

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Semiannual Report
of the
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE



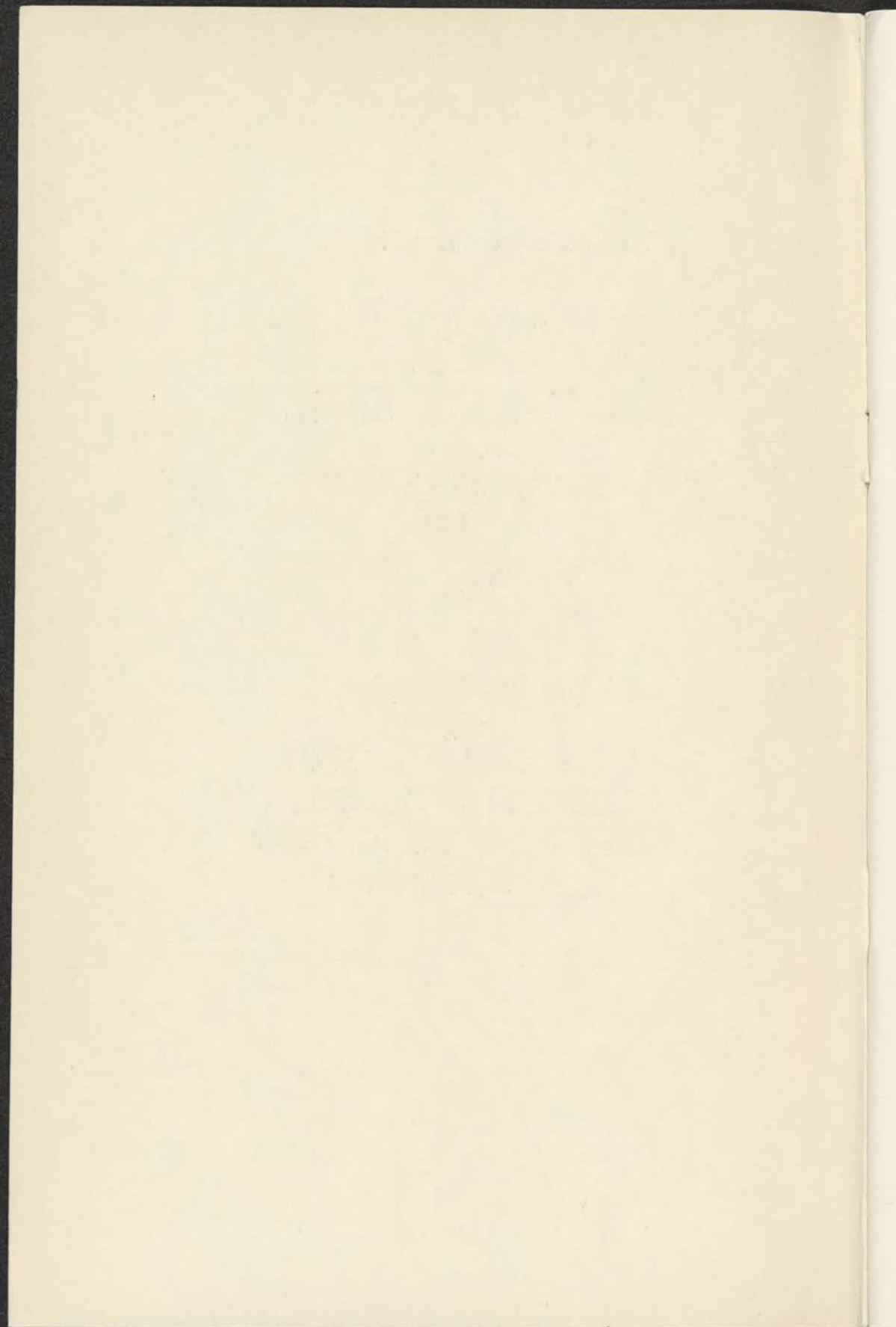
and the
SEMIANNUAL REPORTS
of the
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
July 1 to December 31
1954

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Semiannual Report
of the
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

July 1–December 31, 1954

During the first half of fiscal year 1955 further progress was made in carrying forward the long-range programs designed to meet effectively and efficiently the continuing threat to the security of our country. These programs provide for the development of the most powerful land, sea, and air forces ever maintained by our Nation short of a shooting war. They aim at maintaining under present world conditions a total active force of approximately 2,850,000 men, prepared for the essential tasks to be performed in the initial phases of a global war and possessing the ability to assist, if necessary, other free nations in countering local aggression.

The major considerations underlying the current military programs were outlined by the President in a letter to the Secretary of Defense on January 5, 1955:

"First, the threat to our security is a continuing and many-sided one—there is, so far as we can determine, no single critical 'danger date' and no single form of enemy action to which we could soundly gear all our defense preparations. We will never commit aggression, but we must always be ready to defeat it.

"Second, true security for our country must be founded on a strong and expanding economy, readily convertible to the tasks of war.

"Third, because scientific progress exerts a constantly increasing influence upon the character and conduct of war, and because America's most precious possession is the lives of her citizens, we should base our security upon military formations which make maximum use of science and technology in order to minimize numbers in men.

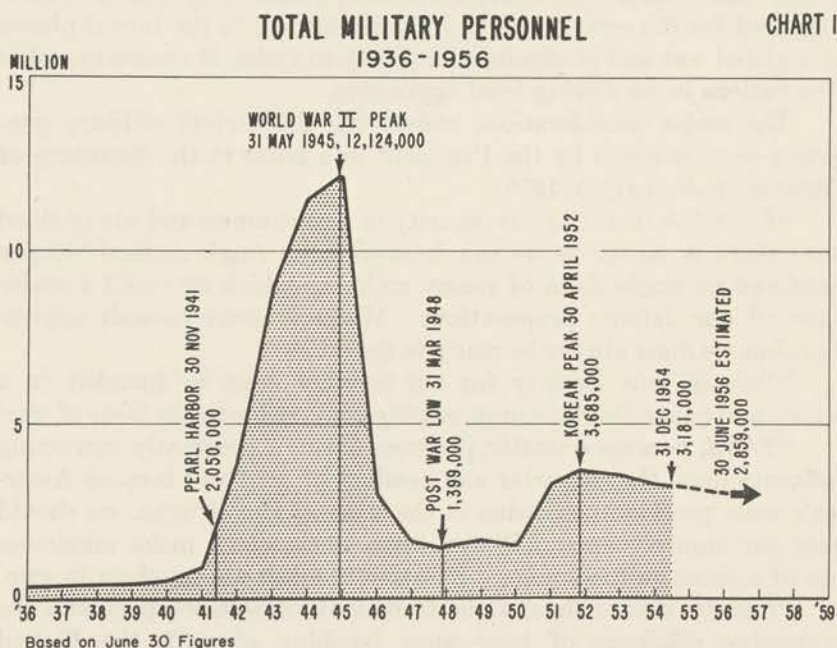
"Fourth, due to the destructiveness of modern weapons and the increasing efficiency of long-range bombing aircraft, the United States has reason, for the first time in its history, to be deeply concerned over the serious effects which a sudden attack could conceivably inflict upon our country."

In line with these concepts, the United States is developing a military structure based upon stability over a period of years and upon quality in personnel, weapons, and equipment.

Stability is vital for the continued maintenance of an efficient military organization. Our country is determined to prevent war

and to deter aggression. For this we must maintain a substantial, ready force not just for a possible moment of maximum danger, but for the duration of the threat—a force which avoids the waste and inefficiency inherent in sudden major changes and is not materially disturbed by any temporary shift in the world situation.

The personnel level to meet the present threat has been established in the neighborhood of 2,850,000 men. This decision was reached after giving full consideration to the continuing communist threat, the rapid developments in weapons systems, the possibilities involved in better utilization of manpower in the active and reserve forces, the improved preparedness of friendly countries, and many other factors. This force level is almost twice the size of the one existing before Korea and about 80 percent of the peak reached during the Korean hostilities. (Chart 1.)



Continued emphasis on research and development will greatly improve the equipment of our armed forces, but the efficient operation of such equipment is more dependent than ever before on the quality and experience of the men and women in the Services. An essential requirement for the Nation's security is to attract the highest caliber of personnel to lifetime Service careers. Programs have been initiated and legislation prepared to make certain that this requirement will be met to the maximum extent possible.

Military Programs

During the first half of fiscal year 1955, military personnel strengths continued to be gradually adjusted to the approved long-term force levels. The armed forces, which started the fiscal year with a strength of 3,302,000, consisted on December 31, 1954, of 3,181,000 men and women, with 1,326,000 in the Army, 687,000 in the Navy, 221,000 in the Marine Corps, and 947,000 in the Air Force. The reduction of 121,000 during this 6-month period included about 79,000 in the Army, 39,000 in the Navy, and 3,000 in the Marine Corps. The Air Force showed no major change in number of personnel.

Organizationally, the only major changes registered between July and December 1954 were the deactivation of 6 regiments in the Army and an increase of 6 active wings in the Air Force. In December 1954, the Army was organized into 19 divisions, 12 regiments, 117 antiaircraft battalions, and necessary supporting elements such as tank, artillery, engineer, and combat signal battalions. The Navy was operating 1,101 ships, including 406 warships, and its major air striking power consisted of 16 carrier air groups and 15 carrier anti-submarine warfare squadrons. The Marine Corps was maintaining 3 combat-ready divisions and 3 air wings with essential supporting elements. The Air Force had 121 active wings, a goal reached earlier than the Air Force thought possible a year ago. Continued improvement in the proportion of military personnel assigned to operating forces made possible the maintenance of these units at effective levels. To insure the proper coordination of the ground, sea, and air units responsible for the defense of the United States, the Continental Air Defense Command under the operational control of the Air Force was established on September 1, 1954.

All the Services continued to receive substantial quantities of the latest weapons and equipment. Notable improvements in combat effectiveness resulted from the conversion of numerous units in the Strategic Air Command to the B-47 jet bomber and from the introduction of the F-100 and advanced versions of the F-84, F-86, and F-89 into tactical and air defense units. Deliveries of increasing numbers of guided missiles and free rockets as well as improved methods in the employment of atomic and nonatomic weapons enhanced the combat qualities of all the Services. Current developments in research and development promise further substantial improvements in combat effectiveness.

Major attention continued to be given to the problem of retaining in the armed forces a maximum number of competent and experienced officers and enlisted men. The military departments took numerous steps to improve the conditions of service; they facilitated the con-

current travel of dependents, established better career planning, and instituted greater stability in job assignments. The Congress enacted in August and September 1954 bills easing restrictions on retirement, extending home loan benefits to personnel on active duty, and providing an increased reenlistment bonus. The full impact of these actions cannot yet be measured. In the meantime, however, additional actions are urgently needed.

The reenlistment rate for Regulars during the July-December period continued at a low level. The 23.5 percent average registered for this period was still below the unsatisfactory rate of 23.7 percent for fiscal year 1954 and less than half of the 59.3 percent reported for fiscal year 1950. To counter this dangerous trend, the Department of Defense has prepared a legislative program designed to increase the attractiveness of a military career, including legislation for selective pay increases, additional housing for Service families, better medical care for dependents, increased travel and "dislocation" allowances, and equalization of survivor benefits. The enactment of measures of this type is vitally important to the welfare of our military people and to the maintenance of high combat efficiency in the armed forces.

Additional legislation is also required to enable the military departments to build and maintain their Reserve forces at required size and composition and in a high state of readiness. The present Reserve system fails to meet these requirements adequately. On December 31, 1954, the Ready Reserve of the military departments included 2,428,000 men, of whom only 746,000 were in a drill pay status and undergoing training. The Department of Defense, in collaboration with other agencies, has intensively studied for some time the Reserve problem and has developed a National Reserve Plan which, when enacted, should provide a truly ready Reserve by improving the Reserve structure, insuring participation in training programs, and supplying more trained personnel to the National Guard and other Reserve forces. The National Reserve Plan is expected to meet this objective without interfering with the continued flow of long-term enlistments into the active forces while providing maximum equity of obligation for all qualified young men. At the same time, it will assure maximum protection for essential civilian activities in case of mobilization. Action along these lines is essential since the existence of a well-trained and ready Reserve is vital to the security of the United States.

Equally vital is the continued maintenance of an adequate state of military preparedness by our allies and friends abroad. Under present world conditions, their security and our security are intimately related. Their defensive strength constitutes an important factor in

the preservation of world peace. In recognition of this fact, the Department of Defense continued during the past six months a steady flow of weapons and equipment under the approved Mutual Defense Assistance Program. The cumulative value of end items shipped as grant aid since the beginning of the Program in 1950 amounted to 10.5 billion dollars on December 31, 1954. Of this total, 1.1 billion was shipped during the first half of fiscal year 1955. The persistent communist threat requires the continuation of these programs in the years ahead, especially for countries whose less-developed economies make it impracticable for them to procure the weapons and equipment required for their security.

Management Programs

Within the Department of Defense, special efforts continued to be devoted to the promotion of greater efficiency and economy through improvements in organization, methods, and procedures. The Secretaries of the military departments received additional assistance in carrying out their broad management responsibilities with the approval on August 3, 1954, of the bill authorizing four Assistant Secretaries in each department. In all the Services, the urgent need for increased efficiency and strictest economy is being increasingly recognized. All of them made notable progress in improving their operations in line with the policies and programs established during the preceding year. The solution of one problem, however, merely marks the opportunity to start work on the solution of another. Most important to success in this task is the determination of officials throughout the Department to find ways and means to carry out their assigned responsibilities better than they have been carried out heretofore.

