

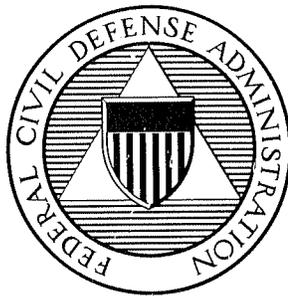
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14929

1956

# **ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT**



**JUNE 30, 1956**

**FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN**

## INTRODUCTION

The Federal Civil Defense Administration was created by the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 920, 81st Congress, which was passed January 12, 1951.

Principal responsibilities of the Administrator under this Act are to:

- a. Prepare national civil defense plans and programs.
- b. Delegate appropriate CD responsibilities to other Federal agencies.
- c. Provide for necessary communications and warning systems.
- d. Develop CD measures to protect life and property.
- e. Train people in CD operations and techniques.
- f. Disseminate appropriate CD information to the public.
- g. Encourage the States to enter into interstate CD compacts.
- h. Procure CD materials and facilities.
- i. Make available Federal funds to the States, on a matching basis, for civil defense programs approved by the Administrator.

From the time FCDA was created, programs have been developed and have gone forward to discharge these responsibilities.

This is the second Annual Statistical Report published to show in summary form the progress made in several aspects of civil defense in the United States and particularly in the programs carried on directly by FCDA. Interim Statistical Reports were published at the end of each quarter during the past year to provide more current data on some of the programs.

This report is organized into seven parts:

1. Reference Material
2. Civil Defense in the U. S.
3. Progress of Delegate Agencies
4. Federal Contributions Program
5. FCDA Stockpiling Program
6. Survival Plan Studies
7. Other FCDA Programs

Each part is subdivided into a number of items with charts and tables giving statistics on a related group of matters pertinent to civil defense operations and programs. Unless noted otherwise, the source of all material is the FCDA National and Regional Offices. In nearly all cases, the information reflects program status as of June 30, 1956.

## REFERENCE MATERIAL

### PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

These planning assumptions are effective as of date of issue. They will be amended or, if necessary, replaced by new assumptions whenever changes of sufficient magnitude clearly indicate that this issuance is inadequate.

These assumptions are intended to cover several developmental phases of modern war. These start with the present period when jet aircraft have not fully replaced conventional propeller-driven aircraft, continue through the time when jet bombers may become sonic or slightly supersonic in speed and anticipate the time when some intermediate-range ballistic missiles (IRBM) and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) may be available.

Since there is no evidence that any nation has yet overcome all of the scientific problems involved in either the IRBM or the ICBM, the major emphasis of these assumptions is on presently available means of delivery. The prime characteristic of this period is the possession by a potential enemy of the means of making nuclear weapons of megaton yield and of delivering them on distant targets by piloted aircraft. Improvements in both offensive and defensive capabilities are virtually certain. However, the strategy and tactics of civil defense are not likely to require major change from those currently being developed until some new technological break-through is achieved.

Planning assumptions are sometimes misunderstood. Frequently they are taken for predictions. Planning assumptions are in no sense predictions. Nor are they based on uncontroversial facts that lead to only one conclusion. Planning assumptions are created by a need for broad estimates in areas where one is bound to be unsure. Civil defense needs to have a common base for planning in several different areas. Consequently, the FCDA carefully canvasses available intelligence, and available information and then establishes assumptions consistent with such estimates.

These assumptions are consistent with classified intelligence sources but do not reflect their detailed content. They have necessarily been developed to apply on a broad national basis.

They give a basis on which Federal, State and local civil defense authorities can develop plans and can set priorities of action. It is expected that each agency with civil defense responsibilities will review its plans in the light of these assumptions.

#### I. Basic Premises

- A. It is accepted that the USSR has the capability of attacking any target within the United States or its possessions.
- B. It is accepted that the USSR has the capability of:
  1. producing nuclear weapons, biological and chemical warfare agents, as well as conventional incendiary and high explosive weapons;
  2. delivering these weapons by piloted aircraft, submarine launched missiles or mines and by clandestine means; and
  3. supporting a large-scale war effort by technical and industrial skills and organizations.
- C. It is accepted that the USSR is engaged in a major effort to develop both guided and ballistic missiles, including the ICBM.

#### II. Type of Attack

- A. It is assumed that the greatest weight of attack will be nuclear since the capability of a potential enemy may

reach, in the next few years, a size which it could consider as exceeding the destructive tonnage necessary to win a war.

- B. It is assumed that if the United States is attacked the major effort will consist of delivering nuclear weapons upon bases of military retaliation and centers of population and industry.

1. It is assumed that, until the intercontinental ballistic missile is available to an aggressor, principal reliance will be placed upon delivery by manned bombers with higher speed and performance jet bombers tending to replace propeller-driven bombers.
2. It is further assumed that, even when the intercontinental ballistic missile is available, a considerable weight of attack will continue to require delivery by manned aircraft.
3. It is assumed that the time is distant when any nation will possess enough very long-range missiles to make possible the instant destruction of another nation.

- C. It is assumed that nuclear weapons will also be delivered by missiles or mines from submarines or surface vessels or by clandestine means, on a scale considerably less than that of the air attack. Their use independent of an air attack is not considered likely. Danger from naval attack decreases with distance from the coast.

- D. It is assumed that surface bursts will generally be employed since radioactive fallout from such bursts can increase casualties and interfere with military or civilian activity for days or weeks.

- E. It is assumed that, although nuclear weapons will be relied upon as the means of gaining the military decision, chemical warfare and biological warfare agents will be used against humans. Use of these weapons will be to increase confusion and impede defensive actions. The chances of use of such weapons are greater in subsequent attacks than in the initial blow. In any case, the threat is minor as compared with that of nuclear weapons.

- F. It is assumed that biological warfare agents will be employed against animals and crops, especially if long-term recuperative power gives indications of being a decisive factor. Use of this weapon on any large scale is unlikely in the initial blow.

- G. It is assumed that psychological warfare and all-out propaganda efforts will accompany any attack in order to magnify and distort the real situation, to disrupt defense programs, impair essential production and weaken our will to fight.

- H. It is assumed that, in addition to clandestine introduction of nuclear weapons, sabotage will be employed involving conventional means as well as biological and chemical weapons.

- I. It is assumed that the enemy's initial attack will be an attempted knockout blow placing primary reliance on nuclear weapons delivered by air. It is assumed that there will be subsequent attacks of varying intensity, employing in addition other weapons and means of delivery.

#### III. Targets

- A. It is assumed that bases of military retaliation, other important military installations, and concentrations of population and industry will be targets for nuclear attack.
- B. It is assumed that an aggressor will select targets from the following categories with priorities determined by its objectives at any particular time:

## REFERENCE MATERIAL

### PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

(Continued)

1. Critical Target areas as defined in "Target Areas for Civil Defense Purposes".
  2. Civil and military airfields with hardsurfaced runways of 7,000 feet or more, with major servicing and maintenance facilities.
  3. Major harbors, ports, and naval bases.
  4. AEC facilities.
  5. Major military command and control headquarters, such as the Pentagon, Continental Army Command, Naval Sea Frontiers, Strategic Air Command, Continental Air Command and Tactical Air Command.
  6. Target Areas other than CTAs as defined in "Target Areas for Civil Defense Purposes", including all State Capitals.
  7. Army and Marine Corps posts and stations housing divisions of the General Reserve and Fleet Marine Force.
  8. Major military service supply depots.
- D. It is assumed that bombing errors will occur and that the aiming point and actual ground zero will seldom exactly coincide. It is assumed, however, that the area of complete destruction will generally be of sufficient size to include such an aiming point in cases where the attacking aircraft reaches its bomb release line.
- E. It is assumed that any target hit by nuclear weapons will be substantially destroyed by the direct effects of blast, heat and radiation. A number of targets will require more than one detonation because of (1) total area; (2) shape, particularly when one axis is considerably longer than another; (3) wide separation of rewarding aiming points.
- F. It is assumed that radioactive fallout resulting from surface bursts of weapons whether on or off target will spread downwind over considerable areas. Fallout from a large-scale attack could affect any portion of the United States.
- G. It is assumed that the USSR can produce a considerable variety of biological and chemical warfare agents and can deliver them on the U. S. It is assumed, however, that large-scale delivery of such weapons will be less accurate and less damaging than the delivery of nuclear weapons by a similar number of carriers.

In many cases, a number of the above military and civilian categories will be found close together. For example, New York City meets the criteria of at least the following categories: (a) Critical Target Area; (b) Major port; (c) Naval Base; (d) Airfields with hardsurfaced runways in excess of 7,000 feet.

- C. It is assumed that an aggressor may frequently choose to direct attack at any one, several or all aiming points within a target area. Some targets contain only one probable aiming point. Most, however, either because they are large in area or because they are composed of a variety of military and civilian targets, contain a number of aiming points.
- D. It is assumed that all possible targets will not be attacked either in the initial blow or subsequently. The number of targets to be attacked or the pattern of attack cannot reasonably be predicted at any specific date.

#### IV. Weapon Size and Physical Damage

- A. It is assumed that the USSR can produce nuclear weapons of varying yields ranging from few kilotons (thousands of tons) to megatons (millions of tons) of TNT equivalent.
- B. It is assumed that the USSR stockpile of nuclear weapons is growing and that the number of megaton yield weapons will, in the course of time, become large enough to permit employment of such weapons on progressively larger numbers of targets.
- C. It is assumed that, for the development of civil defense plans for (a) evacuation and reception; (b) relocation or dispersal; (c) shelter requirements and criteria, the nuclear weapons used will cause complete destruction (A-Zone) within a radius of two miles as a minimum, five miles as a maximum.

#### V. Warning Time

- A. It is assumed that a civil defense alert of an initial mass attack by manned aircraft will be received on the Canadian border and the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts from one to three hours before targets within these boundaries will be under attack. It is expected that intelligence on the probable time that attacking planes will take to reach specific targets will be available to civil defense through the Civil Air Defense Warning system.
- B. It is assumed that interior targets will have one to three hours additional between the time a civil defense alert is received and the time when interior targets are under attack from manned aircraft.
- C. No definite assumptions can be made as to the availability of strategic warning. However, plans should also include the contingency of a strategic warning, announced to the nation by the President, before any direct attack on this country had been initiated. It might be measured in hours or even days, and would make possible more careful and detailed preparations for an actual alert. We can never be sure that there will be strategic warning. Emphasis should be placed on maximum utilization of tactical warning since the probability of such warning is much higher.

**CRITICAL TARGET AREAS AND TARGET AREAS**

The target areas and critical target areas listed in this report have been so designated on the basis of population and industry criteria. FCDA, in conjunction with other Federal agencies, is currently developing an expanded list of target and critical target areas which will incorporate certain military considerations as well as civil defense criteria. The new list, consonant with current planning assumptions, will be issued at a later date.

187 areas in the continental United States have been designated as target areas meeting the population and industry criteria. (In addition, eight areas in U.S. Territories and Possessions have been so designated.) The 187 target areas include all Standard Metropolitan Areas as defined by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas and, in addition, all State capitals not already included as Standard Metropolitan Areas. Seventy-two of the 187 areas have been designated as Critical Target Areas. These are the Standard Metropolitan Areas having 40,000 or more manufacturing employees as reported by the U. S. Department of Labor. Washington, D. C. because of its importance as the Nation's capital, is listed as a critical target area.

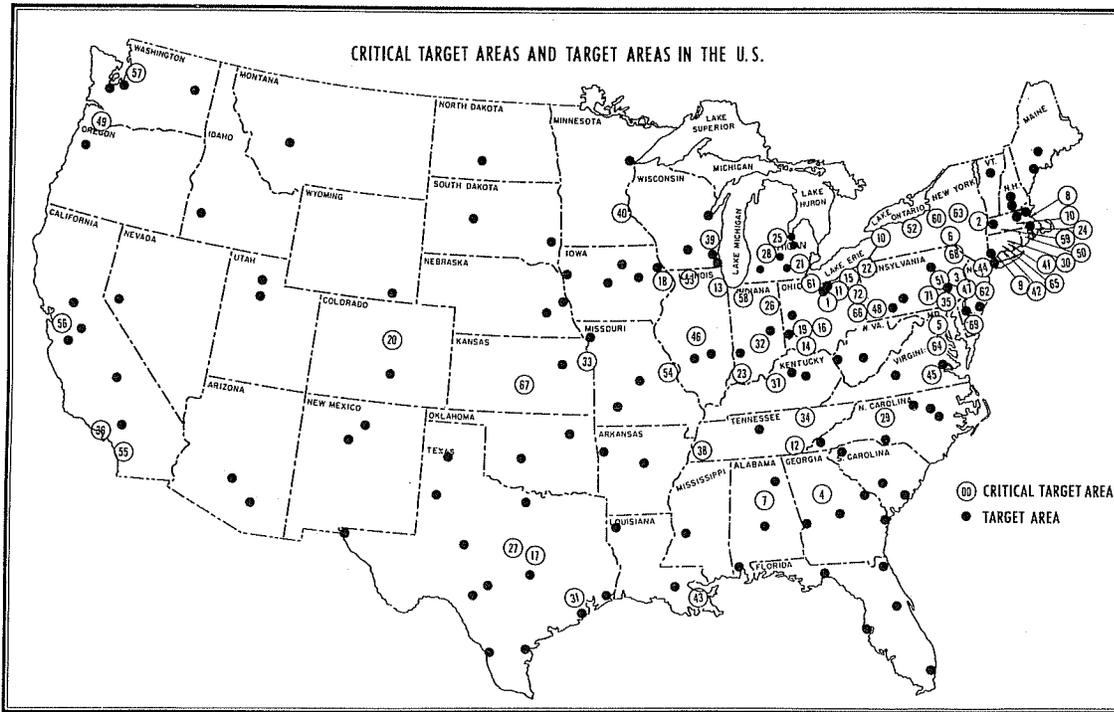
Locations of the 187 areas are shown on the following map. These are areas regarded for civil defense purposes as probable targets for nuclear attack since they contain major concentrations of population and industry. Areas including the other criteria listed in III of the planning assumptions are also regarded as targets with the probability determined

by the objectives of an aggressor at the particular time.

The following changes in target area definitions have been made within the past year as a result of action by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas:

1. The title of the Los Angeles area was changed to Los Angeles-Long Beach. This was simply a change in title, not in area covered.
2. The definition of the Evansville, Indiana area was amended to include Henderson County, Kentucky.
3. The definition of the Atlanta, Georgia area was amended to include Clayton County, Georgia.
4. The West Palm Beach, Florida, Standard Metropolitan Area was established and hence will be regarded as an additional target area.

Two areas formerly classified as target areas are now included in the list of critical target areas; namely, Greensboro-High Point, North Carolina, and Rockford, Illinois. These were changed to Critical Target Areas upon meeting the criteria of Standard Metropolitan Areas having 40,000 or more manufacturing employees as reported in at least three consecutive issues of the "Bi-Monthly Summary of Labor Market Developments in Major Areas" published by the U. S. Department of Labor.



**CRITICAL TARGET AREA POPULATION**

The latest census figures on population of most Critical Target Areas are as of 1950. The U. S. Bureau of the Census has made estimates for four of the areas, however, as of January 1, 1956; namely, Houston, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Washington, D. C. A total of the latest figures available indicates about 69,158,000 people in the 72 areas.

Each of these areas is a Standard Metropolitan Area as defined by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas. Except in New England, each area is composed of a county or group of closely integrated contiguous counties, having at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. In New England, towns and cities were the units used in defin-

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## REFERENCE MATERIAL

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ing Standard Metropolitan Areas, with population density the principal criterion.

Since most critical target areas contain entire counties, they may have some rural as well as urban territory. The thickly settled urban core of each Standard Metropolitan Area is referred to as its urbanized area.

Population figures for the urbanized areas of the Critical Target Areas are shown in the following table, since they are significant from the standpoint of bomb damage, analysis, evacuation plans and other civil defense considerations. As of 1950, the urbanized areas of CTA's included approximately 58,000,000 inhabitants, or roughly 85 percent of the entire CTA population.

50,000 or more inhabitants. Some areas have two or more such cities. In the following table the largest city in each of the 72 Critical Target Areas and all other cities of 90,000 or more in the areas are listed as "principal cities" with a comparison of each city's resident population with its day population. The 94 principal cities in the 72 CTA's had a resident population of 41,345,000. Their combined day population was 48,508,000, or 18 percent larger than resident population. In six cities (Somerville, Massachusetts; Long Beach, Berkeley and Richmond, California; Jersey City, New Jersey; and Yonkers, New York) the day population is less than resident population as commuters go into the larger central cities in their daily employment. In several cities, population in the daytime increases 50 percent or more over resident population. The population of Newark, New Jersey, more than doubles in the daytime.

Each Critical Target Area has at least one central city of

### CRITICAL TARGET AREA POPULATION

Map Ref. No. (a)	Critical Target Area and Principal Cities	Population (1950 except where noted)				
		Critical Target Area	Urbanized Area	Resident	Principal City (b)	
					Day (c)	
				Number	% of Resident	
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>69,158,283</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>41,345,129</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>
1.	Akron, Ohio Akron	410,032	366,765	274,605	315,069	115
2.	Albany - Schenectady - Troy, N. Y. Albany Schenectady	514,490	291,897	134,995 91,785	166,975 108,470	124 118
3.	Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton Pennsylvania (New Jersey) Allentown	437,824	225,962	106,756	141,150	132
4.	Atlanta, Georgia Atlanta	694,669	507,887 (e)	331,314	416,569	126
5.	Baltimore, Maryland Baltimore	1,337,373	1,161,852	949,708	1,071,104	113
6.	Binghamton, New York Binghamton	184,698	144,011	80,674	96,033	119
7.	Birmingham, Alabama Birmingham	558,928	445,314	326,037	451,892	139
8.	Boston, Massachusetts Boston Lynn Cambridge Somerville	2,369,986	2,333,448	801,444 99,738 120,740 102,351	1,075,107 117,796 147,884 90,693	134 118 122 89
9.	Bridgeport, Connecticut Bridgeport	258,137	237,435	158,709	209,282	132
10.	Buffalo, New York Buffalo Niagara Falls	1,089,230	798,043	580,132 90,872	717,098 100,945	124 111
11.	Canton, Ohio Canton	283,194	173,917	116,912	155,724	133
12.	Chattanooga, Tennessee (Georgia) Chattanooga	246,453	167,764	131,041	159,660	122
13.	Chicago, Illinois (Indiana) Chicago Gary, Indiana	5,495,364	4,920,816	3,620,962 133,911	4,251,643 156,425	117 117
14.	Cincinnati, Ohio (Kentucky) Cincinnati	904,402	813,292	503,998	620,473	123
15.	Cleveland, Ohio Cleveland	1,465,511	1,383,599	914,808	1,085,830	119
16.	Columbus, Ohio Columbus	503,410	437,707	375,901	422,752	112
17.	Dallas, Texas Dallas	614,799	538,924	434,462	497,621	115
18.	Davenport, Iowa - Rock Island- Moline, Illinois Davenport	234,256	194,925	74,549	112,271	151
19.	Dayton, Ohio Dayton	457,333	346,864	243,872	301,546	124

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REFERENCE MATERIAL

CRITICAL TARGET AREA POPULATION

(Continued)

Map Ref. No. (a)	Critical Target Area and Principal Cities	Population (1950 except where noted)				
		Critical Target Area	Urbanized Area	Resident	Principal City (b)	
					Day (c)	
				Number	% of Resident	
20.	Denver, Colorado Denver	563,832	498,743	415,786	466,626	112
21.	Detroit, Michigan Detroit Dearborn	3,016,197	2,659,398	1,849,568 94,994	2,181,689 152,381	118 160
22.	Erie, Pennsylvania Erie	219,388	151,710	130,803	155,406	119
23.	Evansville, Indiana (Kentucky) Evansville	191,137	137,573 (f)	128,636	141,376	110
24.	Fall River - New Bedford, Mass. (R.I.) Fall River New Bedford	274,767	243,615	111,963 109,189	122,666 120,643	110 110
25.	Flint, Michigan Flint	270,963	197,631	163,143	192,204	118
26.	Fort Wayne, Indiana Fort Wayne	183,722	140,314	133,607	151,042	113
27.	Fort Worth, Texas Fort Worth	361,253	315,578	278,778	309,781	111
28.	Grand Rapids, Michigan Grand Rapids	288,292	226,817	176,515	208,373	118
29.	Greensboro - High Point, North Carolina Greensboro	191,057	(d)	74,389	(d)	(d)
30.	Hartford, Connecticut Hartford	358,081	300,788	177,397	229,099	129
31.	Houston, Texas Houston	1,077,000 (g)	700,508	711,000 (g)	775,100 (g)	109
32.	Indianapolis, Indiana Indianapolis	551,777	502,375	427,173	484,222	113
33.	Kansas City, Missouri (Kansas) Kansas City, Kansas Kansas City, Missouri	814,357	698,350	129,553 456,622	140,336 529,241	108 116
34.	Knoxville, Tennessee Knoxville	337,105	148,166	124,769	167,696	134
35.	Lancaster, Pennsylvania Lancaster	234,717	76,280	63,774	102,690	161
36.	Los Angeles - Long Beach, California Los Angeles Glendale Long Beach Pasadena	4,367,911	3,996,946	1,970,358 95,702 250,767 104,577	2,590,743 97,779 245,714 122,898	131 102 98 118
37.	Louisville, Kentucky (Indiana) Louisville	576,900	472,736	369,129	424,718	115
38.	Memphis, Tennessee Memphis	482,393	406,034	396,000	436,170	110
39.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin Milwaukee	975,000 (g)	829,495	711,000 (g)	772,600 (g)	109
40.	Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minnesota Minneapolis St. Paul	1,116,509	985,101	521,718 311,349	593,477 346,267	114 111
41.	New Britain - Bristol, Connecticut New Britain	146,983	123,079	73,726	84,643	115
42.	New Haven, Connecticut New Haven	264,622	244,836	164,443	194,114	118
43.	New Orleans, Louisiana New Orleans	685,405	659,768	570,445	622,288	109
44.	New York - N. E. New Jersey New York City Elizabeth, New Jersey Jersey City, New Jersey Newark, New Jersey Paterson, New Jersey Yonkers, New York	12,911,994	12,296,117	7,891,957 112,817 299,017 438,776 139,336 152,798	8,201,842 116,145 295,954 884,801 161,116 140,293	104 103 99 202 116 92
45.	Norfolk - Portsmouth - Newport News, Virginia Norfolk	594,817	385,111	213,513	285,666	134
46.	Peoria, Illinois Peoria	250,512	154,539	111,856	146,758	131

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REFERENCE MATERIAL

CRITICAL TARGET AREA POPULATION

(Continued)

Map Ref. No. (a)	Critical Target Area and Principal Cities	Population (1950 except where noted)				
		Critical Target Area	Urbanized Area	Resident	Principal City (b)	
					Number	% of Resident
47.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (N.J.) Philadelphia Camden, New Jersey	3,671,048	2,922,470	2,071,605 124,555	2,466,284 144,468	119 116
48.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Pittsburgh	2,213,236	1,532,953	676,806	1,011,618	149
49.	Portland, Oregon (Washington) Portland	704,829	512,643	373,628	468,699	125
50.	Providence, Rhode Island (Mass.) Providence	737,203	583,346	248,674	371,896	150
51.	Reading, Pennsylvania Reading	255,740	154,931	109,320	179,112	164
52.	Rochester, New York Rochester	487,632	409,149	332,488	383,325	115
53.	Rockford, Illinois Rockford	152,385	122,226	92,927	(d)	(d)
54.	St. Louis, Missouri (Illinois) St. Louis	1,892,000 (g)	1,400,058	841,000 (g)	1,002,200 (g)	119
55.	San Diego, California San Diego	556,808	432,974	334,387	399,198	119
56.	San Francisco - Oakland, California San Francisco Oakland Berkeley Richmond	2,240,767	2,022,078	775,357 384,575 113,805 99,545	1,012,145 491,670 102,311 89,016	131 128 90 89
57.	Seattle, Washington Seattle	732,992	621,509	467,591	550,842	118
58.	South Bend, Indiana South Bend	205,058	168,165	115,911	155,610	134
59.	Springfield - Holyoke, Mass. (Conn.) Springfield	407,255	356,908	162,399	210,085	129
60.	Syracuse, New York Syracuse	341,719	265,286	220,583	258,380	117
61.	Toledo, Ohio Toledo	395,551	364,344	303,616	342,057	113
62.	Trenton, New Jersey Trenton	229,781	189,321	128,009	156,953	123
63.	Utica - Rome, New York Utica	284,262	117,424	101,531	130,825	129
64.	Washington, D. C. (Md. - Va.) Washington, D. C.	1,884,000 (g)	1,287,333	859,000 (g)	980,100 (g)	114
65.	Waterbury, Connecticut Waterbury	154,656	131,707	104,477	120,685	116
66.	Wheeling, W. Va. - Steubenville, Ohio Wheeling	354,092	106,650	58,891	95,532	162
67.	Wichita, Kansas Wichita	222,290	194,047	168,279	182,992	109
68.	Wilkes-Barre - Hazleton, Penna. Wilkes-Barre	392,241	271,589	76,826	99,358	129
69.	Wilmington, Delaware (N.J.) Wilmington	268,387	187,359	110,356	146,929	133
70.	Worcester, Massachusetts Worcester	276,336	219,330	203,486	228,125	112
71.	York, Pennsylvania York	202,737	78,796	59,953	94,276	157
72.	Youngstown, Ohio (Penna.) Youngstown	528,498	298,051	168,330	248,598	148

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census - 1950.

- (a) Refers to map entitled "Critical Target Areas and Target Areas in the U. S."
- (b) Includes the largest city in each of the 72 Critical Target Areas and all other cities of 90,000 population or more within the areas.
- (c) Normal maximum day population as estimated by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

- (d) Not available.
- (e) Does not include data for Clayton County, Georgia.
- (f) Does not include data for Henderson County, Kentucky.
- (g) Estimates as of January 1, 1956.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

POPULATION OF TARGET AREAS \*

The 123 target areas (excluding the 72 critical target areas) have a total population of 18,910,205 as of 1950.

Eight of these are in the Territories and Possessions and 115 are in Continental United States.

Target Area	Population (1950)	Target Area	Population (1950)
<b>TOTAL, 123 Areas</b>	<b>18,910,205</b>	Lorain - Elyria, Ohio	148,162
Agana City, Guam	1,330	Lowell, Massachusetts	133,928
Albuquerque, New Mexico	143,673	Lubbock, Texas	101,048
Altoona, Pennsylvania	139,514	Macon, Georgia	135,043
Amarillo, Texas	87,140	Madison, Wisconsin	169,357
Asheville, North Carolina	124,403	Manchester, New Hampshire	88,370
Atlantic City, New Jersey	132,399	Mayaguez, Puerto Rico	87,307
Augusta, Georgia (S. Carolina)	162,013	Miami, Florida	495,084
Augusta, Maine	83,881	Mobile, Alabama	231,105
Austin, Texas	160,980	Montgomery, Alabama	138,965
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	158,236	Montpelier, Vermont	42,870
Bay City, Michigan	88,461	Muncie, Indiana	90,252
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Texas	195,083	Nashville, Tennessee	321,758
Bismarck, North Dakota	25,673	Ogden, Utah	83,319
Boise, Idaho	70,649	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	325,352
Brockton, Massachusetts	129,428	Olympia, Washington	44,884
Carson City, Nevada	4,172	Omaha, Nebraska (Iowa)	366,395
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	104,274	Orlando, Florida	114,950
Charleston, South Carolina	164,856	Pago Pago, American Samoa	1,586
Charleston, West Virginia	322,072	Phoenix, Arizona	331,770
Charlotte, North Carolina	197,052	Pierre, South Dakota	8,111
Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands	11,469	Pittsfield, Massachusetts	66,567
Cheyenne, Wyoming	47,662	Ponce, Puerto Rico	126,810
Columbia, South Carolina	142,565	Portland, Maine	119,942
Columbus, Georgia (Alabama)	170,541	Pueblo, Colorado	90,188
Concord, New Hampshire	63,022	Racine, Wisconsin	109,585
Corpus Christi, Texas	165,471	Raleigh, North Carolina	136,450
Decatur, Illinois	98,853	Richmond, Virginia	328,050
Des Moines, Iowa	226,010	Roanoke, Virginia	133,407
Dover, Delaware	37,870	Sacramento, California	277,140
Dubuque, Iowa	71,337	Saginaw, Michigan	153,515
Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis.	252,777	St. Joseph, Missouri	96,826
Durham, North Carolina	101,639	Salem, Oregon	101,401
El Paso, Texas	194,968	Salt Lake City, Utah	274,895
Fort Smith, Arkansas	64,202	San Angelo, Texas	58,929
Frankfort, Kentucky	25,933	San Antonio, Texas	500,460
Fresno, California	276,515	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Cal.	451,688
Gadsden, Alabama	93,892	San Jose, California	290,547
Galveston, Texas	113,066	San Juan-Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	465,741
Green Bay, Wisconsin	98,314	Santa Fe, New Mexico	38,153
Greenville, South Carolina	168,152	Savannah, Georgia	151,481
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	147,203	Scranton, Pennsylvania	257,396
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	292,241	Shreveport, Louisiana	216,686
Helena, Montana	24,540	Sioux City, Iowa	103,917
Honolulu, T.H.	353,020	Sioux Falls, South Dakota	70,910
Huntington, W.Va.-Ashland, Ky. (Ohio)	245,795	Spokane, Washington	221,561
Jackson, Michigan	107,925	Springfield, Illinois	131,484
Jackson, Mississippi	142,164	Springfield, Missouri	104,823
Jacksonville, Florida	304,029	Springfield, Ohio	111,661
Jefferson City, Missouri	35,464	Stamford - Norwalk, Connecticut	196,023
Johnstown, Pennsylvania	291,354	Stockton, California	200,750
Juneau, Alaska	5,956	Tacoma, Washington	275,876
Kalamazoo, Michigan	126,707	Tallahassee, Florida	51,590
Kenosha, Wisconsin	75,238	Tampa - St. Petersburg, Florida	409,143
Lansing, Michigan	172,941	Terre Haute, Indiana	105,160
Laredo, Texas	56,141	Topeka, Kansas	105,418
Lawrence, Massachusetts	125,935	Tucson, Arizona	141,216
Lexington, Kentucky	100,746	Tulsa, Oklahoma	251,686
Lima, Ohio	88,183	Waco, Texas	130,194
Lincoln, Nebraska	119,742	Waterloo, Iowa	100,448
Little Rock-N.Little Rock, Ark.	196,685	West Palm Beach, Florida	114,688
		Wichita Falls, Texas	98,493
		Winston-Salem, North Carolina	146,135

\* Critical target areas are not included.

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## REFERENCE MATERIAL

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### POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, BY STATES

The following table contains figures on the total population, the target area population, and the critical target area population in each State and FCDA Region. Total population figures for the States are as of July 1, 1955 -- the latest available estimates of the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The latest population figures available for most individual target areas are as of 1950. Exact comparisons on a current basis are therefore impossible. However, it is safe to say that over half of the Nation's population is located in the 187 target areas; between 40 and 45 percent of the total population is in the 72 critical target areas.

