300  |   |                       |  | 14,900             | 1,704,616                                    |                 |                      | 495,257            | 2,359,173   | 45. Texas   |
| 46. Utah  | 974,303     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 57,816   |   |                       |  | 6,208              | 698,485                                      |                 |                      | 211,704            | 974,303     | 46. Utah  |
| 47. Vermont   | 777,094     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 170,000  |   |                       |  | 5,058              | 439,836                                      |                 |                      | 153,200            | 777,094     | 47. Vermont   |
| 48. Virginia  | 1,881,984   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 1,389,976  |   |                       |  | 4,674              | 385,711                                      |                 |                      | 101,623            | 1,881,984   | 48. Virginia  |
| 49. Washington  | 957,645     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  | 6,181              | 637,868                                      |                 |                      | 313,596            | 957,645     | 49. Washington  |
| 50. West Virginia                                       | 2,768,357   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       | 3,455                 | 1,922,700  |   |                       |  | 3,967              | 636,378                                      |                 |                      | 201,857            | 2,768,357   | 50. West Virginia                                       |
| 51. Wisconsin   | 2,628,772   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 596,790  |   |                       |  | 34,000             | 1,649,461                                    |                 |                      | 348,521            | 2,628,772   | 51. Wisconsin   |
| 52. Wyoming   | 909,272     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       | 53,310   |   |                       |  | 7,304              | 697,658                                      |                 |                      | 151,000            | 909,272     | 52. Wyoming   |
| ALLOCATED TO COMMANDS—Total.                            | 91,776,143  | 1,789,386              | 1,146,466                           | 4,502,620                               | 582,914            | 2,444,002             |                       |  |   | 36,790,714            | 5,275,177  | 17,992,143         | 1,338,500                                    | 163,685         | 140,247              | 19,010,289         | 91,776,143  | ALLOCATED TO COMMANDS—Total.                            |
| National Guard Bureau                                   | 31,448,960  |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   | 12,904,666            |  | 12,394             |  | 25,395          | 104,338              | 18,402,167         | 31,448,960  | National Guard Bureau                                   |
| Air Materiel Command                                    | 58,640,875  | 1,789,386              | 1,146,466                           | 4,502,620                               | 582,914            | 2,444,002             |                       |  |   | 23,886,048            | 5,275,177  | 17,961,489         | 921,087                                      |                 | 35,909               | 95,777             | 58,640,875  | Air Materiel Command                                    |
| Secretary of the Air Staff                              | 12,788      |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  | 12,788             |  |                 |                      |                    | 12,788      | Secretary of the Air Staff                              |
| Continental Air Command                                 | 89,174      |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  |                    | 79,606                                       |                 |                      | 9,568              | 89,174      | Continental Air Command                                 |
| Air Training Command                                    | 1,230,580   |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  |                    | 147,208                                      |                 |                      | 1,083,372          | 1,230,580   | Air Training Command                                    |
| Military Air Transport Service                          | 189,898     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  |                    | 189,898                                      |                 |                      |                    | 189,898     | Military Air Transport Service                          |
| Air University  | 19,405      |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  |                    |  |                 |                      | 19,405             | 19,405      | Air University  |
| Alaskan Air Command                                     | 701         |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  |                    | 701  |                 |                      |                    | 701         | Alaskan Air Command                                     |
| Air Force Medical Requirements and Stock Control Office | 143,762     |                        |                                     |   |                    |                       |                       |  |   |                       |  | 5,472              |  | 138,290         |                      |                    | 143,762     | Air Force Medical Requirements and Stock Control Office |



TABLE II AIR

| tary<br>in-<br>con-<br>tal<br>tes | Military<br>construc-<br>tion outside<br>continental<br>United<br>States | Operation<br>of aircraft | Organiza-<br>tion base<br>and mainte-<br>nance<br>equipment<br>supplies | Logistical<br>support | Training<br>support<br>(including<br>air tech-<br>nicians) | Medical<br>support | Service wide<br>support | Military<br>personnel | Grand<br>total | Air National Guard, 1956                                    |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| 10                                | 330  | 410                      | 420   | 430                   | 440  | 470                | 480                     | 520                   |                |   |
| 7,010                             | 128,491  | 36,790,714               | 5,275,177   | 18,627,217            | 54,875,757   | 163,685            | 140,247                 | 34,653,849            | 184,663,320    | Grand total.  |