The drive for greater efficiency in operations covers all activities of the Department. In the field of research and development, for example, the better control and coordination of the Departmental programs has resulted in immediate economies and should make possible the lowering of future production costs and the simplification of logistics support. Applications engineers are halting the premature commitment to volume production of items not yet fully developed or tested, thus avoiding costly major modifications at a later date.

The area of supply and logistics continues to offer a great opportunity for improvements in view of the vast inventories left over from previous years and estimated to have cost 100 billion dollars. The progress made under established policies and programs, however, has been encouraging, especially in the determination of requirements, the management of inventories, the maintenance of equipment, and the transportation of men and supplies. The identification program

for the Federal Catalog system continued on schedule with a total of 1,230,000 items identified as of December 31, 1954—an increase of 300,000 items during the preceding six months. Disposal of excess property under Operation CLEAN SWEEP proceeded at increased rates under policies designed to provide maximum returns from sales and to reduce the impact of such sales on regular commercial activities. Substantial savings in transportation costs were achieved by adherence to uniform procedures for rate negotiations, patterned after those employed by private industry. Considerable benefits are also expected from the new emphasis that is being placed on cross-servicing among the military departments for supplies and services.

The management of real property and of construction and maintenance activities also showed notable improvement during the first half of fiscal year 1955. Work on the first complete real property inventory, taken on a uniform basis, was completed during the autumn of 1954, showing holdings by the military departments of about 28 million acres with an original cost to the Government for land and buildings of 19.0 billion dollars. This inventory will not only make possible a more realistic evaluation of new construction and acquisition programs but also contribute to the timely disposal of real property no longer needed for current or mobilization requirements. The recently developed standards for new construction will insure that proper quality is obtained at the most favorable price, while the establishment of closer control over operations, the application of uniform methods, and improved training programs are contributing greatly to the reduction of costs in facility maintenance.

Civilian employment in the Department continued to be under close review. Personnel strengths were reduced from 1,208,892, to 1,179,813 between June 30 and December 31, 1954—a decrease of almost 30,000 during the first six months of fiscal year 1955 and of more than 240,000 since January 31, 1953. The Department, employing nearly half of all the civilians in the Federal Government, strongly supported the legislation adopted by the 83d Congress to make the civil service a more attractive career by such measures as the introduction of group life insurance, the removal of restrictions on permanent promotions imposed in 1950, the easing of limitations on the accumulation of annual leave, the establishment of more equitable overtime pay, and provision of unemployment compensation for Federal employees. These measures together with the pending proposals for pay adjustments, voluntary group hospitalization and medical insurance, and improvements in training programs should enable the Government to compete more effectively with private business for the services of capable personnel.

In summary, the major effort of the Department of Defense during the first half of fiscal year 1955 was directed toward providing our armed forces with the modern armament and organization required for the continued maintenance in the years ahead of an effective and stable defense establishment. Our ground, sea, and air forces possess a tremendous striking power, which is constantly increased by advances in weapons technology. At the same time, the threat to the security of our country and that of the free world is both global and local, and we and our allies must maintain a potent deterrent power for both threats. The military programs of the Department of Defense recognize the continuing changes in weapons systems as well as this twofold threat of aggression.

The Budget for Fiscal Year 1956

The budget requests for fiscal year 1956, developed during the past 6-month period, provide for the continued effective implementation of the established military programs. These requests include 31.4 billion dollars in new funds in the regular budget and about 3.1 billion dollars in new financing authority to be submitted at a later date to cover the costs of proposed legislation for military public works, the Military Career Incentive Act, and the National Reserve Plan. It has been recommended that nearly half of the cost of this legislation be met by internal transfer from currently available funds, and on that basis the total request for new obligational authority for fiscal year 1956 will amount to approximately 33.1 billions. This budget will continue to meet adequately the real needs of the military Services and, at the same time, contribute to the more businesslike administration of the Department by substantially reducing unobligated and unexpended balances.

The orderly reduction of unobligated funds has been in process since fiscal year 1954. These funds were accumulated during the Korean emergency with the subsequent adjustment or cancellation of contracts to fit the long-term needs of the Services. A total of 15.7 billion dollars in unobligated funds was available on June 30, 1954. This total is expected to be reduced to about 11.7 billion dollars by June 30, 1955, and to approximately 6.5 billions a year later, excluding balances in the pending public works request. The latter amount is approaching the level of unobligated funds that must normally be available from year to year. It is in the interest of the taxpayer and the armed forces that contracts for shorter lead-time components, for spares, and for certain services be placed only after the longer lead-time items for which they are procured are well along toward completion.

Similarly, the 1956 budget continues the Department's effort to reduce the annual carry-over of unexpended funds. At the end of fiscal year 1953, the unexpended carry-over amounted to 62.1 billion dollars; it was lowered to 55.1 billions by June 30, 1954, and is expected to be about 46.0 billions by June 30, 1955, and 41.6 billions by June 30, 1956. At that time, most of the remaining carry-over will represent outstanding obligations, the bulk of which will be for aircraft, ships, and other undelivered materiel and construction work in progress.

If the Congress enacts the President's budget as requested, the proposed 33.1 billions in new obligational authority, together with the estimated carry-over of 46.0 billions, will make a total of 79.1 billions available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1956 and subsequent years. Of this total, about 19.5 billions will be for the Army, 23.3 billions for the Navy, 35.1 billions for the Air Force, and 1.2 billions for interservice activities. These amounts are of sufficient size to permit the efficient development of all the Services in line with the programs approved for the long-term security of the United States. (Chart 2.)

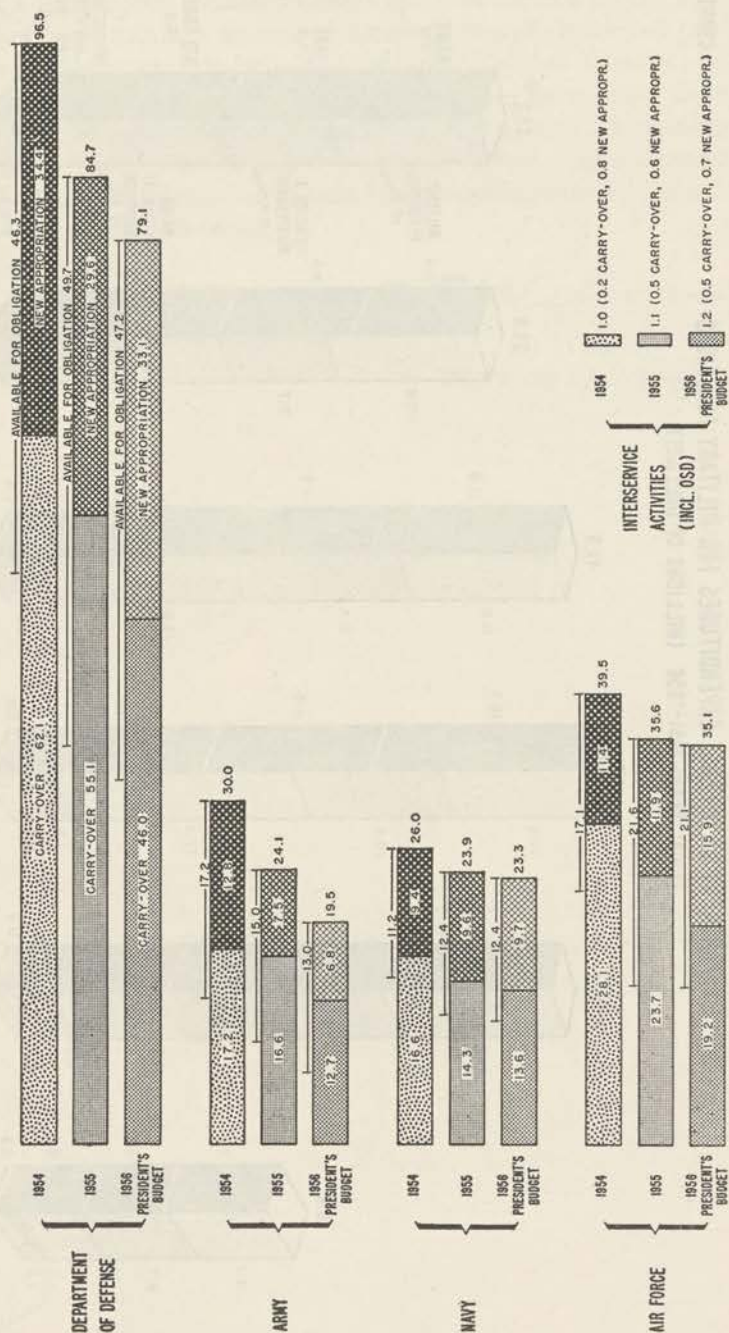
While requests for new obligational authority for fiscal year 1956 are higher by 3.5 billion dollars than the amount granted for the preceding year, expenditures are expected to be somewhat lower—or roughly 34 billion dollars. This appears to be the approximate magnitude of expenditures required to maintain our armed forces at the planned force levels. Programed expenditures for fiscal year 1956 are estimated at 35.2 billion dollars, but additional savings and reductions are expected to bring actual expenditures down to about 34.0 billions. Not including these additional savings, Army expenditures are estimated at 8.9 billion dollars for fiscal year 1956, those of the Navy at 9.7 billions, those of the Air Force at 16.0 billions, and those for interservice activities at 0.6 billion. (Chart 3.)

These expenditures make provision for the maintenance of a military personnel strength of 2,859,000 on June 30, 1956. At that time, the Army with 1,027,000 men will be organized into 18 divisions (13 mobile, 2 static, and 3 training divisions), 11 regiments, and 136 anti-aircraft battalions. The Navy will be operating 405 warships and 17, instead of the current 16, carrier air groups with an active duty strength of 664,000. A total of 193,000 Marines will continue to maintain 3 combat-ready divisions and 3 air wings. The Air Force with 975,000 men will have 131 wings—4 more combat wings than planned a year ago.

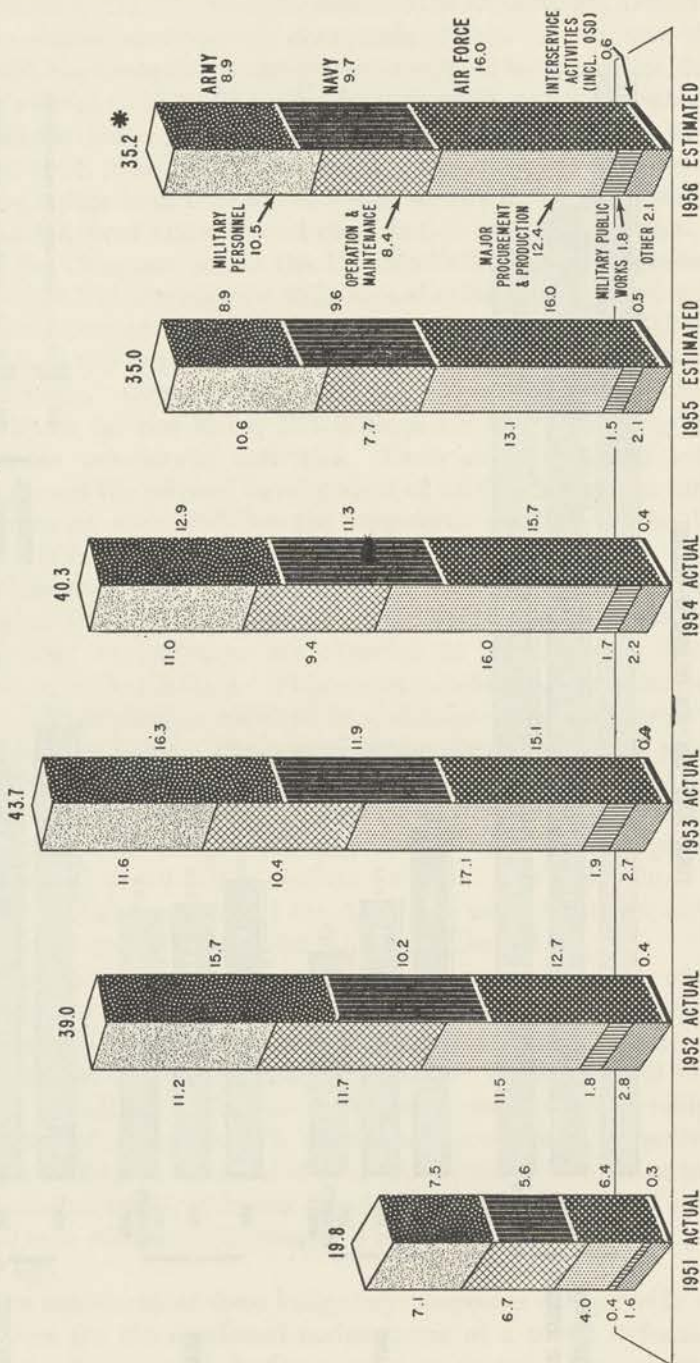
The enactment of these budgetary proposals will provide an adequate base for the continued maintenance of a sound defense establishment. In this period of uneasy truce, we must keep vigilant and prepared. Armed strength continues to represent the main deterrent

CHART 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE — MILITARY FUNCTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1954-1956 (BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

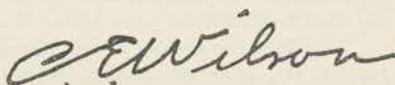


DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXPENDITURES FOR MILITARY FUNCTIONS
FISCAL YEARS 1951-1956 (BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



* Additional savings and reductions are expected to bring the expenditures for fiscal year 1956 down to 34.0 billion dollars.

to war. Under present world conditions, our armed forces must be capable of a tremendous counteroffensive in the event of a global war, be ready for lesser military actions as directed, provide increased protection for this country, and be backed by a well-trained Reserve and an adequate military production potential. At the same time, these objectives must be achieved at an acceptable cost without undermining the principles which have made our country great. Our current military programs are designed to meet these requirements with maximum effectiveness and efficiency.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "C. E. Wilson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "C." and last name "Wilson" clearly distinguishable.