The target areas, and especially the critical target areas,

contain the large concentrations of population and industry in the country. These concentrations are mainly in the New England, Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes areas. FCDA Region 1 which includes New England as well as New York and New Jersey, has about 19 percent of the Nation's population. However, it covers about 26 percent of the total target area population and nearly one-third of the critical target area population. Some of the regions, covering large rural areas, on the other hand, have only three to four percent of the total critical target area population. Every State has at least one target area since all State capitals are regarded as possible targets. Nineteen States have no critical target areas.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

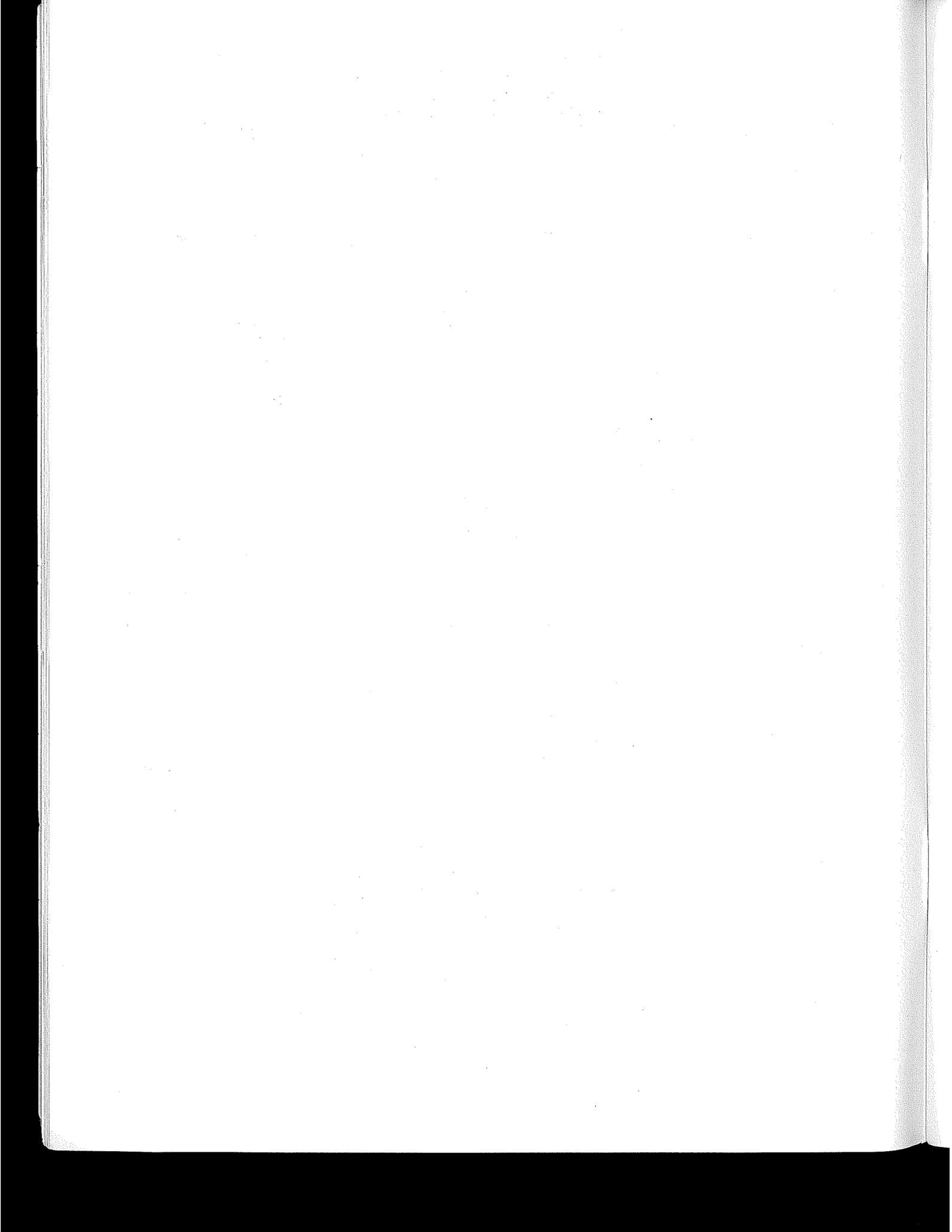
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION  
TARGET AREAS AND CRITICAL TARGET AREAS \*

FCDA Region and State	Total Population		Total Target Area Population***		Critical Target Area Population	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>167,395,000</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>88,068,488</b>	<b>100.0000</b>	<b>69,158,283</b>	<b>100.0000</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>31,486,000</b>	<b>18.8095</b>	<b>23,106,459</b>	<b>26.2365</b>	<b>21,924,094</b>	<b>31.7007</b>
Connecticut	2,241,000	1.3388	1,393,966	1.5828	1,197,943	1.7321
Maine	905,000	.5406	203,823	.2314	-	-
Massachusetts	5,016,000	2.9965	3,831,364	4.3504	3,375,506	4.8807
New Hampshire	557,000	.3327	151,392	.1719	-	-
New Jersey	5,420,000	3.2379	4,350,493	4.9398	4,218,094	6.0991
New York	16,124,000	9.6324	12,457,974	14.1456	12,457,974	18.0134
Rhode Island	845,000	.5048	674,577	.7659	674,577	.9754
Vermont	378,000	.2258	42,870	.0487	-	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>32,620,000</b>	<b>19.4870</b>	<b>19,567,486</b>	<b>22.2182</b>	<b>16,897,899</b>	<b>24.4332</b>
Delaware	387,000	.2312	256,749	.2915	218,879	.3165
District of Columbia	853,000	.5096	859,000	.9754	859,000	1.2421
Kentucky	3,005,000	1.7952	872,408	.9906	695,780	1.0060
Maryland	2,669,000	1.5944	1,929,373	2.1907	1,929,373	2.7897
Ohio	8,966,000	5.3562	5,384,086	6.1134	4,839,762	6.9980
Pennsylvania	11,159,000	6.6663	8,136,636	9.2389	7,156,131	10.3473
Virginia	3,579,000	2.1381	1,490,574	1.6925	1,029,117	1.4880
West Virginia	2,002,000	1.1960	638,660	.7252	169,857	.2456
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>22,202,000</b>	<b>13.2632</b>	<b>6,728,303</b>	<b>7.6397</b>	<b>2,510,605</b>	<b>3.6302</b>
Alabama	3,033,000	1.8119	1,063,254	1.2073	558,928	.8081
Florida	3,452,000	2.0622	1,489,484	1.6913	-	-
Georgia	3,621,000	2.1631	1,258,444	1.4289	732,867	1.0597
Mississippi	2,111,000	1.2611	142,164	.1614	-	-
North Carolina	4,285,000	2.5598	896,736	1.0182	191,057	.2763
South Carolina	2,283,000	1.3638	528,710	.6003	-	-
Tennessee	3,417,000	2.0413	1,349,511	1.5323	1,027,753	1.4861
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>28,749,000</b>	<b>17.1744</b>	<b>16,065,411</b>	<b>18.2417</b>	<b>14,253,791</b>	<b>20.6100</b>
Illinois	9,361,000	5.5922	6,339,004	7.1977	6,108,667	8.8327
Indiana	4,330,000	2.5867	1,756,828	1.9948	1,561,416	2.2577
Michigan	7,236,000	4.3227	4,225,001	4.7974	3,575,452	5.1699
Missouri	4,128,000	2.4660	2,270,369	2.5779	2,033,256	2.9399
Wisconsin	3,694,000	2.2068	1,474,209	1.6739	975,000	1.4098
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>16,242,000</b>	<b>9.7029</b>	<b>5,997,103</b>	<b>6.8095</b>	<b>2,738,457</b>	<b>3.9596</b>
Arkansas	1,789,000	1.0687	260,887	.2962	-	-
Louisiana	2,927,000	1.7486	1,060,327	1.2040	685,405	.9910
New Mexico	795,000	.4749	183,826	.2087	-	-
Oklahoma	2,168,000	1.2952	577,038	.6552	-	-
Texas	8,563,000	5.1155	3,915,025	4.4454	2,053,052	2.9686
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>12,481,000</b>	<b>7.4561</b>	<b>3,877,577</b>	<b>4.4028</b>	<b>2,231,430</b>	<b>3.2265</b>
Colorado	1,549,000	.9254	654,020	.7426	563,832	.8153
Iowa	2,692,000	1.6082	776,366	.8815	100,698	.1456
Kansas	2,060,000	1.2306	555,809	.6311	450,391	.6512
Minnesota	3,174,000	1.8961	1,322,571	1.5017	1,116,509	1.6144
Nebraska	1,381,000	.8250	416,455	.4729	-	-
North Dakota	642,000	.3835	25,673	.0292	-	-
South Dakota	677,000	.4045	79,021	.0897	-	-
Wyoming	306,000	.1828	47,662	.0541	-	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>20,499,000</b>	<b>12.2460</b>	<b>11,674,230</b>	<b>13.2557</b>	<b>8,603,307</b>	<b>12.4398</b>
Arizona	980,000	.5854	472,986	.5371	-	-
California	13,032,000	7.7852	8,662,126	9.8355	7,165,486	10.3608
Idaho	609,000	.3638	70,649	.0802	-	-
Montana	633,000	.3782	24,540	.0279	-	-
Nevada	225,000	.1344	4,172	.0047	-	-
Oregon	1,669,000	.9971	720,923	.8186	619,522	.8958
Utah	781,000	.4666	358,214	.4068	-	-
Washington	2,570,000	1.5353	1,360,620	1.5449	818,299	1.1832
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>3,115,000</b>	<b>1.8609</b>	<b>1,053,219</b>	<b>1.1959</b>	-	-
Alaska	208,000	.1243	5,956	.0068	-	-
American Samoa	19,000	.0114	1,586	.0018	-	-
Canal Zone	54,000	.0323	-	-	-	-
Guam	59,000	.0352	1,330	.0015	-	-
Hawaii	522,000	.3118	353,020	.4008	-	-
Puerto Rico	2,229,000	1.3316	679,858	.7720	-	-
Virgin Islands	24,000	.0143	11,469	.0130	-	-

\* Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. State population figures are estimates as of July 1, 1955. For the Territories and Possessions (except American Samoa and Guam, for which 1950 figures were used) estimates are as of July 1, 1954. Data for target area and critical target area population are as of 1950 except that Census estimates as of January 1, 1956 have been incorporated for Houston, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C. Figures may not add to exact totals shown because of rounding or the incorporation of rounded figures.

\*\* Exclusive of certain small trust territories and possessions having a total population of 57,266 as of 1950.

\*\*\* Includes critical target area population.



# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

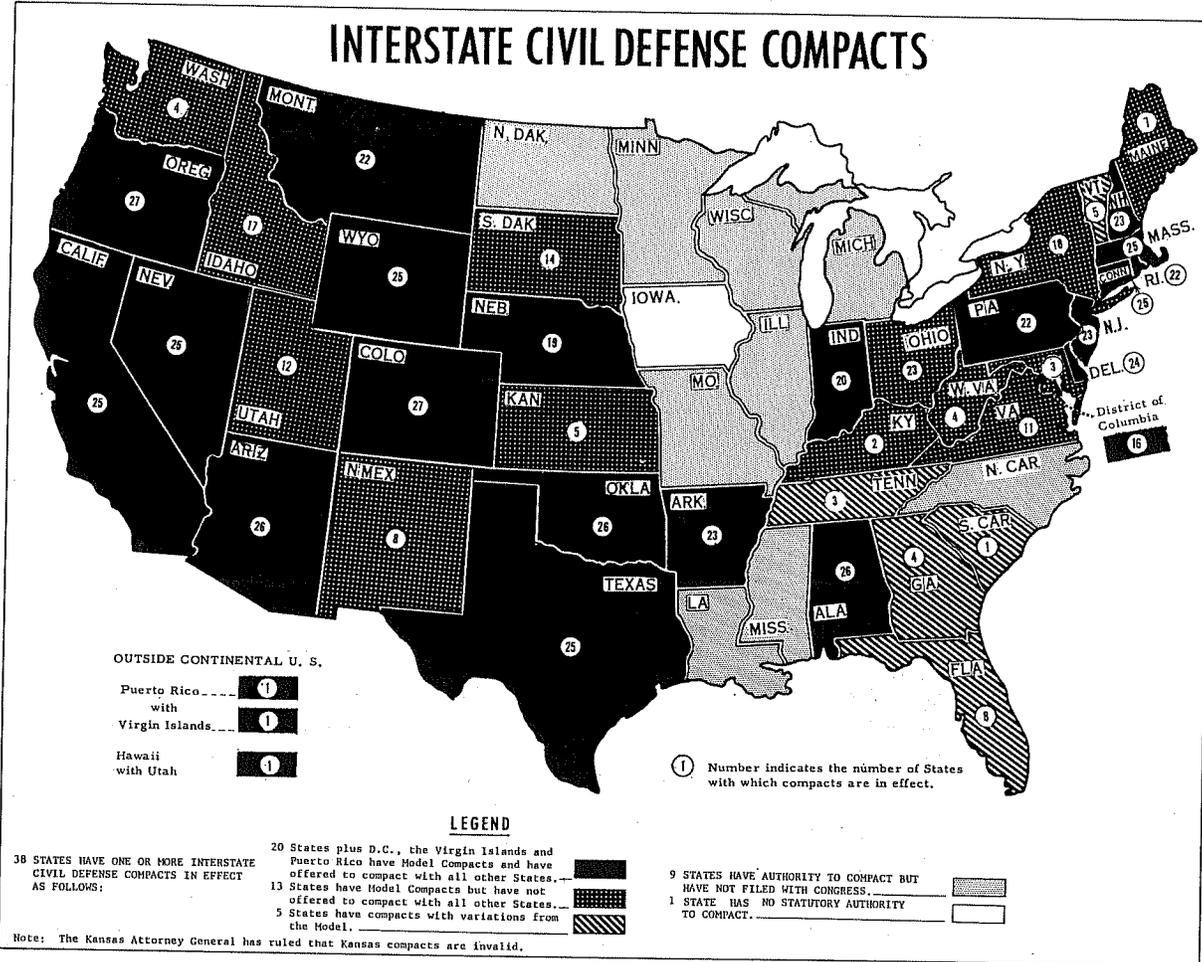
## INTERSTATE CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER COMPACTS

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, (Sub-section 201 (g)) authorizes the Administrator to encourage, and to assist in, the negotiation of civil defense compacts between States and to review the terms and conditions thereof in order, to the extent feasible, to obtain uniformity in their terms and conditions and consistency with national civil defense plans and programs. The Administrator is also authorized to assist and coordinate activities under such compacts. The Act establishes congressional procedure for the granting of the consent of Congress to civil defense compacts.

Such a device as the interstate compact was considered necessary by the Congress to avoid Federal centralization of

its terms except in several of the Southeastern States, which have executed compacts which do not contain authority for interstate operations in natural disasters. Vermont is the only other State which deviates from the Model in this manner. Some of the Ohio compacts contain a substantial deviation in Article 3 in the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities clause. However, all except a few of the Ohio compacts have now been brought into line with the Model by amendment of this article.

The compacts authorize supplementary agreements which are effective without being submitted to the Congress. Working agreements, either formal or informal, have been entered into between many States under this authority. These agree-



civil defense operations and at the same time to avoid excessive decentralization which might result if each State could operate in civil defense matters only as a separate entity. The interstate compact provides a broad base of legal authority for joint civil defense action by two or more States.

A Model Compact which was developed by the Office of Civil Defense of the National Security Resources Board in conjunction with representatives of the Council of State Governments has been followed by the States in executing civil defense agreements. There have been no substantial changes in

ments set out in detail plans of operations in the fields of the various civil defense services, such as police, medical, welfare, and others.

While considerable progress has been made by the States in effectuating interstate civil defense compacts, there are some areas of the country which have lagged in establishing this authority, as indicated on the following chart. In view of the Survival Plan Program which FCDA has initiated, it is especially important that all States establish the necessary basic legal framework for operating across State boundaries.





# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## COVERAGE OF CIVIL DEFENSE PERSONNEL

State	Compensation Provided by		Benefits for All State Civil Defense Personnel		Benefits for All Political Subdivision CD Personnel		Benefits for Mobile Support Personnel		Benefits Available While Training	Rehabilitation Aid Provided
	Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act	State Civil Defense Act	Compulsory	Elective	Compulsory	Elective	Compulsory	Elective		
Alabama						h.		g.	i.	i.
Arizona						g.		g.	i.	i.
California										i.
Colorado		a.								i.
Connecticut								g.	i.	i.
Delaware						g.		g.	i.	i.
Florida						g.		g.	i.	i.
Georgia									j.	i.
Idaho								l.	i.	i.
Illinois									g.	i.
Indiana							h.		k.	i.
Kentucky										i.
Louisiana										i.
Maine										i.
Massachusetts			b.	b.	b.	b.	b.	b.	i.	i.
Michigan								i.	i.	i.
Minnesota								g.		
Mississippi										
Missouri						g.		g.	i.	i.
Nebraska								g.	g.	i.
Nevada									i.	i.
New Jersey		a.								i.
New Hampshire									k.	i.
New York			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Ohio									k.	i.
Oklahoma			d.						d.	i.
Pennsylvania										i.
Rhode Island										
South Dakota								h.	h.	i.
Tennessee								g.	f.	i.
Utah										
Vermont			e.		e.		e.		e.	i.
Washington										i.
West Virginia									i.	i.
Wisconsin			f.		f.		f.			
Wyoming										i.

- a. By special legislation.
- b. Compulsory for volunteer unpaid firemen and policemen; elective for other volunteer unpaid personnel.
- c. Compulsory for certain civil defense personnel; elective for others.
- d. Compulsory for firemen and policemen performing civil defense activities; no benefits for others.
- e. Only to the extent as provided for sheriffs, constables and local police.
- f. Except personnel acting as employees of a private employer during civil defense activities. Benefits are for injuries only; not death.
- g. Except for elected officials and administrative officers.
- h. Compulsory for State, county and city personnel; elective for town personnel.
- i. No specific provision
- j. Compulsory for mobile support personnel; elective for political subdivision personnel.
- k. Elective.
- l. Compulsory for State personnel; elective for political subdivision personnel.

### USE OF CD FORCES IN NATURAL DISASTERS

In 39 States and the District of Columbia civil defense personnel are authorized by State law to act in natural disasters, such catastrophes as tornadoes, floods, explosions, and fires. Records in the files of the Federal Civil Defense Administration indicate that the States of Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Delaware, Missouri, Tennessee, and Vermont do not have such legal authority. Legislation was pending in the latter four States at the last sessions of these States' Legislatures which would have conferred this authority.

The advantages of having natural and enemy-caused disaster functions combined in the same forces have been demonstrated many times within the past few years. Natural disaster operations have afforded excellent training in organization, leadership, and use of technical skills to those individuals in civil defense whose responsibility it would be to act in an enemy-caused disaster. On the other hand, previous organization and training in civil defense have resulted in increased capability to provide assistance in natural disasters.



# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## STATE CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCILS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES

At the national level there are several groups which help to shape civil defense planning and policy, such as:

- 1) The National Civil Defense Advisory Council appointed by the President in accordance with Public Law 920, 81st Congress.
- 2) The Civil Defense Coordinating Board created by Executive Order 10,611 in May 1955, with representatives from 17 major Federal agencies to assist in developing an integrated plan for participation of all Federal departments and agencies in the civil defense of the Nation.
- 3) The Civil Defense Scientific Advisory Committee created in 1954 under authority of Section 102(b), Public Law 920,

81st Congress, to assist FCDA in major scientific problems affecting civil defense.  
 4) The National Advisory Council for Rural Civil Defense established in December 1955 by the FCDA Administrator.

Just as Civil Defense Advisory Councils and Committees are needed at the national level, so the need for such groups has been recognized by the States. A recent inquiry to FCDA Regional Offices brought forth the information that all except 8 states have a Civil Defense Council or Advisory Committee, or both. The results, by states, are as follows:

STATE CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCILS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES

REGION AND STATE	States having a CD Council or Advisory Committee	TYPE		REGION AND STATE	States having a CD Council or Advisory Committee	TYPE	
		Council	Committee			Council	Committee
<u>REGION 1</u>							
Connecticut	X	X		Michigan	X	(c)	(c)
Maine	X	X		Missouri		(c)	(c)
Massachusetts	X	X		Wisconsin	X		
New Hampshire	X	X		<u>REGION 5</u>			
New Jersey	X	X		Arkansas	X	X	
New York	X	X		Louisiana			
Rhode Island	X	X		New Mexico	X	X	
Vermont	X	X		Oklahoma	X	X	
				Texas	X	X	
<u>REGION 2</u>							
Delaware	X		X	<u>REGION 6</u>			
District of Columbia	X	X(a)		Colorado	X	(c)	(c)
Kentucky				Iowa	X(e)		
Maryland				Kansas	X	X	
Ohio	X		X(b)	Minnesota	X	X	
Pennsylvania	X	X		Nebraska			
Virginia	X		X	North Dakota	X	X	
West Virginia				South Dakota	X	X	
				Wyoming	X	X	
<u>REGION 3</u>							
Alabama	X	(c)	(c)	<u>REGION 7</u>			
Florida	X	X(d)		Arizona	X	(c)	(c)
Georgia	X	(c)	(c)	California	X	X	Nine
Mississippi	X	(c)	(c)	Idaho	X	X	
North Carolina	X	(c)	(c)	Montana	X	(c)	(c)
South Carolina				Nevada	X	(c)	(c)
Tennessee				Oregon	X	X	Six
				Utah	X	X	X
<u>REGION 4</u>				Washington	X	X	Nine
Illinois	X	(c)	(c)				
Indiana	X	(c)	(c)				

- (a) Citizens  
 (b) Executive  
 (c) Not reported  
 (d) Governor's Cabinet  
 (e) State Development Commission

## CIVIL DEFENSE PERSONNEL

The tables below show summaries of the number of persons currently enrolled in Civil Defense as reported by the District of Columbia and 42 of the 48 states. The figures include those persons who are actively enrolled in Civil Defense and who have been notified of their Civil Defense assignments--paid or volunteer, full or part-time personnel. FCDA has been unable to obtain data on this subject from six States. It is felt however, that the information is of sufficient importance to warrant publishing that which is available, even though it is incomplete.

The tables basically reflect personnel status as of June 30, 1956, but due to differences in reporting systems, the figures for seven States cover a period ranging from December 31, 1955, to August 1956. However, it is felt that changes due to these short time lapses would not be significant. It should also be pointed out that the figures from many states represent their best available estimates rather than actual counts. They should therefore be used as estimates only and with some caution.

## CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

### NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN CIVIL DEFENSE By State

Region and State	Number of Persons Enrolled	Region and State	Number of Persons Enrolled
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(4,471,073)*</b>	<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>383,659</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>(1,446,153)*</b>	Arkansas	45,707
Connecticut	89,065	Louisiana	94,906
Maine	72,960	New Mexico	12,732
Massachusetts	193,105	Oklahoma	87,055
New Hampshire	28,386	Texas	143,259
New Jersey	267,620	<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>350,533</b>
New York	756,088	Colorado	53,514
Rhode Island	36,929	Iowa	49,086
Vermont	NR	Kansas	44,950
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>908,038</b>	Minnesota	70,551
Delaware	7,707	Nebraska	53,895
District of Columbia	57,241	North Dakota	22,496
Kentucky	15,969	South Dakota	43,826
Maryland	55,715	Wyoming	12,215
Ohio	202,059	<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>(702,537)*</b>
Pennsylvania	465,940	Arizona	NR
Virginia	55,129	California	494,168
West Virginia	48,278	Idaho	NR
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>323,056</b>	Montana	23,589
Alabama	21,491	Nevada	7,197
Florida	73,282	Oregon	41,588
Georgia	55,431	Utah	14,918
Mississippi	12,217	Washington	121,077
North Carolina	85,987		
South Carolina	14,128		
Tennessee	60,520		
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>(357,097)*</b>		
Illinois	259,815		
Indiana	97,282		
Michigan	NR		
Missouri	NR		
Wisconsin	NR		

\*Incomplete  
NR - No Report

### NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN CIVIL DEFENSE By Program

Service or Program	Number of Persons Enrolled	Service or Program	Number of Persons Enrolled
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,471,073*</b>	Police-- Regular and Auxiliary	429,205
Administrative and Staff-- Executive, Services, Clerical	79,608	Public Information-- Officers and Staff	5,383
Communications and Warning-- Control Center Personnel, Radio Operators, etc.	181,851	Radiological Defense	22,818
Emergency Welfare-- Registration, Feeding, etc.	379,890	Rescue-- Light & Heavy Duty, Industrial, etc.	105,434
Engineering-- Facilities, Traffic, etc.	395,530	Supply	22,339
Fire-- Regular, Volunteer, Auxiliary	563,720	Training & Education-- Including Training Officers, but NOT including those counted in other services listed above or below.	36,620
Ground Observer Corp	433,134	Transportation	473,653
Health & Medical-- Including First Aid Trainees	772,828	Warden	392,652
		Other	176,408

\* This total is for the District of Columbia and 42 of the 48 States.

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## GROUND OBSERVER CORPS

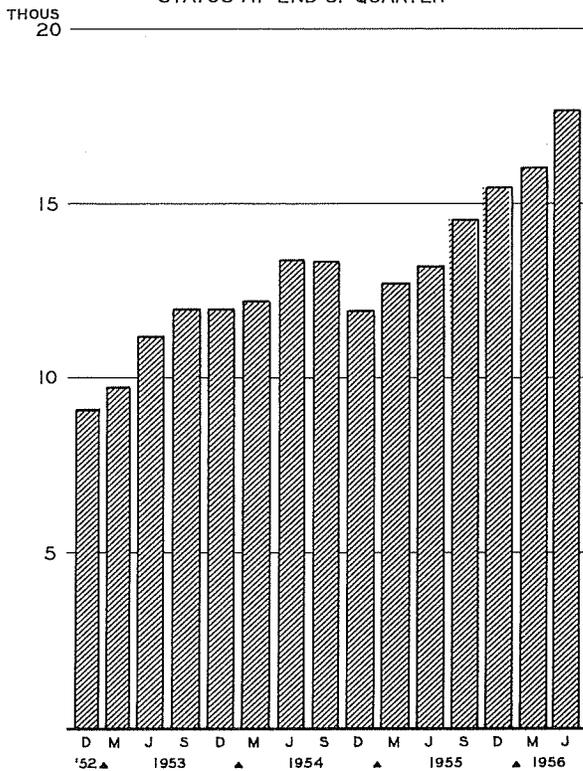
The Ground Observer Corps program is administered by the U. S. Air Force. National and local CD officials assist in the recruiting function. Considerable progress has been made in this program of organizing observation posts and recruiting volunteers to scan the skies for enemy planes as a supplement to radar and other means of guarding against surprise attacks of enemy planes. As of June 30, 1956 the Air Force estimated that to man this program fully the Nation would require 23,418 posts at designated locations, and 1,400,000 volunteers.

The program has grown since December 1952, as indicated by the following charts, from less than 10,000 observation posts and approximately 250,000 volunteers to its status on June

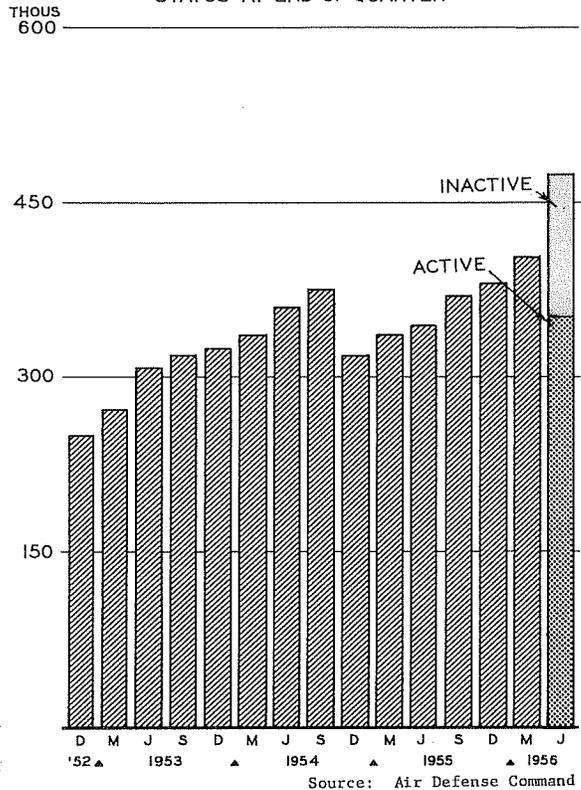
As of June 30 the observation posts report their observations of aircraft to 72 filter centers scattered through the country. These centers with the area reporting to each are indicated on the following map. There was one change by June 30 which the map does not show, namely, the area served by Casper and Rapid City were consolidated with Casper serving both. Other consolidations were scheduled to take place during July and August as follows:

Saginaw	combined with	Grand Rapids
Louisville	" "	Lexington
Roanoke	" "	Richmond
Seattle	" "	Portland
White Plains	" "	Trenton

**OBSERVATION POSTS ORGANIZED**  
STATUS AT END OF QUARTER



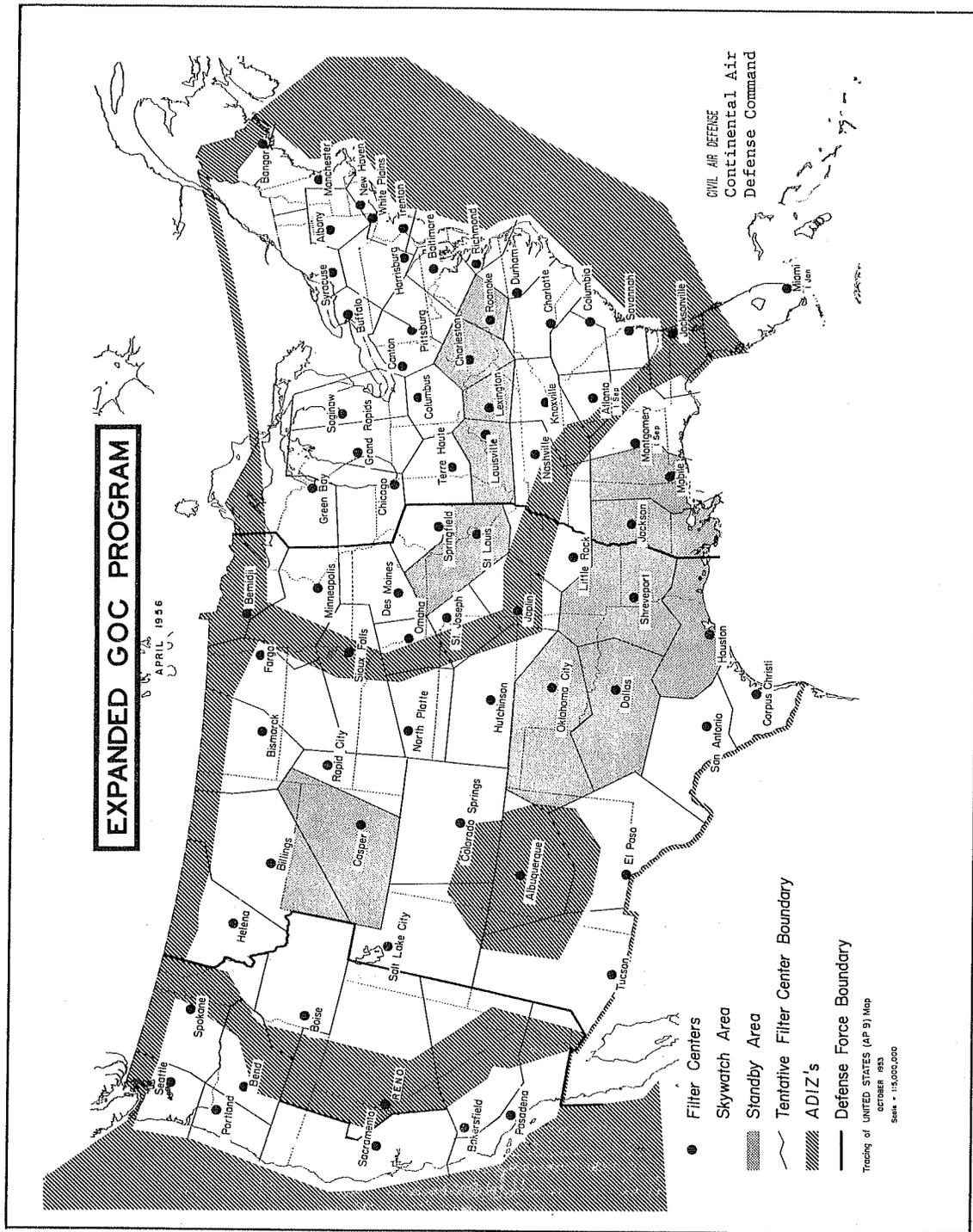
**VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED**  
STATUS AT END OF QUARTER



Source: Air Defense Command

30, 1956 with 17,690 observation posts organized and 474,425 volunteers. Of the 17,690 observation posts organized, 13,455 are at required locations in order to provide air surveillance; 11,801 are classified as "operationally capable" posts maintaining operational proficiency with a sufficient number of trained personnel to maintain continuous operation for any 72-hour period during actual or simulated alerts and available for reporting twelve months out of the year. A total of 889 posts are classified as "operationally ready" in that they operate around the clock or average at least 160 hours in operation per week specifically observing aircraft. Of these 474,425 volunteers the Air Force reports as of June 30, 1956 show 351,089 were active and 123,336 inactive.

In addition to filter centers and boundaries of their areas, the map shows Air Defense Identification Zones (ADIZ's) set up to maintain adequate air surveillance in these areas and to assist in the peacetime control of air traffic. Only aircraft flying at a true air speed of 110 knots or less and at an altitude of 1,500 feet or less are authorized to fly within an ADIZ without a flight plan previously filed with the Civil Aeronautics Administration. After the filing of a flight plan a pilot in command of an aircraft must adhere to the plan within certain tolerances. Otherwise he will be designated as an unknown and jet fighter-interceptor aircraft will be sent aloft to make positive identification.



# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## GROUND OBSERVER CORPS

The following table presents some pertinent statistics on Ground Observer Corps activities by States. Six States and the District of Columbia had organized observation posts equal to 90 percent or more of those required at specific locations. Ten States had from 75 to 89 percent, 18 States had 50 to 74 percent, 9 States had 25 to 49 percent, and 5

States had less than 25 percent of the needed posts at required locations. Requirements for volunteers, by States, were not available. The States with the largest numbers of active volunteers were Texas, California, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Iowa and Michigan, each of which had over 15,000 active volunteers.

### OBSERVATION POSTS - BY STATE

FCDA Region and State	Number Required	Organized at Required Locations		Total Number Organized	Operationally Ready (24 hours)	Active Volunteers
		Number	Percent of Required			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,418</b>	<b>13,455</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>17,416*</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>365,797*</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>36,689</b>
Connecticut	89	85	96	87	3	5,021
Maine	310	283	91	285	17	6,446
Massachusetts	140	135	96	137	3	3,265
New Hampshire	127	108	85	123	6	2,054
New Jersey	153	102	67	114	28	3,195
New York	617	502	81	557	48	12,253
Rhode Island	23	17	74	26	1	539
Vermont	115	115	100	123	10	3,916
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>45,670</b>
Delaware	23	16	70	23	-	1,000
District of Columbia	1	1	100	1	-	265
Kentucky	392	308	79	312	2	7,346
Maryland	107	89	83	122	42	2,565
Ohio	491	369	75	381	19	4,450
Pennsylvania	593	519	88	542	20	18,336
Virginia	368	264	72	335	33	7,085
West Virginia	215	157	73	163	6	4,623
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>43,337</b>
Alabama	388	105	27	108	4	2,416
Florida	470	308	66	415	25	8,900
Georgia	582	434	75	525	18	10,624
Mississippi	398	85	21	85	2	2,147
North Carolina	342	247	72	386	15	4,811
South Carolina	266	182	68	337	11	6,702
Tennessee	405	248	61	276	26	7,737
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>55,655</b>
Illinois	700	478	68	570	19	13,738
Indiana	453	408	90	409	18	8,758
Michigan	718	628	87	647	62	15,230
Missouri	673	133	20	146	3	4,089
Wisconsin	674	492	73	659	42	13,840
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>51,007</b>
Arkansas	645	151	23	173	13	2,923
Louisiana	445	142	32	142	-	3,077
New Mexico	393	273	69	449	12	18,148
Oklahoma	429	134	31	134	3	4,633
Texas	1,738	750	43	878	49	22,226
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>4,362</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>73,680</b>
Colorado	453	481	106	492	6	6,515
Iowa	622	249	40	554	19	15,726
Kansas	634	178	28	241	7	4,203
Minnesota	853	492	58	1,100	31	18,809
Nebraska	588	352	60	644	9	9,700
North Dakota	404	355	88	538	32	11,803
South Dakota	398	310	78	428	4	4,160
Wyoming	410	263	64	263	-	2,764
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>59,759</b>
Arizona	507	240	47	285	33	1,900
California	1,249	628	50	983	51	20,368
Idaho	596	218	37	414	23	7,306
Montana	748	464	62	575	61	10,166
Nevada	770	135	18	162	4	1,417
Oregon	800	315	39	439	18	7,628
Utah	367	204	56	210	2	3,127
Washington	536	303	57	418	29	7,847

\* Data for some States are for a month earlier than June. As of June 30, 1956 the total number of observation posts organized was 17,690 and the total number of active volunteers was 351,089.

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## CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

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### NUMBER OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

There were 5,054,000 employees of State and Local governments in the United States as of October 1955 according to a survey made by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Of this total 1,250,000 were State employees and 3,804,000 were employees of local governments. This large pool of public employees could and would be drawn on heavily in a civil de-

fense emergency. In fact many of them, such as police, firemen, hospital employees, etc., are by regular occupation in jobs which would be vital in an emergency. The percentage distribution of these State and local employees by functions is as follows:

<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Education	42.9
Highways	9.4
Health and Hospitals	10.3
Police	5.4
Fire	3.5
Public Welfare	2.1
Sanitation	2.4
Natural Resources	2.5
Administrative and all others	21.5

The following table shows a distribution of the State and local government employees by function and by State.