| 7,010                             | 128,491  |                          |   | 635,074               | 53,537,257   |                    |                         | 15,043,560            | 92,887,177     | ALLOCATED TO STATES—Total.                                  |
| 5,200                             |  |                          |   | 17,993                | 1,393,612  |                    |                         | 681,350               | 2,660,155      | 1. Alabama.   |
| 3,252                             |  |                          |   | 148                   | 501,253  |                    |                         | 47,205                | 548,006        | 2. Alaska.  |
| 15,957                            |  |                          |   | 7,116                 | 558,007  |                    |                         | 101,083               | 769,458        | 3. Arizona.   |
| 10,500                            |  |                          |   | 9,688                 | 1,162,372  |                    |                         | 397,562               | 1,659,615      | 4. Arkansas.  |
| 11,891                            |  |                          |   | 31,729                | 3,082,184  |                    |                         | 666,117               | 3,876,530      | 5. California.  |
| 11,744                            |  |                          |   | 4,796                 | 677,841  |                    |                         | 242,784               | 937,312        | 6. Colorado.  |
| 8,000                             |  |                          |   | 9,855                 | 783,621  |                    |                         | 184,817               | 1,780,037      | 7. Connecticut.   |
| 14,575                            |  |                          |   | 10,456                | 457,800  |                    |                         | 129,000               | 607,816        | 8. Delaware.  |
| 25,646                            |  |                          |   | 15,787                | 852,438  |                    |                         | 330,227               | 1,761,627      | 9. District of Columbia.                                    |
| 56,014                            |  |                          |   | 4,731                 | 463,168  |                    |                         | 80,476                | 578,108        | 10. Florida.  |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 35,140                | 1,687,273  |                    |                         | 364,569               | 2,141,996      | 11. Georgia.  |
|                                   |  |                          |   |                       | 706,348  |                    |                         | 278,011               | 984,359        | 12. Hawaii.   |
| 49,870                            |  |                          |   | 27,700                | 765,628  |                    |                         | 289,856               | 2,033,054      | 13. Idaho.  |
| 40,926                            |  |                          |   | 18,836                | 1,958,578  |                    |                         | 309,507               | 5,765,719      | 14. Illinois.   |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 13,094                | 1,197,453  |                    |                         | 269,216               | 1,489,647      | 15. Indiana.  |
| 50,964                            |  |                          |   | 14,803                | 974,564  |                    |                         | 350,264               | 2,790,595      | 16. Iowa.   |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 6,962                 | 563,885  |                    |                         | 173,383               | 748,180        | 17. Kansas.   |
| 50,639                            |  |                          |   | 3,053                 | 631,446  |                    |                         | 181,966               | 2,883,354      | 18. Kentucky.   |
| 6,000                             |  |                          |   | 2,726                 | 481,056  |                    |                         | 131,960               | 615,742        | 19. Louisiana.  |
| 51,988                            |  |                          |   | 7,179                 | 577,178  |                    |                         | 110,153               | 700,510        | 20. Maine.  |
| 37,716                            |  |                          |   | 3,018                 | 560,241  |                    |                         | 196,882               | 4,012,129      | 21. Maryland.   |
| 76,100                            |  |                          |   | 19,410                | 1,706,323  |                    |                         | 665,690               | 3,372,478      | 22. Massachusetts.  |
| 130,000                           |  |                          |   | 25,351                | 1,905,510  |                    |                         | 407,218               | 2,415,179      | 23. Michigan.   |
| 61,938                            |  |                          |   | 7,051                 | 1,155,125  |                    |                         | 343,982               | 2,336,158      | 24. Minnesota.  |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 15,876                | 1,364,445  |                    |                         | 434,993               | 2,023,032      | 25. Mississippi.  |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 9,652                 | 1,339,547  |                    |                         | 457,107               | 1,806,306      | 26. Missouri.   |
| 5,705                             |  |                          |   | 12,100                | 523,075  |                    |                         | 164,894               | 708,956        | 27. Montana.  |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 5,736                 | 478,204  |                    |                         | 155,388               | 639,328        | 28. Nebraska.   |
| 110,830                           |  |                          |   | 11,141                | 489,289  |                    |                         | 68,428                | 979,668        | 29. Nevada.   |
| 26,920                            |  |                          |   | 3,342                 | 461,667  |                    |                         | 55,057                | 587,979        | 30. New Hampshire.  |
| 87,694                            |  |                          |   | 13,090                | 1,358,657  |                    |                         | 345,719               | 1,804,070      | 31. New Jersey.   |