C. E. WILSON,
Secretary of Defense.

SEMIANNUAL REPORT

of the

RESERVE FORCES POLICY BOARD

December 31, 1954

There follows the Semiannual Report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board on the status of the Reserve programs of the Department of Defense, submitted in accordance with Section 257 (e) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, for the first half of fiscal year 1955.

The Reserve Forces Policy Board held four meetings during this period, continuing its study of Reserve programs and problems with the view of recommending new and revised policies and legislation as might be indicated, for strengthening the Reserve forces. The three major areas of consideration continue to be Personnel, Equipment, and Facilities.

Personnel

The period covered by this report has been one of intensive study and work in the Department of Defense to complete, in time for submittal to the Congress at its next session, a National Reserve Plan and the necessary supporting legislation.

The Reserve Forces Policy Board devoted a large part of its effort to the study of the deficiencies in existing Reserve programs. It developed and recommended to the Secretary of Defense twenty broad principles for increasing the effectiveness of the Reserve forces. These were later translated into a plan which, with supporting legislation, was forwarded to the Secretary of Defense. Many of the principles were included in the National Reserve Plan which was reviewed by the Board prior to its transmittal to the Congress by the Secretary of Defense.

Based upon current reports which are subject to minor final corrections there were approximately 337,668 members of Reserve components on active duty December 31, 1953, and 329,659 on active duty December 31, 1954. The following tabulation indicates approximately for the same dates for each Reserve component the number of members not on active duty, the number of these in the Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve, and the number in drill pay status.

Members of Reserve Components not on Active Duty as of Dec. 31, 1953

	Total	National Guard	Army Reserve	Naval Reserve	Marine Corps Reserve	Air National Guard	Air Force Reserve
Total.....	2, 251, 912	297, 002	945, 603	637, 943	92, 164	40, 311	238, 889
Ready Reserve....	(*)	297, 002	883, 820	458, 689	(*)	40, 311	214, 901
Drill pay status..	612, 722	276, 995	127, 613	131, 656	20, 216	40, 311	15, 931
Standby Reserve..	(*)	-----	23, 463	168, 957	(*)	-----	20, 883
Drill pay status..	7, 626	-----	-----	3, 738	3, 235	-----	653
Retired Reserve..	(*)	-----	38, 320	10, 297	(*)	-----	3, 105

* Not shown since data for strength breakdown of Marine Corps Reserve are not available.

Members of Reserve Components not on Active Duty as of Dec. 31, 1954

	Total	National Guard	Army Reserve	Naval Reserve	Marine Corps Reserve	Air National Guard	Air Force Reserve
Total-----	2, 664, 344	357, 080	1, 344, 245	491, 795	157, 214	56, 490	257, 520
Ready Reserve---	2, 428, 320	357, 080	1, 290, 833	371, 988	133, 306	56, 490	218, 623
Drill pay status--	745, 552	336, 984	153, 932	139, 992	28, 147	56, 490	30, 007
Standby Reserve--	160, 111	-----	9, 828	91, 473	23, 278	-----	35, 532
Drill pay status--	16, 739	-----	-----	3, 955	4, 206	-----	8, 578
Retired Reserve--	75, 913	-----	43, 584	28, 334	630	-----	3, 365

As indicated in the foregoing tabulation, the Ready Reserve has a great overall numerical strength, and the number of members participating in training is increasing. Attendance of participating members at drills has been excellent. However, the number of personnel participating in training is inadequate to meet mobilization requirements, and it is vital to our national security that means be found to bring our Reserve units to effective ready strength.

The following appear to be the chief areas where legislation and action are needed:

(a) The authorized strength of the Reserve components not on active duty is not geared to mobilization requirements; the ceiling of 1,500,000 set on the Ready Reserve by one provision of the law is exceeded by compliance with another provision of law requiring the assignment to the Ready Reserve of individuals completing less than 5 years of active duty. The Board continues to support the principle that the strength of the Reserve forces not on active duty be geared to mobilization requirements.

(b) The Ready Reserve as a whole is not ready in fact or by statutory definition. It is a large group legally liable to being ordered to active duty in time of war or national emergency. The proportion of this group participating in Reserve training, however, is far too small. The Board believes that the legal definition of the Ready Reserve should be changed to indicate trained members and units immediately available. Inducements are needed to obtain greater participation by prior-service personnel in Ready Reserve training. The lawful authority permitting the enlistment of large numbers of nonprior-service men in the National Guard makes it necessary to devote the greater part of the time available (during the limited annual number of drills and days of active duty training) to the completion of basic training at the expense of more advanced training. An input is badly needed into the National Guard and other units, of personnel without prior service who are given basic active duty training immediately upon entering the Service and before participating in Reserve training. The Ready Reserve is not adequately screened; much screening would have to be accomplished on mobilization when time would be a critical factor. The Board advocates a continuous screening of the Ready Reserve, to insure maximum availability for active duty upon mobilization.

(c) In a national emergency declared by the President, the Ready Reserve may not be ordered to active duty until Congress determines the required numbers. Under existing world conditions, the President should have authority to mobilize the Ready Reserve without the delay attending the determination by Congress of the required numbers.

(d) Substantial funds will be required to support the expanded training and readiness program necessary to bring the Reserve force to effective ready

strength, as will be indicated in the appropriation requests of the military departments.

(e) A strong, intensified public relations effort is needed to educate the public concerning Reserve obligations and the need for a strong Reserve, and to gain for the reserves the recognition and support their participation merits. The Board has recommended to the Secretary of Defense that such a public information program be undertaken.

In connection with recognizing cooperation rendered by industry to the Reserve program, in accordance with a recommendation of the Board, the Secretary of Defense has authorized a Department of Defense Reserve Award consisting of a bronze plaque with a citation certificate, and a pennant for display purposes, to be awarded to organizations and employers which render outstanding cooperation in their policies toward reservists and Reserve activities.

The Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954 was signed by the President September 3, 1954. As required by Section 702 (c), the Board is prepared to review and report on the effectiveness of this Act after it becomes operative on July 1, 1955. While the Act necessarily contains many compromises of divergent views, experience in operation is needed to provide a firm basis for recommending amendments.

The active force requirements for approximately the last fifteen years have demanded active duty of large numbers of Reserve officers for long periods, and it appears that this situation will continue for some time. The absence of the officers concerned from their civilian pursuits for long periods and, conversely, their vulnerability to release from active duty and return to civilian life on short notice, have created problems of career security and readjustment affecting the morale, stability, and efficiency of the active forces. While the Board recognizes that the basic concept of Reserve forces precludes assurance of permanence or anything in the nature of a vested right to continuous active duty for Reserve officers, it feels that the degree of security afforded these officers can be improved.

As a partial solution to the problem, the Board concurred in the proposal that Reserve officers who have had at least 5 years of continuous active duty, who are involuntarily separated from active duty through no fault of their own, should be provided a lump sum readjustment pay. The Board, therefore, developed a plan for such readjustment pay and forwarded it with the recommendation that it be formulated into a Department of Defense legislative proposal for presentation to the Congress at the earliest practicable time.

Equipment

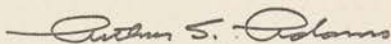
In general the equipment of the Reserve forces continues to improve, and it appears that equipment would be available for an expanded training program. However, as previously reported, the lack of facilities and storage space for properly safeguarding equipment is in some cases the chief limitation rather than unavailability of equipment.

While certain air units of the Ready Reserve, which are available for immediate call as part of our first line defenses and which require types of equipment having high rates of obsolescence, have adequate equipment available for training purposes, they are short of mobilization requirements. The Air Force is acutely aware of this situation and has made it a matter for quarterly review.

Facilities

The facilities available for training the Reserve, and for the storage and custody of equipment, continue to be inadequate for some of the Reserve com-

ponents. However, progress is being made in providing for the acquisition and construction of facilities for the Reserve components, and for their joint utilization to the maximum practicable extent. This subject will be covered in greater detail in the next report.



ARTHUR S. ADAMS,
Chairman, Reserve Forces Policy Board.

Semiannual Report
of the
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

July 1–December 31, 1954

Summary Report
of the
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

July 1-December 31, 1924

Semiannual Report
of the
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
July 1–December 31, 1954

The first half of fiscal year 1955 for the Army was a period of downward adjustment in personnel strength, inventories, facilities, and expenditures to adapt our Army to the revised national military policy. Our accomplishments outlined in this report indicate how—despite our reduced resources—we plan to remain ready to fulfill our responsibilities for defense of the Nation.

During this period the Army reduced its military strength by almost 80,000 of the goal of 300,000 established in December 1954, as the required reduction for this fiscal year. We reduced our civilian employment by almost 31,000 while simultaneously continuing our civilian-for-military replacement program. We have, at the same time, continued to place heavy emphasis on our program of increasing the combat potential of our manpower. During this period, for example, we steadily increased the ratio of combat to supporting troops; the reenlistment rate was markedly increased; the proportion of transients—personnel in travel, reassignment, or separation status—declined from 5.3 percent to 3.0 percent; and, by advances in our medical services, our noneffective rate (reflecting the number of soldiers unable to perform active duty because of noncombat illness or disability) was reduced to 1.3 per 100 men, the lowest rate in Army history.

Several accomplishments were aimed at improving morale and efficiency. Operation GYROSCOPE, the new system of replacing entire overseas units by like units from the United States, is progressing satisfactorily with the first rotation of combat divisions scheduled for July 1955. An improved enlisted Military Occupation Specialty system, designed to identify the Army's jobs more clearly and to further improve personnel placement, was completed and will soon be implemented. Training exercises and field tests have been planned to increase our fighting efficiency in atomic warfare and in amphibious, jungle, desert, mountain, and arctic operations. I recommended as a giant step in further improving the welfare and morale of the Army the enactment into law of the program proposing an equitable readjustment in pay scales together with the restoration of certain impor-

tant benefits which play a vital part in retaining and attracting high caliber personnel for the Army. To this same end I have also continued to urge the provision of more and better housing for Service families.

We maintained the number of divisions at 19 during this period, but it was necessary to change two of them from mobile to static. We have made noteworthy progress in the matter of antiaircraft defense. NIKE battalions were deployed near several large cities, and plans were completed to ring additional key cities with similar units. Providing further antiaircraft protection are the 90-mm., 120-mm., and SKYSWEEPER battalions. All of these, combined with standby National Guard AA battalions, are coordinated with the Continental Air Defense Command for overall protection.

Of critical importance to the security of our country is the enactment of an adequate reserve plan to meet mobilization needs. During the first half of fiscal year 1955, the military Services joined in the development of the new National Reserve Plan. I shall continue to urge public support and Congressional enactment of legislation to assure a combat-ready reserve force necessary to acquire a reasonably secure position for meeting continued creeping aggression or all-out war.

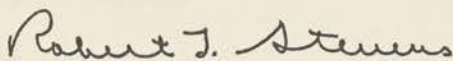
During the 6-month period much has been accomplished to improve the Army's organizational management. Functional responsibilities for Army management have been divided among four Assistant Secretaries, enabling the Under Secretary to assist me in the discharge of top-level responsibilities. Further, the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics has been established, centralizing direction and control of the seven technical services in one logistical organization within the Army staff. Another organizational improvement, which was planned during this period and scheduled to be effective in February 1955, provided for the establishment of a Continental Army Command having authority to direct and control the activities of our six Continental Armies and the Military District of Washington.

Considerable progress was achieved in the modernization and reduction of our inventories. We disposed of surplus property acquired at a total cost of 870 million dollars. This was a 38 percent increase in disposals over those made in the previous half year. During the same period, the value of unserviceable materiel rebuilt totaled over 1 billion dollars against a cost of 145 million dollars to rebuild it. This exceeded the value-to-cost ratio for fiscal year 1954 by 28 percent. The number of items in the supply system has been further reduced. One major camp, 5 industrial installations, and 7

depots were closed, 2,560,000 square feet of covered depot space having been transferred to the Air Force.

The level of expenditures was reduced from a full-year figure of 16.3 billion dollars in fiscal year 1953, representing a post-World War II high, to a half-year figure of 4.6 billion dollars in expenditures for the first half of fiscal year 1955. The annual expenditures estimate for the current year, as stated in the President's Budget to the Congress, is 8.9 billion dollars, approximately one-third below the previous year's expenditures.

I am pleased to report that the Army has expeditiously adjusted itself to the many changes necessitated by the revised concepts of national military policy. I desire again, however, to enlist the solid support of the Congress and the American people generally in solving the problems of building a strong Reserve structure and of increasing the attractiveness of the career service. The enactment of Reserve legislation is most essential if the Army is to be fully capable of meeting its responsibilities for the defense of the Nation.



ROBERT T. STEVENS,

Secretary of the Army.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a very recent one. This is in contrast to the history of the European nations, which have been for centuries. The second fact is that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is very large. This is in contrast to the European nations, which are much smaller in both area and population. The third fact is that the United States is a free nation. It is a nation of free men, and its government is based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries.

The fourth fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries. The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have gone to the frontiers and have made a new life for themselves. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries. The sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who are always moving forward, and who are always trying to improve themselves and their country. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries.

The seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who are always trying to live in peace with each other and with the rest of the world. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries.

The eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of industry. It is a nation of people who are always trying to improve their lives by working hard and by using their minds. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries. The ninth fact is that the United States is a nation of science. It is a nation of people who are always trying to discover new things and to improve the world. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries. The tenth fact is that the United States is a nation of art. It is a nation of people who are always trying to create new things and to improve the world. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries.

The eleventh fact is that the United States is a nation of music. It is a nation of people who are always trying to create new things and to improve the world. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries. The twelfth fact is that the United States is a nation of literature. It is a nation of people who are always trying to create new things and to improve the world. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries. The thirteenth fact is that the United States is a nation of religion. It is a nation of people who are always trying to create new things and to improve the world. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries. The fourteenth fact is that the United States is a nation of philosophy. It is a nation of people who are always trying to create new things and to improve the world. This is in contrast to the European nations, which have been for centuries.

Semiannual Report
of the
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

July 1–December 31, 1954

Department of the Navy
Office of the Secretary
NAVY SECRETARIAT

NAVY SECRETARIAT, 1924

Semiannual Report
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SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
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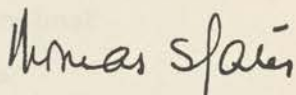
In fulfillment of the reporting requirement contained in Section 202 (d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (as amended), there will be found in the appendix of this Report a summary of the status of funds appropriated for the support of the Naval Establishment as of December 31, 1954.

During the first half of this fiscal year 1955, the attention of the Department was occupied principally with prospective reductions in force levels and measures necessary to meet the obsolescence of ships and aircraft. New developments in ships were highlighted by further successful tests in the submarine *Nautilus* of the use of atomic power in vessels. In consonance with the policy for greater emphasis on air power, plans were made to include an additional aircraft carrier, together with one additional air group, in the force levels in fiscal year 1956 and to strengthen the air training program.

The rapid turnover of military personnel and the dilution of skills thereby continued to be a preoccupying problem, and emphasized the need for action to make a military career more attractive. Measures undertaken by the Congress to provide increases in basic and incentive pay rates, and in certain allowances, are expected to improve this situation. It is anticipated that such action, coupled with efforts to improve housing and care of dependents, will result in more competent men seeking a naval career and in fewer trained and experienced personnel leaving the Service for other occupations.

I have stated in previous reports my concern at the prospective "block obsolescence" of the Fleet, it being composed largely of ships built during World War II. In order to forestall this prospect, it is necessary to increase the number of new ships to be delivered in future years, and initial funds for that purpose have been included in the budget request to Congress for the fiscal year 1956. The shipbuilding program which these funds will support is designed specifically to strengthen the Fleet in a number of classes in order to insure its continued superiority in all phases of naval operations.

My report for the period ending June 30, 1955, will describe these and other aspects of the Department's business in greater detail, as well as the progress of its continuing programs and the improvements which have been made in its operations.



THOMAS S. GATES, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Semiannual Report
of the
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

July 1–December 31, 1954

Annual Report
of the
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

July 1-December 31, 1934

Semiannual Report
of the
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
July 1–December 31, 1954

The attached semiannual budget statement is for the six months beginning July 1, 1954. A year ago we reported the progress we had made in building toward the Air Force's 137-wing goal. The fiscal year 1956 budget will permit the Air Force to continue this buildup, in accordance with the program which was established in the fall of 1953.

The composition of this force goal has not changed since then. It still appears to be the proper program, but it must constantly be re-evaluated in the light of growing communist capabilities. Meanwhile, we are making excellent progress in achieving this program. We had 121 wings in being on January 1, 1955, and by the end of June 1956 we will have 131 wings instead of the originally scheduled 127 wings.

We have committed ourselves to the manning of 137 wings with 975,000 men, but unless we can make an Air Force career more attractive to our personnel, the efficiency of this readiness force will be jeopardized. We are getting the airplanes, the supplies, and the bases that we need, and we have made some progress this year in the "fringe benefits" area, but housing is far behind the need. During the buildup from 48 wings in 1950 to the present strength of 121 wings, we placed maximum emphasis on operational facilities. The housing inventory has gone from the World War II level of about 2,500 sets to a present 68,000. Approximately 300,000 Air Force families are not properly housed today. This critical housing shortage is a matter of particular concern because it has such a profound effect on determining whether or not our men will choose the Air Force as a career. We must correct this situation.

In the materiel field the Air Force has continued to tighten its inventory requirements. The loss to obsolescence of large inventories in this age of rapid technological advance could be staggering. We are determined to utilize airlift to the maximum so as to increase the flexibility of our operations, and at the same time cut down on the amount of inventory we must maintain. The savings in high cost items of inventory, such as engines, is marked. By the airlift of our

engines overseas we can cut down the length of our pipeline from 270 to 100 days. Such a pipeline reduction will enable us to accomplish a 25 percent savings in spare engines alone. With an active inventory of some 23,000 aircraft requiring from one to ten engines each, it is evident that great savings should follow.

We are bringing into our inventory the Boeing eight-jet B-52. This bomber is the best in the world today. Its introduction as part of our strategic forces should be of great reassurance to our people. In addition we have ordered the Boeing jet-tanker, the KC-135, which will increase the range of the B-52 and other planes also—including medium bombers, light bombers, and fighter planes.

The Tactical Air Command is meeting the expanded challenge of communism by increasing its readiness and mobility at home and across the seas. This force is prepared to move immediately to any threatened area of the globe. Improvements in speed and range of tactical aircraft, inflight refueling, and improvements in cargo and troop carrier aircraft are essential to this capability. The Martin B-57 is coming off the production line. The North American supersonic F-100 is already here, and the first squadron has been activated and equipped. Two MATADOR missile squadrons have been deployed overseas to augment our tactical units. These tactical aircraft are prepared to use either atomic or nonatomic weapons.

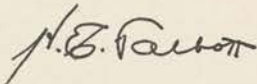
We have also improved our air defense position. The radar net defending the United States is nearing completion. The Canadian Government is going ahead with the mid-Canadian defense line. The Air Force is putting maximum effort into the construction of the new distant early warning line from Alaska across Northern Canada to Greenland. Moreover, the armed forces are extending radar coverage offshore with Texas towers, with picket ships, and with airborne early warning systems. We are now introducing electronic equipment to replace many of the present manual operations. This new technique provides our defense with a capacity to deal with a much larger attacking force, and thus also stands as more of a deterrent to aggression.

Our research and development program is turning out newer and better fighters and missiles at a steady rate. Two developments vital to the air defense mission will be the air-to-air guided missile and a long-range, all-weather interceptor. We are placing continuing emphasis on the development of long-range ground-to-air interceptor missiles. The extension of our intercept capability by the use of airborne early warning and control aircraft, long-range interceptor aircraft, and missiles will permit us to intercept attacking forces at greater ranges.

This year has shown advances in the development of the intercontinental ballistic missile. The development of this weapon is of

critical importance to the basic security of the United States and the free world.

The communist threat to world peace has shown no sign of abating. Air power must continue to be the keystone of our capacity to counter this threat.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. E. Talbott', with a stylized flourish at the end.

H. E. TALBOTT,
Secretary of the Air Force.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. It is a history of a people who have come from all over the world, and who have been able to blend their different cultures and traditions into a new and unique American identity.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for liberty. It is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity, and who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world. It is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity, and who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better future. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better future. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity.

APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

OBLIGATIONS

TABLE 1.—OBLIGATIONS AND OBLIGATIONAL AVAILABILITY OF CURRENT GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE (Excluding working, revolving, and special funds and expired general appropriations)

JULY-DECEMBER 1954

[Thousands of Dollars]

Department and Appropriation	Amounts Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1955					Obligations						Unobligated Balances as of 31 Dec. 1954		
	Unobl. Bal. Fwd. 1 July 1954	New Obligational Authority	Reimbursements	Net Transfers	Total Fiscal Year 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Total	Reserves	Other Unobligated Balances
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—TOTAL.	*15,705,808	29,653,073	4,770,108	-477,689	49,582,301	2,364,996	2,191,259	3,245,576	3,545,030	2,481,773	4,163,620	31,589,046	10,177,139	21,411,906
OSD AND INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES:														
Salaries and Expenses, OSD.						1,013	2,030	3,047	4,070	5,106	6,154	6,096		6,096
Salaries and Expenses, OPI.						34	34	38	35	34	36			
Claims.						495	943	106	141	175	211	289		289
Construction of Ships, MSTs.						495	1,438	2,332	3,244	3,877	4,417	3,253		3,253
Contingencies.							154		286	30,000				
							154	154	440	30,440	30,440	49,560	2,800	46,760
Emergency Fund.								3,000	3,000	4,500	4,500	35,500		35,500
Reserve Tools and Facilities.	*100,000			-1,000	24,000			3,000	3,000	4,500	4,500	24,000		24,000
				-99,970	30							30		30

APPENDIX

Retired Pay.....	404,500	404,500	Mon.	33,534	33,301	33,197	33,996	34,013	34,086	202,373	202,373
Salaries and Expenses, Court of Mil. Appeals.	320	320	Cum.	33,534	66,835	100,032	134,028	168,041	202,127	4	165
Access Roads.....	13,500	13,500	Mon.	26	30	24	103	127	151	169	410
Family housing.....	75,000	75,000	Cum.	26	56	80	11,743	11,743	13,090	50,000	8,621
Total—OSD and Inter- service Activities.	100,000	628,750	Mon.	35,102	35,479	38,231	47,957	67,239	83,460	380,311	52,804
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY:			Cum.	35,102	70,581	108,812	156,769	224,008	277,469		327,507
Military Personnel, Army.....	4,150,479	4,150,479	Mon.	356,504	383,566	368,865	399,879	381,743	390,159		2,117,393
Maintenance and Opera- tions, Army.	2,795,723	282,445	Cum.	356,504	740,070	1,108,935	1,508,814	1,890,557	2,250,716		117,221
Procurement and Produc- tion.	5,504,638	1,200,000	Mon.	176,833	225,069	206,879	221,168	204,446	255,222	1,785,532	1,641,311
Military Construction, Army.	651,461	45	Cum.	176,833	401,922	608,800	829,968	1,034,414	1,294,636	1,785,532	1,641,311
Military Construction, Ar- my Reserve Forces.	25,562	18,000	Mon.	—53,868	118,663	582,866	629,552	26,188	96,934		469,777
Reserve Personnel Require- ments, Army.....	90,000	225	Cum.	—53,868	64,795	647,661	1,177,213	1,203,401	1,300,335	4,860,878	3,700,138
Army National Guard.....	218,530	610	Mon.	10,458	17,914	43,224	57,003	16,447	13,948	22,734	20,678
Research and Development, Army.	53,929	238	Cum.	10,458	28,372	71,596	128,599	145,046	158,995	25,896	40,199
Nat'l. Bd. for Promotion of Rifle Practice.	100		Mon.	690	2,353	3,141	1,859	1,723	2,222	41,271	19,900
Oper. and Maint.—Alaska Communications System.	2,912	2	Cum.	690	3,043	6,184	8,043	9,766	11,988	232,623	8,256
			Mon.	15,501	13,991	4,493	5,159	7,178	2,633	56	5,015
			Cum.	15,501	29,492	33,985	39,144	46,321	48,954	5,076	62
			Mon.	24,003	26,470	13,892	15,495	14,325	14,632	116,925	224,367
			Cum.	24,003	50,473	64,364	79,859	94,184	108,815	224,367	56
			Mon.	26,414	25,439	37,990	41,794	19,150	16,818	224,367	56
			Cum.	26,414	51,853	89,843	131,637	150,786	166,604	224,367	56
			Mon.	8	8	11	14	4	—1	56	56
			Cum.	8	16	27	41	45	44	56	56
			Mon.	326	342	369	343	318	376	62	5,015
			Cum.	326	668	1,037	1,380	1,698	2,074	62	5,015

* Standard Form 133 shows the extended availability of \$100,000,000 under "Reserve Tools and Facilities" as a transfer rather than Unobligated Balance Brought Forward.

b Appropriation Warrant not actually issued by Treasury Department pending receipt of formal request from Department of Defense.