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

By Function and by State - October, 1955

State	Total all Functions	Education	Highways	Health and Hospitals	Police	Fire	Public Welfare	Sani- tation	Natural Resources	All Others
<b>UNITED STATES TOTAL</b>	<b>5,054,066</b>	<b>2,168,513</b>	<b>475,155</b>	<b>518,761</b>	<b>273,361</b>	<b>179,633</b>	<b>105,349</b>	<b>120,068</b>	<b>126,046</b>	<b>1,087,180</b>
State	1,250,430	384,471	198,916	255,896	24,276	-	42,666	-	96,952	247,253
Local	3,803,636	1,784,042	276,239	262,865	249,085	179,633	62,683	120,068	29,094	839,927
<b>REGION 1 TOTAL</b>	<b>1,041,288</b>	<b>333,647</b>	<b>91,591</b>	<b>146,326</b>	<b>76,549</b>	<b>50,447</b>	<b>28,912</b>	<b>31,843</b>	<b>13,061</b>	<b>268,912</b>
State	211,926	27,491	32,669	66,537	4,190	-	6,396	-	11,902	62,741
Local	829,362	306,156	58,922	79,789	72,359	50,447	22,516	31,843	1,159	206,171
<b>Connecticut Total</b>	<b>68,355</b>	<b>27,647</b>	<b>7,031</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>14,292</b>
State	20,707	4,486	3,378	6,362	549	-	859	-	645	4,428
Local	47,648	23,161	3,653	1,568	4,268	3,216	477	1,440	1	9,864
<b>Maine Total</b>	<b>30,879</b>	<b>12,165</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>5,900</b>
State	9,251	1,572	2,486	1,579	232	-	337	-	1,224	1,821
Local	21,628	10,593	2,725	613	1,003	2,074	134	365	42	4,079
<b>Massachusetts Total</b>	<b>168,564</b>	<b>46,527</b>	<b>14,530</b>	<b>24,858</b>	<b>11,937</b>	<b>14,354</b>	<b>4,384</b>	<b>4,453</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>46,503</b>
State	34,148	2,741	5,207	12,735	518	-	1,096	-	815	11,036
Local	134,416	43,786	9,323	12,123	11,419	14,354	3,288	4,453	203	35,467
<b>New Hampshire Total</b>	<b>20,531</b>	<b>6,693</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>3,894</b>
State	6,567	1,570	1,524	1,299	89	-	209	-	654	1,222
Local	13,964	5,123	1,719	585	1,026	2,132	497	199	11	2,672
<b>New Jersey Total</b>	<b>157,794</b>	<b>61,465</b>	<b>12,091</b>	<b>18,985</b>	<b>14,726</b>	<b>6,729</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>33,701</b>
State	29,306	4,871	3,973	7,258	1,017	-	1,280	-	1,861	9,046
Local	128,488	56,594	8,118	11,727	13,709	6,729	2,663	3,891	402	24,655
<b>New York Total</b>	<b>558,505</b>	<b>165,354</b>	<b>44,830</b>	<b>87,353</b>	<b>40,356</b>	<b>19,676</b>	<b>16,960</b>	<b>20,892</b>	<b>6,166</b>	<b>156,918</b>
State	98,502	9,231	14,084	34,733	1,402	-	1,832	-	5,678	31,542
Local	460,003	156,123	30,746	52,620	38,954	19,676	15,128	20,892	488	125,376
<b>Rhode Island Total</b>	<b>23,509</b>	<b>8,234</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>5,271</b>
State	8,617	1,658	978	2,021	203	-	662	-	564	2,531
Local	14,892	6,576	1,131	517	1,693	1,442	257	536	-	2,740
<b>Vermont Total</b>	<b>13,151</b>	<b>5,562</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>2,433</b>
State	4,828	1,362	1,039	550	180	-	121	-	461	1,115
Local	8,323	4,200	1,507	36	287	824	72	67	12	1,318
<b>REGION 2 TOTAL</b>	<b>871,549</b>	<b>388,954</b>	<b>91,676</b>	<b>78,570</b>	<b>48,284</b>	<b>30,159</b>	<b>18,221</b>	<b>21,379</b>	<b>15,870</b>	<b>178,436</b>
State	222,034	49,710	48,411	49,376	5,182	-	6,795	-	14,856	47,704
Local	649,515	339,244	43,265	29,194	43,102	30,159	11,426	21,379	1,014	130,732
<b>Delaware Total</b>	<b>11,698</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2,299</b>
State	6,364	2,683	941	1,062	179	-	150	-	428	921
Local	5,334	2,860	155	33	406	250	2	212	38	1,378
<b>District of Columbia Total</b>	<b>21,833</b>	<b>6,276</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,831</b>
<b>Kentucky Total</b>	<b>70,686</b>	<b>33,432</b>	<b>8,824</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>12,370</b>
State	21,052	4,160	6,328	2,222	473	-	473	-	2,834	4,562
Local	49,634	29,272	2,496	3,120	2,808	2,496	408	1,001	225	7,808
<b>Maryland Total</b>	<b>72,521</b>	<b>31,917</b>	<b>5,638</b>	<b>8,857</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>14,960</b>
State	20,355	5,266	3,198	5,800	436	-	55	-	1,114	4,486
Local	52,166	26,651	2,440	3,057	4,734	1,875	726	2,192	17	10,474
<b>Ohio Total</b>	<b>273,692</b>	<b>115,521</b>	<b>24,291</b>	<b>24,357</b>	<b>12,704</b>	<b>14,410</b>	<b>5,825</b>	<b>7,171</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>66,411</b>
State	51,077	15,082	7,819	11,700	964	-	1,727	-	2,670	11,115
Local	222,615	100,439	16,472	12,657	11,740	14,410	4,098	7,171	332	55,296
<b>Pennsylvania Total</b>	<b>271,884</b>	<b>119,070</b>	<b>32,422</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>17,761</b>	<b>7,002</b>	<b>7,425</b>	<b>5,949</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>54,454</b>
State	72,252	9,561	15,104	18,944	2,107	-	3,641	-	3,664	19,231
Local	199,632	109,509	17,318	5,150	15,654	7,002	3,784	5,949	43	35,223
<b>Virginia Total</b>	<b>99,397</b>	<b>48,548</b>	<b>13,006</b>	<b>9,117</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>15,907</b>
State	34,075	8,093	10,443	7,405	718	-	103	-	2,654	4,659
Local	65,322	40,455	2,563	1,712	3,615	2,229	1,208	2,053	239	11,248
<b>West Virginia Total</b>	<b>49,838</b>	<b>28,647</b>	<b>5,371</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>7,204</b>
State	16,859	4,865	4,578	2,243	305	-	646	-	1,492	2,730
Local	32,979	23,782	793	671	1,562	801	86	690	120	4,474

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

By Function and by State - October, 1955

State	Total all Functions	Education	Highways	Health and Hospitals	Police	Fire	Public Welfare	Sanitation	Natural Resources	All Others
<b>REGION 3 TOTAL</b>	<b>616,341</b>	<b>299,947</b>	<b>69,093</b>	<b>57,256</b>	<b>26,289</b>	<b>16,394</b>	<b>8,736</b>	<b>17,584</b>	<b>22,085</b>	<b>98,957</b>
State	206,944	94,895	34,213	25,577	3,492	-	5,458	-	19,067	24,242
Local	409,397	205,052	34,880	31,679	22,797	16,394	3,278	17,584	3,018	74,715
<b>Alabama Total</b>	<b>81,976</b>	<b>43,102</b>	<b>10,543</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>12,129</b>
State	21,349	6,834	3,514	2,880	597	-	952	-	2,769	3,803
Local	60,627	36,268	7,029	2,515	2,683	1,773	176	1,630	227	8,326
<b>Florida Total</b>	<b>120,092</b>	<b>51,627</b>	<b>11,653</b>	<b>13,645</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>22,274</b>
State	28,469	8,629	5,262	4,770	618	-	1,260	-	3,656	4,274
Local	91,623	42,998	6,391	8,875	5,477	3,487	613	5,183	599	18,000
<b>Georgia Total</b>	<b>93,908</b>	<b>46,238</b>	<b>10,062</b>	<b>9,158</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>14,572</b>
State	21,403	6,625	4,863	3,531	470	-	204	-	2,499	3,211
Local	72,505	39,613	5,199	5,627	3,752	2,832	728	2,955	438	11,361
<b>Mississippi Total</b>	<b>57,055</b>	<b>28,602</b>	<b>8,497</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>7,552</b>
State	14,992	4,217	2,808	2,655	317	-	1,205	-	2,153	1,637
Local	42,063	24,385	5,689	1,878	1,619	1,049	121	805	602	5,915
<b>North Carolina Total</b>	<b>112,560</b>	<b>58,438</b>	<b>11,775</b>	<b>10,197</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>3,604</b>	<b>16,372</b>
State	82,939	58,438	9,295	5,594	603	-	113	-	2,885	6,011
Local	29,621	-	2,480	4,603	3,893	3,800	1,196	2,569	719	10,361
<b>South Carolina Total</b>	<b>60,859</b>	<b>31,916</b>	<b>6,031</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>7,821</b>
State	17,015	4,183	4,071	3,078	356	-	659	-	2,341	2,327
Local	43,844	27,733	1,960	3,262	2,355	1,311	61	1,481	187	5,494
<b>Tennessee Total</b>	<b>89,891</b>	<b>40,024</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>7,988</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>18,237</b>
State	20,777	5,969	4,400	3,069	531	-	1,065	-	2,764	2,979
Local	69,114	34,055	6,132	4,919	3,018	2,142	383	2,961	246	15,258
<b>REGION 4 TOTAL</b>	<b>859,314</b>	<b>367,249</b>	<b>68,408</b>	<b>90,543</b>	<b>48,248</b>	<b>36,031</b>	<b>19,461</b>	<b>21,260</b>	<b>15,619</b>	<b>92,495</b>
State	184,504	63,732	18,908	42,079	3,555	-	9,136	-	11,963	35,131
Local	674,810	303,517	49,500	48,464	44,693	36,031	10,325	21,260	3,656	57,364
<b>Illinois Total</b>	<b>263,100</b>	<b>105,638</b>	<b>17,734</b>	<b>24,737</b>	<b>16,531</b>	<b>10,164</b>	<b>7,185</b>	<b>7,857</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>69,666</b>
State	52,046	14,714	5,833	13,048	920	-	2,941	-	2,422	12,168
Local	211,054	90,924	11,901	11,689	15,611	10,164	4,244	7,857	1,166	57,498
<b>Indiana Total</b>	<b>122,722</b>	<b>55,716</b>	<b>9,196</b>	<b>15,859</b>	<b>5,917</b>	<b>4,835</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>25,104</b>
State	31,028	11,820	3,355	8,032	786	-	524	-	1,567	4,944
Local	91,694	43,896	5,841	7,827	5,131	4,835	1,631	1,992	381	20,160
<b>Michigan Total</b>	<b>236,286</b>	<b>108,243</b>	<b>16,929</b>	<b>26,484</b>	<b>13,139</b>	<b>10,259</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>6,511</b>	<b>4,204</b>	<b>46,579</b>
State	50,972	20,591	3,162	12,207	1,037	-	1,831	-	3,680	8,464
Local	185,314	87,652	13,767	14,277	12,102	10,259	2,107	6,511	524	38,115
<b>Missouri Total</b>	<b>111,288</b>	<b>49,364</b>	<b>10,284</b>	<b>11,710</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>23,489</b>
State	25,310	6,189	5,317	4,548	727	-	1,821	-	1,750	4,958
Local	85,978	43,175	4,967	7,162	6,088	3,492	457	1,733	373	18,531
<b>Wisconsin Total</b>	<b>125,918</b>	<b>48,288</b>	<b>14,265</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>5,846</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>3,167</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>27,657</b>
State	25,148	10,418	1,241	4,244	85	-	2,019	-	2,544	4,597
Local	100,770	37,870	13,024	7,509	5,761	7,281	1,886	3,167	1,212	23,060
<b>REGION 5 TOTAL</b>	<b>488,663</b>	<b>249,906</b>	<b>50,398</b>	<b>39,351</b>	<b>20,477</b>	<b>12,865</b>	<b>7,432</b>	<b>12,110</b>	<b>16,949</b>	<b>79,175</b>
State	136,568	47,390	24,933	25,532	1,991	-	6,394	-	12,044	18,284
Local	352,095	202,516	25,465	13,819	18,486	12,865	1,038	12,110	4,905	60,891
<b>Arkansas Total</b>	<b>45,525</b>	<b>24,871</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>5,994</b>
State	14,156	4,942	2,652	2,628	255	-	636	-	1,245	1,798
Local	31,369	19,929	2,413	1,055	1,336	1,434	31	609	366	4,196
<b>Louisiana Total</b>	<b>97,669</b>	<b>44,629</b>	<b>10,479</b>	<b>10,961</b>	<b>4,430</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>15,550</b>
State	37,763	10,562	5,625	10,393	511	-	2,040	-	3,547	5,085
Local	59,936	34,067	4,854	568	3,919	2,066	250	2,373	1,374	10,465
<b>New Mexico Total</b>	<b>26,262</b>	<b>14,638</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>3,980</b>
State	10,260	3,813	1,730	840	140	-	698	-	1,444	1,595
Local	16,002	10,825	731	236	736	268	33	551	237	2,385
<b>Oklahoma Total</b>	<b>77,286</b>	<b>40,093</b>	<b>7,666</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>12,609</b>
State	24,231	9,643	2,756	4,613	516	-	1,128	-	2,381	3,194
Local	53,055	30,450	4,910	1,538	2,530	2,195	139	1,407	471	9,415

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

By Function and by State - October, 1955

State	Total all Functions	Education	Highways	Health and Hospitals	Police	Fire	Public Welfare	Sanitation	Natural Resources	All Others
<b>REGION 5 (Con't.)</b>										
<u>Texas Total</u>	<u>241,891</u>	<u>125,675</u>	<u>24,727</u>	<u>17,480</u>	<u>10,534</u>	<u>6,902</u>	<u>2,477</u>	<u>7,170</u>	<u>5,884</u>	<u>41,042</u>
State	50,158	18,430	12,170	7,058	569	-	1,892	-	3,427	6,612
Local	191,733	107,245	12,557	10,422	9,965	6,902	585	7,170	2,457	34,430
<b>REGION 6 TOTAL</b>										
<u>State</u>	<u>117,632</u>	<u>45,410</u>	<u>16,284</u>	<u>24,177</u>	<u>1,457</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,042</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,612</u>	<u>17,650</u>
<u>Local</u>	<u>334,872</u>	<u>162,487</u>	<u>34,017</u>	<u>15,729</u>	<u>14,062</u>	<u>10,489</u>	<u>5,619</u>	<u>5,075</u>	<u>2,317</u>	<u>85,077</u>
<b>Colorado Total</b>										
State	54,414	26,851	4,938	4,976	2,186	1,212	1,016	794	1,682	10,759
Local	15,081	6,529	1,467	2,992	344	-	179	-	1,379	2,191
Local	39,333	20,322	3,471	1,984	1,842	1,212	837	794	303	8,568
<b>Iowa Total</b>										
State	93,362	46,831	9,574	7,960	2,909	2,128	2,412	1,256	1,891	18,401
Local	24,302	9,964	2,567	4,468	301	-	1,263	-	1,815	3,924
Local	69,060	36,867	7,007	3,492	2,608	2,128	1,149	1,256	76	14,477
<b>Kansas Total</b>										
State	74,540	35,156	9,749	6,622	2,544	1,902	1,359	807	1,258	15,143
Local	20,807	8,078	2,993	4,934	164	-	420	-	1,120	3,098
Local	53,733	27,078	6,756	1,688	2,380	1,902	939	807	138	12,045
<b>Minnesota Total</b>										
State	111,747	47,799	13,230	11,859	3,989	3,455	2,370	1,282	2,944	24,819
Local	28,136	10,653	3,935	6,114	279	-	484	-	2,573	4,098
Local	83,611	37,146	9,295	5,745	3,710	3,455	1,886	1,282	371	20,721
<b>Nebraska Total</b>										
State	52,311	22,040	5,102	4,697	1,934	898	661	346	1,821	14,812
Local	13,144	4,450	2,018	3,448	196	-	169	-	1,115	1,748
Local	39,167	17,590	3,084	1,249	1,738	898	492	346	706	13,064
<b>North Dakota Total</b>										
State	26,246	10,752	3,025	1,126	767	458	334	200	794	8,790
Local	5,924	2,117	992	959	54	-	110	-	582	1,110
Local	20,322	8,635	2,033	167	713	458	224	200	212	7,680
<b>South Dakota Total</b>										
State	26,399	11,873	3,301	1,141	723	221	273	199	801	7,867
Local	6,525	2,333	1,442	885	69	-	240	-	578	978
Local	19,874	9,540	1,859	256	654	221	33	199	223	6,889
<b>Wyoming Total</b>										
State	13,485	6,595	1,382	1,525	467	215	236	191	738	2,136
Local	3,713	1,286	870	377	50	-	177	-	450	503
Local	9,772	5,309	512	1,148	417	215	59	191	288	1,633
<b>REGION 7 TOTAL</b>										
<u>State</u>	<u>724,407</u>	<u>320,913</u>	<u>53,688</u>	<u>66,809</u>	<u>37,995</u>	<u>23,248</u>	<u>13,926</u>	<u>10,817</u>	<u>30,533</u>	<u>166,478</u>
<u>Local</u>	<u>170,822</u>	<u>55,843</u>	<u>23,498</u>	<u>22,618</u>	<u>4,409</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,445</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,508</u>	<u>41,501</u>
<u>Local</u>	<u>553,585</u>	<u>265,070</u>	<u>30,190</u>	<u>44,191</u>	<u>33,586</u>	<u>23,248</u>	<u>8,481</u>	<u>10,817</u>	<u>13,025</u>	<u>124,977</u>
<b>Arizona Total</b>										
State	30,569	15,257	3,059	2,417	1,252	897	313	498	966	5,910
Local	8,525	3,215	1,747	955	148	-	294	-	694	1,472
Local	22,044	12,042	1,312	1,462	1,104	897	19	498	272	4,438
<b>California Total</b>										
State	455,285	195,887	26,974	46,997	26,856	14,596	9,752	8,057	17,832	108,334
Local	90,174	28,241	10,592	13,750	2,687	-	1,705	-	7,699	25,500
Local	365,111	167,646	16,382	33,247	24,169	14,596	8,047	8,057	10,133	82,834
<b>Idaho Total</b>										
State	21,908	9,443	3,081	1,436	913	727	185	166	2,181	3,776
Local	7,256	2,164	1,321	686	178	-	163	-	1,656	1,088
Local	14,652	7,279	1,760	750	735	727	22	166	525	2,688
<b>Montana Total</b>										
State	23,203	10,384	2,959	1,249	957	499	434	232	1,536	4,953
Local	7,747	2,400	1,528	848	155	-	343	-	1,159	1,314
Local	15,456	7,984	1,431	401	802	499	91	232	377	3,639
<b>Nevada Total</b>										
State	8,856	3,257	1,212	1,040	557	220	97	93	412	1,968
Local	2,338	443	789	148	45	-	56	-	262	595
Local	6,518	2,814	423	892	512	220	41	93	150	1,373
<b>Oregon Total</b>										
State	59,250	27,874	5,926	4,218	2,658	2,276	1,126	378	2,666	12,128
Local	19,948	5,393	3,110	2,646	451	-	933	-	2,256	5,159
Local	39,302	22,481	2,816	1,572	2,207	2,276	193	378	410	6,969
<b>Utah Total</b>										
State	29,321	15,662	2,285	1,893	1,144	908	274	216	1,184	5,755
Local	9,029	4,638	1,047	634	193	-	227	-	1,005	1,285
Local	20,292	11,024	1,238	1,259	951	908	47	216	179	4,470
<b>Washington Total</b>										
State	96,015	43,149	8,192	7,559	3,658	3,125	1,745	1,177	3,756	23,654
Local	25,805	9,349	3,364	2,951	552	-	1,724	-	2,777	5,088
Local	70,210	33,800	4,828	4,608	3,106	3,125	21	1,177	979	18,566

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## C. D. EXPENDITURES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

State governments spent a total of \$16,793,000 for civil defense purposes in FY 1955 according to a Census Bureau survey made at the request of FCDA. Civil Defense expenditures of State Governments in earlier years, as shown by similar Census surveys, were \$20,694,000 in FY 1954, \$16,131,000 in FY 1953, \$7,664,000 in FY 1952 and \$3,773,000 in FY 1951.

The surveys show that all of the 48 state governments expended funds for civil defense purposes in FY 1955 except

Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas. The Census figures revealed no civil defense expenditures by the New Mexico State government in any of the years 1951 through 1955. New York (\$4,888,000) and California (\$3,013,000) had the largest expenditures in 1955. In the five-year period - 1951-1955 - New York and California spent \$15,276,000 and \$13,676,000 respectively. Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania were the next three states in order of expenditures in the five-year period.

### STATE EXPENDITURES FOR CIVIL DEFENSE, FY 1951-1955

(Thousand Dollars)

FCDA Region and State		Total	1955	1954	1951-53
	<u>U. S. TOTALS</u>	<u>\$65,055</u>	<u>\$16,793</u>	<u>\$20,694</u>	<u>\$27,568</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>22,389</u>	<u>6,082</u>	<u>7,215</u>	<u>9,092</u>
	Connecticut	1,359	265	260	834
	Maine	466	161	89	216
	Massachusetts	2,793	323	1,380	1,090
	New Hampshire	230	49	63	118
	New Jersey	1,892	290	454	1,148
	New York	15,276	4,888	4,878	5,510
	Rhode Island	229	59	58	112
	Vermont	144	47	33	64
<u>REGION 2</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>11,296</u>	<u>3,605</u>	<u>4,113</u>	<u>3,578</u>
	Delaware	380	65	127	188
	Kentucky	149	76	27	46
	Maryland	1,582	382	545	655
	Ohio	4,431	1,199	1,596	1,636
	Pennsylvania	4,195	1,803	1,526	866
	Virginia	467	54	266	147
	West Virginia	92	26	26	40
<u>REGION 3</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,934</u>	<u>1,044</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>1,133</u>
	Alabama	399	180	112	107
	Florida	496	296	35	165
	Georgia	1,096	396	325	375
	Mississippi	82	41	30	11
	North Carolina	164	44	32	88
	South Carolina	53	14	13	26
	Tennessee	644	73	210	361
<u>REGION 4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>7,582</u>	<u>1,635</u>	<u>1,999</u>	<u>3,948</u>
	Illinois	1,340	487	557	296
	Indiana	462	215	79	168
	Michigan	4,508	640	808	3,060
	Missouri	905	170	395	340
	Wisconsin	367	123	160	84
<u>REGION 5</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>612</u>
	Arkansas	31	30	-	1
	Louisiana	779	189	178	412
	New Mexico	-	-	-	-
	Oklahoma	448	168	133	147
	Texas	142	-	90	52
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>3,359</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>2,359</u>
	Colorado	526	141	127	258
	Iowa	71	21	18	32
	Kansas	1,250	25	19	1,206
	Minnesota	1,230	184	329	717
	Nebraska	96	12	23	61
	North Dakota	33	10	9	14
	South Dakota	79	17	17	45
	Wyoming	74	28	20	26
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>16,095</u>	<u>3,602</u>	<u>5,647</u>	<u>6,846</u>
	Arizona	189	40	53	96
	California	13,676	3,013	4,961	5,702
	Idaho	38	-	5	33
	Montana	118	40	37	41
	Nevada	35	-	12	23
	Oregon	774	252	260	262
	Utah	190	51	41	98
	Washington	1,075	206	278	591

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

## CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

### STATE EMERGENCY FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR CD

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 provides under Title III for the existence of a state of civil defense emergency when an attack upon the United States has occurred or is anticipated. The existence of such emergency may be proclaimed by the President or by concurrent resolution of the Congress. Under such an emergency the President and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator are authorized to exercise broad emergency powers.

termine the extent of emergency funds available to the Governors for civil defense use in the event of such an emergency. The results are shown in the following table. The situations vary greatly among the States. More than half of the States have provided no emergency funds for immediate CD use. Some rely on contingent funds available for any emergency -- civil defense or other. A few authorize the transfer of funds from regular channels to emergency CD use. New York State had the largest emergency fund available.

In June 1956 FCDA asked its Regional Administrators to de-

FCDA Region and State	Amount of Funds Available	Notes	FCDA Region and State	Amount of Funds Available	Notes
<u>REGION 1</u>			<u>REGION 5</u>		
Connecticut	none	Governor empowered to transfer monies and establish fund in an emergency. Monies transferrable to Director of Civil Defense in an emergency. Regular emergency fund. Special CD emergency fund. Regular governmental emergency fund. Also has emergency authority to take, use or destroy property. Annual general emergency fund. To be expended by the Emergency Board at the request of the Governor.	Arkansas	100,000	Special emergency and disaster fund.
Maine	no amount		Louisiana	no amount	Regular emergency fund, appropriated annually, available to the Governor, disbursed, upon approval, by the State Board of Liquidation.
Massachusetts	----		New Mexico	300,000	Not specifically identified as a CD emergency fund.
New Hampshire	not given		Oklahoma	no amount given	General emergency and contingency fund controlled by an Emergency and Contingency Fund Board.
New Jersey	\$ 250,000		Texas	none	Money transferrable by the Governor in an emergency.
New York	3,000,000		<u>REGION 6</u>		
Rhode Island	500,000		Colorado	none	\$50,000 Governor's Contingent Fund to be used in extraordinary emergencies in the departments, agencies and institutions of the State.
Vermont	300,000		Iowa	none	(a) \$500,000 may be borrowed and expended by the Governor under the emergency powers of the CD Act. (b) \$200,000 may be borrowed by the Executive Council of State under the Calamity Act.
<u>REGION 2</u>			Kansas	none	
Delaware	none		Minnesota	----	
Dist. of Columbia	none				
Kentucky	none	Nebraska	none	\$50,000 emergency fund for direct flood relief only.	
Maryland	none	North Dakota	500,000	Emergency fund; disbursements subject to action by Emergency Commission.	
Ohio	none	South Dakota	100,000	Special emergency and disaster fund.	
Pennsylvania	none	Wyoming	100,000	General emergency fund.	
Virginia	none	<u>REGION 7</u>			
West Virginia	none	Arizona	none	Had \$10,000 for emergency police and law enforcement purposes - all funds expended in recent flood.	
<u>REGION 3</u>		California	none		
Alabama	250,000	Idaho	none		
Florida	none	Montana	none	To be used by State Emergency Board.	
Georgia	none	Nevada	none		
Mississippi	none	Oregon	2,000,000		
Missouri	1,000,000	Utah	none	\$2,000,000 for the 1951 - 1953 biennium, not renewed.	
North Carolina	1,000,000	Washington	none		
South Carolina	none				
Tennessee	amount confidential				
<u>REGION 4</u>					
Illinois	none				
Indiana	350,000				
Michigan	none				
Missouri	none				
Wisconsin	none				

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## C. D. EXPENDITURES OF MAJOR CITIES

The 41 major cities of the United States--those with 250,000 or more inhabitants in 1950--spent \$7,407,000 for Civil Defense in 1955. The corresponding figures for earlier years were: \$6,391,000 in 1954, \$5,331,000 in 1953, \$5,863,000 in 1952, and \$2,809,000 in 1951. New York City has spent far more than any other city during each of these years. In the five-year period the next highest cities in order of CD expenditures were Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

In 1955 the New York City government spent \$2,194,000 for civil defense purposes. Buffalo, New York, together with

the Erie County government, spent \$890,000. Detroit spent \$646,000, Baltimore \$386,000, and San Francisco \$313,000.

In the following table the expenditures of the 41 city governments are shown for the five-year period 1951-1955. For 1955 the expenditures of county governments in counties containing the cities are given in the succeeding table. Since separate figures for the cities and surrounding counties were not reported in a few cases--Buffalo, Columbus, Rochester, Akron and Omaha--combined city-county expenditures are given.

### TABULATION OF MAJOR CITY EXPENDITURES, 1951-1955

(250,000 POPULATION OR MORE)  
(Thousand Dollars)

City	Total	1955	1954	1951-53
<b>TOTAL</b> (41 cities)	<b>\$27,801</b>	<b>\$7,407</b>	<b>\$6,391</b>	<b>\$14,003</b>
<u>1,000,000 or more inhabitants</u>				
New York	9,258	2,194	1,882	5,182
Chicago	693*	228*	235	230
Philadelphia	1,290	204	424	662
Los Angeles	732*	175*	270	287
Detroit	1,713*	646*	500	567
<u>500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants</u>				
Baltimore	1,247	386	316	545
Cleveland	1,024*	120*	228	676
St. Louis	448	95	88	265
Washington, D.C.	950	189	174	587
Boston	930	74	123	733
San Francisco	1,245	313	270	662
Pittsburgh	136*	19*	75	42
Milwaukee	722*	191*	162	369
Houston	362*	85*	97	180
Buffalo	890**	890**	-	-
New Orleans	385	89	131	165
Minneapolis	213	91	41	81
Cincinnati	52*	52*	-	-
<u>250,000 to 500,000 inhabitants</u>				
Seattle	619*	73*	188	358
Kansas City, Missouri	183*	26*	64	93
Newark	605*	152*	152	301
Dallas	33*	18*	11	4
Indianapolis	118	16	31	71
Denver	273	60	26	187
San Antonio	101	49	8	44
Memphis	128*	37*	18	73
Oakland	641*	60*	147	434
Columbus	225**	42**	36	147
Portland, Oregon	311*	134*	106	71
Louisville	118	18	62	38
San Diego	491*	142*	218	131
Rochester	425**	185**	30	210
Atlanta	153*	44*	25	84
Birmingham	148	74	13	61
St. Paul	191	37	48	106
Toledo	249*	59*	83	107
Jersey City	111	22	22	67
Fort Worth	141	25	37	79
Akron	42**	20**	18	4
Omaha	114**	53**	19	42
Long Beach	91	20	13	58

\* In addition the county government covering this area, expended in FY 1955 the amount indicated in the table on the following page.

\*\* Includes expenditures by county government in FY 1955.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

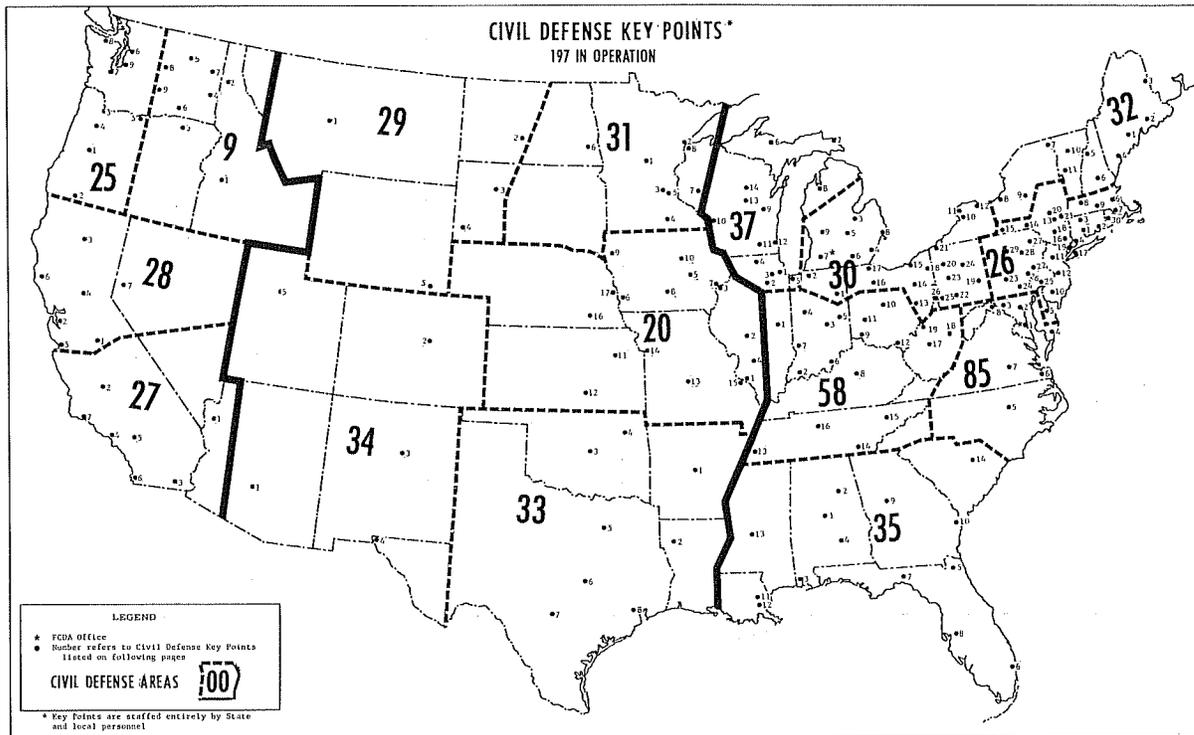
CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

C. D. EXPENDITURES OF SELECTED COUNTY GOVERNMENTS FY 1955

(Supplemental to City Figures on Preceding Page)  
(Thousand Dollars)

Area	County	Expended in FY 1955	Area	County	Expended in FY 1955
Chicago	Cook	\$ 48	Kansas City, Missouri	Jackson	\$2
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	476	Newark	Essex	6
Detroit	Wayne	83	Dallas	Dallas	1
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	135	Memphis	Shelby	48
Pittsburgh	Allegheny	13	Oakland	Alameda	31
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	21	Portland	Multnomah	14
Houston	Harris	28	San Diego	San Diego	63
Cincinnati	Hamilton	92	Atlanta	Fulton	15
Seattle	King	41	Toledo	Lucas	25

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census



# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## CIVIL DEFENSE KEY POINTS

As part of the Nation's warning system nearly 200 civil defense key points have been established throughout Continental United States. These are grouped in areas corresponding generally to the areas covered by the various Air Force Divisions. FCDA maintains liaison officers at each Air Force Division office, at COMAD headquarters, and at each of the three joint air defense force headquarters--Eastern, Central and Western. A warning received by any Air Force Division is immediately flashed by the CD Liaison Officer to the appropriate CD key points. These key points are manned by

State and local personnel and, in most cases, are State or municipal police stations, fire houses, etc. Warning of an enemy attack can be flashed to CD key points in a matter of minutes. This is a Federal responsibility. From these key points a warning is fanned out, under State and local responsibility, to some 3,500 sub-key points in their respective surrounding areas. The following list indicates the CD key points in each Air Division and State. The map reference numbers refer to the locations of the respective key points on the map, p. 28.