| 11,596                            |  |                          |   | 4,315                 | 508,456  |                    |                         | 154,351               | 678,718        | 32. New Mexico.   |
| 754,719                           |  |                          |   | 39,964                | 3,962,954  |                    |                         | 1,180,314             | 5,962,951      | 33. New York.   |
| 138,376                           |  |                          |   | 9,200                 | 599,943  |                    |                         | 131,399               | 848,918        | 34. North Carolina.   |
| 27,617                            |  |                          |   | 8,719                 | 520,351  |                    |                         | 184,175               | 756,755        | 35. North Dakota.   |
| 548,958                           |  |                          |   | 32,498                | 2,277,295  |                    |                         | 551,595               | 3,411,210      | 36. Ohio.   |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 5,202                 | 1,009,779  |                    |                         | 368,753               | 1,386,734      | 37. Oklahoma.   |
| 703,021                           |  |                          |   | 10,942                | 718,886  |                    |                         | 407,923               | 1,840,772      | 38. Oregon.   |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 37,955                | 3,086,113  |                    |                         | 561,378               | 3,685,446      | 39. Pennsylvania.   |
|                                   | 128,491  |                          |   |                       | 590,540  |                    |                         | 101,570               | 820,601        | 40. Puerto Rico.  |
| 17,970                            |  |                          |   | 7,711                 | 518,803  |                    |                         | 185,000               | 729,484        | 41. Rhode Island.   |
| 92                                |  |                          |   | 4,588                 | 532,637  |                    |                         | 29,000                | 570,817        | 42. South Carolina.   |
| 713,700                           |  |                          |   | 10,374                | 441,819  |                    |                         | 222,369               | 1,402,702      | 43. South Dakota.   |
| 136,300                           |  |                          |   | 11,755                | 1,131,840  |                    |                         | 374,111               | 1,517,706      | 44. Tennessee.  |
| 57,816                            |  |                          |   | 14,900                | 1,704,616  |                    |                         | 495,237               | 2,359,173      | 45. Texas.  |
| 179,000                           |  |                          |   | 6,298                 | 698,485  |                    |                         | 211,704               | 974,303        | 46. Utah.   |
| 389,976                           |  |                          |   | 5,058                 | 439,836  |                    |                         | 153,200               | 777,094        | 47. Vermont.  |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 4,674                 | 385,711  |                    |                         | 101,623               | 1,881,984      | 48. Virginia.   |
| 922,700                           |  |                          |   | 6,181                 | 637,868  |                    |                         | 313,596               | 957,645        | 49. Washington.   |
| 596,790                           |  |                          |   | 3,967                 | 636,378  |                    |                         | 201,857               | 2,768,357      | 50. West Virginia.  |
| 53,310                            |  |                          |   | 34,000                | 1,649,461  |                    |                         | 348,521               | 2,628,772      | 51. Wisconsin.  |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 7,304                 | 697,658  |                    |                         | 151,000               | 909,272        | 52. Wyoming.  |
|                                   |  | 36,790,714               | 5,275,177   | 17,992,143            | 1,338,500  | 163,685            | 140,247                 | 19,610,289            | 91,776,143     | ALLOCATED TO COMMANDS—<br>Total.                            |
|                                   |  | 12,904,666               |   | 12,394                |  |                    |                         | 18,402,167            | 31,448,960     | National Guard Bureau.                                      |
|                                   |  | 23,886,048               | 5,275,177   | 17,961,489            | 921,087  | 25,395             | 104,338                 | 95,777                | 58,640,875     | Air Materiel Command.                                       |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 12,788                |  |                    |                         |                       | 12,788         | Secretary of the Air Staff.                                 |
|                                   |  |                          |   |                       | 79,606   |                    |                         | 9,568                 | 89,174         | Continental Air Command.                                    |
|                                   |  |                          |   |                       | 147,208  |                    |                         | 1,083,372             | 1,230,580      | Air Training Command.                                       |
|                                   |  |                          |   |                       | 189,898  |                    |                         |                       | 189,898        | Military Air Transport Service.                             |
|                                   |  |                          |   |                       | 701  |                    |                         | 19,405                | 19,405         | Air University.   |
|                                   |  |                          |   | 5,472                 |  | 138,290            |                         |                       | 701            | Alaska Air Command.   |
|                                   |  |                          |   |                       |  |                    |                         |                       | 143,762        | Air Force Medical Requirements and<br>Stock Control Office. |