TABLE 1.—OBLIGATIONS AND OBLIGATIONAL AVAILABILITY OF CURRENT GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE (Excluding working, revolving, and special funds and expired general appropriations)—Continued

[Thousands of Dollars]

Department and Appropriation	Amounts Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1955				Obligations						Unobligated Balances as of 31 Dec. 1954		
	Unobl. Bal. Bt. 1 July 1954	New Obligational Authority	Reimbursements	Net Transfers	Total Fiscal Year 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Total Reserves	Other Unobligated Balances (15)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued. Construction—Alaska Communications System.	1,249	503			1,752	244	244		16	9	8		
						244	244	244	260	209	277	1,475	849
						557,133	813,814	1,261,729	1,272,280	671,528	771,951		625
Total—Department of the Army.	6,239,752	7,619,570	1,081,255	—498,925	15,041,652	557,133	1,370,947	2,632,676	3,904,956	4,576,487	5,348,437	9,693,215	3,896,127
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY: Military Personnel, Navy—		2,417,000	32,055		2,449,055	206,740	206,909	198,337	202,854	191,750	199,470		
						206,740	413,649	611,986	814,840	1,006,590	1,206,060	1,242,995	1,242,995
		78,100			78,100	9,463	7,205	5,405	3,642	4,168	4,157		
Military Personnel, Naval Reserve.						9,463	16,668	22,073	25,715	29,883	34,040	44,060	2,050
Navy Personnel, General Expenses.		75,030	1,801		76,831	5,816	5,625	7,687	6,165	5,640	6,055		
Military Personnel, Marine Corps.		612,181	14,857		627,038	47,799	49,769	46,832	48,899	47,158	50,432	39,843	39,843
						47,799	97,568	144,400	193,269	240,427	290,800	336,178	336,178
		16,750	596		17,346	2,430	2,252	662	562	640	543		
Corps Reserve.						2,430	4,682	5,344	5,907	6,547	7,090	10,256	10,096
Marine Corps Troops and Facilities.		167,995	5,005		172,999	12,215	8,084	10,623	11,962	11,579	13,018		
						12,215	20,299	30,922	42,884	53,463	66,481	106,518	82,897

Marine Corps Procurement.	318,265	129,974	6,146	454,385	Mon.	14,731	4,635	1,404	5,984	9,369	9,514	408,748	73,093	335,655
Aircraft and Facilities.					Cum.	14,731	19,366	20,770	26,754	36,123	45,637			
Aircraft and Related Procurement.	1,103,299	1,973,568	200	4,820	Mon.	44,110	48,813	51,212	58,255	43,390	63,190	483,529	5,400	488,129
Ships and Facilities.		818,081	99,286	15,675	Cum.	44,110	92,923	144,135	202,390	250,780	313,970			
Construction of Ships.	34,948	57,600			Mon.	102,198	146,527	115,029	455,755	42,631	24,408	2,346,542	1,476,367	870,175
Shipbuilding and Conversion.	534,668	1,042,400		2,400	Cum.	102,198	146,527	261,556	717,312	759,943	735,345			
Ordnance and Facilities.		457,436	63,822	6,350	Mon.	81,883	70,528	57,233	123,696	61,894	42,182	464,877	41,862	423,015
Ordnance for New Construction.	35,479				Cum.	81,883	162,411	209,644	333,339	395,233	437,415			
Medical Care.					Mon.	90	2,826	4,741	376	3,692	2,491	83,314	37,553	45,762
Civil Engineering.		63,600	14,338		Cum.	90	2,916	7,657	8,033	11,725	9,234			
Public Works.	271,579	98,000	643		Mon.	291,759	31,996	49,909	196,536	15,064	21,511	972,424	427,092	545,332
Military Construction, Naval Reserve Forces.	22,427	15,000			Cum.	291,759	323,755	373,664	570,499	585,563	607,074			
Construction, Water Supply Facilities.	1,716				Mon.	15,642	21,450	26,723	50,582	32,656	38,763	343,792	60,554	283,208
Research and Development.		419,875	2,432		Cum.	15,642	37,092	63,815	114,367	147,053	183,816			
Research.	926				Mon.	302	-755	-1,456	1,693	766	3,481	31,448	26,356	5,092
Facilities.					Cum.	302	-453	-1,909	-216	550	4,031			
Service-wide Supply and Finance.		340,300	6,475		Mon.	7,012	6,190	5,988	6,761	6,154	6,165	39,698	281	39,387
Service-Wide Operations.		104,570	2,506		Cum.	7,012	13,202	19,190	25,952	32,106	38,270			
Naval Petroleum Reserves, Oper. and Conserv.		3,575			Mon.	9,149	9,893	9,653	10,161	9,505	10,804	72,456		72,456
					Cum.	9,149	19,012	28,665	38,826	48,331	59,134	277,118	71,997	205,121
					Mon.	6,498	8,354	54,853	2,948	6,104	14,347	32,279	4,034	28,245
					Cum.	6,498	14,852	69,705	72,653	78,757	93,104			
					Mon.	796	114	1,044	644	753	1,798			
					Cum.	796	910	1,954	2,597	3,350	5,148	82,279	4,034	28,245
					Mon.							1,716	1,616	100
					Cum.									
					Mon.	53,009	23,976	27,367	31,431	20,237	37,216	238,774		238,774
					Cum.	53,009	76,985	104,352	135,783	156,020	193,236			
					Mon.									
					Cum.									
					Mon.									
					Cum.									
					Mon.	27,169	26,896	28,420	27,214	28,690	28,286			
					Cum.	27,169	54,095	82,485	109,698	138,388	166,674	180,101	9,775	170,326
					Mon.	25,789	16,311	5,837	5,867	6,154	6,138			
					Cum.	25,789	42,100	47,937	53,805	59,959	66,097	40,979		40,979
					Mon.	46	2,760	212	13	-1	8			
					Cum.	46	2,806	3,018	3,031	3,030	3,038	537		537

MILITARY FUNCTIONS

OBLIGATIONS

TABLE 1.—OBLIGATIONS AND OBLIGATIONAL AVAILABILITY OF CURRENT GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE (Excluding working, revolving, and special funds and expired general appropriations)—Continued

[Thousands of Dollars]

Department and Appropriation	Amounts Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1955					Obligations						Unobligated Balances as of 31 Dec. 1954		
	Unobl. Bal. Bt. Fwd. 1 July 1954	New Obliga-tional Author-ity	Reim-burse-ments	Net Trans-fers	Total Fiscal Year 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Total	Reserves	Other Unobl-igated Bal-ances
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(1)														
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued. Naval Emergency Fund.	1,710				1,710			3	—5	—2	—2	1,712	1,685	27
	2,325,046	9,776,824	304,061	—6,672	12,412,604	964,646	598,129	707,719	1,252,263	551,895	528,088	7,809,865	2,263,526	5,546,339
Total														
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE: Aircraft and Related Pro-curement. Major Procurement other than Aircraft. Acquisition and Construc-tion of Real Property. Maintenance and Operation. Military Personnel. Research and Development.	4,658,142	2,760,000	1,896,347	84,624	9,399,114	129,636	32,951	548,550	168,304	353,566	1,612,524			
	1,052,853	674,364	554,607		2,281,824	129,636	162,587	711,137	879,441	1,233,007	2,845,531	6,553,583	2,391,052	4,162,531
	1,207,492	630,000	10,001		1,847,493	71,033	111,244	120,015	158,488	198,080	620,703	1,661,121	816,499	844,621
						62,599	51,292	70,062	68,403	136,420	103,880			
						62,599	113,891	189,953	283,356	394,776	498,656	1,348,837	135,111	1,213,725
						204,858	282,599	280,465	329,325	290,273	328,151			
						204,858	487,457	767,922	1,097,247	1,387,520	1,715,671	1,940,268	555,427	1,384,841
						279,407	294,753	289,687	308,743	302,134	302,668			
						279,407	574,160	863,846	1,172,589	1,481,723	1,784,391	1,736,743		1,736,743
						35,923	29,587	22,751	35,604	48,341	25,230			
						35,923	65,510	88,290	123,894	172,205	197,435	344,325	66,593	277,732

APPENDIX

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Reserve Personnel Requirements.	28,000	13	2,687	30,700	Mon.	3,974	2,626	1,434	1,982	2,307	1,598	16,809	16,809
Air National Guard.	160,000	638	3,663	164,301	Mon.	9,018	9,752	8,034	10,016	12,323	13,891	99,656	99,656
Contingencies.	28,000			28,000	Mon.	9,018	13,770	28,746	39,871	51,280	64,645	4,314	4,314
					Cum.	11,667	68	199	11,571	69	112		
					Cum.	11,667	11,735	11,934	23,505	23,574	23,686		
Total	7,042,010	11,557,930	2,784,791	85,533	21,470,264	Mon.	808,114	743,838	1,237,896	973,528	1,191,111	2,810,122	13,705,655
					Cum.	808,114	1,551,952	2,788,849	3,763,376	4,954,487	7,764,600	13,705,655	3,964,683
													9,740,972

Source: Standard Form 133.

Note. Amounts will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURE AVAILABILITY, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE
JULY-DECEMBER 1954

[Thousands of Dollars]

Department and Appropriation	Total Available for Expenditure Fiscal Year 1955				Expenditures							Unex- pended Balance 31 Dec. 1954	Unpaid Obligations 31 Dec. 1954
	Unex- pended Balance Carried Into Fiscal Year 1955	New Ex- penditure Avail- ability Fiscal Year 1955	Net Transfers	Total Fiscal Year 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE													
General Accounts.....	53,666,348	29,583,073	-1,605,375	81,644,046	Mon. 2,494,585	2,803,483	2,776,835	2,933,623	2,922,941	3,317,541			
Special Accounts.....	24,008	35,601		59,610	Cum. 2,494,585	5,298,008	8,074,903	11,008,526	13,931,467	17,249,008	64,395,039	33,328,120	
Management Funds.....	-1,794,744		-276	-1,795,020	Cum. 1,855	2,862	2,811	2,857	3,084	3,152	42,989	5,964	
Stock Funds.....	1,495,245		+190,000	1,685,245	Cum. 1,855	4,717	7,528	10,385	13,469	16,621			
Industrial Funds.....	572,879		+378,550	951,429	Mon. -30,161	148,324	94,392	25,719	448	3,280			
Other Revolving Accounts.....	56,301			56,301	Cum. -39,161	109,163	203,555	229,274	229,722	233,002	-2,028,022	84,312	
Replacing Accounts.....	741,755			741,755	Mon. -42,938	-37,009	-85,453	-67,088	-70,609	-88,971			
Consolidated Working Funds.....	65,142		+111	65,253	Cum. -42,938	-79,947	-165,400	-232,488	-303,097	-362,068	2,047,313	614,896	
					Mon. 60,201	-9,763	35,798	12,094	21,721	11,998	819,380		
					Cum. 60,201	50,438	86,236	98,330	120,051	132,049			
					Mon. 13,581	775	5,742	933	1,264	-658			
					Cum. 13,581	14,356	20,098	21,031	22,295	21,637	34,663	16,388	
					Mon. 2,656	2,913	1,233	3,009	1,691	1,699			
					Cum. 2,656	5,569	6,802	9,811	11,402	13,101	728,654	266,708	
					Mon. 883	1,980	3,008	2,540	14,993	1,100			
					Cum. 883	2,893	5,871	8,411	23,404	24,504	80,750	26,041	
Subtotal—Standard Form 133 Basis.	54,826,933	29,618,675	-1,036,990	83,408,618	Mon. 2,491,661	2,913,566	2,834,365	2,913,688	2,895,433	3,279,140			
					Cum. 2,491,661	5,405,227	8,239,592	11,153,280	14,048,713	17,327,853	66,080,764	34,342,428	

Allocated Working Funds Admin- istered by DoD Agencies.	101,462	---	---	101,462	Mon.	475	3,315	2,501	14	-10,636	-2,917	108,710	32,616
Allocated Working Funds Admin- istered by Other Agencies.	152,360	---	---	152,360	Cum.	475	3,790	6,291	6,305	-4,331	-7,248	185,421	185,421
Nonclassified Items.	402	---	---	402	Cum.	398	1,573	1,011	-9,322	-31,247	4,526	---	---
					Mon.	398	1,971	2,982	-6,340	-37,587	-33,061	---	---
					Cum.	346	-5,935	5,195	3,446	-568	-507	---	---
					Mon.	346	-5,589	-394	3,052	2,484	1,977	---	---
Total—Department of Defense (Treasury Basis).	55,081,157	29,618,675	-1,036,890	83,662,942	Mon.	2,492,880	2,912,519	2,843,072	2,907,826	2,852,862	3,280,242	66,373,320	34,568,890
					Cum.	2,492,880	5,405,399	8,248,471	11,156,297	14,009,279	17,289,521	---	---
OSD AND INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES													
General Accounts:													
Salaries and Expenses, OSD.	2,315	12,250	---	14,565	Mon.	979	955	901	910	1,017	1,381	8,423	1,073
Salaries and Expenses, OPI.	65	500	---	565	Cum.	979	1,934	2,835	3,745	4,762	6,142	---	---
Claims.	971	7,680	---	8,651	Mon.	30	30	30	39	32	46	359	31
Construction of Ships, MSTs.	---	50,000	+30,000	80,000	Cum.	30	60	90	128	160	206	---	---
					Mon.	813	1,074	690	1,024	681	535	3,834	301
					Cum.	813	1,887	2,577	3,601	4,282	4,817	---	---
Contingencies.	62,020	40,000	---	102,020	Mon.	---	---	---	---	30,000	30,000	50,000	440
Emergency Funds.	68,690	25,000	-1,000	92,690	Cum.	411	-1,998	2,999	937	1,500	(*)	98,170	1,407
Reserve Tools and Facilities.	250,000	---	-99,970	150,030	Mon.	411	-1,587	1,413	2,350	3,850	---	92,690	---
Retired Pay.	4,701	404,500	---	409,201	Cum.	---	---	---	---	---	---	150,030	---
Salaries and Expenses, Court of Military Appeals.	23	320	---	343	Mon.	32,495	33,353	33,458	33,889	34,300	34,135	207,570	4,459
Military Construction, Foreign Countries.	107,553	---	---	107,553	Cum.	32,495	65,848	99,306	133,196	167,496	201,631	---	---
Access Roads.	---	13,500	---	13,500	Mon.	24	23	22	25	21	31	197	22
Family Housing.	---	475,000	---	75,000	Cum.	24	46	68	94	115	147	98,145	98,145
					Mon.	---	---	---	---	---	---	410	---
					Cum.	---	---	---	---	---	---	75,000	16,379

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURE AVAILABILITY, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE
JULY-DECEMBER 1954—Continued

[Thousands of Dollars]