### KEY POINT LOCATIONS

Map Reference Number*	State	City	Map Reference Number*	State	City	Map Reference Number*	State	City
<b>19TH AIR DIVISION</b>			<b>26TH AIR DIVISION (Cont.)</b>			<b>30TH AIR DIVISION (Cont.)</b>		
1	Idaho	Boise	12		Trenton	8		Port Huron
2		Coeur D'Alene	13	New York	Albany	9		Rockford
3	Oregon	Pendleton	14		Binghamton	10	New York	Buffalo
4	Washington	Colfax	15		Hawthorne	11		Niagara Falls
5		Coulee Dam	16		Mineola	12		Rochester
6		Pasco	17		Newburgh	13	Ohio	Cambridge
7		Spokane	18		New York City	14		Canton
8		Wenatchee	19		Schenectady	15		Cleveland
9		Yakima	20		Troy	16		Findlay
<b>20TH AIR DIVISION</b>			21	Pennsylvania	Allentown	17		Toledo
1	Illinois	East St. Louis	22		Harrisburg	18		Youngstown
2		Peoria	23		Lancaster	19	Pennsylvania	Altoona
3		Rock Island	24		Philadelphia	20		Butler
4		Springfield	25		Reading	21		Erie
5	Iowa	Cedar Rapids	26		Scranton	22		Greensburg
6		Council Bluffs	27		Wilkes-Barre	23		Pittsburgh
7		Davenport	28		Williamsport	24		Punxsutawney
8		Des Moines	29	Rhode Island	Providence	25		Washington
9		Sioux City	<b>27TH AIR DIVISION</b>			26	West Virginia	Wheeling
10		Waterloo	1	Arizona	Kingman	<b>31ST AIR DIVISION</b>		
11	Kansas	Topeka	2	California	Bakersfield	1	Minnesota	Brainerd
12		Wichita	3		El Centro	2		Duluth
13	Missouri	Jefferson City	4		Los Angeles	3		Minneapolis
14		Kansas City	5		San Bernardino	4		Rochester
15		St. Louis	6		San Diego	5		St. Paul
16	Nebraska	Lincoln	7		Santa Barbara	6	North Dakota	Fargo
17		Omaha	<b>28TH AIR DIVISION</b>			7	Wisconsin	Eau Claire
<b>25TH AIR DIVISION</b>			1	California	Fresno	8		Superior
1	Oregon	Eugene	2		Oakland	<b>32ND AIR DIVISION</b>		
2		Medford	3		Redding	1	Maine	Augusta
3		Portland	4		Sacramento	2		Bangor
4		Salem	5		Salinas	3		Houlton
5		The Dalles	6		Ukiah	4		Portland
6	Washington	Everett	7	Nevada	Reno	5	New Hampshire	Concord
7		Olympia	<b>29TH AIR DIVISION</b>			6		Littleton
8		Port Angeles	1	Montana	Helena	7	New York	Plattsburg
9		Renton	2	North Dakota	Bismarck	8		Syracuse
<b>26TH AIR DIVISION</b>			3	South Dakota	Pierre	9		Utica
1	Connecticut	Bethany	4		Rapid City	10	Vermont	Montpelier
2		Colchester	5	Wyoming	Cheyenne	11		Rutland
3		Hartford	<b>30TH AIR DIVISION</b>			<b>33RD AIR DIVISION</b>		
4		Ridgefield	1	Indiana	Fort Wayne	1	Arkansas	Little Rock
5	Delaware	Dover	2		South Bend	2	Louisiana	Bossier City
6	Massachusetts	Boston	★	Michigan	BATTLE CREEK	3	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City
7		Brockton	3		Bay City	4		Tulsa
8		Northampton	4		Detroit	5	Texas	Arlington
9		Worcester	5		East Lansing	6		Austin
10	New Jersey	Hammonton	6		Jackson	7		Boerne
11		Morristown	7		Paw Paw	8		Houston

\* See Map  
★ FCDA Office

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## KEY POINT LOCATIONS (Continued)

Map Ref- erence Number*	State	City	Map Ref- erence Number*	State	City	Map Ref- erence Number*	State	City
<u>34TH AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>37TH AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>58TH AIR DIVISION (Cont.)</u>		
1	Arizona	Phoenix	1	Illinois	Chicago	8	Kentucky	Frankfort
2	Colorado	Denver	2		Joliet	9	Ohio	Cincinnati
3	New Mexico	Santa Fe	3		Park Forest	10		Columbus
4	Texas	El Paso	4		Rockford	11		Dayton
5	Utah	Salt Lake City	5	Indiana	Crown Point	12		Ironton
			6	Michigan	Marquette	13	Tennessee	Arlington
			7		Sault Ste. Marie	14		Chattanooga
			8		Traverse City	15		Knoxville
			9	Wisconsin	Appleton	16		Nashville
			10		La Crosse	17	West Virginia	Charleston
			11		Madison	18		Clarksburg
			12		Milwaukee	19		Parkersburg
			13		Stevens Point			
			14		Wausau			
<u>35TH AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>58TH AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>85TH AIR DIVISION</u>		
1	Alabama	Birmingham	1	Illinois	Urbana	1	Dist. of Col.	Washington
2		Gadsden	2	Indiana	Evansville	★		WASHINGTON
3		Mobile	3		Indianapolis	2	Maryland	Baltimore
4		Montgomery	4		Lafayette	3		Hagerstown
5	Florida	Jacksonville	5		Muncie	4		Salisbury
6		Miami	6		New Albany	5	North Carolina	Raleigh
7		Tallahassee	7		Terre Haute	6	Virginia	Norfolk
8		Tampa				7		Richmond
9	Georgia	Atlanta				8	West Virginia	Martinsburg
10		Savannah						
11	Louisiana	Baton Rouge						
12		New Orleans						
13	Mississippi	Jackson						
14	South Carolina	Columbia						

\*See Map

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## CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

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### WARNING SYSTEMS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES

The problem of adequate systems to warn city dwellers of an impending attack has been a major concern of civil defense from the inception of the program. States and cities have been encouraged to procure and install the necessary warning devices with the Federal Government providing half of the funds under the Federal Contributions Program. Through June 30, 1956 a total of \$7,601,837 in Federal Funds had been obligated for the Attack Warning Programs of States and localities.

Of 261 principal cities in target areas and critical target areas, 165 or 63 percent had completely adequate outdoor warning systems as of June 30. This means that these cities have installed sirens or other outdoor warning devices to provide 100 percent coverage of their respective areas. The

remaining cities had varying degrees of warning efficiency with the systems in 22 cities regarded as completely inadequate, as indicated in the table below. The 261 cities include all cities of 50,000 population or more and State Capitals with less than 50,000 in the United States, Territories and Possessions.

Although satisfactory outdoor warning devices may be installed there is still the problem of how to warn people in homes and other buildings from which the outdoor devices may not be heard. Under contract with FCDA certain research organizations are engaged in studying and developing successful internal warning systems which can utilize existing power distributing or telephone facilities.

WARNING STATUS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES \*

<u>Status</u>	<u>Number of cities</u>	<u>Percentage of total</u>
Completely adequate	165	63
50%-99% Adequate	58	22
1% -49% Adequate	16	6
Completely Inadequate	22	9
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>100</u>

\*No information available on Pago Pago, American Samoa

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

**WEATHER BUREAU'S FALLOUT FORECAST PROGRAM**

The need of defense measures against possible radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions led to the establishment of a fallout forecast program by the U.S. Weather Bureau in June 1955. The initial program provided data for fallout patterns around the Nation's 72 critical target areas; the program was expanded in February 1956 to cover the entire Nation, Alaska and Hawaii.

The system is based on observations of wind direction and velocity taken twice daily at 52 Rawin Observatories scat-

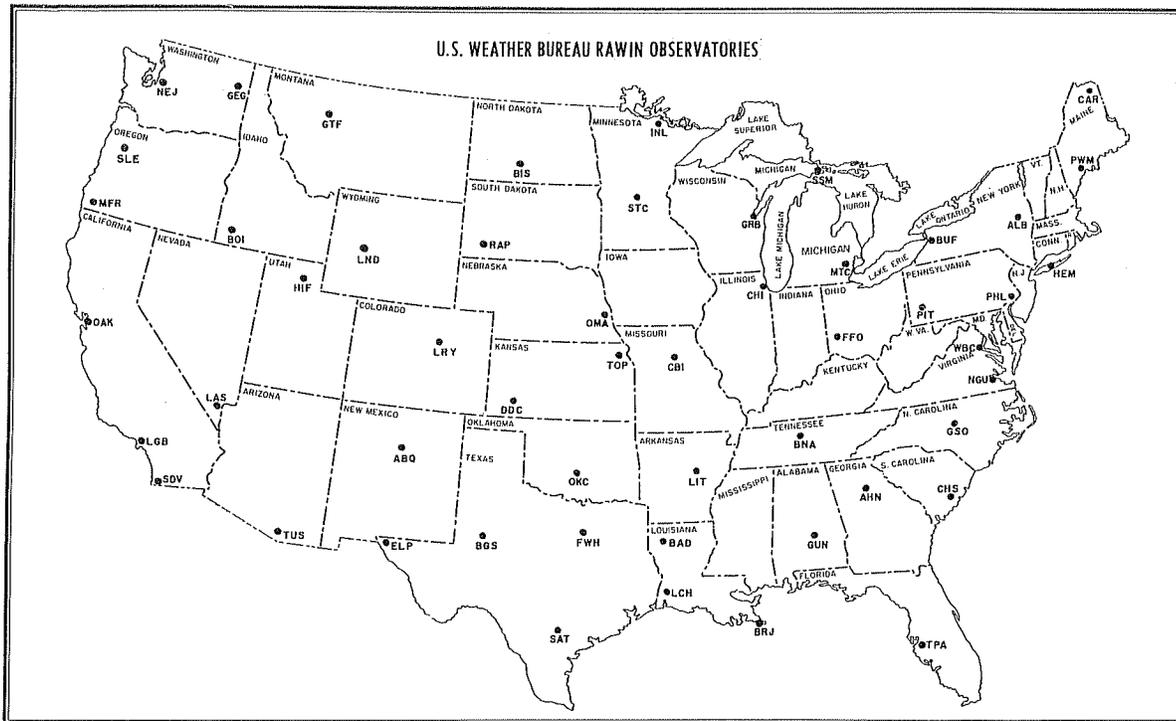
tered over the country as shown on the list and map below. Each station sends balloon-borne radio transmitters, called rawinsondes, as high as 100,000 feet to obtain readings on atmospheric pressure, temperature and humidity. Data on wind speed and direction at various levels are obtained by radar tracking of the balloons. As of September 1, 1956 the number of Rawin Observatories is scheduled to be increased from 52 to 68 for fallout forecast purposes. Arrangements are going forward also for obtaining twice daily forecasts from eight locations in Southern Canada.

**U.S. WEATHER BUREAU RAWIN OBSERVATORIES**

Region and State	City	Call Letters	Region and State	City	Call Letters
<u>REGION 1</u>			<u>REGION 5 (Con't.)</u>		
Maine	Caribou	CAR	New Mexico	Albuquerque	ABQ
	Portland	PWM	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	OKC
New York	Albany	ALB	Texas	Big Spring	MAF
	Buffalo	BUF		El Paso	ELP
	New York	HEM		Fort Worth	FWH
				San Antonio	SAT
<u>REGION 2</u>			<u>REGION 6</u>		
District of Columbia	Washington	WBC	Colorado	Denver	LRY
Ohio	Dayton	FFO	Kansas	Dodge City	DDC
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	PHL		Topeka	TOP
	Pittsburgh	PIT	Minnesota	International Falls	INL
Virginia	Norfolk	NGU		St. Cloud	STC
<u>REGION 3</u>			Nebraska	Omaha	OFF
Alabama	Montgomery	GUN	North Dakota	Bismarck	BIS
Florida	Tampa	TPA	South Dakota	Rapid City	RAP
Georgia	Athens	AHN	Wyoming	Lander	LAN
North Carolina	Greensboro	GSP			
South Carolina	Charleston	CHS	<u>REGION 7</u>		
Tennessee	Nashville	BNA	Arizona	Tucson	TUS
<u>REGION 4</u>			California	Los Angeles	LGB
Illinois	Chicago	MDW		Oakland	OAK
Michigan	Detroit	MTC	Idaho	San Diego	SDU
	Sault Ste. Marie	SSM	Montana	Boise	BOI
Missouri	Columbia	CBI	Nevada	Great Falls	GTF
Wisconsin	Green Bay	GRB	Oregon	Las Vegas	LAS
<u>REGION 5</u>				Medford	MFR
Arkansas	Little Rock	LIT		Salem	SLE
Louisiana	Burrwood	BRJ	Utah	Salt Lake City	HIF
	Lake Charles	LCH	Washington	Seattle	NEJ
	Shreveport	BAD		Spokane	GEG

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.



The twice-daily reports from the Rawin Observatories are transmitted over the United States Government Teletype Service "C" to the 222 Weather Bureau offices listed below. Civil Defense officials in any locality can obtain readings by calling the Weather Bureau Office in the respective area and, with the technical instructions available, can construct fallout plots for any specified area. FCDA has ad-

vised State and local civil defense offices to obtain the twice-daily coded messages covering the area within 500 miles of their respective borders -- within 1,000 miles in the winter -- and to develop the ability to decode these messages and construct fallout plots. With training, a complete plot can be constructed in less than five minutes.

## WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS

Region and State	Region and State	Region and State
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>REGION 1 (Con't.)</b>	<b>REGION 2 (Con't.)</b>
Connecticut	Syracuse	Youngstown
Bridgeport	Rhode Island	Pennsylvania
Hartford	Providence	Allentown
New Haven	Vermont	Harrisburg
Maine	Burlington	Lancaster
Caribou	<b>REGION 2</b>	Philadelphia
Portland	Delaware	Pittsburgh
Massachusetts	Wilmington	Reading
Boston	District of Columbia	Scranton
Harvard	Washington	Williamsport
Nantucket	Kentucky	Virginia
Worcester	Lexington	Lynchburg
New Hampshire	Louisville	Norfolk
Concord	Maryland	Richmond
New Jersey	Baltimore	Roanoke
Atlantic City	Olney	West Virginia
Trenton	Ohio	Charleston
New York	Akron	Huntington
Albany	Cincinnati	Parkersburg
Binghamton	Cleveland	<b>REGION 3</b>
Buffalo	Columbus	Alabama
New York	Dayton	Birmingham
Niagara Falls	Sandusky	Mobile
Rochester	Toledo	

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS  
(Continued)

Region and State	Region and State	Region and State
<u>REGION 3 (Con't.)</u>	<u>REGION 4 (Con't.)</u>	<u>REGION 6 (Con't.)</u>
Montgomery	Wisconsin	Omaha
Florida	Green Bay	Scottsbluff
Daytona Beach	LaCrosse	Valentine
Ft. Myers	Madison	North Dakota
Jacksonville	Milwaukee	Bismarck
Key West	<u>REGION 5</u>	Fargo
Lakeland	Arkansas	Williston
Miami	Ft. Smith	South Dakota
Orlando	Little Rock	Huron
Pensacola	Louisiana	Rapid City
Tallahassee	Baton Rouge	Sioux Falls
Tampa	Burrwood	Wyoming
West Palm Beach	Lake Charles	Casper
Georgia	New Orleans	Cheyenne
Atlanta	Shreveport	Lander
Augusta	New Mexico	Sheridan
Macon	Albuquerque	<u>REGION 7</u>
Rome	Roswell	Arizona
Savannah	Oklahoma	Phoenix
Valdosta	Oklahoma City	Prescott
Thomasville	Tulsa	Tucson
Mississippi	Texas	Winslow
Jackson	Abilene	Yuma
Meridian	Amarillo	California
Vicksburg	Austin	Bakersfield
North Carolina	Brownsville	Burbank
Asheville	Corpus Christi	Eureka
Charlotte	Dallas	Fresno
Greensboro	Del Rio	Los Angeles
Raleigh	Denton	Oakland
Wilmington	El Paso	Pomona
Winston-Salem	Ft. Worth	Red Bluff
South Carolina	Galveston	Sacramento
Charleston	Houston	San Diego
Columbia	Laredo	San Francisco
Greenville	Lubbock	Santa Maria
Tennessee	Midland	Santa Rosa
Chattanooga	Port Arthur	Idaho
Knoxville	San Angelo	Boise
Memphis	San Antonio	Lewiston
Nashville	Victoria	Pocatello
<u>REGION 4</u>	Waco	Montana
Illinois	Wichita Falls	Billings
Cairo	<u>REGION 6</u>	Glasgow
Chicago	Colorado	Great Falls
Moline	Denver	Havre
Peoria	Grand Junction	Helena
Springfield	Pueblo	Missoula
Indiana	Iowa	Nevada
Evansville	Burlington	Elko
Ft. Wayne	Des Moines	Ely
Indianapolis	Dubuque	Las Vegas
South Bend	Sioux City	Reno
Michigan	Waterloo	Winnemucca
Alpena	Kansas	Oregon
Battle Creek	Concordia	Astoria
Detroit	Dodge City	Eugene
Escanaba	Goodland	Medford
Flint	Topeka	Pendleton
Grand Rapids	Wichita	Portland
Lansing	Minnesota	Roseburg
Marquette	Duluth	Salem
Muskegon	International Falls	Utah
Sault Ste. Marie	Minneapolis	Salt Lake City
Missouri	Rochester	Washington
Columbia	St. Cloud	Olympia
Kansas City	Nebraska	Seattle
Springfield	Grand Island	Spokane
St. Louis	Lincoln	Walla Walla
	Norfolk	Yakima
	North Platte	

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## URBAN ANALYSIS STUDIES

In order to develop effective local operational plans for civil defense in the event of enemy attack, FCDA, prior to the advent of the survival plan studies, provided guidance and encouraged important target areas to make thorough analyses of their local resources and the problems to be faced if attack should come. These are detailed studies analyzing a large number of items such as the most probable target area, probable damage and casualties, population distribution, industrial installations, communications, transportation systems, evacuation routes, power and water facilities, medical resources, hospitals, schools, jails, zoos, fire-fighting plans, potential assembly areas, feeding and welfare facilities, topography, prevailing winds, possible

shelters, and many other items. These are necessarily complex projects requiring the services and contributions of a large number of people having specific knowledge in the many fields.

A total of 46 areas have undertaken such analyses. As shown below, 12 of the reports have been completed and released. The other 34 are in various stages of completion; 15 are still in the collection-of-data stage, the data are being analyzed in 10 cases; 7 are at the report-preparation stage, and 2 -- Toledo, Ohio and Wichita, Kansas -- were reviewing and editing the reports prior to release.

### STUDIES IN PROCESS

#### COLLECTION OF DATA

Atlanta, Ga.  
Dallas, Texas  
Fall River, Mass.  
Flint, Michigan  
Kansas City, Mo. -  
Kansas City, Kan.  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mobile, Alabama

Oakland, Calif.  
Ogden, Utah  
Portland, Oregon  
South Bend, Ind.  
Sheboygan, Wis.  
Topeka, Kansas  
Tulsa, Oklahoma  
Waco, Texas

#### ANALYSIS OF DATA (Continued)

Hampton-Newport News, Va.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.

Seattle, Wash.  
Shreveport, La.  
Springfield, Mass.

#### PREPARATION OF REPORT

Akron, Ohio  
Denver, Colo.  
Fort Worth, Texas  
Lynn, Mass.

Wilmington, Del.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Youngstown, Ohio

#### REVIEW AND EDITING OF REPORT

Toledo, Ohio

Wichita, Kansas

#### ANALYSIS OF DATA

Cleveland, Ohio  
Detroit, Mich.

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Rochester, N. Y.

### REPORTS RELEASED

City	Month Released
San Francisco, Calif.	February 1951
Baltimore, Md.	March 1951
Washington, D. C. U. S. Capitol - Supreme Court and Congressional Buildings	June 1951
Dayton, Ohio	October 1951
Boston, Mass.	November 1951
New Orleans, La.	February 1953
St. Louis, Mo.	November 1953
Milwaukee, Wis.	February 1954
Houston, Texas	July 1954
Grand Rapids, Mich.	July 1954
Columbus, Ohio	June 1955
	February 1956

Note: All of the above cities are in Critical Target Areas except Mobile, Alabama; Ogden, Utah; Topeka, Kansas; Waco, Texas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Shreveport, Louisiana; and Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## TRAINING EXERCISES

The task of developing civil defense preparedness against the possible use of modern atomic and hydrogen weapons is without precedent in the United States. Consequently basic policies, plans, and procedures had to be evolved and developed at all government levels. Training and practice exercises have been one means used to evaluate, test and further develop proposed plans. Many training exercises have taken place throughout the country as State and local civil defense organizations developed plans and projects in which testing was useful. Such exercises have been especially useful in testing evacuation plans, reception area plans, mass feeding and other mass care programs, warning and communi-

cations systems, as well as in training specific groups of civil defense workers in the performance of their emergency duties.

The following table lists in summary form the State and local training exercises that have been reported to FCDA. The data are arranged by FCDA Region and State. While the list is not necessarily complete, it does indicate the nature of the exercises conducted to train and test certain civil defense elements. Some idea of magnitude can be obtained from the fact that over 150 exercises are listed below and more than 2400 additional are reported to have occurred.

### EXERCISES REPORTED

BY REGION

Location	Operation Name and Date	Object or Description	Area or Facilities Involved	Approximate Number of Participants	Time
<b>REGION 1</b>					
<b>Connecticut</b>					
Bridgeport	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test plans for evacuating school children.	6 schools	4,500	-
Winsted	CPX May 7, 1956	Train control center operational staff.	Local Control Center	18	3 hrs.
Greenwich	Control Center Demonstration May 20, 1956	Demonstrate operations of a Control Center to the general public.	Greenwich Auditorium setup as control center	800	2½ hrs.
Guilford	"Emergency Mass Feeding" May 20, 1956	Demonstrate mobilization ability for mass feeding of 100 or more persons on short notice.	Guilford	125	2 hrs.
State of Connecticut	"Communications Drill" Friday, once per month	Training of Radio and other communications personnel in control center operations.	Area & Local Control Centers	250 per drill	2 hrs.
State of Connecticut	CPX Every 2nd Monday each month	Training staff at all levels in control center operations and problem solution.	60 towns	300 - 500 per test	2 hrs. monthly
Newington	Test Run -	Trial run to test evacuation route, Newington to Cromwell. Also test of communications.	Newington & Guilford	15	3 hrs.
<b>Maine</b>					
Bangor	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test evacuation plans.	-	20,000	3 hrs.
Limestone	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test evacuation of non-military personnel and Air Force dependents from Loring Air Force Base.	-	5,000 (900 autos)	-
State of Maine	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	Test walk a given route, by volunteers.	-	26	-
Limestone	"Evacuation" Jun 4, 1956	Evacuation of dependents from Air Force Base to Caribou, Ft. Fairchild and Limestone.	Loring Air Force Base	1200 dependents (250 autos)	-
State of Maine	"Test Alert" Jun 13, 1956	To test effectiveness of the Air Raid Warning system of the entire State, operating quality of new sirens and to provide the public an opportunity to hear the yellow and red alarms.	State-wide	80,000 CD volunteers	1 day
Hancock and Waldo Counties	"Evacuee Reception" Jun 23, 1956	To rehearse reception procedures at local and county levels and test evacuation routes.	Cities and towns in Hancock and Waldo counties	500 citizens 180 CD volunteers	-

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## TRAINING EXERCISES

(Continued)

Location	Operation Name and Date	Object or Description	Area or Facilities Involved	Approximate Number of Participants	Time
<b>Massachusetts</b>					
Sudbury	"Beefstew" Jun 1, 1955	Feeding demonstration for training purposes.	-	488	1 day
State of Massachusetts	"Noah" Aug 18-31, 1955	Flood emergency presented opportunity to test existing Natural Disaster plans and procedures.	State-wide	10,431 CD workers	170 hrs.
Waltham	"Potluck" Sep 22, 1955	State sponsored emergency disaster feeding demonstration at Waltham Field Station, Massachusetts Extension Service.	-	300	20 min. to feed participants
State of Massachusetts	"Flood Emergency" Oct. 16-18, 1955	Flood Alert. CD areas on standby status - tested Natural Disaster alert procedure.	Area Sector Staffs	75 CD Staff Workers	63 hrs.
Truro	"Cape Cod" Oct 29, 1955	State sponsored test of evacuation and feeding in cooperation with Provincetown Red Cross Medical Unit. The "evacuees" were supposedly taken off the Cape and fed.	Barnstable County	150	-
State of Massachusetts	"Doubleheader" Mar 19-20, 1956	Two successive blizzards causing widespread disruption of transportation and supply afforded an opportunity to test new CD organization in natural disaster. Headquarters was placed on an alert;- shelters, cots, blankets and services (including auxiliary police and firemen) were provided.	State-wide	400 CD Staff 1500 volunteers	23 hrs.
State of Massachusetts	"Communications Test" May 7, 1956	To test CD communications at State, area, and local levels.	State-wide	300 CD Staff	2 hrs.
State of Massachusetts	"Lexington" Jun 4, 1956	Control Center Exercise: to rehearse operational procedures and to train in communications techniques.	State-wide	2,000 CD Staff and volunteers	2½ hrs.
State of Massachusetts	"Bunker Hill" Jun 25, 1956	Control Center Exercise: involving control centers at all levels; continuation of Operation Lexington.	State-wide	2,000 CD Staff and volunteers	2½ hrs.
State of Massachusetts	"Communications Test" July 1, 1955 through Jun 30, 1956	Communications tests held at area and sector levels.	State-wide	50 CD Staff and volunteers	Weekly
<b>New Hampshire</b>					
Manchester	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test plans for continuity of city and county government by evacuation and relocation.	-	400 to 500	-
Merrimack	April 4, 1956	Train local Civil Defense personnel in all phases of welfare services.	Town Hall simulated as welfare center	30 CD workers 50 townspeople	1 day
Andover	April 5, 1956	To train mobile support in Civil Defense welfare services.	School facilities	150 CD volunteers	½ day
Hudson	April 7, 1956	To train Civil Defense volunteers in emergency welfare services.	Town library	30 CD volunteers	½ day
Concord	April 10-13, 1956	Public Health Training in Civil Defense	State House	50	4 days
Nashua	April 14, 1956	To train Civil Defense volunteers in Civil Defense welfare services.	YMCA Hall	60	-
Hudson	April 21, 1956	Training exercise involving all Civil Defense welfare services.	Local School	30 CD workers 150 townspeople	-

**CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.**

**TRAINING EXERCISES**

(Continued)

Location	Operation Name and Date	Object or Description	Area or Facilities Involved	Approximate Number of Participants	Time
Nashua	May 26, 1956	Practice exercise involving all welfare services.	Junior High School facilities	60 welfare volunteers 150 towns-people	-
Portsmouth	May 29 - Jun 27, 1956	Radiological defense training.	-	16	Six 2-hr. courses
Littleton	July 9 - 12, 1956	Radiological defense training.	-	20	Four 3-hr. courses
State of New Hampshire	July 1, 1955 - Jun 30, 1956	Operations officers' instruction and orientation meeting with new CD directors.	40 communities	100	Single briefing sessions
<b>New Jersey</b>					
State of New Jersey	"Muster" Week of Oct 23, 1955	To test operational training efficiency in a state-wide mobilization of all the State Forces. Personnel and equipment were moved to mobilization points, support role being stressed. National Guard was mobilized. Pedestrians were instructed to take shelter during public participation phase.	-	252,000 CD volunteers 15,000 Nat'l. Guard	1 week
State of New Jersey	"Surprise" Feb. 23, 1956	To test the attack warning communications system; to implement and test control center mustering plans at all levels; to activate and test adequacies of control center staffs on short notice and evaluate efficiency of local plans designed to alert key agencies and industries.	State-wide	21 counties 567 municipalities	1 day
State of New Jersey	"May Day" May 1, 1956	To test air defense warning network and ability of public to follow instructions. To afford opportunity for every municipality to test their CD plans and organization.	State-wide	21 counties 460 municipalities 236,000 participants	1 day
State of New Jersey	Local Tests	Many municipalities and counties had local tests during the year to test plans and organization.	-	-	-
<b>New York</b>					
Albany	"Go Home" Nov. 12, 1954	Move people from their place of employment and from the shopping district as quickly as possible, employing normal means of transportation.	Entire business area	40,000	15 min.
Binghamton	- Jan 20, 21 and 22, 1955	To test civil defense readiness and training.	-	-	3 days
Nassau County	- Feb 17, 18 and 19, 1955	To test civil defense readiness and training	-	-	3 days
Mt. Vernon	"Operation Schools" May 26, 1955	To test school evacuation time. Children were evacuated from 13 public, private and parochial schools. Children from 6 schools were taken by bus and children from 7 other schools walked to collection centers.	Schools	800 school children	15 min.
Montgomery County	- Jun 10, 11, 1955	To test civil defense readiness and training.	-	-	2 days
Times Square, New York	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	Part of National Test Exercise for Operation "Alert."	-	-	10 min. alert
Yates County	- Jun 16, 1955	To test evacuation of residents from Rochester to Palmyra.	-	-	-
Yates County	- July 15 - 16, 1955	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for city of Rochester	500	2 days

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## TRAINING EXERCISES

(Continued)

Location	Operation Name and Date	Object or Description	Area or Facilities Involved	Approximate Number of Participants	Time
Rome	- Jun 24, 25, 1955	Training to test civil defense readiness.	-	-	2 days
Orleans County	- Aug. 13, 1955	To test public participation in an air raid alert at Junior Fair in Albion, the county seat.	-	-	10 min.
Lockport	- Aug. 19 - 20, 1955	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for city of Niagara Falls	500	2 days
Rensselaer	- Sep 9 - 10, 1955	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for city of Troy	500	2 days
Albany and Rensselaer	- Sep 23, 1955	Test exercise and recruiting.	-	-	-
Jamestown	- Oct 7, 8, 1955	Training exercise for support area participation.	-	-	-
Plattsburgh	- Oct 14 - 15, 1955	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for city of Plattsburgh	500	2 days
Auburn	- Oct. 28 - 29, 1955	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for city of Syracuse	500	2 days
Auburn	- Oct 29, 1955	To test plans for evacuation of patients from County Home.	-	35 patients	-
White Plains	- Nov 4 - 5, 1955	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for New York City	500	2 days
Washington County	- Nov 13, 1955	Training	-	-	-
Middletown	- Nov 17, 1955	City-wide participation in a test exercise and training of CD workers.	-	-	-
Chautauqua County	- Nov. 18 - 19, 1955	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for city of Buffalo	300	2 days
White Plains	- Nov 25, 26, 1955	To test emergency service in a public alert.	-	-	-
Tompkins County	- Mar 29, 1956	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for city of Binghamton	500	1 day
State of New York	- Apr 19, 1956	Training personnel from the New York State Division of Veterans Affairs and volunteers of the New York State CD Commission in Message Center.	N.Y. State CD Commission Headquarters	40	1 day
New York City	- Apr 28, 1956	Evaluation of all training held throughout New York City.	New York City	300	1 day
Monroe County	- May 2, 1956	Evacuation test.	Support area for city of Rochester	500	1 day
Rockland County	- May 6, 1956	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for New York City	500	1 day
State of New York	- May 17, 1956	Training volunteers from N. Y. State Dept. of Public Works and N. Y. State C.D. Commission in Commissions Message Center.	Interim Control Center of N.Y. State Commission	75	1 day

**CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.**

**TRAINING EXERCISES**

(Continued)

Location	Operation Name and Date	Object or Description	Area or Facilities Involved	Approximate Number of Participants	Time
Tompkins County	- May 19, 1956	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for city of Binghamton	500	1 day
Tioga County	- May 26, 1956	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for city of Binghamton	750	1 day
Chenango County	- Jun 16, 1956	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for city of Binghamton	300	1 day
Seneca County	- Jun 27, 1956	Evaluation of support area training.	Support area for city of Rochester	300	1 day

In addition to the above exercises there have been numerous local exercises in New York State, some supervised by State officials and others carried on solely by local people. From July 1, 1955 through June 30, 1956, New York City had 1709 such exercises unsupervised by the State and there were 617 similar exercises in other parts of the State. Most of these exercises lasted about three hours and were designed for the training of people assigned to some specific civil defense service. The total number of participants is not available. Service chiefs in the State Civil Defense Commission directed a number of exercises also for the training of people in their particular services with the number of participants ranging from 10 to 600.