Department and Appropriation	Total Available for Expenditure Fiscal Year 1955				Expenditures						Unex- pended Balance 31 Dec. 1954	Unpaid Obligations 31 Dec. 1954
	Unex- pended Balance Carried Into Fiscal Year 1955	New Ex- penditure Avail- ability Fiscal Year 1955	Net Transfers	Total Fiscal Year 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
OSD AND INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES—Continued Consolidated Working Fund-----	19				19 Mon. Cum.						19	13
Subtotal—Standard Form 133 Basis.	496,357	628,750	—70,970	1,054,137	Mon. Cum.	34,752 34,752	33,437 68,189	38,101 106,290	52,191 158,481	70,552 229,033	40,257 269,290	122,270
Allocated Working Funds Adminis- tered by Other Agencies.					Mon. Cum.				—11,743 —11,743	—29,999 —41,742	5 —41,737	41,737
Nonclassified Items-----					Mon. Cum.				130 130	—130 —		
Total—OSD and Interservice Activities (Treasury Basis).	496,357	628,750	—70,970	1,054,137	Mon. Cum.	34,752 34,752	33,437 68,189	38,101 106,290	40,578 146,868	40,423 187,291	40,262 227,553	164,007
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY:												
General Accounts:												
Military Personnel, Army-----	740,271	4,150,479		4,890,750	Mon. Cum.	301,066 301,066	360,682 661,748	354,907 1,016,655	369,111 1,385,766	364,153 1,749,919	386,132 2,136,051	456,539 2,754,699

Maintenance and Operations.....	2,514,618	2,795,723	-315,000	4,995,341	Mon.	193,130	242,477	189,296	195,224	211,195	219,049	3,714,971	710,673
Procurement and Production.....	10,744,459		-525,425	10,219,034	Cum.	193,130	435,606	624,902	820,126	1,031,321	1,280,370	9,809,455	5,887,582
Military Construction, Army.....	951,878			951,878	Cum.	-30,640	56,510	93,263	93,947	41,066	155,433	777,643	285,132
Military Construction, Reserve Forces.....	42,170	15,000		57,170	Mon.	14,918	24,681	22,139	32,169	31,286	49,042	45,231	15,113
Reserve Personnel Requirements.....	34,906	90,000		124,906	Cum.	1,656	1,584	2,017	1,971	2,439	2,273	77,102	13,136
Army National Guard.....	84,832	218,530	+26,500	329,862	Cum.	8,529	15,005	8,249	5,900	4,519	5,603	77,102	13,136
Research and Development.....	410,535	345,000		755,535	Mon.	20,511	24,201	19,941	16,838	15,734	16,525	216,113	27,291
Promotion of Rifle Practice.....	19	100		119	Cum.	21,318	25,177	30,549	30,232	26,375	30,662	491,162	350,759
Operation and Maintenance—Alaska Communications System, Construction—Alaska Communications System.	7,501	4,235		11,736	Mon.	21,318	46,495	77,044	107,336	133,711	164,373	491,162	350,759
Signal Service.....	2,037	503		2,540	Cum.	8	7	9	13	7	7	69	7
Engineer Service.....	212,234			212,234	Cum.	8	15	24	37	43	50	319	3,789
Ordnance Service and Supplies.....	48,724			48,724	Mon.	475	469	492	490	411	319	9,079	3,789
Expediting Production.....	751,857			751,857	Cum.	475	945	1,437	1,927	2,338	2,657	1,896	422
Special Accounts:	44,907			44,907	Mon.	8	46	19	226	194	180	6,394	90,370
Preparation for Sale or Salvage of Military Property.	2,803	17,702		20,505	Cum.	2,043	4,037	-383	7,755	4,385	6,394	188,004	90,370
Management Fund.....	-1,925,542			-1,925,542	Mon.	2,043	6,079	5,696	13,451	17,837	24,230	48,214	5,021
Business Enterprise Accounts:	904,802			904,802	Cum.	51	-93	188	201	224	-61	727,841	135,276
Stock Fund.....	183,462			183,462	Mon.	51	-43	146	347	571	510	42,531	14,689
Industrial Fund.....					Cum.	9,414	3,472	10,203	-1,774	-996	3,697	1,558	3,389
					Mon.	9,414	12,886	23,088	21,315	20,319	24,016	13,573	3,389
					Cum.	204	659	-615	1,828	71	228	44,549	349,965
					Mon.	204	862	247	2,076	2,147	2,375	-2,275,006	*(1,325,953)
					Cum.	478	1,163	1,414	1,111	1,208	1,558	786,417	253,040
					Mon.	478	1,642	3,055	4,166	5,374	6,932	181,615	253,040
					Cum.	-42,617	142,760	91,882	42,875	70,516	44,549	-1,219	36,903
					Mon.	-42,617	100,143	192,025	234,900	305,416	349,965	296,210	-----
					Cum.	-12,701	-34,498	-21,761	-52,295	-28,051	-32,309	786,417	253,040
					Mon.	-12,701	-47,290	-68,960	-121,235	-149,306	-181,615	786,417	253,040
					Cum.	20,075	10,401	-1,302	2,401	6,548	-1,219	786,417	253,040
					Mon.	20,075	30,476	29,173	31,574	38,122	36,903	296,210	-----
					Cum.	20,075	30,476	29,173	31,574	38,122	36,903	296,210	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURE AVAILABILITY, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE
JULY—DECEMBER 1954—Continued

[Thousands of Dollars]

Department and Appropriation	Total Available for Expenditure Fiscal Year 1955				Expenditures							Unex- pended Balance 31 Dec. 1954	Unpaid Obligations 31 Dec. 1954
	Unex- pended Balance Carried Into Fiscal Year 1955	New Ex- penditure Avail- ability Fiscal Year 1955	Net Transfers	Total Fiscal Year 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—Continued													
Replating Accounts:													
Replating Quartermaster Supplies.	256,069			256,069	998	433	—105	601	5	52	254,086	268	
					998	1,431	1,326	1,927	1,932	1,983			
Replating Signal Corps Supplies and Equipment.	78,978			78,978	1,029	1,193	904	2,222	1,368	1,448	70,814	18,236	
					1,029	2,222	3,126	5,348	6,716	8,164			
Replating Medical Supplies.	1,719			1,719	—11	37	9	—53	1	—92	1,828	113	
					—11	26	35	—18	—17	—109			
Replating Engineer Supplies.	90,997			90,997	784	1,147	419	146	194	139	88,167	2,000	
					784	1,932	2,350	2,497	2,691	2,830			
Replating Ordnance and Ord- nance Stores.	313,992			313,992	—144	102	6	94	22	153	313,768	246,090	
					—144	—42	—36	58	80	234			
Consolidated Working Fund.	64,919		+111	65,030	863	1,932	2,998	2,514	14,989	1,095	40,639	25,936	
					863	2,795	5,793	8,307	23,296	24,391			
Subtotal—Standard Form 133.	16,563,149	7,637,272	—964,164	23,236,257	511,445	883,580	804,737	753,807	767,864	920,826	18,593,997	8,549,872	
					511,445	1,395,025	2,199,762	2,933,569	3,721,433	4,642,259			
Allocated Working Funds Adminis- tered by DoD Agencies.	7,741			7,741	—688	—788	—445	650	—665	690	9,017	4,034	
					—688	—1,476	—1,921	—1,271	—1,936	—1,276			

APPENDIX

Allocated Working Funds Adminis- tered by Other Agencies.	60,155	-----	-----	-----	60,155	Mon.	73	2,265	-3,467	1,739	-4,489	907	63,127	63,127
Nonclassified Items.	403	-----	-----	-----	403	Cum.	73	2,338	-1,129	610	-3,879	-2,972	943	943
						Mon.	2,759	-7,623	4,723	183	194	-776		
						Cum.	2,759	-4,894	-141	42	236	-540		
Total—Department of the Army (Treasury Basis).	16,631,447	7,637,272	-964,164	-----	23,304,556	Mon.	513,889	877,434	805,548	756,379	762,904	921,617	8,617,976	8,617,976
						Cum.	513,889	1,391,023	2,196,571	2,952,950	3,715,854	4,637,471		
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY:														
General Accounts:														
Military Personnel, Navy.	288,898	2,417,000	-193,000	-----	2,482,898	Mon.	244,967	135,942	198,601	191,427	203,602	217,906	1,290,363	62,292
						Cum.	244,967	380,909	579,510	770,937	974,629	1,192,535		
Military Personnel, Naval Reserve	18,768	78,100	-----	-----	96,868	Mon.	7,896	7,749	2,885	7,132	7,132	2,119	64,000	13,767
						Cum.	7,896	15,615	18,500	25,632	30,757	32,867		
Military Personnel, Officer Candl- dates.	3,403	-----	-----	-----	3,403	Mon.	1	1	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	3,392	293
						Cum.	1	2	11	11	11	11		
Navy Personnel, General Expenses	24,541	75,030	-118	-----	99,453	Mon.	6,097	6,545	6,861	5,876	6,404	6,720	60,951	12,043
						Cum.	6,097	12,642	19,502	25,379	31,783	38,502		
Military Personnel, Marine Corps.	95,442	612,181	-----	-----	707,623	Mon.	46,055	40,598	80,487	49,801	47,635	50,388	413,659	40,015
						Cum.	46,055	95,653	146,140	195,941	243,576	293,964		
Military Personnel, Marine Corps Reserve.	7,592	16,750	-----	-----	24,342	Mon.	2,085	1,553	806	1,174	718	209	3,185	
						Cum.	2,085	3,638	4,444	5,618	6,336	6,545		
Marine Corps Troops and Facili- ties.	105,035	167,995	-61,048	-----	211,982	Mon.	-13,535	-44,433	9,001	3,854	7,948	10,677	17,797	82,867
						Cum.	-13,535	-57,968	-48,967	-45,113	-37,165	-26,487		
Marine Corps Procurement.	1,080,773	129,974	-----	-----	1,210,747	Mon.	41,393	74,791	36,643	28,534	24,137	10,687	238,469	579,359
						Cum.	41,393	116,184	182,827	181,361	205,498	225,185		
Aircraft and Facilities.	579,284	780,866	-144,063	-----	1,216,117	Mon.	49,399	49,791	59,137	55,366	62,406	62,406	880,346	288,764
						Cum.	49,399	99,189	158,326	217,999	273,365	335,771		
Aircraft and Related Procurement.	6,310,006	1,973,568	+4,820	-----	8,288,395	Mon.	143,333	156,566	135,168	186,472	161,882	165,216	7,340,088	5,074,415
						Cum.	143,333	299,899	435,067	621,539	783,121	948,336		
Ships and Facilities.	860,271	818,081	-93,081	-----	1,585,871	Mon.	61,491	71,069	62,453	70,844	66,088	70,460	1,183,464	627,501
						Cum.	61,491	132,560	195,014	265,858	331,946	402,406		
Construction of Ships.	124,579	57,600	-----	-----	182,179	Mon.	4,217	6,003	4,606	3,793	3,793	3,906	155,908	72,594
						Cum.	4,217	10,221	14,826	18,619	22,364	26,271		
Shipbuilding and Conversion.	1,708,624	1,042,400	+2,400	-----	2,753,424	Mon.	53,902	66,060	65,570	61,999	66,232	75,246	2,364,416	1,395,773
						Cum.	53,902	119,961	185,532	247,531	313,762	389,008		
Ordnance and Facilities.	1,180,547	457,436	-249,387	-----	1,388,506	Mon.	45,458	46,033	53,588	47,351	45,924	50,562	1,069,690	683,761
						Cum.	45,458	91,511	145,069	192,420	238,344	288,906		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURE AVAILABILITY, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE
JULY–DECEMBER 1954—Continued

[Thousands of Dollars]

Department and Appropriation	Total Available for Expenditure Fiscal Year 1955					Expenditures						Unex- pended Balance 31 Dec. 1954	Unpaid Obligations 31 Dec. 1954
	Unex- pended Balance Carried Into Fiscal Year 1955	New Ex- penditure Avail- ability Fiscal Year 1955	Net Transfers	Total Fiscal Year 1955		July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued General Accounts—Continued Ordnance for New Construction	82,940												
Medical Care	45,776	63,600	—1,606	107,770	2,516	2,058	1,447	1,698	2,765	2,308	70,147	38,700	
Civil Engineering	57,578	104,294	—1,206	160,666	4,606	5,458	4,523	6,126	4,837	4,837	77,623	11,029	
Public Works, Navy	456,236	98,000		554,236	8,480	10,064	14,587	20,713	25,310	30,147	101,786	22,746	
Military Construction, Naval Re- serve Forces.	29,411	15,000		44,411	8,480	17,267	27,294	38,115	48,330	58,880	435,481	158,275	
Construction of Water Supply Facilities.	1,716				11,570	17,141	17,102	41,825	15,314	15,802	40,906	8,627	
Facilities	22,415			1,716	55	139	166	1,058	576	1,511			
Research and Development	63,449	419,875	+266,575	749,899	55	194	380	1,419	1,995	3,506			
Service-wide Supply and Finance	56,357	240,300	—390	396,267	388	773	1,097	793	982	1,461	1,716	(*)	
					388	1,162	2,298	3,051	4,033	5,494	16,921	7,560	
					27,455	40,416	37,628	38,201	34,780	45,164	526,254	288,764	
					27,455	67,871	105,499	143,701	178,481	223,644	239,491	40,052	
					23,378	25,913	27,275	30,049	25,356	24,804			
					23,378	49,291	76,567	106,616	131,971	156,775			

Service-wide Operations.....	44,996	104,570	149,566	Mon.	25,537	15,649	6,005	7,310	6,097	6,597	82,370	21,766
Naval Petroleum Reserves *	1,694	3,575	5,269	Cum.	25,537	41,186	47,191	54,502	60,599	67,196		
Naval Petroleum Reserve #4, Alaska.	2,961		2,961	Mon.	264	59	380	190	189	182	4,008	3,151
Naval Emergency Fund.....	1,721		1,721	Mon.	3	-20	1		1,081	1,263		
				Cum.	3	-16	-15	-15	(*)	-15	2,975	127
Special Accounts:				Mon.				3	3	3	1,718	6
Preparation for Sale or Salvage of Military Property.	8,289	8,208	16,887	Mon.	484	711	635	832	780	767		
Ships' Stores Profits.....	2,438	3,118	5,556	Cum.	484	1,195	1,830	2,662	3,412	4,179	12,408	608
Management Fund.....	60,316		60,316	Mon.	557	699	457	586	816	396		
				Cum.	557	1,256	1,713	2,298	3,114	3,510	2,046	876
Business Enterprise Funds:				Mon.	2,059	853	1,546	-25,160	-19,360	-19,657		
Navy Stock Fund.....	379,370	+200,000	579,370	Cum.	2,059	2,912	4,458	-20,701	-40,062	-59,719	120,035	16,909
Marine Corps Stock Fund.....	74,186	-25,000	49,186	Mon.	-12,759	-24,122	-19,087	-6,160	-15,725	1,630		
Industrial Fund.....	388,406	+68,900	457,306	Cum.	-12,759	-36,882	-55,969	-62,128	-77,853	-76,224	655,593	188,829
				Mon.	-2,628	-2,824	-2,298	-2,173	-1,847	-2,258		
				Cum.	-2,628	-5,452	-7,749	-9,922	-11,770	-14,028	63,214	6,997
Other Revolving Accounts:				Mon.	40,142	-20,130	37,069	9,727	15,158	13,324		
Laundry Service, Naval Academy.	117		117	Cum.	40,142	20,012	57,081	66,806	81,966	95,289	382,017	
Naval Working Fund.....	56,184		56,184	Mon.	-36	28	9	-60	26	46		
				Cum.	-36	-8	1	-59	-33	13	104	9
Consolidated Working Fund.....				Mon.	13,617	747	5,733	993	1,238	-704		
				Cum.	13,617	14,364	20,097	21,090	22,328	21,625	34,559	16,379
				Mon.								
				Cum.								
Sub-total—Standard Form 133.	14,194,319	9,788,240	23,756,354	Mon.	838,416	699,625	815,501	834,592	776,521	842,252	18,949,447	9,767,733
Allocated Working Funds Admin- istered by DoD Agencies.....	59,225		59,225	Cum.	838,416	1,538,041	2,353,542	3,188,134	3,994,655	4,806,907		
Allocated Working Funds Admin- istered by Other Agencies.....	46,392		46,392	Mon.	213	-38	579	-1,271	-13	557	59,198	10,767
				Cum.	213	175	754	-517	-530	27		
				Mon.	601	-899	622	751	1,581	1,856	41,881	41,881
				Cum.	601	-298	324	1,075	2,656	4,511		

See footnotes at end of table.

MILITARY FUNCTIONS

EXPENDITURES

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TABLE 2.—MONTHLY EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURE AVAILABILITY, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE
JULY-DECEMBER 1954—Continued

[Thousands of Dollars]

Department and Appropriation	Total Available for Expenditure Fiscal Year 1955				Expenditures							Unex- pended Balance 31 Dec. 1954	Unpaid Obligations 31 Dec. 1954
	Unex- pended Balance Carried Into Fiscal Year 1955	New Ex- penditure Avail- ability Fiscal Year 1955	Net Transfers	Total Fiscal Year 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY—Continued Non-Classified Items					Mon Cum	32 32	—923 —891	435 —456	3,294 2,838	—686 2,152	246 2,398	—2,398	
	14,299,936	9,788,240	—228,205	23,861,971	Mon Cum	839,262 839,262	697,765 1,537,027	817,137 2,354,164	837,366 3,191,530	777,403 3,968,933	844,910 4,813,843	9,817,9831	
Total—Department of the Navy (Treasury Basis)													
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE:													
	15,859,779	2,760,000	84,624	18,704,404	Mon Cum	518,742 518,742	564,730 1,083,472	481,481 1,564,954	538,276 2,103,229	501,174 2,604,404	643,962 3,248,365	10,909,729	
General Accounts: Aircraft and Related Procurement.													
Major Procurement Other Than Aircraft	2,735,120	674,364		3,409,484	Mon Cum	67,586 67,586	54,498 122,083	70,093 192,177	61,301 253,478	87,140 340,618	127,742 408,361	1,788,943	
Acquisition and Construction of Real Property	2,018,551	630,000		2,648,551	Mon Cum	41,163 41,163	83,926 125,089	68,972 194,062	81,338 275,400	131,170 406,570	102,864 509,434	796,758	

APPENDIX

Maintenance and Operations.....	1,836,177	3,502,792	-290,000	5,048,969	Mon	210,111	219,478	269,134	290,283	296,577	308,802	3,484,406	1,418,549
Military Personnel Requirements.....	271,750	3,356,704	-25,000	3,603,454	Cum	227,253	225,042	274,844	267,137	1,253,582	1,564,473	1,978,337	317,833
Research and Development.....	525,433	418,070	-----	943,503	Mon	30,099	35,542	35,155	1,054,276	1,337,343	1,625,117	1,978,337	317,833
Reserve Personnel Requirements.....	10,013	28,000	-5,000	33,013	Mon	3,543	3,651	1,296	132,933	39,607	38,429	732,613	388,434
Air National Guard.....	90,950	160,000	-15,000	235,949	Cum	10,957	20,245	15,719	10,164	12,560	13,428	19,355	4,285
Contingencies.....	6,272	28,000	-----	34,272	Mon	10,709	359	46,922	64,177	78,605	90,825	145,125	44,902
Special Accounts:					Cum	10,709	11,068	11,397	23,209	23,610	23,980	10,293	3,093
Preparation for Sale or Salvage of Military Property.....	10,478	6,483	-----	16,961	Mon	335	289	396	327	311	431	14,961	1,091
Management Fund.....	70,482	-----	-276	70,206	Cum	1,397	4,712	963	8,004	-50,707	-21,612	127,450	67,403
Business Enterprise Funds:					Mon	1,397	6,108	7,072	15,075	-35,631	-57,244	127,450	67,403
Stock Fund.....	136,887	-----	+315,000	451,887	Cum	-14,849	24,435	-42,307	-6,460	-24,886	-26,033	542,089	161,330
Industrial Fund.....	1,010	-----	+160,000	161,010	Mon	-14,849	9,586	-32,722	-39,182	-64,168	-90,201	161,154	161,330
Consolidated Working Fund.....	204	-----	-----	204	Cum	-16	-34	31	-34	16	-107	161,154	161,330
Sub-total--Standard Form 133 Basis.....	23,573,108	11,564,413	+224,349	35,361,870	Mon	19	49	10	26	4	5	92	91
Allocated Working Funds Administered by DoD Agencies.....	34,496	-----	-----	34,496	Cum	19	68	78	104	108	113	27,752,473	15,902,553
Allocated Working Funds Administered by Other Agencies.....	45,813	-----	-----	45,813	Mon	1,107,048	1,296,923	1,176,028	1,273,096	1,280,496	1,475,806	40,405	17,815
See footnotes at end of table.					Cum	1,107,048	2,403,971	3,579,999	4,853,095	6,133,591	7,609,397	40,405	17,815
					Mon	950	4,140	2,368	636	-9,959	-4,134	38,677	38,677
					Cum	950	5,090	7,458	8,094	-1,865	-5,999	38,677	38,677

TABLE 2.—MONTHLY EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURE AVAILABILITY, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE
JULY-DECEMBER 1954—Continued

[Thousands of Dollars]

Department and Appropriation	Total Available for Expenditure Fiscal Year 1955				Expenditures							Unex- pended Balance 31 Dec. 1954	Unpaid Obligations 31 Dec. 1954
	Unex- pended Balance Carried Into Fiscal Year 1955	New Ex- penditure Avail- ability Fiscal Year 1955	Net Transfers	Total Fiscal Year 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE—Continued													
Non-Classified Items	-1	-----	-----	-1	Mon Cum	-2,444 -2,444	2,612 168	35 203	-161 42	53 95	25 120	-121	
Total—Department of the Air Force (Treasury Basis)	23,633,416	11,564,413	+224,349	35,442,178	Mon Cum	1,105,278 1,105,278	1,303,882 2,409,160	1,182,287 3,591,447	1,273,502 4,864,949	1,272,251 6,137,200	1,473,454 7,610,654	27,831,524 15,958,924	

Source: Standard Form 133.

Note. Amounts will not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

* Less than \$500.

* Excluded from totals because approximately equivalent amounts of unpaid obligations are included under the appropriation accounts procuring through the Ordnance Con-

solidated Procurement Account of the Army Management Fund.

* Includes the appropriation "Research."

* Includes the appropriation "Operation and Conservation of Naval Petroleum Reserves."

* Appropriation Warrant not actually issued by Treasury Department pending receipt of formal request from Department of Defense.

* Represents lapsed amounts transferred to Certified Claims Account.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVIL FUNCTIONS

TABLE 3.—OBLIGATIONS AND OBLIGATIONAL AVAILABILITY OF CURRENT GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE (Excluding working, revolving, and special funds and expired general appropriations)

JULY-DECEMBER 1954

[Thousands of Dollars]

Appropriation	Amounts Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1955					Obligations						Unobligated Balances as of 31 Dec. 1954		
	Unobl. Bal. Fwd. 1 Jul 1954	New Obl- igational Auth- ority	Reim- burse- ments	Net Trans- fers	Total Fiscal Year 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Total	Re- serves	Other Unobl- igated Balances
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—Total	80,838	450,956	3,773	-----	535,567	Mon. Cum.	88,144 172,257	6*,967 235,224	48,780 284,004	22,646 306,650	32,260 338,910	196,657	5,000	191,657
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY: Total, Corps of Engineers-----	80,838	442,364	3,770	-----	526,972	Mon. Cum.	87,573 171,172	62,491 233,663	46,672 280,335	22,202 302,537	31,744 334,281	192,691	5,000	187,691
Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries-----	1,687	45,450	100	+1,000	48,237	Mon. Cum.	10,393 10,393	5,735 16,128	6,063 22,196	2,854 27,149	3,225 29,733	15,279	-----	15,279
General Investigations-----	137	2,907	100	-----	3,144	Mon. Cum.	365 365	199 564	261 825	335 1,160	242 1,402	1,524	-----	1,524
Construction, General-----	59,588	306,353	2,000	-----	367,941	Mon. Cum.	65,129 65,129	73,665 138,794	47,748 186,542	31,935 218,477	20,180 230,450	117,311	-----	117,311
Operation and Maintenance, General--	19,145	76,110	1,000	-1,000	95,255	Mon. Cum.	6,906 6,906	6,834 13,740	8,567 21,193	6,598 29,760	6,945 36,358	51,952	5,000	46,952
General Expenses-----	-----	9,544	120	-----	9,664	Mon. Cum.	830 830	769 1,612	787 2,381	727 3,168	791 3,895	4,978	-----	4,978
Niagara Remedial Works-----	37	2,000	450	-----	2,487	Mon. Cum.	14 14	180 315	82 577	68 645	374 1,019	1,468	-----	1,468

TABLE 3.—OBLIGATIONS AND OBLIGATIONAL AVAILABILITY OF CURRENT GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE (Excluding working, revolving, and special funds and expired general appropriations)—Continued

[Thousands of Dollars]

Appropriation	Amounts Available for Obligation Fiscal Year 1955					Obligations						Unobligated Balances as of 31 Dec. 1954		
	Unobl. Bal. Fwd. 1 Jul 1954	New Obl- iga- tions Au- thority	Reim- burse- ments	Net Trans- fers	Total Fiscal Year 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954	Total	Re- serves	Other Unobl- igated Balances
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY— Continued														
Total, Corps of Engineers—Continued	244				244	12	7	12	13	10	11	179		179
U. S. Section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers.						12	19	31	44	54	65			
Cemeterial Expenses.....		5,492	3		5,495	451	510	407	409	375	369			
						451	961	1,303	1,777	2,152	2,521	2,974		2,974
Government and Relief in Occupied Areas.		3,100			3,100	13	111	69	1,699	69	147	992		992
						13	124	193	1,892	1,961	2,103			
Total—Department of the Army.....	80,838	450,956	3,773		535,567	84,113	88,144	62,967	48,780	22,646	32,260			
						84,113	172,257	235,224	284,004	306,650	338,910	196,657	5,000	191,657
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.....														
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE.														