Rhode Island

Providence	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test 13 established escape routes.	-	-	-
State of Rhode Island	July 1, 1955 through Jun 30, 1956	Forty-eight exercises were held in the State of Rhode Island for the purpose of training people in Communications, Rescue, Fire Fighting, Welfare, Radiological, Police and Medical Services.	State and local areas	166	-

Vermont

Bellows Falls	"Bellwind" May 24, 1956	To train CD volunteers and the general public, by rehearsing operational procedures in evacuation of city under radioactive fallout conditions; to test evacuation routes, mass transportation, reception, registration, mass feeding, communications and emergency hospital procedures.	Bellows Falls, Windsor and Chester, Vermont	500 CD volunteers 2000 others	4 hrs.
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REGION 2

District of Columbia

Washington, D. C.	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	Evacuation of the President and officials of 15 Government agencies to emergency operations quarters for three-day period.	-	-	-
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Maryland

Bethesda	- May 27, 1955	Evacuation of Longfellow School, using vehicles normally available to school in event of actual warning.	1 School	600	12 min.
Takoma Park	"Operation Out Again, In Again" Jun 1, 1955	Evacuation of Takoma Park Elementary School.	1 School	1800	15 min.
Ayrlawn	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	Evacuation of citizens from Ayrlawn community.	-	650	-
Baltimore County	"Operation Seascape" Aug 27, 1955	Evacuation of people using 60 small boats. CD Welfare, Medical, Fire and Police services were activated for exercise.	Area surrounding Glenn L. Martin plant	900	-

Ohio

Cleveland	- Feb 14, 1955	Evacuation of personnel from Navy Finance Center to bus and car loading zones. To test time of emptying building.	Four-story building	1700	4 min. 30 sec.
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Pennsylvania

Erie County	"Driveout" Oct 17, 1954	Determine whether evacuation of the area by automobile was possible. (Only a small portion of population participated due to weather and other conditions.)	60 sq. miles	15,000	-
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# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## TRAINING EXERCISES

(Continued)

Location	Operation Name and Date	Object or Description	Area or Facilities Involved	Approximate Number of Participants	Time
Philadelphia	"Scram" Nov 23, 1954	Evacuate the larger office buildings and have people proceed on foot to loading areas from which they could be transported to safety.	20 sq. blocks	25,000	20 min.
Berks and Delaware Counties	- Jun 19, 1955	Evacuation of people from Berks and Delaware counties to reception centers.	9 Eastern Pennsylvania counties	2,600	2 hrs.
<b>REGION 3</b>					
<b>Alabama</b>					
Mobile	"Scat" May 14, 1954	Evacuate the central portion of the city by automobile and bus.	Central area of city	40,000	19½ min.
Mobile	"Kids" Mar 15, 1955	Evacuate all school children within the city limits to reception areas 12 miles or more away.	Entire city	37,000	20-40 min.
<b>Florida</b>					
Daytona	"Evac" January 1955	Test time necessary to evacuate downtown area.	3 blocks	-	6 min.
Jacksonville	- Feb 8, 1955	To test evacuation of schools and march students ½ mile.	2 schools	145	15 min.
Orlando	- May 18, 1955	Evacuate school in preliminary test.	1 school	740 pupils	16 min.
Orlando	- Jun 15, 1955	Evacuate dependents of Pine Castle AF Base personnel in conjunction with Operation Alert 1955.	AF Base	3,000	-
Orlando	- Jun 20, 1955	Evacuate the Lake Como School to a reception area.	-	740	23-60 min.
Winter Park	- Dec 6, 1955	Evacuate Winter Park High School and 4 other schools in Orange County by automobile.	5 schools	-	-
Orlando	- Dec 12, 1955	To test evacuation of schools.	5 schools	2,000	15 min.
Orlando	- Jan 31, 1956	Evacuate Ferncreek Elementary School.	1 school	726 pupils	14 min.
Daytona Beach Volusia County	- Feb 9, 1956	To test time to mobilize and train fixed support team.	3 command posts	207	3 min.
Orlando	- Feb 15, 1956	Evacuate Concord Park Elementary School.	1 school	-	-
<b>Georgia</b>					
Dalton	"Know-How" Feb 25, 1955	To test evacuation of schools and industrial plants.	All schools, 60 plants	4,000	Schools 7 min. Plants 45 min.
McLeansville	- May 4, 1955	To evacuate all school children and teachers from rural schools 18 miles to reception area.	Schools	518	55 min.
Atlanta	"School" May 18, 1955	Test the time required to evacuate the city schools.	17 schools	8,242	21-50 min.
Savannah	"Box Car" May 29, 1955	Evacuation by walking to staging areas located at railroad sidings.	27 schools	18,462	45-60 min.
Atlanta	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	Evacuation of 17 locations, travel 17 miles and feeding evacuees.	Part of city	5,500	-
Atlanta	School evacuation exercise 1956 Apr 24, 1956	Evacuate all school children in Atlanta.	183 schools	30,000	-

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## TRAINING EXERCISES

(Continued)

Location	Operation Name and Date	Object or Description	Area or Facilities Involved	Approximate Number of Participants	Time
Savannah	"Operation Box Car II" May 17, 1956	Evacuate all Savannah school pupils by railroad and automobiles, pupils walking to railroad yards.	51 schools	36,000 pupils 1,500 box cars	30 min.
<b>North Carolina</b>					
Greensboro	- Apr 27, 1955	To evacuate all school children in automobiles.	Schools	500 persons 80 autos	9 min.
Charlotte	- Nov 9, 1955	Evacuate uptown business district, walking to loading areas.	Offices and stores in 14 blocks	20,000	25 min.
<b>Tennessee</b>					
Knoxville	- Jan 12, 1955	To test evacuation of school and loading of autos.	1 school	900	22 min.
Memphis	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test evacuation of personnel from office buildings.	-	25,000	-
Nashville	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test evacuation of personnel from office buildings.	-	-	-
<b>REGION 4</b>					
<b>Illinois</b>					
Fox Lake	- May 25, 26 1955	Feeding exercise with construction of field expedients and lectures on sanitation, waste disposal, and radiological fallout.	-	200	2 days
Peoria	- Feb 26, 1956	Radiological monitoring and decontamination demonstration for "simulated" evacuees from fallout area. Lectures on radioactive fallout hazards and protective measures.	-	150	1 day
Springfield	- Jun 24, 1956	Evacuate participants in CD meeting at State Office Building to State Fair Grounds because of simulated "Fallout Area". Mass feeding demonstration conducted for participants at reception area.	State Office Building	250	1 day
<b>Indiana</b>					
South Bend	- Jun 29, 1955	Evacuate the central city area by automobile, using share-the-ride plan.	400 city blocks	35,000	20-55 min.
Evansville	"Operation Good Neighbor" Mar 10, 1956	Evacuate 120 patients and 8000 pieces of furniture from old St. Mary's Hospital across the city to new St. Mary's Hospital using 110 trucks and truck trailers.	1 complete hospital with patients and equipment	700	1 day
<b>Michigan</b>					
Muskegon	- Jul 19, 20, 1955	Mass feeding school with construction of field expedients and lectures on sanitation and radiological fallout.	-	80	2 days
Grand Rapids	- Sep 24, 1955	Feeding demonstration sponsored jointly by Boy Scout troops and local Civil Defense agency.	-	300	1 day
Battle Creek	- Sep 30 and Oct 1, 1955	Feeding demonstration for instructors, sponsored by FCDA Region 4, with construction of field expedients, lectures on sanitation, water supply, radiological fallout, mess layouts and foods to serve.	-	80 in instructors course	2 days
Albion	"No Second Chance" Jan 10, 1956	General Demonstration. Sirens sounded alert of simulated attack. Schools evacuated; Radio Station simulated Conelrad broadcast, fire, rescue and first aid teams reported for duty. National Guard participated.	Speech Dept. of Albion College Calhoun County Civil Defense organization	4000	1 day
<b>Missouri</b>					
St. Louis	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	Simulated hospital evacuation - actually evacuating volunteers substituting for patients.	-	250	30-60 min.

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## TRAINING EXERCISES

(Continued)

Location	Operation Name and Date	Object or Description	Area or Facilities Involved	Approximate Number of Participants	Time
St. Louis	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	Conduct "sidewalk evacuation" of Federal employees from 12 story Federal Office building.	1 office building	1,500	9 min.
Kansas City	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	Conduct "sidewalk evacuation" of Federal employees from 23 story Federal office building.	-	1,200	10 min.
<b>Wisconsin</b>					
Milwaukee	- Jun 9, 1956	Evacuees from Milwaukee reported to reception area (State Fair Grounds, West Allis, Wis.) Demonstration in registration, information and mass feeding, including construction of field expedients, lectures on sanitation, water supply, and radiological contamination.	-	300	1 day
<b>REGION 5</b>					
<b>Arkansas</b>					
Little Rock	- May 18, 1955	Reception area test. Evacuated to Forrest City, Arkansas.	-	20,000	-
Jacksonville	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test evacuation plans.	-	2,000 - 3,000	-
Cammack Village	- Oct , 1955	To test evacuation plans.	-	-	-
Springdale	- April 1956	The town of Springdale served as a reception area for 10,000 to 15,000 simulated evacuees from surrounding area.	-	-	-
<b>Louisiana</b>					
Shreveport	"Hotfoot" Jun 11, 1954	Determine the time required for walking evacuees to vacate the main business district.	8 square blocks of downtown area	500 started 350 arrived at destination	1½ hrs. to travel 4.3 miles
<b>New Mexico</b>					
Los Alamos	- May 2, 1956	Entire city was evacuated to a point eight miles away.	City of Los Alamos	-	-
<b>Texas</b>					
Beaumont - Houston	"Mercy" Apr , 1955	Test evacuation of residents from area.	-	1,000	-
Baytown	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test evacuation plans.	-	2,000	-
El Paso	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test evacuation plans.	-	5,000 (1,000 cars)	-
Nederland	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test evacuation plans.	-	3,448 (862 cars)	-
Pasadena	"Operation Recess" Dec 7, 1955	School children were evacuated from the town.	Schools	1,300	-
Carswell AFB	- June 1956	In a surprise alert, entire base, including civilian employees. Military personnel and critical equipment were evacuated to a relocation site.	Carswell AFB	-	-
<b>Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas</b>					
Bergstrom, Lake Charles, Walker, Carswell, and Barksdale Air Bases	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	All Air Force bases in Strategic Air Command in Region 5 evacuated families of military personnel and cared for them for the entire day.	-	15,500	-

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## TRAINING EXERCISES

(Continued)

Location	Operation Name and Date	Object or Description	Area or Facilities Involved	Approximate Number of Participants	Time
<b>REGION 6</b>					
<b>Colorado</b>					
Denver	"Welcome" Dec 5, 1954	Evacuees were cared for and fed in farm homes in Weld County, Colorado.	Portion of city	800	2 hrs.
Denver	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test capacity of westbound evacuation routes.	Denver Federal Center and portions of about 500 city blocks	3,500	1 hr.
Denver	- Sep 12, 1955	Evacuation and treatment of simulated victims from bomb area and movement to emergency field hospital.	-	140	3 hrs.
<b>Iowa</b>					
Des Moines	- Nov 16, 17, 1955	Instructors course on construction of field expedients, lectures on sanitation, food contamination, water supply, radiological fallout, mess layouts and foods to serve.	-	87 in instructors course	2 days
<b>Nebraska</b>					
Omaha	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	Evacuated military dependents from Offutt Air Force Base.	-	4,000	-
Omaha	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test portions of city in evacuation mechanics.	-	20 - 30,000	60-90 min.
<b>REGION 7</b>					
<b>Nevada</b>					
AEC Nevada Test Site	- May 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1955	FCDA National Advisory Committee on Emergency Feeding provided food and equipment and served officials and observers at Operation Cue Atomic Tests under simulated emergency field conditions. Some 59 representatives of the Committee from various parts of the United States assisted in the demonstration.	-	1,200 participants	4 days
<b>Oregon</b>					
Portland	"Green Light" Sep 27, 1955	Evacuate people by autos to reception center, practice for registration and simulated mass feeding operation.	6 sq. mi.	100,000	40 min.
<b>Washington</b>					
Spokane	"Walkout" Apr 26, 1954	Evacuate the central (business) district by walking to designated stations from which busses could transport people to safe areas.	50 square blocks	11,000	12 min.
Grays Harbor	"Evergreen" May 26, 1954	Evacuate school students from area to reception center, register, monitor for radiological contamination, feed them and issue blankets and cots. (Of the group, 123 were assumed to be injured and were treated at a fully-manned first aid station.)	6 schools	600	-
Bremerton	"Rideout" Jun 24, 1954	Move all people out of U. S. Naval Ship Repair Basin by automobile and bus as quickly as possible.	15 sq. miles	20,000	40 min.
Grand Coulee Dam	"Floodout" Aug 23, 1954	Problem assumed flood from Grand Coulee Dam. Local activities varied from detailed activation of civil defense staffs to public participation.	24 counties and 2 special federal area	-	8 hrs.

**CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.**

**TRAINING EXERCISES**

(Continued)

Location	Operation Name and Date	Object or Description	Area of Facilities Involved	Approximate Number of Participants	Time
Snohomish County	"Good Neighbor" Sep 18, 1954	To test air transportation of equipment and personnel; practice in radiological survey work, package dropping, and establishing air-to-ground communications with the county control center.	-	-	-
Chelan County	"Trouble" Nov 23, 1954	Training in the reception and care of refugees (from Puget Sound area) including hospital cases. Traffic stopped; streets cleared of pedestrians.	All cities and towns in Chelan County	7,000	8 hrs. (staff) 15 min. (pop)
Port Orchard	"Can Do" Nov 29, 1954	This exercise was a surprise alert, people were dispersed by means of private cars with school children taking part. All civil defense services were brought into play.	City of Port Orchard and support area	10,000	19 min.
State of Washington	"Survival" May 20, 1955	This exercise was a state-wide surprise alert. Targets were derended. Residents of cities were evacuated to reception areas or took shelter as directed. Mass care of evacuees was given.	State-wide	City, County and State staffs	8 hrs.
Seattle	- Jun 1, 1955	To practice an alert, concentrating on children being loaded into cars and driven to safety.	250 city blocks	2,300	30 min.
Fairchild AF Base	"Alert" Jun 15, 1955	To test evacuation of military personnel, dependents, and civilian employees, and cooperation of the military with the civil defense program.	Fairchild AFB and Lincoln County	4,000 (717 cars)	80 min.
Pierce County	- Jul 3, 1955	Evacuation of 30 carloads of people to another part of the county, following established evacuation routes. Evacuees remained overnight, furnishing their own food, bedding and supplies.	Cities of Tacoma and Eatonville	125 (30 cars)	-

TERRITORIES and POSSESSIONS

Puerto Rico

Ramey AF Base Puerto Rico	Feb 24, 1956	Evacuate civil and military personnel and families to reception areas.	AF Base	-	-
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# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## NATURAL DISASTERS

Under authority of Public Law 875, 81st Congress, and Executive Order 10427, the Federal Civil Defense Administration is responsible for controlling the disaster relief funds of the Executive Office of the President and for coordinating the activities of Federal agencies in providing disaster assistance. The intent of Congress, as expressed in Public Law 875, is to provide an orderly and continuing means of assistance by the Federal Government to States and local governments in major disasters. Federal funds are made available after the President has declared the existence of a major disaster in any State or area following certification by the Governor of the need for disaster assistance and assurance of the expenditure of a reasonable amount of State or local funds. Funds appropriated by Congress for disaster relief are made available to the President; author-

ity to coordinate Federal activities in this field and to direct the disbursement of these funds has been delegated to FCDA.

Since the issuance of Executive Order 10427 on January 16, 1953, a total of \$33,941,000 has been allocated to the States and Territories in some 62 major disaster areas. A list of these areas with the amount of the net allocation for each appears below. In a few cases areas have been declared major disaster areas by the President without allocation of funds under Public Law 875. This is usually done in order to provide extraordinary credit rather than direct grants for rehabilitation purposes. Such credit may be provided directly or guaranteed by Federal Agencies.

### MAJOR DISASTER AREAS AIDED BY FCDA

Date of Declaration	Area	Nature of Disaster	Net Allocation
May 2, 1953	Georgia	Tornado	\$ 175,000
May 15, 1953	Texas	Tornado	358,000
May 29, 1953	Louisiana	Flood	416,000
Jun 2, 1953	Michigan	Tornado	32,000
Jun 6, 1953	Montana	Flood	305,000
Jun 9, 1953	Michigan	Tornado	135,000
Jun 11, 1953	Iowa	Flood	120,000
Jun 11, 1953	Massachusetts	Tornado	500,000
Jun 19, 1953	Texas	Flood	40,000
Jul 2, 1953	New Hampshire	Forest Fire	150,000
Oct 22, 1953	Florida	Flood	250,000
Oct 30, 1953	Alaska	Severe Hardship	40,000
Dec 6, 1953	Mississippi	Tornado	164,000
Feb 5, 1954	California	Flood and Erosion	587,000
Mar 17, 1954	Georgia	Tornado	150,000
Jun 23, 1954	Iowa	Flood	115,000
Jul 1, 1954	Texas	Flood	877,000
Jul 14, 1954	Nevada	Earthquake	194,000
Jul 31, 1954	South Dakota	Flood	33,000
Aug 4, 1954	West Virginia	Flood	61,000
Sep 2, 1954	Massachusetts	Hurricane	2,500,000
Sep 2, 1954	Rhode Island	Hurricane	1,900,000
Sep 13, 1954	Maine	Hurricane	1,000,000
Sep 17, 1954	Connecticut	Hurricane	500,000
Oct 7, 1954	New York	Hurricane	300,000
Oct 13, 1954	New Mexico	Flood	50,000
Oct 17, 1954	North Carolina	Hurricane	1,500,000
Oct 17, 1954	South Carolina	Hurricane	750,000
Oct 18, 1954	Maryland	Hurricane	-
Oct 22, 1954	Pennsylvania	Hurricane	-
Oct 26, 1954	Indiana	Flood	125,000
Nov 10, 1954	Alaska	Severe Hardship	-
Apr 1, 1955	Hawaii	Volcano	100,000
May 25, 1955	Colorado	Flood	57,000
May 27, 1955	Kansas	Tornado	325,000
Jun 1, 1955	Oklahoma	Flood and Tornado	210,000
Jun 21, 1955	Nevada	Flood	200,000
Aug 13, 1955	North Carolina	Hurricane	3,200,000
Aug 15, 1955	New Mexico	Flood	118,000
Aug 20, 1955	Pennsylvania	Hurricane and Flood	1,000,000
Aug 20, 1955	Connecticut	Hurricane and Flood	1,000,000
Aug 20, 1955	Massachusetts	Hurricane and Flood	1,000,000
Aug 20, 1955	New Jersey	Hurricane and Flood	100,000
Aug 20, 1955	Rhode Island	Hurricane and Flood	6,000
Aug 20, 1955	South Carolina	Hurricane	400,000
Aug 22, 1955	New York	Hurricane and Flood	500,000
Dec 22, 1955	Alaska	Severe Hardship	25,000
Dec 23, 1955	California	Flood	9,500,000
Dec 24, 1955	Nevada	Flood	370,000
Dec 29, 1955	Oregon	Flood	1,350,000
Feb 25, 1956	Washington	Flood	250,000
Mar 15, 1956	Pennsylvania	Flood	50,000
Mar 29, 1956	New York	Flood	50,000
Apr 5, 1956	Michigan	Tornado	135,000
Apr 7, 1956	Oklahoma	Tornado	65,000
Apr 9, 1956	Tennessee	Tornado	-
Apr 18, 1956	Alabama	Tornado	-
Apr 21, 1956	Idaho	Threatened Flood	200,000
Apr 24, 1956	North Carolina	Severe Storm	200,000
May 17, 1956	Ohio	Wind Storm	-
May 21, 1956	Pennsylvania	Storm	-
Jun 12, 1956	Colorado	Flood	50,000
	Transfers to other Agencies		153,000*
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$33,941,000</b>

\* Represents transfers of funds to other Government Agencies for disaster assistance to various states.

## PROGRESS OF DELEGATE AGENCIES

### SUMMARY

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 920, 81st Congress, authorizes the FCDA Administrator to "delegate, with the approval of the President, to the several departments and agencies of the Federal Government appropriate civil defense responsibilities, and review and coordinate the civil defense activities of the departments and agencies with each other and with the activities of the States and neighboring countries." Under this authority the Administrator has issued four delegations, as follows:

Delegation No. 1, approved by the President July 14, 1954 delegated to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare ten specific duties dealing principally with health and welfare problems under attack conditions, development of civil defense training materials for incorporation in the curricula of schools and colleges, and the development of shelter and protective measures for educational institutions, hospitals and other health facilities.

Delegation No. 2, approved September 8, 1954 assigned duties to several agencies.

To the Secretary of Agriculture went three responsibilities dealing with control or eradication of diseases, pests, or chemicals used in biological or chemical warfare against animals or crops, the planning of emergency food supplies, and the prevention and control of fires caused by enemy attack in rural areas.

To the Secretary of Commerce there were delegated responsibilities for designation of civil defense emergency highways, coordination of interstate and State civil defense highway systems, emergency clearance and restoration of highways, streets and bridges in damaged areas, traffic control problems during an emergency, and the provision of data and assistance to the States in analyzing potential target and support areas.

To the Secretary of Labor were delegated responsibilities for planning emergency use of the labor force, estimating survivors by occupational and social characteristics, coordination of the nationwide employment service offices for determining manpower requirements and for recruiting purposes,

developing methods of compensation for authorized workers in an emergency, the provision of compensation payments for the injury or death of authorized workers during an emergency, and a plan for provision of temporary aid to workers during periods of idleness resulting from enemy action.

The Attorney General was given responsibility for guiding the States in the protection of penal institutions and the control and utilization of prisoners and facilities during an emergency. Last of all Delegation No.2 gave to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator responsibilities for developing protective standards for new housing and temporary shelter in existing housing, provision of temporary emergency housing in support of attacked areas, and plans for the emergency restoration of housing and community facilities coming under the agency's jurisdiction.

Delegation No. 3, approved August 13, 1955 gave further responsibilities to the Secretary of Commerce, namely, the planning of needed highway improvements to meet civil defense requirements, and the development and current issuance of improved forecasts of radiological fallout patterns. This delegation also gave to the Secretary of the Interior the task of planning and providing adequate fuel supplies to attacked areas and reception centers.

Delegation No. 4, approved by the President November 22, 1955 gave to the Secretary of the Interior the responsibility for emergency restoration of electric utility service to attacked areas and the provision of adequate electric utility service to support areas.

As of June 30, 1956, most of the agencies had made some progress toward carrying out their delegated responsibilities. Such progress is summarized on the following pages. Progress was very limited in some cases due to the lack of funds.

The delegate agencies obligated a total of \$1,478,680 for these civil defense programs in FY 1956. The agencies requested a total of \$6,656,000 for these functions in FY 1957 and Congress appropriated \$4,000,000. Funds Available for FY 1957 have been allocated to the various agencies as shown in the following table:

### CIVIL DEFENSE FUNDS OF DELEGATE AGENCIES

Delegate Agency	Amount of Funds		
	Transferred by FCDA for FY 1956	Obligated During FY 1956	Transferred by FCDA for FY 1957
Department of Agriculture	-	-	\$ 325,000
Department of Commerce	\$ 190,000	\$ 163,813	555,000
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	1,240,000	1,214,794	2,340,000
Department of the Interior	20,000	10,328	70,000
Department of Justice	-	-	60,000
Department of Labor	65,000	64,252	300,000
Housing and Home Finance	25,000	24,853	350,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$1,540,000</u>	<u>\$1,478,040</u>	<u>\$4,000,000</u>

PROGRESS OF DELEGATE AGENCIES

PROGRESS REPORTS

Agency	Delegation	Progress
<p>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Agricultural Research Service</u></p> <p>Plan a national program and direct Federal activities concerned with research, diagnosis, strengthening of defensive barriers, and control or eradication of diseases, pests or chemicals introduced as agents of biological or chemical warfare against animals and crops.</p>	<p>A series of two-day meetings were held in various States with veterinarians, livestock sanitary officials, college veterinary faculties and others on the recognition and handling of foreign animal diseases including emergency plans for coping with outbreaks.</p> <p>A total of 107 Regional meetings have been held on disease problems and control programs.</p> <p>Work is progressing on developing new diagnostic techniques and improving performance and control procedures.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Agricultural Marketing Service and Commodity Stabilization Service</u></p> <p>Plan and direct Federal activities, and provide technical guidance to States, in connection with an over-all food program aimed at maintaining adequate emergency food supplies for attack or support areas.</p>	<p>A guidebook for food processing and distributing establishments presenting factors for reducing vulnerability of industrial food plants has been developed and is being distributed for comment to trade associations and other industry representatives.</p> <p>A proposed set of guidelines for determining food and food facility resources in reception areas is being developed.</p> <p>A draft of an order prescribing the general rules of a good priority system has been developed and is being reviewed.</p> <p>Development of a course in radiological training for inspection personnel to assist in identifying radioactive foods and processing equipment is being studied.</p> <p>Emergency processing storage and distribution methods are being studied.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Forest Service</u></p> <p>Plan a national program, direct Federal activities, and provide technical guidance to States concerned with the prevention and control of fire caused by enemy attack in rural areas of the United States.</p>	<p>State committees for Rural Fire Defense planning have been established, assignments have been made and the inventory, operating procedure, and correlation phases of plans have been partially completed for the wild lands.</p> <p>Plans are being made to establish Regional level (CD) Rural Fire Defense Committees. One Civil Defense Regional Meeting on fire defense planning has been held and two more are scheduled.</p> <p>Supplemental guidelines containing new principles and schedules have been developed by the National Rural Fire Defense Committee as an aid to Regional and State Committees.</p>

PROGRESS OF DELEGATE AGENCIES

PROGRESS REPORTS

(Continued)

Agency	Delegation	Progress
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Bureau of Public Roads</u></p> <p>Provide advice and guidance to State Highway Departments in the designation of State Civil Defense emergency highway routes.</p> <p>Coordinate interstate and State designated civil defense highway systems to assure uniformity of designation for civil defense emergency purposes.</p> <p>Plan a national program, develop technical guidance for States, and direct Federal activities concerning emergency clearance and restoration of highways, streets, and bridges in damaged areas.</p> <p>Provide technical guidance to States concerning highway traffic control problems which may be created during a civil defense emergency.</p> <p>Determine and evaluate, with the cooperation of the States, counties and cities, and assist in the planning needs for highway improvement to meet civil defense requirements.</p>	<p>A revised draft of the preliminary report on civil defense highway needs has been completed and is being reviewed.</p> <p>A standard design for evacuation route signs was recommended.</p> <p>A manual has been prepared discussing techniques to be used in evacuation planning and full utilization of highway systems in an emergency.</p> <p>Official CD program assistance has been established in the Commissioner's office.</p> <p>A conference has been held for orientation and instruction required to determine the highway needs for evacuation.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>U. S. Weather Bureau</u></p> <p>Prepare an analysis of past data, conduct research, and develop techniques and capabilities leading to improved forecasts of radiological fallout patterns.</p> <p>Prepare and issue currently, as well as in an emergency, forecasts and estimates of areas likely to be covered by fallout as a result of enemy attack. Such information is to be made available to Federal, State, and local civil defense authorities for public information.</p>	<p>Since June 1955 coded fallout messages have been transmitted twice daily on teletypewriter circuits. When decoded and plotted, these now yield fallout bulletins for 52 locations covering the entire country. The 500 drops on the circuit insure messages being available to all required officials and industrial groups. A simplified coding procedure was put into effect so that local civil defense personnel could decode the forecasts with maximum accuracy.</p> <p>Arrangements have been concluded with the Canadian Government to provide the same information in twice daily forecasts from eight locations in Southern Canada. Honolulu and Alaska also report daily fallout forecasts.</p> <p>Work has continued on the establishment of a fallout standard. Tabulation and analysis of data has been completed. Working up trajectories of particles from these is now in progress.</p> <p>A survey was conducted by the Weather Bureau Central Office to determine the use being made of the fallout messages. Tabulated results have been given to FCDA National and Regional Offices.</p> <p>Experimental work in the use of an analogue computer to produce fallout forecasts is being done.</p> <p>Full time meteorologists have been assigned to FCDA National and Regional Offices.</p> <p>A brief study of the reliability of persistence assumptions in fallout predictions for a summer and winter situation has been made.</p> <p>Templates from mean wind charts for extrapolating soundings to accommodate the UF network have been prepared for winter and spring conditions. The remaining ones are being prepared.</p>

PROGRESS OF DELEGATE AGENCIES

PROGRESS REPORTS

(Continued)

Agency	Delegation	Progress
<p>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (Continued)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Area Development</u></p> <p>Provide data and assist the States in conducting analyses of potential target and support areas for the purpose of providing basic statistics and maps essential to the completion of Federal, State and local civil defense operating plans.</p>	<p>Nothing has been done due to lack of funds.</p>
<p>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE</p>	<p>Plan a national program, develop technical guidance for States, and direct Federal activities concerned with financial assistance for the temporary relief or aid of civilians injured or in want as the result of attack.</p> <p>Plan, program, and develop technical guidance for the States and direct Federal activities concerned with the acquisition, transportation, and payment for clothing of civilians in want as a result of attack.</p> <p>Plan a national program, develop technical guidance for States, and direct Federal civil defense activities concerned with research with respect to, and detection, identification, and control of: (1) communicable diseases in humans, (2) biological warfare against humans, (3) chemical warfare against humans, and (4) other public health hazards.</p> <p>Plan, develop, and direct Federal activities concerned with a national program designed to provide Public Health Service reserve professional personnel from support areas to those damaged by enemy attack.</p> <p>Plan, develop, and distribute through appropriate channels, training materials for incorporation in the curricula of schools and colleges throughout the United States in order to integrate the teaching, in all possible courses, of civil defense skills, and knowledge and fundamentals of behavior during emergencies.</p> <p>Plan, develop, and distribute, through appropriate channels, technical guidance concerning the provision of shelter and other protective measures, designed to minimize injury to personnel and reduce damage to vital functional components of educational institutions and hospitals and of water, sewer, and other public health facilities.</p> <p>Plan a national program, develop technical guidance for States and direct Federal activities concerned with the emergency restoration of community facilities essential to health or functional components thereof for which the Public Health Service normally has regular operating programs.</p> <p>Plan a national program, conduct research, develop technical guidance for States, and direct Federal activities designed to meet the extraordinary needs for food and drug inspection and control in attacked areas.</p> <p>During a civil-defense emergency, employ temporarily additional personnel without regard to the civil service laws and incur such obligations on behalf of the United States as may be required to meet the civil defense requirements of an attack or of an anticipated attack.</p> <p>Disseminate such civil defense information as may be approved from time to time by the Federal Civil Defense Administration.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Public Health Service</u></p> <p>Projects on the rapid identification of BW agents are under way. A report summarizing available information on potential chemical warfare agents is being prepared.</p> <p>Data on public water supply facilities developed in the bomb damage assessment studies were forwarded to FCDA.</p> <p>Ten nationally known waterworks experts have been appointed consultants to PHS to advise on the essential municipal water supplies in defense emergency and natural disaster.</p> <p>Training courses on Public Health in CD have been given in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Texas, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Virginia, Maine, Washington and Louisiana.</p> <p>A course entitled "The Role of the Public Health Laboratory in Civil Defense" was given to a group of key laboratory personnel from 8 states.</p> <p>Staff members participated in many courses, meetings and conferences for the purpose of presenting material on the various aspects of civil defense.</p> <p>The strength of the Commissioned Reserve Pool of Professional Personnel was 2263 on March 31.</p> <p>Fifty Commissioned Reserve officers attended the fourth headquarters course on "Public Health Activities in National Emergencies."</p> <p>A course on "Epidemiology in Civil Defense" has been developed for presentation to Commissioned Reserve physicians.</p> <p>Three sanitary engineer officers were given orientation and training and assigned to full time CD work in D/H.E.W. Regions III, IV and IX.</p> <p>Emergency operations plan and natural disaster relief operations plan are being prepared.</p> <p>Courses, lectures and training materials for "Sanitary Engineering Problems in CD Disaster" have been prepared and used in a pilot course conducted at the Sanitary Engineering Center. It was also given in Salt Lake City, Utah.</p> <p>Plans are being developed to assist the deans of the medical schools in solving CD problems.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Social Security Administration</u> (Bureau of Public Assistance)</p> <p>Considerable time has been spent in discussing and defining major policy fields falling under the Department's Delegations.</p> <p>A manual for instruction and guidance is being prepared. A condensed version of policies and procedures to be included in it have been released to the States.</p> <p>A committee on emergency clothing, representing leaders in the retail clothing field, professional associations and Federal agencies, has been selected and is scheduled to meet in the fall.</p>

PROGRESS OF DELEGATE AGENCIES

PROGRESS REPORTS

(Continued)

Agency	Delegation	Progress
<p>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE (Continued)</p>		<p>Material for estimates of clothing resources in the Milwaukee Area was prepared and a methodology for estimating these resources has been worked out. Material for a special FCDA Staff College Welfare Course has been developed.</p> <p>Extensive work has been done to encourage the participation of national private agencies and professional associations in planning for the delegated programs including the appointment of a temporary consultant to deal exclusively with the matter.</p> <p>Agreements with the States are being signed which will form a basis for the planning of the emergency financial assistance and clothing programs and will provide authority for them to operate in an emergency.</p> <p>A memo of understanding has been drawn up and widely distributed covering:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The payment of financial assistance during an emergency is 100% Federal responsibility.</li> <li>b. State Public Welfare Offices will be the focal point around which delegated welfare function will take place.</li> <li>c. BPA will work with State Public Welfare Departments.</li> </ol> <p>Defense welfare planning material has been received from 46 States.</p> <p>Tentative criteria and cost tables have been so developed for a 50-50 matching with the States on administrative costs for planning DW services.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Office of Education</u></p> <p>The Civil Defense Education Project manuscript "Education for National Survival" has been printed. CD pilot project centers have been established by agreements with California, Connecticut, and Michigan State Departments of Education to work out methods and material for introducing civil defense instruction into the curriculum. Requests have been received from each of the centers for the continuation of the pilot projects in 1957, with emphasis on general adult education.</p> <p>A total of 46 States and 6 territories have established CD Coordinators in their respective Departments of Education to work with local schools in developing and coordinating CD educational progress.</p> <p>Information sheets have been developed specifically for educators based on CD technical information; 36 have been published to date.</p> <p>A national curriculum of CD publications is being evolved incorporating the best features of each of the 3 State pilot project center bulletins. This will be distributed nationally through regular educational channels.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Food and Drug Administration</u></p> <p>The preliminary report on tests of food at Nevada has been published. The final report has been declassified and is being printed.</p> <p>Reports on the extent of penetration of bacterial agents into foods in wholesale containers and on gaseous decontamination of small lots of critical foods and drugs have been completed.</p> <p>FDA training program for State and local food and drug officials has reached 53 cities and more than 1600 people have received certificates of attendance.</p>

PROGRESS OF DELEGATE AGENCIES

PROGRESS REPORTS

(Continued)

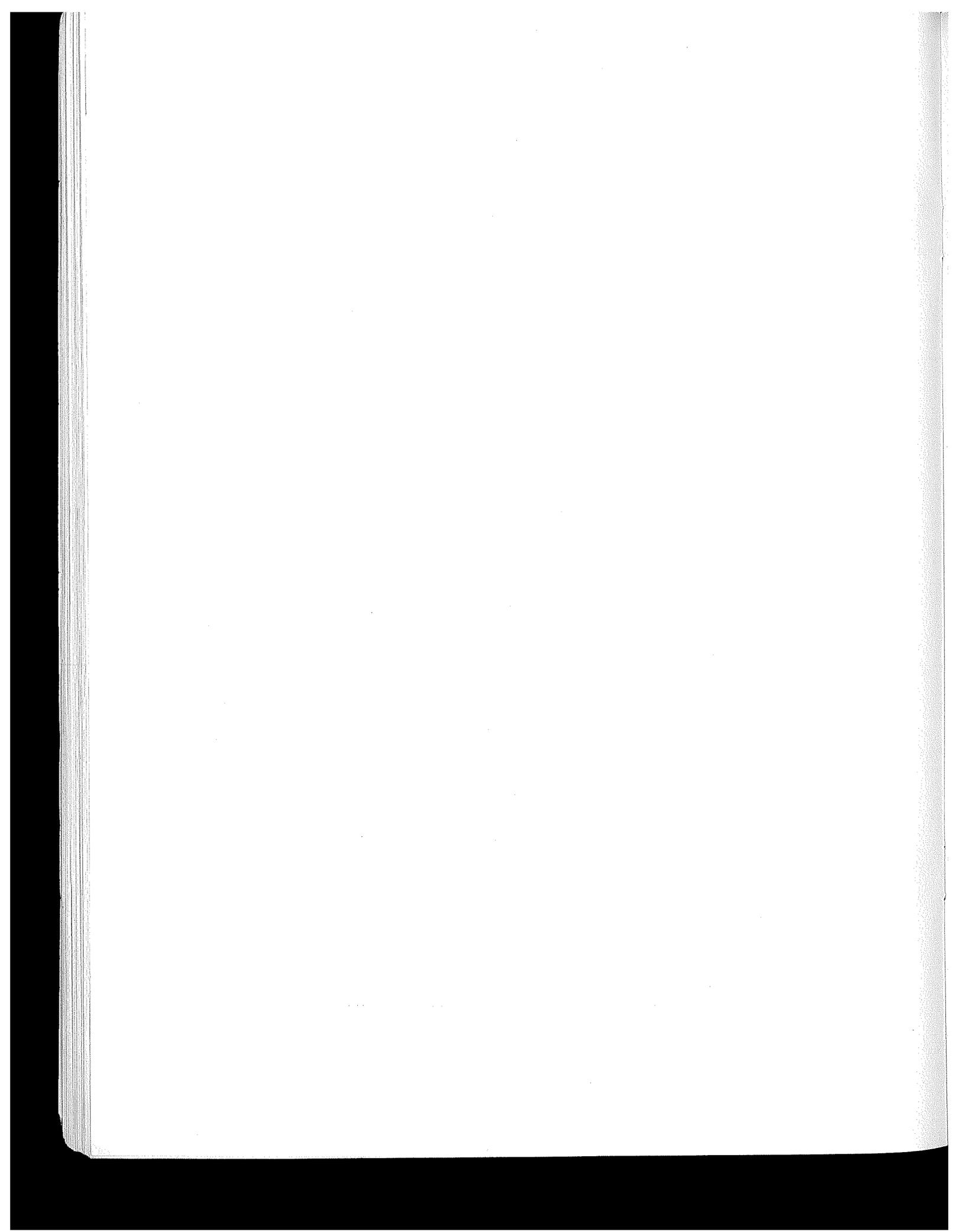
Agency	Delegation	Progress
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE (Continued)		Work is in progress on a revision of the training handbook, <u>Civil Defense Information for Food and Drug Officials</u> , to include new material and improvements suggested by experience.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Office of Minerals Mobilization</u></p> <p>Plan and direct Federal activities designed to procure, store, transport and distribute adequate fuel supplies to attacked areas and reception centers, consistent with the national-emergency fuel program.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Office of Oil and Gas</u></p> <p>Same as above.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Assistant Secretary for Water &amp; Power Development</u></p> <p>Plan a national program, provide technical guidance to the States and direct Federal activities concerned with the emergency restoration of electric utility service to attacked areas and provision of adequate electric utility service to support areas.</p>	<p>Conferences were held with State Civil Defense Directors in three States and detailed plans of operation developed to integrate the national program of fuels distribution into the local organizational setup.</p> <p>Plans are being developed for establishing regional and local area distribution managers for fuel. Initial contact with industry representatives and coordination meetings with some Regional Administrators have been arranged.</p> <p>A preliminary survey of five FCDA Regions and a representative group of States was undertaken to determine what was being done to cope with petroleum and gas problems in a civil defense emergency.</p> <p>Meetings have been held in fourteen different sections of the country to enlist cooperation and support of the utilities. All of the United States covered with good results.</p>
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	Provide technical guidance to States concerning the protection of penal institutions and the control and utilization of prisoners and facilities during a civil defense emergency.	No report.
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Activity #1</u></p> <p>Plan and develop a national program relating to the utilization of the labor force, during a civil defense emergency, consistent with the responsibilities of the Department of Labor with respect to manpower mobilization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Activity #2</u></p> <p>Conduct research and provide a method of estimating survivors by occupational and social characteristics, and for determining their availability for employment during a civil defense emergency</p>	<p>A regional conference on manpower and postattack mobilization was held in Boston covering Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.</p> <p>A plan for the preorganizing and pretraining of a task force trained in civil defense skills so that they can quickly be shifted to CD jobs in an emergency has been drafted and is being discussed. Pilot operations will be undertaken.</p> <p>Identification and description of key skills needed for CD is being undertaken with NY State Civil Defense.</p> <p>Work has been started to determine and provide the basic data on population and work force characteristics for use in the electronic damage assessment system.</p> <p>Rough outlines of the types of information to be collected on the spot in a postattack period have been developed.</p>

PROGRESS OF DELEGATE AGENCIES

PROGRESS REPORTS

(Continued)

Agency	Delegation	Progress
<p>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (Continued)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Activity #3</u></p> <p>Provide technical guidance to the States and direct Federal activities concerned with coordination of the Nation-wide system of employment service offices for determining requirements of, and recruiting, referring, and utilizing workers to meet civil defense needs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Activity #4</u></p> <p>Plan a national program, develop technical guidance for the States, and direct Federal activities concerned with the methods of compensation for authorized workers in a civil defense emergency.</p> <p>Plan a national program, develop technical guidance for States, and direct Federal activities concerned with the provision of compensation payments for the injury or death of authorized workers while engaged in civil defense activities.</p> <p>Plan a national program, develop technical guidance for States, and direct Federal activities concerned with financial assistance for temporary aid to members of the labor force during periods of idleness due to destruction of working places through enemy action.</p>	<p>All field offices have received interim instructions and procedures to follow in an emergency. Some elements of these procedures have been tested in practice exercises and flood disasters.</p> <p>Planning is in progress to develop coordinated technical guidance for State employment service emergency activities.</p> <p>Standards on defense manpower plans are being developed for inclusion in agreements between State Employment Services and State Civil Defense agencies.</p> <p>A study of the New York State civil defense program is under way to determine its suitability for developing standards for other State agencies in setting up necessary organization and occupational structures for emergency recruitment, selection, referral and allotment of manpower.</p> <p>Drafts of plans covering each of these three problems have been prepared and discussed with the Labor Advisory Committee on Civil Defense.</p>
<p>HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE</p>	<p>Conduct research and provide technical guidance to the States concerning protective standards for new housing construction and temporary shelter in existing housing facilities.</p> <p>Plan a national program, provide technical guidance to the States, and direct Federal activities concerned with the provision of temporary emergency housing in support of areas subjected to enemy attack.</p> <p>Plan a national program, develop technical guidance for States, and direct Federal activities concerned with the emergency restoration of essential housing and those related community facilities damaged by enemy action for which the agency normally has legal responsibility.</p>	<p>Defense Planning Committees have been appointed in each Constituent Agency and Unit, as recommended by the HHFA Defense Council.</p> <p>The effects of the nuclear explosion at Nevada in 1955 on residential structures exposed are being studied.</p> <p>Proposals have been submitted for nuclear tests of dwelling units in connection with the Spring 1957 Nevada Test program.</p>



# FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

## SUMMARY

The purpose of the Federal Contributions Program is to help the States and their political subdivisions to acquire essential civil defense materials and equipment and help them promote civil defense education and training. The objective is to develop adequately trained and equipped organizations which will assure a minimum loss of life and property in an emergency. The program operates under authority of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, 81st Congress) which authorized the Administrator of FCDA to make financial contributions to the States for civil defense purposes on the basis of programs and projects approved by the Administrator.