Source: Standard Form 133.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CIVIL FUNCTIONS

EXPENDITURES

TABLE 4.—EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURE AVAILABILITY, BY APPROPRIATE TITLE
JULY-DECEMBER 1954

[Thousands of Dollars]

Appropriation	Total Available for Expenditure Fiscal Year 1955				Expenditures						Unex- pended Balance 31 Dec. 1954	Unpaid Obliga- tions 31 Dec. 1954
	Unex- pended Balance Carried Into FY 1955	New Expend. Avail- ability FY 1955	Net Balance Trans- fers (Actual)	Total FY 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE— Total.	286,111	450,969	-12,200	724,880	42,283 Mon. Cum.	53,160 95,442	56,222 151,665	55,789 207,455	45,314 252,769	47,662 300,431	424,449	182,329
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY:												
Total, Corps of Engineers.....	221,801	442,364	-----	664,165	37,382 Mon. Cum.	45,473 82,855	48,560 131,415	52,193 183,068	46,281 229,889	43,074 272,963	391,202	176,608
Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries.	6,072	45,450	+1,000	52,522	2,954 Mon. Cum.	3,909 6,863	6,339 13,202	6,477 19,679	5,854 25,533	4,088 29,621	22,901	7,717
General Investigations.....	351	2,907	-----	3,258	479 Mon. Cum.	83 789	227 829	370 1,159	241 1,400	197 1,597	1,661	238
Construction, General.....	159,381	306,353	-----	465,734	25,397 Mon. Cum.	33,462 58,859	35,829 94,688	35,362 130,050	32,656 162,706	31,627 194,333	271,401	156,088
Operation and Maintenance, Gen- eral.	31,852	76,110	-1,000	106,962	6,893 Mon. Cum.	7,838 14,731	7,379 22,110	8,466 30,576	7,401 37,977	6,512 44,489	62,473	11,307
General Expenses.....	855	9,544	-----	10,399	722 Mon. Cum.	791 1,513	752 2,265	819 3,084	831 3,915	709 4,624	5,775	567
Niagara Remedial Works.....	1,439	2,000	-----	3,439	58 Mon. Cum.	102 160	54 214	1,302 1,516	1 1,517	42 1,559	1,880	586
U. S. Section, St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers.	245	-----	-----	245	3 Mon. Cum.	8 11	12 23	8 31	18 49	12 61	184	5

TABLE 4.—EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURE AVAILABILITY, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE
JULY-DECEMBER 1954—Continued
[Thousands of Dollars]

Appropriation	Total Available for Expenditure Fiscal Year 1955				Expenditures						Unex- pended Balance 31 Dec. 1954	Unpaid Obliga- tions 31 Dec. 1954
	Unex- pended Balance Carried Into FY 1955	New Expend. Avail- ability FY 1955	Net Balance Trans- fers (Actual)	Total FY 1955	July 1954	Aug. 1954	Sep. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1954		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—												
Continued												
Total, Corps of Engineers—Cont'd.	78			78	Mon.	2	2	1	1	4	17	
Hydraulic Mining in Calif., Debris Fund.	186			186	Cum.	2	4	5	6	10	27	4
Maint. and Oper. of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters.	1,053			1,053	Mon.	34	34	34	34	152	186	
Payments to State Flood Control Act, June 28, 1938, as amended.	1,053			1,053	Mon.			1,053				
Revolving Fund.	18,438			18,438	Cum.	554	—840	—3,146	1,053	1,053		
						554	—286	—3,432	—4,110	—776	—8	
Consolidated Working Funds.	1,851			1,851	Mon.	286	118	60	66	—4,886	—4,894	
					Cum.	286	404	464	530	—101	—122	
Cemeterial Expenses.	695	5,492		6,187	Mon.	487	393	369	423	429	307	156
					Cum.	487	880	1,249	1,672	2,111	422	1,544
Government and Relief in Occupied Areas.	1,066	3,100		4,166	Mon.	54	163	276	1,702	2,533	3,654	166
					Cum.	54	217	493	2,195	47	323	592
Civilian Relief in Korea.	46,070		—12,200	33,870	Mon.	5,277	7,533	7,248	2,147	2,242	1,601	1,601
					Cum.	5,277	12,810	20,058	22,205	23,806	24,982	8,888

[illegible]

Source: Standard Form 133.

*Less than \$500.

TABLE 5.—OBLIGATIONS OR RESERVATIONS OF MDAP FUNDS ALLOCATED TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, BY AREA AND MILITARY AGENCY *

July–December 1954

[Millions of Dollars]

Period	Total Obligations or Reservations	Area				Military Agency			
		Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Army	Navy	Air Force	OSD
Jul.....	70.1	35.1	8.8	25.2	1.0	4.7	17.9	47.4	.1
Aug.....	50.6	19.4	10.9	18.9	1.4	17.9	3.1	13.2	16.5
Sep.....	87.8	27.1	14.7	43.5	2.4	82.1	14.9	-6.4	-2.7
Oct.....	-75.2					-16.0	2.3	-62.5	1.1
Nov.....	34.8	Area detail discontinued under new fiscal procedures				16.3	9.6	8.8	.1
Dec.....	-1,452.0					102.3	-2.7	33.7	31.7

* Based on Budget-Treasury Form 133.

TABLE 6.—EXPENDITURE OF MDAP FUNDS ALLOCATED TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, BY AREA AND MILITARY AGENCY *

July–December 1954

[Millions of Dollars]

Period	Total Expenditures	Area				Military Agency			
		Europe	Near East and Africa	Asia and Pacific	Latin America	Army	Navy	Air Force	OSD
Jul.....	291.9	170.3	31.5	88.3	1.8	213.4	21.8	50.8	6.4
Aug.....	187.5	105.6	20.4	57.6	3.9	59.3	42.1	83.7	2.1
Sep.....	190.8	79.9	19.5	68.6	1.9	62.3	28.2	77.2	1.9
Oct.....	178.5					91.4	26.5	54.9	6.5
Nov.....	172.0	Area detail discontinued under new fiscal procedures				103.8	22.5	44.7	.4
Dec.....	144.9					81.0	31.3	24.7	8.0

* Based on Budget-Treasury Form 133.

Note.—Excludes expenditures not distributed by service.

TABLE 7.—STATUS OF MDAP FUNDS OBLIGATED OR RESERVED AND EXPENDED BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE *

As of June 30 and Dec. 31, 1954

[Millions of Dollars]

	Obligated or Reserved		Expended	
	June 30, 1954	Dec. 31, 1954	June 30, 1954	Dec. 31, 1954
Department of Defense.....	15,402.6	15,735.7	10,339.7	11,484.4
Army.....	8,366.3	8,573.7	6,042.1	6,653.2
Navy.....	1,733.4	1,778.4	1,187.1	1,359.6
Air Force.....	4,846.2	4,880.3	2,774.3	3,110.2
OSD.....	456.7	503.5	332.6	357.8
Undistributed.....			3.6	3.6

* Based on Budget-Treasury Form 133. Data cumulative since fiscal year 1950.

TABLE 8.—ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL, JUNE–DECEMBER 1954

Month	Total, Department of Defense	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
TOTAL					
June 30.....	3,302,104	1,404,598	725,720	223,868	947,918
July 31.....	3,301,768	1,405,196	719,237	224,012	953,323
Aug. 31.....	3,289,316	1,394,867	714,145	221,987	958,317
Sep. 30.....	3,279,579	1,384,983	711,107	221,818	961,671
Oct. 31.....	3,256,921	1,368,262	702,023	221,523	965,113
Nov. 30.....	3,232,815	1,351,912	692,711	221,781	966,411
Dec. 31.....	3,180,532	1,326,050	686,508	220,727	947,247
OFFICERS					
June 30.....	353,833	128,208	77,280	18,593	129,752
July 31.....	353,995	127,972	77,052	19,105	129,866
Aug. 31.....	352,962	127,250	76,865	18,878	129,969
Sep. 30.....	352,415	126,329	76,427	18,783	130,876
Oct. 31.....	353,103	126,561	76,035	18,888	131,619
Nov. 30.....	352,826	126,394	75,425	18,811	132,196
Dec. 31.....	350,857	124,996	74,998	18,419	132,444
ENLISTED					
June 30.....	2,931,220	1,274,803	642,048	205,275	809,094
July 31.....	2,930,222	1,274,887	635,569	204,907	814,859
Aug. 31.....	2,919,041	1,265,280	630,537	203,109	820,115
Sep. 30.....	2,910,198	1,256,345	627,944	203,035	822,874
Oct. 31.....	2,886,934	1,239,416	619,264	202,635	825,619
Nov. 30.....	2,863,330	1,223,239	610,576	202,970	826,545
Dec. 31.....	2,813,683	1,198,811	604,960	202,308	807,604
OFFICER CANDIDATES *					
June 30.....	17,051	1,587	6,392		9,072
July 31.....	17,551	2,337	6,616		8,598
Aug. 31.....	17,313	2,337	6,743		8,233
Sep. 30.....	16,966	2,309	6,736		7,921
Oct. 31.....	16,884	2,285	6,724		7,875
Nov. 30.....	16,659	2,279	6,710		7,670
Dec. 31.....	15,992	2,243	6,550		7,199

* Consists of cadets, U. S. Military Academy (Army); midshipmen, U. S. Naval Academy and aviation cadets (Navy); and aviation cadets (Air Force).

TABLE 9.—RESERVE COMPONENTS PERSONNEL, JUNE AND DECEMBER 1954

[Excludes personnel on extended active duty]

Department and component	June 30, 1954		Dec. 31, 1954	
	Total enrollment	In drill pay status	Total enrollment	In drill pay status
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.....	2,487,184	695,462	2,664,344	762,291
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.....	1,447,460	455,518	1,701,325	490,916
National Guard ^a	^b 338,493	318,600	^b 357,080	336,984
Officers.....	37,614	32,893	38,896	33,598
Enlisted.....	300,879	285,707	318,184	303,386
Army Reserve.....	1,108,967	136,918	1,344,245	153,932
Officers.....	183,952	49,653	191,201	64,798
Enlisted.....	925,015	87,265	1,153,044	89,134
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.....	734,205	166,781	649,009	176,300
Naval Reserve.....	595,359	139,199	491,795	143,947
Officers.....	258,558	22,386	215,352	23,285
Enlisted.....	336,801	116,813	276,443	120,662
Marine Corps Reserve.....	138,846	27,582	157,214	32,353
Officers.....	23,721	2,684	24,557	3,284
Enlisted.....	115,125	24,898	132,657	29,069
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE.....	305,519	73,163	314,010	95,075
Air National Guard.....	49,845	49,845	56,490	56,490
Officers.....	5,741	5,741	6,211	6,211
Enlisted.....	44,104	44,104	50,279	50,279
Air Force Reserve.....	255,674	23,318	257,520	38,585
Officers.....	170,214	13,043	168,809	23,230
Enlisted.....	85,460	10,275	88,711	15,355

^a Excludes officers assigned to Federally recognized units who had not been individually recognized. Data subject to revision as units and officers are recognized on a retroactive basis.

^b Includes "Inactive" National Guard.

TABLE 10.—CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, JUNE-DECEMBER 1954

[Total full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees as reported to the Civil Service Commission]

Month	Total, Department of Defense	Office of Secretary of Defense	Department of the Army	Department of the Navy	Department of the Air Force
June 30.....	1, 208, 892	1, 893	495, 273	413, 134	298, 592
July 31.....	1, 202, 730	1, 883	490, 037	411, 950	298, 860
Aug. 31.....	1, 193, 497	1, 851	479, 984	411, 315	300, 347
Sep. 30.....	1, 180, 110	1, 871	466, 268	410, 045	301, 926
Oct. 31.....	1, 177, 199	1, 876	463, 225	408, 957	303, 141
Nov. 30.....	1, 180, 556	1, 865	463, 809	408, 966	305, 916
Dec. 31.....	1, 179, 813	1, 876	464, 557	408, 884	304, 496

Note. These figures include employment charged to the Mutual Security Program. Army figures include employees engaged in civil functions and nonmilitary foreign aid. Both Army and Air Force data have been adjusted to incorporate reporting shifts of selected personnel overseas ordered by the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission.

TABLE 11.—CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND ASSIGNED MILITARY PERSONNEL, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
JUNE–DECEMBER 1954

	1954											
	June 30		July 31		Aug. 31		Sep. 30		Oct. 31		Nov. 30	
	Civil- ian	Mil- itary	Civil- ian	Mil- itary	Civil- ian	Mil- itary	Civil- ian	Mil- itary	Civil- ian	Mil- itary	Civil- ian	Mil- itary
Secretary of Defense Activities:												
Office of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.....	57	60	58	60	56	57	55	56	55	56	56	54
Assistant Secretary (Comptroller).....	166	8	166	8	165	7	163	8	164	8	166	8
Assistant Secretary (Manpower and Personnel).....	253	64	248	66	244	67	241	69	240	67	251	63
Assistant Secretary (Legislative and Public Affairs).....	95	71	94	59	94	54	95	56	95	53	96	50
Assistant Secretary (International Security Affairs).....	129	55	123	53	117	55	113	57	112	54	105	57
Assistant Secretary (Properties and Installations).....	65	3	69	3	70	2	68	2	70	1	71	1
Assistant Secretary (Supply and Logistics).....	466	27	470	27	482	26	490	27	495	26	498	27
Assistant Secretary (Applications Engineering).....	31	3	32	3	34	3	37	3	38	3	42	3
Assistant Secretary (Research and Development).....	183	54	178	51	173	49	169	53	166	53	164	51
Assistant Secretary (Health and Medical).....	10	6	10	6	9	6	11	6	12	6	12	6
General Counsel.....	46	46	45	1	46	---	46	---	46	---	46	---
Joint Chiefs of Staff.....	183	337	183	320	179	301	178	297	176	300	178	299
Assistant to the Secretary (Atomic Energy) and Chairman Military Liaison Committee.....	14	15	14	15	14	14	15	15	15	18	13	18
Special Programs.....	24	---	23	---	13	---	10	---	7	---	8	---
TOTAL, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AC- TIVITIES.....	1,722	703	1,713	672	1,696	641	1,691	649	1,692	645	1,705	637
Other Activities:												
United States Portion of the Standing Group, NATO.....	40	74	40	78	41	75	42	71	40	73	39	74
Defense Advisor, USRO (Paris).....	38	26	36	27	36	26	36	25	35	24	34	25
United States Court of Military Appeals.....	42	---	41	---	41	---	41	---	40	---	39	---
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.*.....	---	---	3	---	4	---	6	---	11	---	---	---
TOTAL, FULL-TIME PERSONNEL.....	1,842	803	1,833	777	1,818	742	1,816	745	1,818	742	1,817	736
Intermittent employees.....	51	---	50	---	33	---	55	---	58	---	48	---
TOTAL PERSONNEL.....	1,893	803	1,883	777	1,851	742	1,871	745	1,876	742	1,865	736

*Established as an independent agency on Nov. 21, 1954.