The program became operative in Fiscal Year 1952. Appropriations by Congress for the program have been as follows:

Available for Use in Fiscal Year(s)	Amount of Appropriation
1952	\$22,350,000
1953	15,000,000
1954	10,500,000
1955	1,300,000*
1955-56	12,000,000
1956-57	12,400,000

\* Reappropriation of unused 1954 funds for use in the attack warning program only in FY - 1955.

Federal contributions are made to the States on the basis of individual project applications submitted to and approved by FCDA Regional Administrators in accordance with uniform pro-

grams and standards established by the Agency. All States, Territories and Possessions, except Alaska, are required to match Federal funds on a 50 - 50 basis. The matching ratio for Alaska is 70 percent Federal and 30 percent local.

The time for using the 1955/56 appropriation expired June 30, 1956. The unused portion of the 1956/57 appropriation is available until June 30, 1957. (Congress has also appropriated \$17,000,000 for the Federal Contributions Program to be available over the two-year period FY 1957/58).

Federal contributions or obligations under this program, from its inception through fiscal year 1956, amounted to \$60,442,666. The amount obligated out of each appropriation was as follows:

FY Appropriation	Amount Obligated
1952	\$20,808,382
1953	13,600,258
1954	8,081,103
1955 (Reappropriation)	1,132,059
1955/56	11,828,660
1956/57	4,992,204
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$60,442,666</b>

The first four figures are adjusted for firm contracts, cancellations and amendments. The last two figures are the totals of project applications approved by the Regional Administrators through June 30, 1956, prior to entry on the official records of the agency.

## FEDERAL FUNDS OBLIGATED

BY PROGRAM

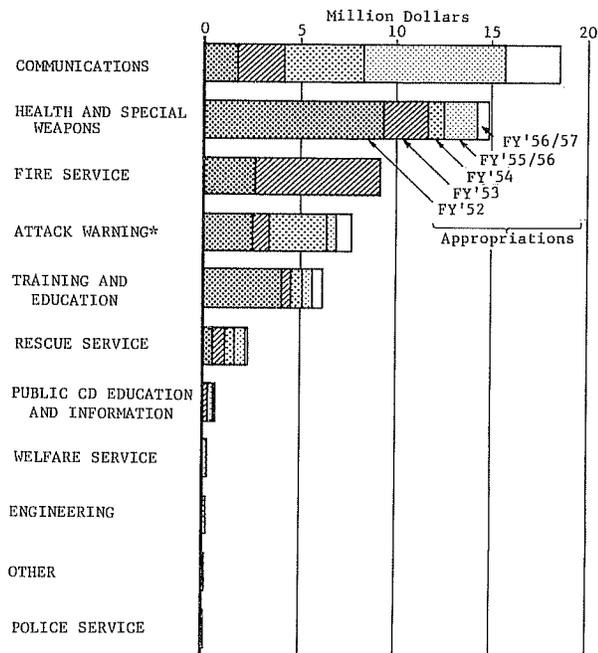
FY 1952 thru FY 1956

As shown in the following table the Communications Program received over 30 percent of the total funds, and the Health and Special Weapons Defense Program received nearly 25 percent. Attack Warning, Fire Service and Training and Education each received from 10 to 15 percent and the other programs received lesser amounts. The Fire Service Program was in effect only in fiscal years 1952 and 1953.

Program	Federal Funds Obligated FY 1952 through FY 1956	
	Amount	Percent of Total
<b>Total - All Programs</b>	<b>\$60,442,666</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Attack Warning	7,601,837	12.6
Communications	18,526,280	30.6
Engineering	431,822	.7
Fire Service	9,098,272	15.1
Health & Spec. Weapons Def.	14,901,883	24.6
Police Service	109,378	.2
Public CD Info. & Education	729,057	1.2
Rescue Service	2,390,861	4.0
Training and Education	6,184,093	10.2
Welfare Service	290,018	.5
Other Services	179,165	.3

Health and Special Weapons Defense was the largest program during the early years, as shown by the following chart. During fiscal years 1955 and 1956, however, the Communications Program moved ahead to become the largest in terms of funds obligated.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS  
By Program



\* Data for FY 1954 include obligations from the reappropriation in FY 1955.

## FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

### FEDERAL FUNDS OBLIGATED

BY REGION  
FY 1952 thru FY 1956

Three-fourths of the total Federal Contributions went to the States in FCDA Regions 1, 2 and 7. These are the States with heavy concentrations of population in the Northeastern United States and on the West Coast. New York, California and Pennsylvania, in that order, were the three States receiving the largest amounts of Federal funds.

The project applications approved during FY 1956 were from funds which would come out of the 1955/56 appropriation of \$12,000,000 and the 1956/57 appropriation of \$12,400,000.

Up to September 30, 1955 each State had been allocated a specified amount out of the 1955/56 appropriation against which project applications could be submitted. It became evident, however, that some States were not going to use all of the funds allotted while others had need of more than their initial allotments. During the second quarter of FY 1956, therefore, FCDA Regional Administrators were authorized to approve project applications from the States on a first-come first-served basis in order to permit the States, with programs and projects ready, to move forward.

FCDA Region	Federal Funds Obligated FY 1952 through FY 1956	
	Amount	Percent of Total
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$60,442,666</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Region 1	19,870,573	32.9
Region 2	14,747,776	24.4
Region 3	3,376,637	5.6
Region 4	5,844,348	9.7
Region 5	2,925,820	4.8
Region 6	1,800,497	3.0
Region 7	10,541,429	17.4
Terr. & Poss.	1,335,586	2.2

The 1956/57 appropriation of \$12,400,000 became available for obligation as of July 1, 1955. Allocations from this appropriation have been made to each Region without specifying amounts available for each State. Regional Administrators were authorized to approve applications against this appropriation on a first-come first-served basis within certain limits of maintaining balanced programs and assisting all States in moving ahead with their projects as they became ready.

### FEDERAL FUNDS OBLIGATED

PER CAPITA  
FY 1952 thru FY 1956

Federal funds contributed to the States, Territories and Possessions amounted to 36.1 cents per capita on a national average from the beginning of the Federal Contributions Program through June 30, 1956. An equal amount has been spent, of course, by the States and their political subdivisions. On a per capita basis Delaware, with a figure of \$2.042, received more Federal funds than any other State. New York, Pennsylvania and California, in that order, received 82.7, 64.4, and 62.2 cents per capita. Seven States received

between 40 and 60 cents per capita, 13 States and the District of Columbia received between 20 and 40 cents, 15 States received 10 but less than 20 cents, and 9 States have received less than 10 cents per capita.

As shown in the following table, per capita contributions on a national basis ranged by program from 11.1 cents for the communications program down to only a fraction of 1 cent for some of the smaller programs.

# FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

## FEDERAL FUNDS OBLIGATED PER CAPITA

FY 1952 thru FY 1956

Region and State	Federal Funds Obligated, Per Capita									
	All Programs	Attack Warning	Communications	Engineering	Fire	Health & Special Weapons	Public CD Educ. & Info.	Rescue	Training & Educ.	Welfare Service
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ .361</b>	<b>\$.045</b>	<b>\$.111</b>	<b>\$.003</b>	<b>\$.054</b>	<b>\$.089</b>	<b>\$.004</b>	<b>\$.014</b>	<b>\$.037</b>	<b>\$.002</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>.631</b>	<b>.060</b>	<b>.151</b>	<b>.003</b>	<b>.081</b>	<b>.237</b>	<b>.009</b>	<b>.024</b>	<b>.060</b>	<b>.004</b>
Connecticut	.594	.070	.191	.003	.075	.171	.004	.027	.047	.001
Maine	.331	.041	.129	.007	-	.043	.017	.032	.039	.020
Massachusetts	.482	.067	.119	.005	.050	.161	.008	.030	.038	.003
New Hampshire	.265	.030	.139	-	-	.047	-	.008	.038	.001
New Jersey	.350	.032	.073	.002	.093	.082	.004	.023	.033	.006
New York	.827	.066	.186	.002	.095	.356	.011	.023	.082	.002
Rhode Island	.401	.108	.124	.003	.096	.019	*	.022	.017	.012
Vermont	.286	.012	.137	.002	.062	.002	.005	.021	.044	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>.452</b>	<b>.062</b>	<b>.141</b>	<b>.005</b>	<b>.075</b>	<b>.101</b>	<b>.007</b>	<b>.021</b>	<b>.034</b>	<b>.003</b>
Delaware	2.042	.171	.705	.006	.571	.328	.012	.097	.122	.005
District of Columbia	.253	.093	.019	-	-	.118	.023	-	*	-
Kentucky	.100	.009	.051	.007	.022	.005	.001	.002	.004	-
Maryland	.514	.087	.105	.010	.010	.182	.009	.032	.061	.018
Ohio	.453	.063	.158	.002	.056	.088	.011	.022	.044	.005
Pennsylvania	.644	.079	.200	.008	.133	.151	.006	.026	.037	.001
Virginia	.210	.037	.061	*	.035	.029	.004	.022	.021	*
West Virginia	.036	.021	.010	-	-	.002	*	.002	.001	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>.152</b>	<b>.021</b>	<b>.077</b>	<b>.001</b>	<b>.022</b>	<b>.008</b>	<b>.003</b>	<b>.005</b>	<b>.015</b>	<b>*</b>
Alabama	.176	.021	.080	*	.037	*	.002	-	.034	-
Florida	.155	.030	.090	.004	*	.005	.001	.003	.022	-
Georgia	.255	.029	.133	.003	.042	.007	.012	.012	.017	*
Mississippi	.090	.007	.064	-	-	.008	*	.009	.001	-
North Carolina	.066	.014	.035	*	.003	.006	*	.005	.001	*
South Carolina	.039	.005	.030	-	-	*	*	-	.004	-
Tennessee	.241	.033	.090	*	.062	.026	.002	.005	.024	-
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>.203</b>	<b>.034</b>	<b>.069</b>	<b>.002</b>	<b>.047</b>	<b>.024</b>	<b>.002</b>	<b>.007</b>	<b>.016</b>	<b>.001</b>
Illinois	.190	.039	.054	.001	.079	.004	.001	.008	.005	*
Indiana	.117	.022	.025	.003	.030	.014	.002	.004	.013	.004
Michigan	.230	.024	.094	.001	.037	.032	.003	.008	.030	.001
Missouri	.246	.056	.111	.001	.050	.003	.003	.005	.012	*
Wisconsin	.240	.035	.062	.009	.002	.095	.002	.009	.020	.001
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>.180</b>	<b>.024</b>	<b>.108</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>.021</b>	<b>.002</b>	<b>.002</b>	<b>.007</b>	<b>.016</b>	<b>-</b>
Arkansas	.144	*	.125	-	.007	*	*	.006	.007	-
Louisiana	.219	.020	.098	-	.062	.003	.004	.009	.022	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	.247	.024	.136	-	.023	.006	*	.003	.055	-
Texas	.174	.032	.111	*	.012	.001	.002	.008	.008	-
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>.144</b>	<b>.029</b>	<b>.049</b>	<b>.001</b>	<b>.016</b>	<b>.014</b>	<b>.002</b>	<b>.010</b>	<b>.024</b>	<b>*</b>
Colorado	.181	.023	.099	*	.015	.012	.008	-	.022	*
Iowa	.057	.018	.022	-	.007	*	-	.004	.006	-
Kansas	.171	.022	.033	*	.032	.032	.002	*	.049	-
Minnesota	.212	.058	.037	.004	.028	.021	.001	.038	.025	-
Nebraska	.148	.017	.090	-	-	.009	.001	-	.031	-
North Dakota	.042	.003	.005	-	-	.002	-	-	.032	-
South Dakota	.092	.005	.084	-	-	.001	-	-	.001	-
Wyoming	.159	.040	.086	-	-	.018	*	-	.015	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>.514</b>	<b>.065</b>	<b>.136</b>	<b>.004</b>	<b>.072</b>	<b>.130</b>	<b>.002</b>	<b>.018</b>	<b>.082</b>	<b>.002</b>
Arizona	.161	.036	.080	.001	.004	.001	*	.009	.030	-
California	.622	.081	.141	.002	.095	.168	.002	.020	.107	*
Idaho	.075	-	.075	*	-	-	-	-	.001	-
Montana	.125	.023	.082	-	.018	-	-	-	.002	-
Nevada	.139	-	.057	-	-	.004	*	-	.078	-
Oregon	.561	.034	.282	.001	.053	.090	.003	.038	.052	.007
Utah	.163	.027	.079	-	.006	.010	.002	.001	.037	-
Washington	.413	.058	.087	.018	.053	.118	.001	.015	.052	.011
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>.429</b>	<b>.050</b>	<b>.109</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>.081</b>	<b>.129</b>	<b>.004</b>	<b>.003</b>	<b>.054</b>	<b>-</b>
Alaska	1.990	.497	.350	-	.679	.313	.011	.003	.137	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	.221	.087	-	-	-	.133	-	-	.001	-
Guam	.329	.080	.071	-	-	.013	-	.057	.108	-
Hawaii	.770	.043	.073	-	.020	.504	.009	.009	.111	-
Puerto Rico	.218	.009	.099	-	.044	.030	.002	-	.033	-
Virgin Islands	.137	-	.076	-	-	-	-	-	.061	-

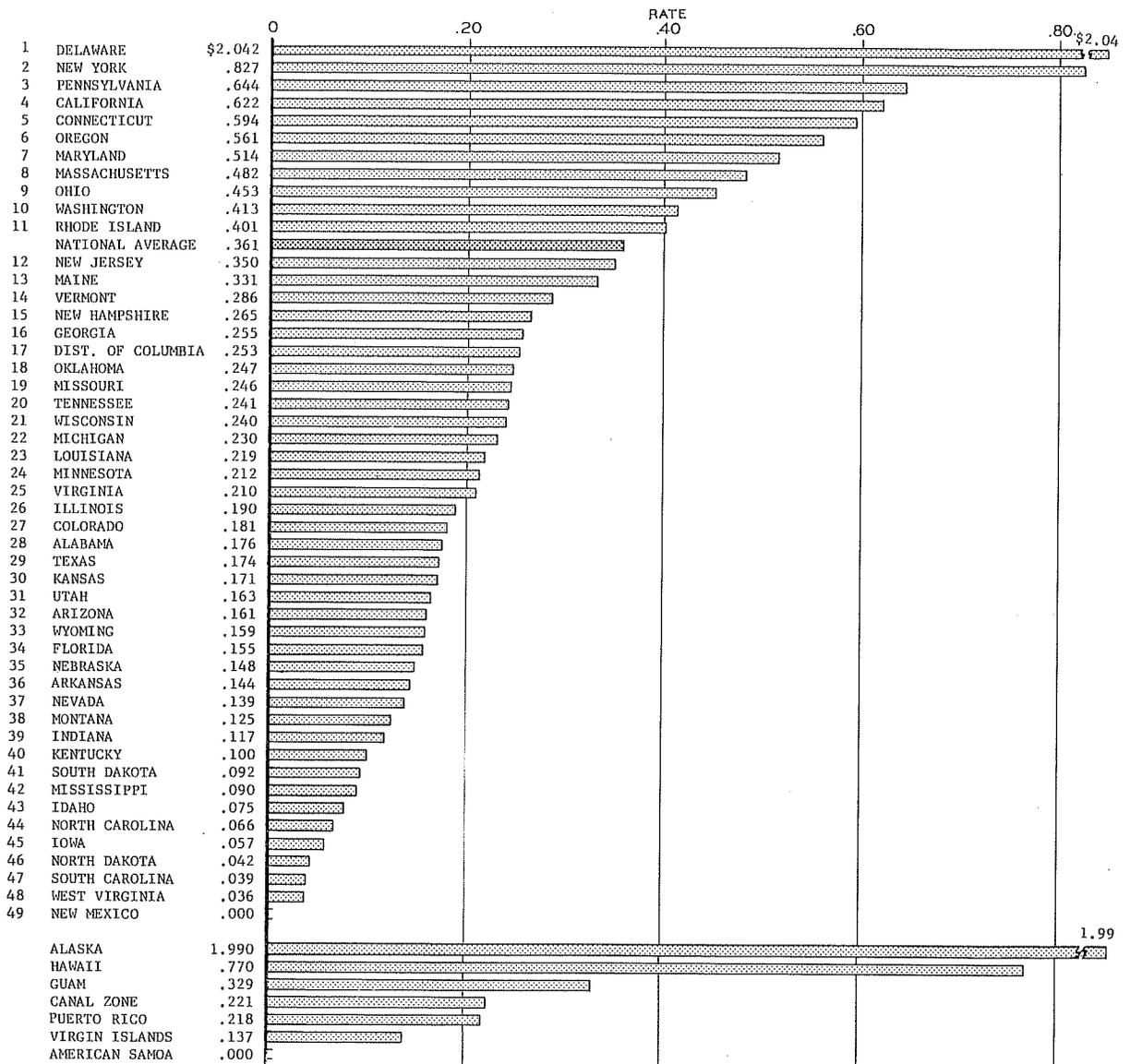
\* Less than 1/10 of a cent.

Note: Separate data are not shown for the Police Service and Evacuation Studies which were in effect only in FY 1955 and FY 1956. The Fire Program was in effect in FY 1952 and FY 1953.

# FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

## FEDERAL FUNDS OBLIGATED PER CAPITA\*

1952 THRU JUNE 1956



\* Based on total Federal Contributions, FY 1952 through June 30, 1956, and U. S. Bureau of the Census estimates of population as of July 1, 1955.

### DETAILED STATISTICS

In the tables which follow detailed statistics on the Federal Contributions Program are presented showing the extent of Federal funds obligated from the inception of the program through fiscal year 1956. Data are given for each program

broken down by FCDA Region and State. Data are shown also on the progress of each State in procuring some of the more important items available for procurement in each program.

# FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

## SUMMARY - ALL PROGRAMS

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated by FY Appropriation					
	Total	1956/1957*	1955/1956*	1955**	1954**	1953 & 1952**
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,442,666</b>	<b>4,992,204</b>	<b>11,828,660</b>	<b>1,132,059</b>	<b>8,081,103</b>	<b>34,408,640</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>19,870,573</b>	<b>2,089,211</b>	<b>3,570,070</b>	<b>249,101</b>	<b>1,935,229</b>	<b>12,026,962</b>
Connecticut	1,330,527	202,792	192,549	26,050	207,763	701,373
Maine	299,771	46,040	118,246	7,674	54,808	73,003
Massachusetts	2,418,304	327,487	269,363	35,575	187,033	1,598,846
New Hampshire	147,346	35,670	36,650	9,335	27,252	38,439
New Jersey	1,894,953	125,901	305,318	17,035	236,202	1,210,497
New York	13,332,542	1,298,789	2,566,636	152,465	1,119,418	8,195,234
Rhode Island	339,158	19,864	50,062	-	96,864	172,368
Vermont	107,972	32,668	31,246	967	5,889	37,202
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>14,747,776</b>	<b>1,238,567</b>	<b>3,454,541</b>	<b>467,352</b>	<b>1,375,274</b>	<b>8,212,042</b>
Delaware	790,079	141,676	168,963	26,927	25,299	427,214
District of Columbia	215,985	1,528	34,777	7,000	1,230	171,450
Kentucky	301,855	7,925	159,931	-	10,607	123,392
Maryland	1,370,669	132,218	162,074	25,095	145,866	905,416
Ohio	4,061,589	210,828	1,275,230	42,546	302,471	2,230,514
Pennsylvania	7,182,828	672,586	1,497,650	332,237	761,292	3,919,063
Virginia	752,789	38,042	150,510	33,547	115,509	415,181
West Virginia	71,982	33,764	5,406	-	13,000	19,812
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>3,376,637</b>	<b>324,722</b>	<b>1,015,015</b>	<b>76,253</b>	<b>651,989</b>	<b>1,308,658</b>
Alabama	534,202	40,168	134,799	10,478	100,021	248,736
Florida	535,125	66,241	290,381	4,529	82,782	91,192
Georgia	923,065	93,361	249,874	18,020	235,450	326,360
Mississippi	189,624	12,115	77,020	180	70,481	29,828
North Carolina	281,572	80,863	93,751	11,282	39,571	56,105
South Carolina	89,326	-	18,251	20	61,886	9,169
Tennessee	823,723	31,974	150,939	31,744	61,798	547,268
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>5,844,348</b>	<b>371,771</b>	<b>961,255</b>	<b>128,615</b>	<b>1,266,906</b>	<b>3,115,801</b>
Illinois	1,777,114	75,022	139,911	43,280	406,407	1,112,494
Indiana	505,300	68,497	82,833	22,116	37,011	294,843
Michigan	1,666,256	110,630	312,803	20,475	259,911	962,437
Missouri	1,009,699	45,618	267,398	6,208	278,658	411,817
Wisconsin	885,979	72,004	158,310	36,536	284,919	334,210
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>2,925,820</b>	<b>415,150</b>	<b>857,705</b>	<b>41,835</b>	<b>790,304</b>	<b>820,826</b>
Arkansas	258,255	57,098	128,077	-	58,079	15,001
Louisiana	639,904	71,329	132,051	13,032	115,830	307,662
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	536,116	82,809	135,737	1,964	111,154	204,452
Texas	1,491,545	203,914	461,840	26,839	505,241	293,711
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>1,800,497</b>	<b>148,983</b>	<b>337,073</b>	<b>62,708</b>	<b>316,558</b>	<b>935,175</b>
Colorado	280,032	18,187	76,707	5,305	69,800	110,033
Iowa	152,232	2,951	35,063	11,000	53,359	49,859
Kansas	352,101	1,493	41,026	-	42,569	267,013
Minnesota	674,292	90,801	79,068	46,403	73,903	384,117
Nebraska	204,342	21,504	38,556	-	54,628	89,654
North Dakota	26,756	4,722	692	-	-	21,342
South Dakota	61,981	8,780	46,476	-	5,945	780
Wyoming	48,761	545	19,485	-	16,354	12,377
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>10,541,429</b>	<b>365,136</b>	<b>1,451,400</b>	<b>96,043</b>	<b>1,647,596</b>	<b>6,981,254</b>
Arizona	157,599	3,290	52,953	-	50,734	50,622
California	8,100,350	222,289	908,973	52,948	1,172,890	5,743,250
Idaho	45,939	1,253	31,102	-	13,584	-
Montana	79,328	1,216	40,481	2,575	17,711	17,345
Nevada	31,380	-	13,720	-	-	17,660
Oregon	936,850	68,355	233,967	10,813	267,679	356,036
Utah	127,351	995	14,552	12,764	44,314	54,726
Washington	1,062,632	67,738	155,652	16,943	80,684	741,615
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>1,335,586</b>	<b>38,664</b>	<b>181,601</b>	<b>10,152</b>	<b>97,247</b>	<b>1,007,922</b>
Alaska	413,838	3,773	5,246	6,515	11,037	387,267
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	11,948	-	1,560	1,560	1,637	7,191
Guam	19,411	-	665	-	-	18,746
Hawaii	401,997	2,220	62,935	-	35,687	301,155
Puerto Rico	485,100	31,442	110,166	2,077	48,433	292,982
Virgin Islands	3,292	1,229	1,029	-	453	581

\* Applications approved by Regional Administrators prior to entry on official FCDA records at National Headquarters.

\*\* Adjusted for firm contracts, cancellations and amendments.

## FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

### ATTACK WARNING

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated (by FY Appropriation)					
	Total	1956/1957	1955/1956	1955	1954	1953 & 1952
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,601,837</b>	<b>651,982</b>	<b>523,042</b>	<b>1,132,059</b>	<b>1,876,052</b>	<b>3,418,702</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>1,885,041</b>	<b>198,257</b>	<b>186,705</b>	<b>249,101</b>	<b>421,643</b>	<b>829,335</b>
Connecticut	157,893	24,733	5,460	26,050	40,950	60,700
Maine	36,676	3,084	9,494	7,674	16,424	-
Massachusetts	336,561	16,603	12,452	35,575	69,804	202,127
New Hampshire	16,511	1,791	3,187	9,335	2,198	-
New Jersey	176,102	7,812	51,739	17,035	55,190	44,326
New York	1,065,750	136,690	98,524	152,465	180,084	497,987
Rhode Island	91,037	5,474	4,375	-	56,993	24,195
Vermont	4,511	2,070	1,474	967	-	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>2,027,214</b>	<b>243,332</b>	<b>138,392</b>	<b>467,352</b>	<b>164,725</b>	<b>1,013,413</b>
Delaware	66,198	2,447	1,743	26,927	8,466	26,615
District of Columbia	78,926	115	-	7,000	-	71,811
Kentucky	28,350	-	28,350	-	-	-
Maryland	232,060	21,943	4,938	25,095	16,574	163,510
Ohio	561,234	54,460	5,211	42,546	22,781	436,236
Pennsylvania	884,955	128,327	91,725	332,237	102,153	230,513
Virginia	132,457	3,701	5,268	33,547	12,181	77,760
West Virginia	43,034	32,339	1,157	-	2,570	6,968
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>470,591</b>	<b>7,053</b>	<b>34,731</b>	<b>76,253</b>	<b>131,449</b>	<b>221,105</b>
Alabama	64,793	737	8,073	10,478	13,786	31,719
Florida	102,650	-	12,272	4,529	40,423	45,426
Georgia	104,000	1,597	-	18,020	33,687	50,696
Mississippi	15,725	-	5,327	180	-	10,218
North Carolina	61,078	3,861	8,638	11,282	24,212	13,085
South Carolina	10,804	-	396	20	10,388	-
Tennessee	111,541	858	25	31,744	8,953	69,961
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>989,134</b>	<b>41,160</b>	<b>68,661</b>	<b>128,615</b>	<b>302,619</b>	<b>448,079</b>
Illinois	364,711	18,875	6,183	43,280	128,566	167,807
Indiana	97,193	1,052	16,871	22,116	25,001	32,153
Michigan	170,388	5,342	20,508	20,475	21,733	102,330
Missouri	229,184	2,699	20,088	6,208	98,058	102,131
Wisconsin	127,658	13,192	5,011	36,536	29,261	43,658
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>382,832</b>	<b>35,386</b>	<b>35,463</b>	<b>41,835</b>	<b>195,269</b>	<b>74,879</b>
Arkansas	298	-	298	-	-	-
Louisiana	57,556	-	6,957	13,032	17,027	20,540
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	52,223	11,636	1,250	1,964	36,027	1,346
Texas	272,755	23,750	26,958	26,839	142,215	52,993
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>356,120</b>	<b>27,063</b>	<b>8,227</b>	<b>62,708</b>	<b>101,129</b>	<b>156,993</b>
Colorado	36,387	-	279	5,305	2,163	28,640
Iowa	48,837	1,500	-	11,000	31,540	4,797
Kansas	45,921	290	2,217	-	9,138	34,276
Minnesota	183,907	19,953	3,824	46,403	49,451	64,276
Nebraska	23,366	-	1,907	-	4,540	16,919
North Dakota	1,925	1,925	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	3,395	3,395	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	12,382	-	-	-	4,297	8,085
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>1,335,441</b>	<b>98,253</b>	<b>45,627</b>	<b>96,043</b>	<b>523,854</b>	<b>571,664</b>
Arizona	35,029	-	-	-	16,956	18,073
California	1,057,673	97,191	35,782	52,948	461,481	410,271
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	14,252	-	-	2,575	11,677	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	57,207	1,062	2,338	10,813	4,056	38,938
Utah	21,009	-	-	12,764	6,590	1,655
Washington	150,271	-	7,507	16,943	23,094	102,727
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>155,464</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>5,236</b>	<b>10,152</b>	<b>35,364</b>	<b>103,234</b>
Alaska	103,384	1,478	-	6,515	993	94,398
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	4,680	-	1,560	1,560	1,560	-
Guam	4,728	-	-	-	-	4,728
Hawaii	22,237	-	-	-	22,237	-
Puerto Rico	20,435	-	3,676	2,077	10,574	4,108
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-

**FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM**

**ATTACK WARNING**

Region and State	Recurring Charges Approved (Dollars)				Selected Items Approved For Procurement	
	Total	FY 1956	FY 1955	FY 1954	Sirens (Units)	Bell & Light Installations (Units)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>629,211</u>	<u>216,885</u>	<u>236,807</u>	<u>175,519</u>	<u>9,050</u>	<u>2,064</u>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<u>185,905</u>	<u>22,757</u>	<u>86,480</u>	<u>76,668</u>	<u>2,833</u>	<u>268</u>
Connecticut	31,935	12,644	9,245	10,046	290	36
Maine	-	-	-	-	32	-
Massachusetts	8,899	5,861	275	2,763	383	110
New Hampshire	230	-	230	-	20	24
New Jersey	2,513	2,513	-	-	288	2
New York	142,328	1,739	76,730	63,859	1,702	92
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	104	4
Vermont	-	-	-	-	14	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<u>220,366</u>	<u>93,179</u>	<u>89,560</u>	<u>37,627</u>	<u>2,268</u>	<u>750</u>
Delaware	-	-	-	-	64	-
District of Columbia	175	115	-	60	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	18	-
Maryland	74,554	62,023	5,706	6,825	315	210
Ohio	39,554	11,093	12,539	15,922	414	192
Pennsylvania	92,219	14,473	66,260	11,486	1,291	341
Virginia	12,707	4,318	5,055	3,334	143	7
West Virginia	1,157	1,157	-	-	23	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<u>19,988</u>	<u>9,584</u>	<u>7,591</u>	<u>2,813</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>174</u>
Alabama	5,964	2,433	3,267	264	52	65
Florida	1,839	1,101	50	688	49	24
Georgia	5,570	3,379	1,089	1,102	144	58
Mississippi	180	-	180	-	10	1
North Carolina	684	396	288	-	74	13
South Carolina	576	396	180	-	10	-
Tennessee	5,175	1,879	2,537	759	54	13
<b>REGION 4</b>	<u>69,254</u>	<u>26,147</u>	<u>19,702</u>	<u>23,405</u>	<u>1,068</u>	<u>279</u>
Illinois	12,773	4,388	3,861	4,524	290	119
Indiana	4,477	2,280	1,488	709	138	36
Michigan	7,157	2,908	1,731	2,518	95	56
Missouri	22,240	9,342	6,163	6,735	254	4
Wisconsin	22,607	7,229	6,459	8,919	291	64
<b>REGION 5</b>	<u>11,653</u>	<u>5,825</u>	<u>5,204</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>115</u>
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	1	-
Louisiana	8,025	4,417	3,608	-	105	37
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	64	-
Texas	3,628	1,408	1,596	624	216	78
<b>REGION 6</b>	<u>5,639</u>	<u>2,051</u>	<u>1,193</u>	<u>2,395</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>190</u>
Colorado	2,539	-	743	1,796	33	-
Iowa	283	-	-	283	71	55
Kansas	-	-	-	-	45	1
Minnesota	2,244	1,643	450	151	136	134
Nebraska	548	383	-	165	4	-
North Dakota	25	25	-	-	1	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	4	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	3	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<u>110,248</u>	<u>54,304</u>	<u>25,517</u>	<u>30,427</u>	<u>1,681</u>	<u>288</u>
Arizona	-	-	-	-	7	-
California	102,749	51,931	22,863	27,955	1,468	248
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	19	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	1,378	643	568	167	18	2
Utah	-	-	-	-	16	-
Washington	6,121	1,730	2,086	2,305	153	38
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<u>6,158</u>	<u>3,038</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>-</u>
Alaska	1,478	1,478	-	-	42	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	4,680	1,560	1,560	1,560	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	22	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	18	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	42	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-

# FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

## COMMUNICATIONS

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated (by FY Appropriation)				
	Total	1956/1957	1955/1956	1954	1953 & 1952
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>18,526,280</u>	<u>2,823,092</u>	<u>7,486,282</u>	<u>4,091,125</u>	<u>4,125,781</u>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<u>4,766,473</u>	<u>1,035,714</u>	<u>1,461,365</u>	<u>817,225</u>	<u>1,452,169</u>
Connecticut	427,320	143,126	124,690	91,722	67,782
Maine	116,646	26,940	58,742	23,460	7,504
Massachusetts	595,834	197,711	167,779	84,365	145,979
New Hampshire	77,176	26,990	27,270	12,685	10,231
New Jersey	396,763	96,584	115,398	56,966	127,815
New York	2,996,354	506,761	920,186	518,159	1,051,248
Rhode Island	104,446	13,810	27,246	25,130	38,260
Vermont	51,934	23,792	20,054	4,738	3,350
<b>REGION 2</b>	<u>4,604,661</u>	<u>622,198</u>	<u>2,432,404</u>	<u>808,111</u>	<u>741,948</u>
Delaware	272,752	73,024	110,150	4,263	85,315
District of Columbia	16,283	1,413	13,455	1,230	185
Kentucky	152,111	-	117,439	10,607	24,065
Maryland	281,491	45,944	59,529	53,152	122,866
Ohio	1,416,828	76,723	1,084,038	99,310	156,757
Pennsylvania	2,226,980	420,192	956,188	575,025	275,575
Virginia	218,789	3,477	87,790	58,281	69,241
West Virginia	19,427	1,425	3,815	6,243	7,944
<b>REGION 3</b>	<u>1,700,132</u>	<u>273,131</u>	<u>770,265</u>	<u>402,912</u>	<u>253,824</u>
Alabama	243,520	36,187	95,979	46,517	64,837
Florida	310,595	41,573	212,562	40,300	16,160
Georgia	481,964	83,553	195,017	152,971	50,423
Mississippi	135,829	12,115	44,535	61,642	17,537
North Carolina	151,620	71,689	68,260	7,401	4,270
South Carolina	69,353	-	17,855	51,498	-
Tennessee	307,251	28,014	136,057	42,583	100,597
<b>REGION 4</b>	<u>1,970,822</u>	<u>250,956</u>	<u>652,083</u>	<u>614,529</u>	<u>453,254</u>
Illinois	501,249	45,408	100,701	199,754	155,386
Indiana	107,162	63,835	26,803	8,474	8,050
Michigan	676,800	98,750	229,330	184,910	163,810
Missouri	458,298	34,232	232,634	142,805	48,627
Wisconsin	227,313	8,731	62,615	78,586	77,381
<b>REGION 5</b>	<u>1,753,567</u>	<u>309,066</u>	<u>697,379</u>	<u>501,802</u>	<u>245,320</u>
Arkansas	222,993	52,672	115,651	52,131	2,539
Louisiana	287,428	54,766	94,701	79,142	58,819
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	294,551	29,264	78,690	49,037	137,560
Texas	948,595	172,364	408,337	321,492	46,402
<b>REGION 6</b>	<u>608,472</u>	<u>95,781</u>	<u>255,570</u>	<u>172,717</u>	<u>84,404</u>
Colorado	153,931	17,382	63,218	64,110	9,221
Iowa	60,088	1,451	35,063	20,488	3,086
Kansas	67,050	593	23,605	20,974	21,878
Minnesota	116,115	57,274	40,018	2,534	16,289
Nebraska	124,916	10,722	34,182	46,837	33,175
North Dakota	2,979	2,542	437	-	-
South Dakota	57,058	5,385	45,728	5,945	-
Wyoming	26,335	432	13,319	11,829	755
<b>REGION 7</b>	<u>2,783,985</u>	<u>200,988</u>	<u>1,096,450</u>	<u>733,778</u>	<u>752,769</u>
Arizona	78,781	1,942	40,954	30,739	5,146
California	1,838,096	74,455	736,452	431,221	595,968
Idaho	45,399	1,153	30,948	13,298	-
Montana	52,017	1,115	40,373	5,822	4,707
Nevada	12,831	-	12,831	-	-
Oregon	471,194	64,203	172,892	186,812	47,287
Utah	61,876	-	10,462	34,286	17,128
Washington	223,791	58,120	51,538	31,600	82,533
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<u>338,168</u>	<u>35,258</u>	<u>120,766</u>	<u>40,051</u>	<u>142,093</u>
Alaska	72,858	2,295	-	-	70,563
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	4,174	-	-	-	4,174
Hawaii	38,266	900	25,156	2,067	10,143
Puerto Rico	221,040	31,300	94,996	37,531	57,213
Virgin Islands	1,830	763	614	453	-

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

COMMUNICATIONS

Region and State	Recurring Charges Approved (Dollars)				Selected Items Approved For Procurement (Units)		
	Total	FY 1956	FY 1955	FY 1954	Transmitter-Receivers		
					Base Station	Mobile	Portable
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>521,432</u>	<u>246,640</u>	<u>61,440</u>	<u>213,352</u>	<u>6,514</u>	<u>28,801</u>	<u>8,428</u>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<u>243,194</u>	<u>131,506</u>	<u>6,471</u>	<u>105,217</u>	<u>1,306</u>	<u>16,640</u>	<u>2,181</u>
Connecticut	15,809	10,203	5,384	222	130	693	219
Maine	2,025	2,025	-	-	54	223	158
Massachusetts	15,951	7,464	1,087	7,400	291	1,040	335
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	32	149	67
New Jersey	4,428	2,587	-	1,841	187	565	213
New York	201,179	107,023	-	94,156	557	3,688	1,127
Rhode Island	3,181	1,583	-	1,598	44	223	44
Vermont	621	621	-	-	11	59	18
<b>REGION 2</b>	<u>94,328</u>	<u>37,978</u>	<u>14,963</u>	<u>41,387</u>	<u>1,348</u>	<u>7,667</u>	<u>2,578</u>
Delaware	2,132	1,255	524	353	48	358	54
District of Columbia	4,037	1,413	1,455	1,169	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	62	380	21
Maryland	9,208	3,663	2,553	2,992	91	287	311
Ohio	21,281	15,453	3,712	2,116	234	2,526	151
Pennsylvania	55,686	15,383	6,719	33,584	828	3,830	1,893
Virginia	1,984	811	-	1,173	67	269	148
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	18	17	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<u>8,022</u>	<u>2,448</u>	<u>3,403</u>	<u>2,171</u>	<u>849</u>	<u>3,370</u>	<u>268</u>
Alabama	-	-	-	-	131	479	55
Florida	2,513	121	972	1,420	188	471	60
Georgia	1,694	1,255	326	113	163	1,081	80
Mississippi	836	-	836	-	60	370	2
North Carolina	1,041	-	831	210	18	130	16
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	101	211	4
Tennessee	1,938	1,072	438	428	188	628	51
<b>REGION 4</b>	<u>36,948</u>	<u>23,470</u>	<u>4,655</u>	<u>8,823</u>	<u>643</u>	<u>2,778</u>	<u>873</u>
Illinois	20,678	13,781	4,282	2,615	168	751	378
Indiana	-	-	-	-	66	268	49
Michigan	10,393	7,517	-	2,876	187	843	226
Missouri	4,102	1,855	-	2,247	193	722	168
Wisconsin	1,775	317	373	1,085	29	194	52
<b>REGION 5</b>	<u>4,849</u>	<u>1,013</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>3,198</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>4,005</u>	<u>471</u>
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	78	497	40
Louisiana	2,335	-	-	2,335	112	638	75
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	670	430	240	-	145	630	51
Texas	1,844	583	398	863	350	2,240	305
<b>REGION 6</b>	<u>4,409</u>	<u>2,143</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>790</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>1,237</u>	<u>170</u>
Colorado	905	905	-	-	33	461	57
Iowa	-	-	-	-	20	165	27
Kansas	3,497	1,238	1,476	783	68	105	6
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	59	115	12
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	65	243	41
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	37	136	8
Wyoming	7	-	-	7	2	1	18
<b>REGION 7</b>	<u>129,631</u>	<u>48,082</u>	<u>29,834</u>	<u>51,715</u>	<u>1,136</u>	<u>2,776</u>	<u>1,770</u>
Arizona	-	-	-	-	12	41	40
California	126,020	46,324	29,834	49,862	864	1,814	1,366
Idaho	-	-	-	-	22	95	27
Montana	-	-	-	-	24	95	24
Nevada	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	67	413	118
Utah	-	-	-	-	20	129	38
Washington	3,611	1,758	-	1,853	120	189	157
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<u>51</u>	-	-	<u>51</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>117</u>
Alaska	-	-	-	-	6	40	82
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Hawaii	51	-	-	51	24	9	16
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	225	278	18
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	1	1	1

**FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM**

**ENGINEERING**

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated (by FY Appropriation)			Selected Items Approved for Procurement				
	Total**	1956/1957	1955/1956	Eight-inch Steel Pipe & Fittings*	Portable Generators	Portable Pumps	Water Chlorinators	Water Purification Units
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>431,822</u>	<u>165,948</u>	<u>265,874</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<u>95,231</u>	<u>45,145</u>	<u>50,086</u>	-	<u>53</u>	<u>6</u>	-	<u>1</u>
Connecticut	7,692	3,590	4,102	-	3	-	-	-
Maine	6,237	1,229	5,008	-	11	-	-	-
Massachusetts	27,589	21,435	6,154	-	22	3	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
New Jersey	12,291	3,223	9,068	-	2	-	-	-
New York	37,931	15,668	22,263	-	8	-	-	-
Rhode Island	2,677	-	2,677	-	7	3	-	-
Vermont	814	-	814	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<u>150,455</u>	<u>56,829</u>	<u>93,626</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>3</u>	-
Delaware	2,136	1,533	603	-	1	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	19,675	7,175	12,500	-	5	-	-	-
Maryland	25,358	21,258	4,100	-	11	26	2	-
Ohio	14,368	12,388	1,980	-	2	1	-	-
Pennsylvania	87,534	13,425	74,109	300	33	5	1	-
Virginia	1,384	1,050	334	-	2	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<u>27,593</u>	<u>18,705</u>	<u>8,888</u>	-	<u>7</u>	-	-	-
Alabama	808	808	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	14,750	14,750	-	-	5	-	-	-
Georgia	9,354	2,157	7,197	-	1	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	1,691	-	1,691	-	1	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	990	990	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 4</b>	<u>59,920</u>	<u>32,874</u>	<u>27,046</u>	-	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>	-	-
Illinois	7,199	2,668	4,531	-	3	-	-	-
Indiana	11,244	911	10,333	-	5	-	-	-
Michigan	5,850	-	5,850	-	4	1	-	-
Missouri	3,627	3,627	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	32,000	25,668	6,332	-	3	-	-	-
<b>REGION 5</b>	<u>1,561</u>	-	<u>1,561</u>	-	<u>1</u>	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	1,561	-	1,561	-	1	-	-	-
<b>REGION 6</b>	<u>14,416</u>	<u>5,090</u>	<u>9,326</u>	-	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	-	-
Colorado	136	-	136	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	397	-	397	-	-	1	-	-
Minnesota	13,883	5,090	8,793	-	3	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<u>82,646</u>	<u>7,305</u>	<u>75,341</u>	-	<u>16</u>	-	<u>6</u>	-
Arizona	1,216	1,216	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	32,104	354	31,750	-	5	-	1	-
Idaho	154	-	154	-	1	-	1	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	1,650	-	1,650	-	-	-	4	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	47,522	5,735	41,787	-	10	-	-	-
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Number of feet.

\*\* Not programmed for FY 1952. Funds obligated for Engineering in FY 1953 and 1954 are under Other Services.

## FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

### FIRE SERVICE\*

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated (by FY Appropriation)			Selected Items Approved for Procurement (Units)				
	Total	1953	1952	Pumpers	Portable Generators	Portable Pumps	1 ½" Hose (Feet)	2 ½" Hose (Feet)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,098,272</b>	<b>6,494,909</b>	<b>2,603,363</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>685,019</b>	<b>2,139,243</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>2,554,623</b>	<b>1,685,619</b>	<b>869,004</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>124,500</b>	<b>578,250</b>
Connecticut	167,136	134,774	32,362	15	3	1	5,500	23,800
Maine	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	249,898	124,619	125,279	32	4	5	26,600	52,600
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
New Jersey	505,795	317,068	188,727	77	-	3	23,700	67,450
New York	1,527,080	1,045,737	481,343	233	16	15	57,700	412,900
Rhode Island	81,443	40,150	41,293	13	-	-	2,500	8,150
Vermont	23,271	23,271	-	3	-	8	8,500	13,150
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>2,431,246</b>	<b>1,788,784</b>	<b>642,462</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>224,720</b>	<b>573,700</b>
Delaware	221,136	221,136	-	32	18	13	19,300	31,000
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	66,223	41,049	25,179	10	1	-	7,700	21,500
Maryland	27,382	27,382	-	3	17	100	16,500	48,200
Ohio	502,444	290,653	211,791	72	10	6	31,900	85,400
Pennsylvania	1,489,036	1,111,523	377,513	228	69	99	126,720	333,350
Virginia	125,020	97,041	27,979	15	6	5	22,600	54,250
West Virginia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>489,812</b>	<b>417,291</b>	<b>72,521</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>42,100</b>	<b>152,750</b>
Alabama	113,079	97,145	15,934	20	-	-	3,300	27,700
Florida	1,322	1,322	-	-	-	-	2,200	3,000
Georgia	151,870	151,870	-	19	3	-	19,100	62,200
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	12,462	12,462	-	-	-	1	5,700	10,600
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,000
Tennessee	211,079	154,492	56,587	32	2	-	10,800	46,250
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>1,353,919</b>	<b>929,159</b>	<b>424,760</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52,150</b>	<b>225,850</b>
Illinois	739,875	565,183	174,692	120	11	10	21,700	91,050
Indiana	131,078	125,442	5,636	28	2	5	6,100	14,900
Michigan	268,568	108,762	159,806	30	4	34	14,450	40,100
Missouri	206,141	129,772	76,369	26	6	2	9,400	77,800
Wisconsin	8,257	-	8,257	2	-	1	500	2,000
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>343,367</b>	<b>287,390</b>	<b>55,977</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>44,094</b>	<b>128,988</b>
Arkansas	11,698	11,698	-	1	1	-	3,000	10,000
Louisiana	181,244	125,267	55,977	24	4	12	15,300	43,800
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	49,849	49,849	-	4	4	6	14,499	42,388
Texas	100,576	100,576	-	17	3	5	11,250	32,800
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>196,802</b>	<b>130,658</b>	<b>66,144</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>38,250</b>	<b>85,455</b>
Colorado	23,398	6,633	16,765	4	-	-	2,900	6,900
Iowa	17,806	17,806	-	4	-	-	3,500	7,000
Kansas	66,330	59,871	6,459	8	4	52	27,300	39,805
Minnesota	89,268	46,348	42,920	2	-	43	-	20,000
Nebraska	-	-	-	1	-	2	4,150	9,550
North Dakota	-	-	-	1	-	-	400	2,200
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>1,477,459</b>	<b>1,107,873</b>	<b>369,586</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>145,450</b>	<b>354,450</b>
Arizona	3,571	3,571	-	-	-	-	1,400	4,150
California	1,234,607	922,676	311,931	189	128	17	107,600	272,600
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	11,567	11,567	-	-	-	10	3,000	2,800
Nevada	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4,000
Oregon	87,705	65,626	22,079	10	6	4	21,500	25,900
Utah	4,832	4,832	-	-	2	6	1,700	4,600
Washington	135,177	99,601	35,576	19	-	3	10,250	40,400
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>251,044</b>	<b>148,135</b>	<b>102,909</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>39,800</b>
Alaska	141,278	38,369	102,909	30	-	-	1,400	4,800
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	10,579	10,579	-	1	-	-	400	2,000
Puerto Rico	99,187	99,187	-	21	-	-	12,000	33,000
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* The Fire Service Program was in effect only in fiscal years 1952 and 1953.

# FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

## HEALTH & SPECIAL WEAPONS DEFENSE

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated (by FY Appropriation)				
	Total	1956/1957	1955/1956	1954	1953 & 1952
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,901,883</b>	<b>533,571</b>	<b>1,872,493</b>	<b>877,333</b>	<b>11,618,486</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>7,451,941</b>	<b>409,957</b>	<b>1,411,594</b>	<b>367,602</b>	<b>5,262,788</b>
Connecticut	383,042	3,941	7,249	53,810	318,042
Maine	38,662	1,989	10,906	5,549	20,218
Massachusetts	809,315	2,908	19,223	4,446	782,738
New Hampshire	26,469	3,218	3,082	6,639	13,530
New Jersey	444,942	1,212	16,329	54,946	372,455
New York	5,732,830	396,465	1,353,949	236,931	3,745,485
Rhode Island	16,048	224	223	5,281	10,320
Vermont	633	-	663	-	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>3,307,144</b>	<b>111,522</b>	<b>224,087</b>	<b>154,593</b>	<b>2,816,942</b>
Delaware	126,845	61,215	7,791	8,361	49,478
District of Columbia	100,680	-	1,467	-	99,213
Kentucky	15,820	750	-	-	15,070
Maryland	485,831	16,088	40,760	15,981	413,002
Ohio	790,137	28,076	72,246	87,995	601,820
Pennsylvania	1,680,407	3,405	85,407	20,996	1,571,499
Virginia	103,332	1,988	16,095	21,978	63,271
West Virginia	4,092	-	321	182	3,589
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>176,479</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>44,810</b>	<b>19,401</b>	<b>111,197</b>
Alabama	582	-	278	304	-
Florida	17,473	-	14,461	-	3,012
Georgia	26,259	1,071	5,991	18,736	461
Mississippi	15,863	-	15,863	-	-
North Carolina	27,429	-	7,616	-	19,813
South Carolina	76	-	-	-	76
Tennessee	88,797	-	601	361	87,835
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>696,640</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>90,537</b>	<b>152,831</b>	<b>451,253</b>
Illinois	37,762	-	12,843	8,896	16,023
Indiana	58,657	101	1,490	1,188	55,878
Michigan	234,494	118	24,809	-	209,567
Missouri	13,726	-	-	2,268	11,458
Wisconsin	352,001	1,800	51,395	140,479	158,327
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>34,403</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>6,080</b>	<b>14,005</b>	<b>13,305</b>
Arkansas	298	-	298	-	-
Louisiana	9,882	1,013	4,174	4,198	497
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	13,169	-	553	-	12,616
Texas	11,054	-	1,055	9,807	192
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>173,560</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>20,811</b>	<b>7,581</b>	<b>142,323</b>
Colorado	18,371	655	383	1,204	16,129
Iowa	830	-	-	830	-
Kansas	66,880	125	7,550	1,271	57,934
Minnesota	67,025	2,065	6,369	4,276	54,315
Nebraska	13,106	-	-	-	13,106
North Dakota	1,094	-	255	-	839
South Dakota	748	-	748	-	-
Wyoming	5,506	-	5,506	-	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>2,659,361</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>33,304</b>	<b>144,145</b>	<b>2,477,943</b>
Arizona	532	132	126	274	-
California	2,195,534	1,158	8,159	101,846	2,084,371
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	889	-	889	-	-
Oregon	150,061	205	1,153	36,481	112,222
Utah	8,148	533	710	-	6,905
Washington	304,197	1,941	22,267	5,544	274,445
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>402,335</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>41,270</b>	<b>17,175</b>	<b>342,735</b>
Alaska	65,059	-	3,777	6,623	54,659
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	7,191	-	-	-	7,191
Guam	777	-	106	-	671
Hawaii	263,349	1,175	31,191	10,552	220,431
Puerto Rico	65,979	-	6,196	-	59,783
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

HEALTH & SPECIAL WEAPONS DEFENSE

Region and State	Selected Items Approved For Procurement							
	Casualty Care		Blood			Chem. War. Defense	Radiological Defense	
	First Aid Station Systems	200 Bed Improvised Hospitals	Recipient Sets	Plasma	Expanders	Gas Masks	Dosimeters	Survey Meters
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>6,712</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>2,612,810</u>	<u>313,510</u>	<u>241,648</u>	<u>19,627</u>	<u>7,628</u>	<u>9,572</u>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<u>2,273</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>1,566,667</u>	<u>207,792</u>	<u>166,755</u>	<u>10,411</u>	<u>1,690</u>	<u>848</u>
Connecticut	222	10	10,045	5	-	7,047	299	153
Maine	12	1	-	2,700	-	1,000	179	97
Massachusetts	413	7	333,888	-	11,450	35	183	121
New Hampshire	10	-	-	-	-	820	40	22
New Jersey	144	1	22,734	5,036	22,765	1,404	816	177
New York	1,451	18	1,200,000	200,000	132,540	-	153	234
Rhode Island	21	-	-	51	-	100	-	34
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	10
<b>REGION 2</b>	<u>2,351</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>383,793</u>	<u>79,059</u>	<u>39,588</u>	<u>6,687</u>	<u>2,501</u>	<u>5,981</u>
Delaware	53	-	5,179	125	7,500	134	322	268
District of Columbia	40	-	8,000	1,400	-	-	-	62
Kentucky	-	-	6,836	306	-	-	-	5
Maryland	171	20	15,125	250	14,826	50	87	90
Ohio	337	14	47,243	26,558	15,822	5,750	253	4,093
Pennsylvania	1,655	-	301,410	50,235	240	511	1,623	1,373
Virginia	75	-	-	185	1,200	242	216	80
West Virginia	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
<b>REGION 3</b>	<u>286</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10,264</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>115</u>
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11
Florida	4	-	72	-	-	50	8	23
Georgia	1	-	-	-	-	40	8	61
Mississippi	-	1	192	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	60	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-
Tennessee	221	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	20
<b>REGION 4</b>	<u>519</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>105,186</u>	<u>14,647</u>	<u>2,468</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>205</u>
Illinois	6	-	100	676	-	10	127	105
Indiana	181	-	11,000	-	-	-	11	25
Michigan	217	-	94,063	13,825	-	6	59	19
Missouri	5	-	10	144	200	-	-	-
Wisconsin	110	6	13	2	2,268	-	783	56
<b>REGION 5</b>	<u>35</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>126</u>
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	70
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	35	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	46
<b>REGION 6</b>	<u>157</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>458</u>
Colorado	26	-	500	-	-	-	-	6
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	82	3	3,000	-	300	300	15	27
Minnesota	39	-	500	84	4,200	600	138	247
Nebraska	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	20
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	50	178	150
<b>REGION 7</b>	<u>923</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>497,864</u>	<u>4,578</u>	<u>1,592</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>1,812</u>	<u>1,625</u>
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
California	683	20	378,000	-	-	150	384	990
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Oregon	48	-	38,050	4,544	1,592	-	6	60
Utah	-	-	7,700	34	-	-	-	6
Washington	192	6	74,114	-	-	135	1,422	554
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<u>168</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45,036</u>	<u>7,350</u>	<u>26,330</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>214</u>
Alaska	30	-	12,000	2,000	2,400	-	20	48
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	100	-	6,036	850	23,930	150	100	106
Puerto Rico	33	-	27,000	4,500	-	-	-	60
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

### POLICE SERVICE

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated (by FY Appropriation)			Selected Items Approved for Procurement (Units)			
	Total	1956/1957	1955/1956	Badges	Holsters	Revolvers	Raincoats
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109,378</b>	<b>75,225</b>	<b>34,153</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>3,051</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>22,327</b>	<b>22,327</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>795</b>
Connecticut	5,325	5,325	-	64	25	25	170
Maine	3,272	3,272	-	600	9	9	400
Massachusetts	4,079	4,079	-	200	15	19	175
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1,865	1,865	-	-	5	5	50
New York	7,654	7,654	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	132	132	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>56,605</b>	<b>23,604</b>	<b>33,001</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2,143</b>
Delaware	9,588	-	9,588	-	-	-	1,000
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	815	815	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	5,562	5,562	-	63	-	4	90
Pennsylvania	38,177	14,764	23,413	1,682	461	396	953
Virginia	2,463	2,463	-	-	-	-	100
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>
Alabama	1,227	1,227	-	-	50	50	-
Florida	662	662	-	195	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	787	218	569	300	-	-	-
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>22,687</b>	<b>22,349</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>83</b>
Illinois	279	135	144	76	-	-	20
Indiana	755	561	194	38	-	-	38
Michigan	165	165	-	50	-	-	-
Missouri	1,348	1,348	-	108	10	10	25
Wisconsin	20,140	20,140	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	871	871	-	50	-	14	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>4,212</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	3,109	2,864	245	262	92	37	30
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	1,103	1,103	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

## PUBLIC CD INFORMATION & EDUCATION

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated (by FY Appropriation)				
	Total	1956/1957	1955/1956	1954*	1953
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>729,057</u>	<u>119,005</u>	<u>267,596</u>		<u>342,456</u>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<u>272,711</u>	<u>64,346</u>	<u>78,121</u>		<u>130,244</u>
Connecticut	7,967	1,558	3,366		3,043
Maine	15,431	4,084	11,347		-
Massachusetts	38,507	29,050	4,111		5,346
New Hampshire	-	-	-		-
New Jersey	23,411	1,245	3,830		18,336
New York	184,943	27,512	54,677		102,754
Rhode Island	382	-	-		382
Vermont	2,070	897	790		383
<b>REGION 2</b>	<u>237,124</u>	<u>30,031</u>	<u>91,835</u>		<u>115,258</u>
Delaware	4,505	963	3,542		-
District of Columbia	19,855	-	19,855		-
Kentucky	1,933	-	1,367		566
Maryland	21,793	7,675	3,500		10,618
Ohio	101,934	2,103	25,681		74,150
Pennsylvania	71,031	17,096	30,786		23,149
Virginia	15,626	2,194	6,991		6,441
West Virginia	447	-	113		334
<b>REGION 3</b>	<u>62,086</u>	<u>3,729</u>	<u>25,104</u>		<u>33,253</u>
Alabama	7,263	615	4,679		1,969
Florida	3,724	600	2,698		426
Georgia	43,853	2,514	13,704		27,635
Mississippi	736	-	285		451
North Carolina	618	-	462		156
South Carolina	50	-	-		50
Tennessee	5,842	-	3,276		2,566
<b>REGION 4</b>	<u>58,301</u>	<u>3,922</u>	<u>38,209</u>		<u>16,170</u>
Illinois	7,414	365	7,049		-
Indiana	9,487	1,126	4,154		4,207
Michigan	19,266	2,273	11,203		5,790
Missouri	12,821	158	9,125		3,538
Wisconsin	9,313	-	6,678		2,635
<b>REGION 5</b>	<u>28,816</u>	<u>2,342</u>	<u>12,027</u>		<u>14,447</u>
Arkansas	199	-	199		-
Louisiana	12,308	1,877	8,236		2,195
New Mexico	-	-	-		-
Oklahoma	181	-	-		181
Texas	16,128	465	3,592		12,071
<b>REGION 6</b>	<u>19,776</u>	<u>1,109</u>	<u>15,665</u>		<u>3,002</u>
Colorado	11,732	150	10,260		1,322
Iowa	-	-	-		-
Kansas	3,871	-	3,825		46
Minnesota	3,329	268	1,474		1,587
Nebraska	797	691	106		-
North Dakota	-	-	-		-
South Dakota	-	-	-		-
Wyoming	47	-	-		47
<b>REGION 7</b>	<u>38,169</u>	<u>13,381</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>24,788</u>
Arizona	199	-	-		199
California	29,911	11,585	-		18,326
Idaho	-	-	-		-
Montana	-	-	-		-
Nevada	43	-	-		43
Oregon	4,523	735	-		3,788
Utah	1,704	-	-		1,704
Washington	1,789	1,061	-		728
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<u>12,074</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>6,635</u>		<u>5,294</u>
Alaska	2,198	-	1,337		861
American Samoa	-	-	-		-
Canal Zone	-	-	-		-
Guam	-	-	-		-
Hawaii	4,578	145	-		4,433
Puerto Rico	5,298	-	5,298		-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-		-

\* Included under Training and Education in 1952 and 1954.

## FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

### RESCUE SERVICE

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated (by FY Appropriation)					Selected Items Approved for Procurement (Units)			
	Total	1956/1957	1955/1956	1954	1953 & 1952	Basic Rescue Kits	Trucks & Trailers w/tools	Trucks & Trailers wo/tools	Sets of Tools
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,390,861</b>	<b>145,748</b>	<b>592,124</b>	<b>555,028</b>	<b>1,097,961</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>384</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>759,849</b>	<b>61,702</b>	<b>181,785</b>	<b>169,967</b>	<b>346,395</b>	-	<b>91</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>142</b>
Connecticut	60,240	9,707	11,557	16,673	22,303	-	10	5	4
Maine	29,011	-	13,750	315	14,946	-	11	-	-
Massachusetts	151,845	31,386	28,255	20,389	71,815	-	9	14	20
New Hampshire	4,279	-	520	3,654	105	-	1	-	1
New Jersey	122,626	-	54,235	26,992	41,399	-	28	4	5
New York	365,373	17,880	63,875	92,334	191,284	-	27	50	112
Rhode Island	18,637	-	5,010	9,084	4,543	-	5	-	-
Vermont	7,838	2,729	4,583	526	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>699,398</b>	<b>58,565</b>	<b>245,116</b>	<b>117,142</b>	<b>278,575</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>90</b>
Delaware	37,581	115	19,887	3,826	13,753	-	11	-	1
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	4,696	-	-	-	4,696	-	-	2	3
Maryland	85,017	13,872	37,634	15,537	17,974	4	21	1	20
Ohio	199,184	-	30,843	44,718	123,623	-	37	16	21
Pennsylvania	290,770	26,163	128,849	31,151	104,607	5	38	37	43
Virginia	78,717	18,415	27,903	18,477	13,922	4	12	1	-
West Virginia	3,433	-	-	3,433	-	-	1	-	2
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>107,900</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>28,282</b>	<b>25,019</b>	<b>49,286</b>	-	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	-
Florida	9,366	-	9,366	-	-	-	-	-	1
Georgia	41,992	-	-	7,650	34,342	-	10	1	-
Mississippi	18,971	-	9,000	8,839	1,132	-	5	-	-
North Carolina	21,088	5,313	6,812	4,132	4,831	-	4	-	1
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tennessee	16,483	-	3,104	4,398	8,981	-	10	-	1
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>196,731</b>	<b>6,156</b>	<b>43,449</b>	<b>119,185</b>	<b>27,941</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>
Illinois	70,405	5,750	2,628	50,222	11,805	-	8	-	-
Indiana	16,466	193	14,850	1,423	-	-	5	-	-
Michigan	56,944	213	6,771	44,130	5,830	2	15	8	9
Missouri	19,954	-	1,993	7,655	10,306	-	1	-	6
Wisconsin	32,962	-	17,207	15,755	-	1	5	-	-
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>113,627</b>	<b>7,032</b>	<b>29,140</b>	<b>29,351</b>	<b>48,104</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Arkansas	10,512	2,006	2,558	5,948	-	2	2	-	-
Louisiana	27,305	5,026	8,925	12,608	746	-	8	1	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	7,583	-	6,892	691	-	-	1	-	-
Texas	68,227	-	10,765	10,104	47,358	-	13	1	3
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>130,601</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>14,932</b>	<b>10,066</b>	<b>101,527</b>	-	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Iowa	9,617	-	-	-	9,617	-	5	-	-
Kansas	686	-	686	-	-	-	1	-	-
Minnesota	120,298	4,076	14,246	10,066	91,910	-	20	9	37
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>373,833</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>44,470</b>	<b>84,298</b>	<b>242,161</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>94</b>
Arizona	8,439	-	7,132	339	968	4	-	-	-
California	261,594	2,557	3,750	66,162	189,125	5	62	17	88
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	63,457	347	32,690	16,973	13,447	-	12	1	1
Utah	898	-	898	-	-	-	1	-	-
Washington	39,445	-	-	824	38,621	-	18	1	5
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>8,922</b>	-	<b>4,950</b>	-	<b>3,972</b>	-	<b>8</b>	-	-
Alaska	583	-	-	-	583	-	2	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	3,389	-	-	-	3,389	-	2	-	-
Hawaii	4,950	-	4,950	-	-	-	4	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Purchased under Training and Education Program.

**FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM**

**TRAINING & EDUCATION**

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated (by FY Appropriation)					Selected Items Approved	
	Total	1956/1957	1955/1956	1954	1953 & 1952	Courses Given	Persons Trained
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,184,093</b>	<b>413,992</b>	<b>693,129</b>	<b>573,494</b>	<b>4,503,478</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>73,952</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>1,880,128</b>	<b>227,184</b>	<b>142,684</b>	<b>122,824</b>	<b>1,387,436</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>14,553</b>
Connecticut	104,909	9,752	28,679	4,111	62,367	18	809
Maine	35,538	5,442	3,637	1,376	25,083	8	259
Massachusetts	189,869	13,515	30,264	5,147	140,943	-	-
New Hampshire	21,102	3,671	1,591	1,776	14,064	-	-
New Jersey	176,769	13,960	38,620	23,818	100,371	2	150
New York	1,320,788	177,440	36,568	85,595	1,021,185	21	13,335
Rhode Island	14,384	356	427	376	13,255	-	-
Vermont	16,769	3,048	2,898	625	10,198	-	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>1,102,540</b>	<b>75,992</b>	<b>173,847</b>	<b>76,688</b>	<b>776,013</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>30,820</b>
Delaware	47,378	2,379	13,699	383	30,917	4	3,385
District of Columbia	241	-	-	-	241	-	-
Kentucky	13,042	-	275	-	12,767	-	-
Maryland	162,459	4,401	6,488	1,506	150,064	66	1,225
Ohio	396,695	15,244	43,665	38,972	298,814	321	18,107
Pennsylvania	407,379	49,214	104,795	30,663	222,707	48	8,103
Virginia	73,797	4,754	4,925	4,592	59,526	-	-
West Virginia	1,549	-	-	572	977	-	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>336,777</b>	<b>13,613</b>	<b>99,775</b>	<b>73,208</b>	<b>150,181</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,740</b>
Alabama	102,930	594	25,790	39,414	37,132	-	-
Florida	74,583	8,656	39,022	2,059	24,846	48	2,740
Georgia	61,382	2,469	25,574	22,406	10,933	-	-
Mississippi	2,500	-	2,010	-	490	-	-
North Carolina	5,386	-	72	3,826	1,488	-	-
South Carolina	9,043	-	-	-	9,043	-	-
Tennessee	80,953	1,894	7,307	5,503	66,249	-	-
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>445,920</b>	<b>10,467</b>	<b>35,615</b>	<b>71,064</b>	<b>328,774</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10,157</b>
Illinois	47,896	1,821	5,508	18,969	21,598	15	614
Indiana	56,367	718	7,758	925	46,966	8	900
Michigan	217,403	3,769	10,082	8,977	194,575	3	416
Missouri	50,150	3,554	3,558	21,355	21,683	6	1,882
Wisconsin	74,104	605	8,709	20,838	43,952	6	6,345
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>267,529</b>	<b>60,311</b>	<b>75,937</b>	<b>49,877</b>	<b>81,404</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3,458</b>
Arkansas	12,257	2,420	9,073	-	764	-	-
Louisiana	64,063	8,647	8,940	2,855	43,621	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	118,560	41,909	48,352	25,399	2,900	24	1,363
Texas	72,649	7,335	9,572	21,623	34,119	52	2,095
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>297,161</b>	<b>12,148</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>24,659</b>	<b>249,634</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,583</b>
Colorado	33,849	-	609	1,917	31,323	-	-
Iowa	15,054	-	-	501	14,553	-	-
Kansas	100,476	485	2,746	11,186	86,059	-	-
Minnesota	79,596	1,204	4,344	7,576	66,472	17	1,793
Nebraska	42,157	10,091	2,361	3,251	26,454	1	40
North Dakota	20,758	255	-	-	20,503	-	-
South Dakota	780	-	-	-	780	-	-
Wyoming	4,491	113	660	228	3,490	7	750
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>1,686,479</b>	<b>13,669</b>	<b>151,807</b>	<b>150,517</b>	<b>1,370,486</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>9,581</b>
Arizona	29,711	-	4,741	2,426	22,544	-	-
California	1,388,253	12,125	92,835	110,748	1,172,545	75	9,191
Idaho	386	100	-	286	-	-	-
Montana	1,492	101	108	212	1,071	-	-
Nevada	17,617	-	-	-	17,617	-	-
Oregon	87,225	-	20,965	13,785	52,475	-	-
Utah	28,686	462	2,482	3,438	22,304	3	90
Washington	133,109	881	30,676	19,622	81,930	1	300
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>167,559</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>159,550</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>60</b>
Alaska	28,478	-	132	3,421	24,925	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	77	-	-	77	-	-	-
Guam	6,343	-	559	-	5,784	-	-
Hawaii	58,038	-	1,638	831	55,569	-	-
Puerto Rico	73,161	142	-	328	72,691	-	-
Virgin Islands	1,462	466	415	-	581	1	60

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

WELFARE SERVICE

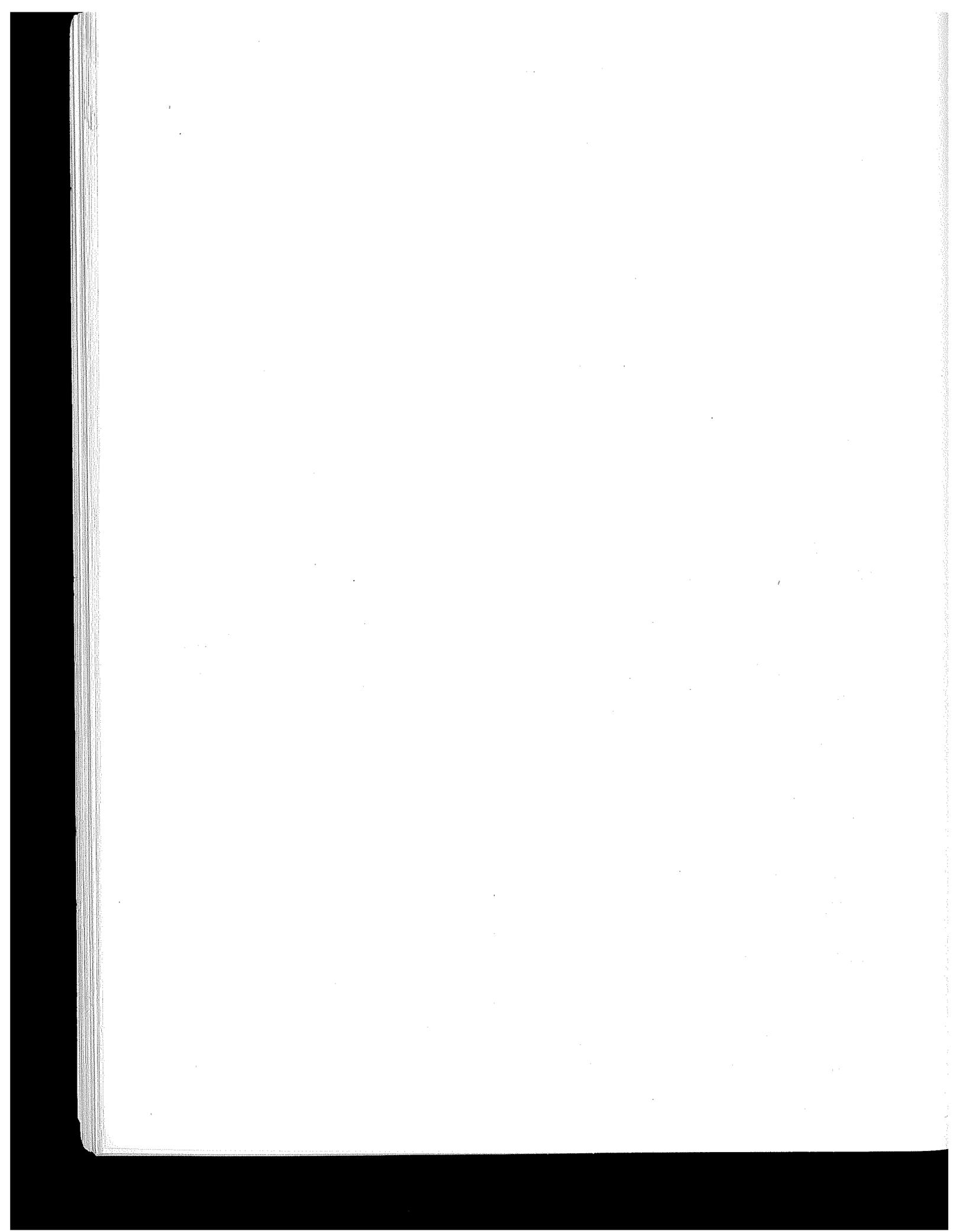
Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated (by FY Appropriation)					Selected Items Approved for Procurement (Units)			
	Total	1956/1957	1955/1956	1954	1953 & 1952	Blankets	Food and Liquid Carriers	Portable Stoves and Burners	Stock Pots
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>290,018</u>	<u>43,190</u>	<u>82,776</u>	<u>101,692</u>	<u>62,360</u>	<u>24,217</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>262</u>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<u>116,013</u>	<u>24,128</u>	<u>50,156</u>	<u>35,968</u>	<u>5,761</u>	<u>4,030</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>46</u>
Connecticut	1,978	609	872	497	-	-	4	4	4
Maine	18,298	-	5,362	7,684	5,252	3,500	20	251	20
Massachusetts	14,807	10,800	1,125	2,882	-	-	20	-	12
New Hampshire	809	-	-	300	509	30	5	4	4
New Jersey	34,389	-	16,099	18,290	-	300	18	5	5
New York	35,628	12,719	16,594	6,315	-	-	2	9	1
Rhode Island	10,104	-	10,104	-	-	200	2	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<u>107,376</u>	<u>16,494</u>	<u>22,233</u>	<u>54,015</u>	<u>14,634</u>	<u>12,412</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>200</u>
Delaware	1,960	-	1,960	-	-	600	12	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	48,463	222	5,125	43,116	-	400	4	-	2
Ohio	49,190	16,272	11,566	8,695	12,657	10,800	-	200	168
Pennsylvania	6,559	-	2,378	2,204	1,977	612	32	14	30
Virginia	1,204	-	1,204	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<u>841</u>	-	<u>841</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	641	-	641	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 4</b>	<u>23,995</u>	<u>1,868</u>	<u>5,317</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>16,511</u>	<u>3,075</u>	<u>100</u>	-	-
Illinois	324	-	324	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	16,891	-	380	-	16,511	3,075	-	-	-
Michigan	4,411	-	4,250	161	-	-	100	-	-
Missouri	138	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	2,231	1,868	363	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 5</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 6</b>	<u>826</u>	-	<u>420</u>	<u>406</u>	-	<u>200</u>	-	-	-
Colorado	826	-	420	406	-	200	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<u>40,967</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>3,809</u>	<u>11,004</u>	<u>25,454</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	1,432	-	-	1,432	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	12,204	700	1,932	9,572	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	27,331	-	1,877	-	25,454	4,500	16	16	16
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM**

**OTHER SERVICES**

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated (by FY Appropriation)				
	Total	1956/1957*	1955/1956*	1954*	1953*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>179,165</u>	<u>20,451</u>	<u>11,191</u>	<u>6,379</u>	<u>141,144</u>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<u>66,236</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>7,574</u>	-	<u>58,211</u>
Connecticut	7,025	451	6,574	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-
New York	58,211	-	-	-	58,211
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<u>24,013</u>	-	-	-	<u>24,013</u>
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	24,013	-	-	-	24,013
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<u>1,750</u>	-	<u>1,750</u>	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,750	-	1,750	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 4</b>	<u>26,279</u>	-	-	<u>6,379</u>	<u>19,900</u>
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	11,967	-	-	-	11,967
Missouri	14,312	-	-	6,379	7,933
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 5</b>	<u>118</u>	-	<u>118</u>	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	118	-	118	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 6</b>	<u>1,892</u>	-	<u>1,402</u>	-	<u>490</u>
Colorado	1,402	-	1,402	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	490	-	-	-	490
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<u>58,877</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>347</u>	-	<u>38,530</u>
Arizona	121	-	-	-	121
California	58,037	20,000	-	-	38,037
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	521	-	347	-	174
Utah	198	-	-	-	198
Washington	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-

\* These funds were principally for police items in 1953, engineering items in 1954 and evacuation studies in 1955/56 and 1956/57.



# FCDA STOCKPILING PROGRAM

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 authorizes the FCDA administrator to "procure by condemnation or otherwise, construct, lease, transport, store, maintain, renovate or distribute materials and facilities for civil defense,"... Under this authorization FCDA has proceeded to buy and store large quantities of emergency supplies and equipment for use in time of need.

Congressional appropriations available for this program have totalled \$172,148,000 up through fiscal year 1956. Through June 30, 1956 about \$170,000,000 of these funds had been

obligated--approximately \$163,000,000 for medical supplies and equipment and nearly \$7,000,000 for engineering supplies. No engineering supplies were purchased under this program in FY 1954 and 1955. Small amounts were ordered in FY 1956 and additional funds were spent for maintenance and relocation of equipment purchased in former years.

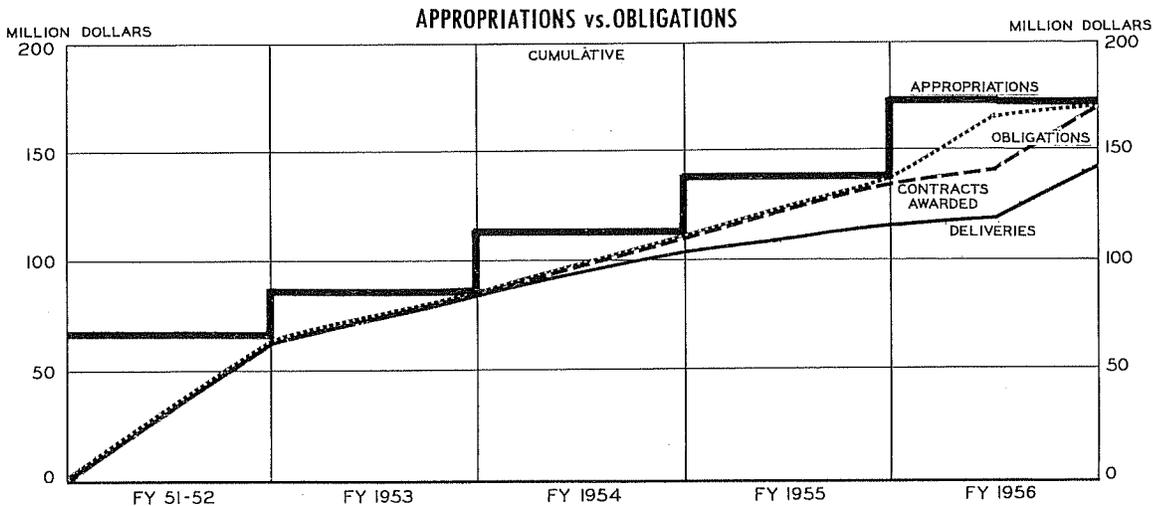
Contracts were awarded for about \$170,000,000 worth of materials. Materials costing approximately \$144,000,000 had been delivered by June 30, 1956.

### STATEMENT AS OF JUNE 30, 1956

Description	Program		Total
	Medical Supplies and Equipment	Engineering Supplies	
<b>Appropriations</b>			
FY 1951 - 1952	-	-	\$ 66,400,000
FY 1953	-	-	20,000,000
FY 1954	-	-	27,500,000
FY 1955	-	-	26,000,000
FY 1956	-	-	<u>32,248,000*</u>
<b>Total</b>			<u>\$172,148,000</u>
<b>Funds Obligated</b>			
FY 1951 - 1952	\$ 60,095,244	\$5,563,537	\$ 65,658,781
FY 1953	18,572,849	999,316	19,572,165
FY 1954	27,005,355	**10,951	27,016,306
FY 1955	25,674,800	-	25,674,800
FY 1956	<u>31,774,126</u>	{ 132,116 **267,439	<u>32,173,681</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$163,122,374</u>	<u>\$6,973,359</u>	<u>\$170,095,733</u>
<b>Contracts Awarded</b>			
FY 1951 - 1952	\$ 60,095,244	\$5,563,537	\$ 65,658,781
FY 1953	18,572,849	999,316	19,572,165
FY 1954	27,005,355	**10,951	27,016,306
FY 1955	25,674,800	-	25,674,800
FY 1956	<u>31,769,126</u>	{ 132,116 **267,439	<u>32,168,681</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$163,117,374</u>	<u>\$6,973,359</u>	<u>\$170,090,733</u>
<b>Deliveries</b>			
FY 1951 - 1952	\$ 59,917,266	\$5,544,979	\$ 65,462,245
FY 1953	18,379,480	982,497	19,361,977
FY 1954	26,974,223	**10,951	26,985,174
FY 1955	21,176,488	-	21,176,488
FY 1956	<u>10,907,698</u>	<u>175,514</u>	<u>11,083,212</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$137,355,155</u>	<u>\$6,713,941</u>	<u>\$144,069,096</u>

\* Original appropriation was \$32,650,000. However \$402,000 was transferred to other appropriations--\$362,000 for FCDA operations and \$40,000 for Civil Defense functions of other Federal agencies.

\*\* For maintenance of equipment purchased in prior years.



## FCDA STOCKPILING PROGRAM

### PROCUREMENT IN FY 1956

For fiscal year 1956 FCDA had an appropriation of \$32,248,000. (The original appropriation was \$32,650,000 but \$402,000 was transferred to other appropriations -- \$362,000 for FCDA operations and \$40,000 for civil defense functions of other Federal agencies.) Essentially all of these funds were obligated in FY 1956. Over \$18 million went for the procurement of emergency hospitals and for

backup reserves of medical supplies and equipment. Nearly \$5 million went into the blood and shock therapy program, nearly \$4½ million went for radiological defense items and smaller amounts for other programs as shown in the following table. About \$2.4 million was required for transportation, procurement service, maintenance of the engineering stockpile, packaging, and other miscellaneous expenses.

#### FUNDS OBLIGATED - FY 1956

Item	Quantity	Cost	Total
<u>Casualty Care</u>			
Emergency Hospitals	200	\$ 3,737,023	
Backup Reserves	*	<u>14,363,654</u>	\$18,100,677
<u>Biological Warfare &amp; Disease Control</u>			
Immunizing and Treatment Doses	28,220,000	<u>1,892,410</u>	1,892,410
<u>Blood and Shock Therapy</u>			
Whole Blood Sets	565,200	932,160	
Plasma Expanders	500,000	910,000	
Intravenous Solutions (liters)	4,593,124	1,696,549	
Nasogastric Feedings	1,612,614	833,631	
Associated Items		<u>491,708</u>	4,864,048
<u>Chemical Warfare Defense</u>			
Atropine (dose)	4,511,600	108,986	
Associated Items		<u>318,100</u>	427,086
<u>Radiological Defense</u>			
Dosimeters	279,447	1,597,423	
Survey meters	104,408	2,720,502	
Associated Items		<u>164,181</u>	4,482,106
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Transportation, Procurement Service, Maintenance of Engineering Stockpile, etc.		<u>2,407,354</u>	2,407,354
Total Funds Obligated . . . . .			<u>\$32,173,681</u>
Unobligated Balance . . . . .			74,319
Grand Total . . . . .			<u>\$32,248,000</u>

\* Sufficient for three weeks care of 1,000,000 casualties.

# FCDA STOCKPILING PROGRAM

## PROCUREMENT OF SELECTED ITEMS

Stockpiling of a large number of items of medical supplies and equipment has been in progress almost since the creation of FCDA as a Federal agency. With continued changes in the destructive power of nuclear weapons and in the ability of potential enemies to deliver them, it has become practically impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of casualties which may result from a mass attack. Consequently it is impossible to establish meaningful requirements for such an eventuality. However, some progress has been made in procuring a large number of items which, in the judgment of FCDA officials, form a balanced program to take care of the most likely needs, in the event of attack. The program has been limited, of course, by the amount of funds made available by Congress.

Progress in the procurement of some of the more important selected items is shown in the following table. The number of items ordered and the number delivered relate to the entire period from the beginning of the program to June 30, 1956. There is of necessity a sizable lag between orders and deliveries of most items. Deliveries of several items have kept pace reasonably well with orders but in some cases deliveries are far behind. Only 201 of the 932 emergency hospitals ordered had been completely assembled and delivered ready for immediate use. The completion of one of these units, of course, requires the procurement and assembly of large numbers of individual items, followed by sorting, packaging and grouping of the items in the unitization process. Although 32,500 gas masks had been ordered, none of them had been delivered by June 30.

PROCUREMENT PROGRESS -- SELECTED ITEMS

Item	Unit of Measure	Ordered* Number	Delivered* Number
Civil Defense Emergency Hospitals	Each	932	201
Burn dressings (large and small)	Each	8,495,000	7,784,972
Blood recipient sets	Each	2,625,140	2,089,596
Blood derivatives (Plasma & Serum albumin)	Unit	1,591,427	1,510,013
Plasma expanders (PVP & dextran)	Unit	4,294,146	3,770,277
Gas masks	Each	32,500	-
Radiological dosimeters	Each	344,000	102,624
Radiological survey meters	Each	124,593	30,020
Atropine	Dose	637,036	500,000
Vaccines and antitoxins	Dose	54,412,500	26,080,000**
Paper blankets	Each	1,597,611	1,584,555
Litters	Each	227,402	152,900

\* From beginning of program to June 30, 1956.

\*\* Stored in custody of manufacturers.

## DISTRIBUTION OF RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS

ON LOAN AND GRANT TO STATES

In appropriating FCDA stockpiling funds for fiscal year 1956 the Congress (in Public Law 112, 84th Congress) provided for the procurement of radiological instruments and detection devices by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator and for distribution of such instruments and devices to the several States and Territories, by loan or grant, for training and educational purposes, under such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall prescribe.

Under this authority FCDA proceeded to buy substantial quantities of radiological instruments and to make them

available to the States indicating a need for them on the basis of training programs and scheduled courses meeting standards approved by FCDA National Headquarters. Certain equipment has been granted to each State for continuing use and additional quantities are loaned to States scheduling concurrently more than one training course.

As of June 30, 1956 FCDA had granted to the States 6,672 dosimeters, 713 dosimeter chargers, and 6,379 survey meters. On loan to the States were 417 dosimeters, 190 chargers and 3,133 survey meters.

## FCDA STOCKPILING PROGRAM

### RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS LOANED OR GRANTED TO STATES

Region and State	Dosimeters		Dosimeter Chargers		Survey Meters	
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>6,672</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>713</u>	<u>3,133</u>	<u>6,379</u>
<u>TOTAL: - CONT. U.S.</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>6,668</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>708</u>	<u>3,121</u>	<u>6,319</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>3,440</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>3,571</u>
Connecticut	-	320	-	163	-	370
Maine	-	600	-	9	-	650
Massachusetts	-	1,400	-	18	-	1,450
New Hampshire	-	200	-	11	25	276
New Jersey	-	800	-	20	50	509
New York	116	-	30	-	78	146
Rhode Island	-	120	-	63	-	170
Vermont	30	-	9	-	20	-
<u>REGION 2</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>972</u>
Delaware	-	-	-	-	26	-
District of Columbia	-	12	-	9	9	62
Kentucky	-	4	-	5	-	54
Maryland	31	200	8	5	60	250
Ohio	152	400	10	10	214	450
Pennsylvania	-	24	-	15	300	74
Virginia	-	32	-	-	42	82
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	19	-
<u>REGION 3</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>11</u>	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	4	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	7	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 4</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>628</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>1,568</u>	<u>798</u>
Illinois	-	500	-	245	88	600
Indiana	-	28	-	17	-	78
Michigan	4	20	-	5	71	70
Missouri	12	-	75	3	1,295	50
Wisconsin	4	80	43	-	114	-
<u>REGION 5</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>78</u>
Arkansas	10	28	2	20	60	78
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	12	-
New Mexico	4	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	24	-	6	-	20	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>670</u>
Colorado	2	44	1	5	2	144
Iowa	-	-	-	-	26	-
Kansas	-	32	3	19	61	82
Minnesota	4	-	-	-	44	50
Nebraska	-	200	-	-	50	250
North Dakota	-	4	-	-	10	54
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	10	-
Wyoming	-	40	-	23	-	90
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1,580</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>230</u>
Arizona	-	-	-	-	5	-
California	12	1,500	3	3	80	150
Idaho	-	-	-	-	5	-
Montana	4	-	-	-	5	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	25	-
Oregon	-	80	-	40	264	80
Utah	-	-	-	-	5	-
Washington	8	-	-	-	15	-
<u>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</u>	-	<u>4</u>	-	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>60</u>
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	4	-	5	8	54
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	2	6
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	2	-

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## FCDA STOCKPILING PROGRAM

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### PRE-POSITIONING OF CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY HOSPITALS

In June 1956, FCDA announced a new program for distribution of Civil Defense Emergency Hospitals. The objective is to store these 200-bed hospitals at strategic points throughout the country in or near facilities which can be converted to hospital use in an emergency. The plan is designed for the safe permanent storage of a hospital in unopened original containers at or near the place of eventual usage where it can be unpacked and put into operation, with a minimum of delay, in the event of an emergency. Storage sites are to be not closer than 15 miles to a critical target area nor farther than 50 miles from the area to be supported. At least 15,000 square feet of acceptable space must be available for hospital operations if the need arises. Actual storage space required for the packaged hospital is slightly over 1,800 cubic feet.

The plan is to be implemented through formal agreements with the States. Each State may obtain one or several of these hospitals for storage within its borders by signing an agreement with FCDA under which the State accepts responsibility for adequate custodial, maintenance and protective care according to established criteria. All acquisition and delivery costs are borne by the Federal Government. Subsequent costs for storage, care and protection are borne by the State. Title to the property remains in the Federal Government, of course. It is the responsibility of the State to develop plans for the utilization of the hospitals during a civil defense emergency. Such plans are coordinated and approved by FCDA. Under terms and conditions prescribed by FCDA the hospitals may be made available for use in a natural disaster following declaration of a major disaster by the President under Public Law 875, 81st Congress.

### CD EMERGENCY HOSPITALS ON LOAN TO STATES

During late 1955 and early 1956, a program was developed for distributing emergency hospitals to the States for purposes of display, education and training. Principal objectives are to develop in the field an understanding of techniques, requirements and staffing patterns for setting up these hospitals in event of emergency. A State can obtain one or more of these hospitals by signing a formal loan agreement under which it accepts custody of the hospital for civil defense display, educational and training purposes, agrees to pay charges for transportation from one city to another

within the State, and accepts responsibility for loss or damage to the hospital or any of its components. Under this arrangement one-half the costs to a State may be returned under the Federal Contributions Program.

A total of 50 civil defense emergency hospitals have been set aside or approved for loan to the States for training and display purposes. As of June 30, 1956, 35 hospitals had actually been distributed to the States or shipment arrangements were in process. Initial destinations were as follows:

#### REGION 1

Torrington, Conn.  
Somerville, N. J.  
Providence, R. I.  
Barrie, Vt.

#### REGION 2

Wilmington, Del.  
Washington, D. C.  
Sykesville, Md.  
Chillicothe, Ohio  
Altoona, Pa.  
Butler, Pa.  
Reading, Pa.  
Charleston, W. Va.

#### REGION 3

Atlanta, Ga.  
Memphis, Tenn.

#### REGION 4

Indianapolis, Ind.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Rolla, Mo.

#### REGION 5

Baylor, Texas  
Houston, Texas

#### REGION 6

Greeley, Colo.  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Topeka, Kansas  
Moose Lake, Minn.  
Oak Terrace, Minn.  
Omaha, Nebraska

#### REGION 7

Chandler, Arizona  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Boise, Idaho  
Warm Springs, Montana  
Reno, Nevada  
Salem, Oregon  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Seattle, Wash.

#### TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Honolulu, Hawaii

#### OTHER

Arnprior, Ontario, Canada



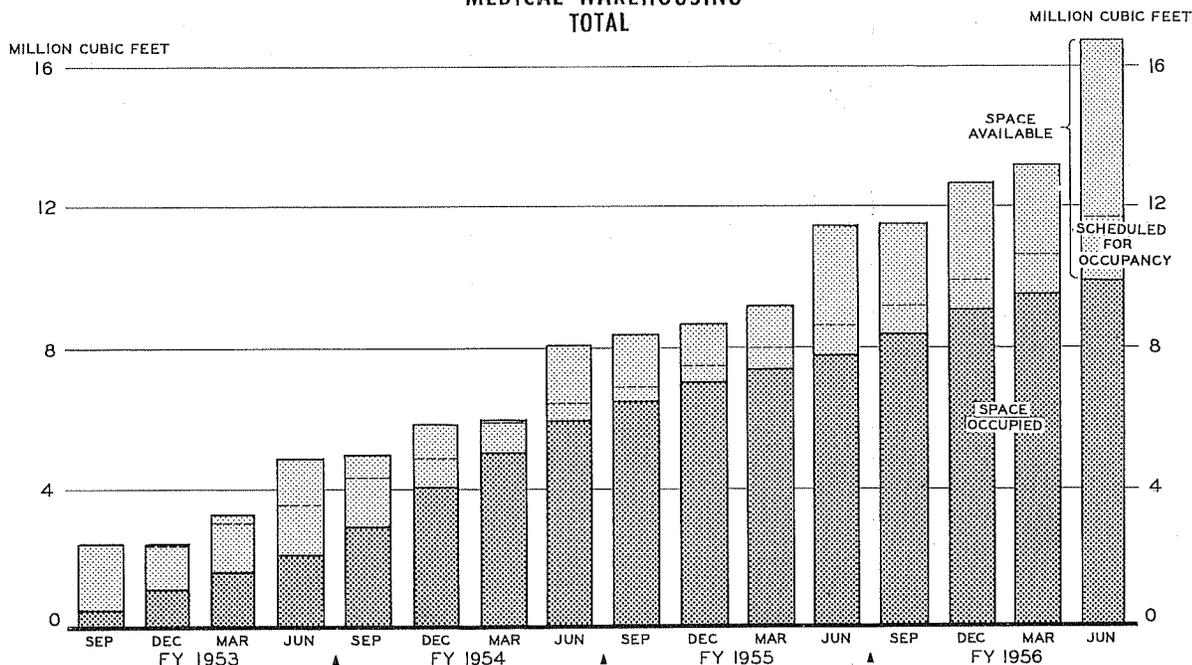
# FCDA STOCKPILING PROGRAM

## WAREHOUSING

Most of FCDA's stockpiled materials are stored in 38 medical warehouses and at 32 engineering storage sites in Continental United States. Small quantities of medical supplies are in two warehouses in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. In addition, blood serums are stored in commercial cold storage warehouses in 18 cities and vaccines are stored in several manufacturers' cold storage facilities.

Requirements for medical warehousing space have increased continuously over the years. As of June 30, 1956 total warehousing space available for this program was about 16,746,000 cubic feet. Of this amount 11,621,000 cubic feet was scheduled for occupancy. The actual figure on space occupied as of June 30 is not yet available. As of May 31 the figure was 9,929,000.

### MEDICAL WAREHOUSING TOTAL

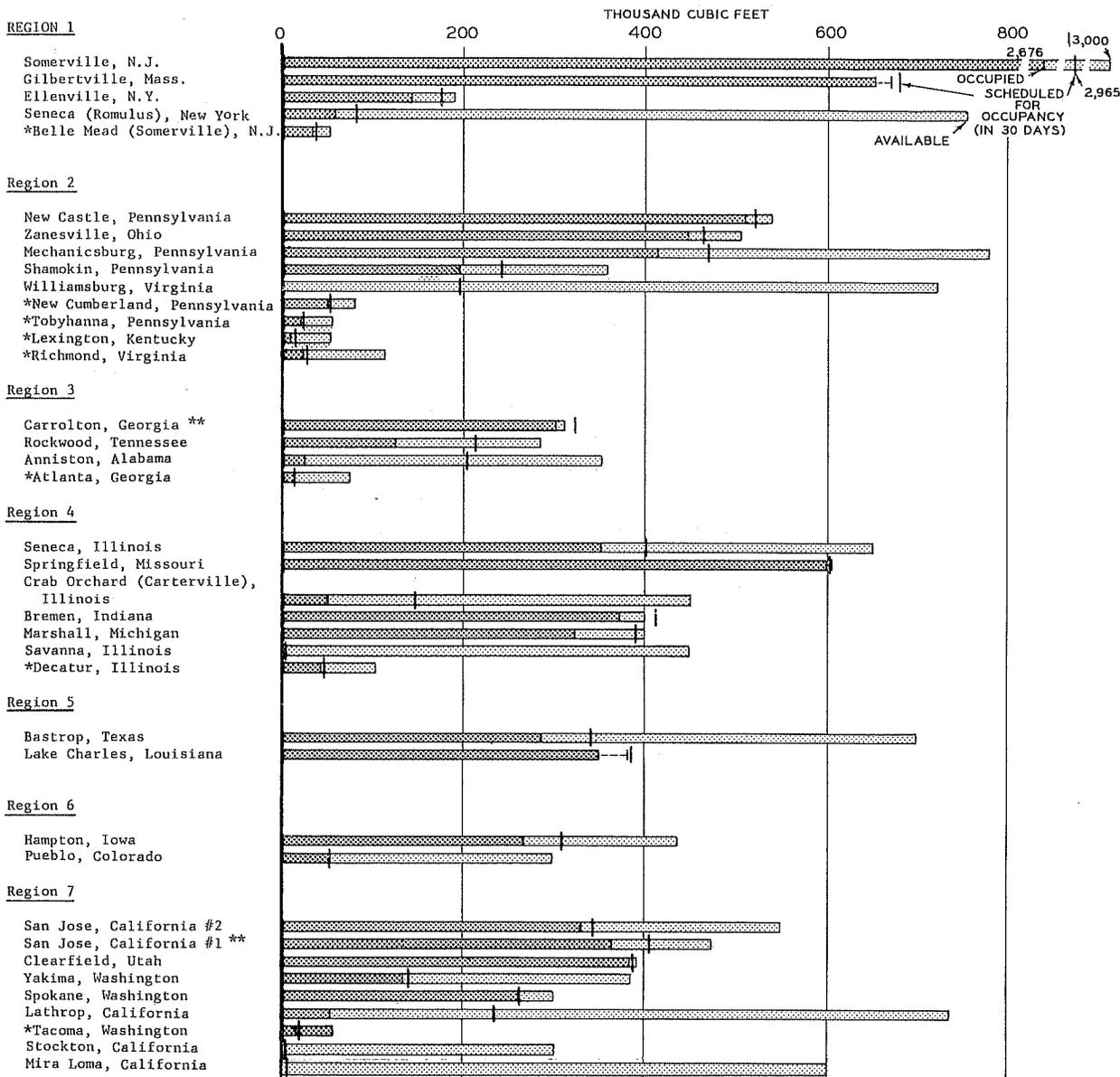


Medical supplies and equipment are stored generally outside of critical target areas but scattered through the country and near enough to large concentrations of people to be accessible in an emergency with a reasonable amount of movement. Some of the warehouses are filled beyond normal capacity

while others, acquired more recently, have a considerable amount of space. The following chart indicates the extent of space occupied in the individual facilities as of May 31, 1956 and the space scheduled for occupancy by June 30, 1956.

# MEDICAL WAREHOUSING

## STORAGE - BY FACILITY



\*Minor Storage at Military Location  
 \*\*In process of deactivation

## SURVIVAL PLAN STUDIES

### SUMMARY

In late July 1955 the Federal Congress approved a supplemental appropriation for FCDA which included \$8,300,000 for survival plan studies. These funds were for 100 percent Federal financing of studies to develop evacuation, shelter, welfare and operational plans to protect people in target and reception areas. Individual projects are developed according to standards established by FCDA and under the terms of contracts between FCDA and the States and/or cities involved.

FCDA standards require that these studies be thorough and comprehensive with complete analyses of area population, command and control problems, movement capabilities of traffic and people, shelter availability, reception and care problems, essential resources, and ways and means of informing and training the public. In view of the time involved, the development of each plan is to be organized into logical stages as follows:

Phase 1 - development of a full statement of the problem including strategic analysis and tentative damage assumptions, inventory of existing statistical and test data, and the design of the research study itself.

Phase 2 - completion of detailed surveys, coordination, compilation, summary and comprehensive analysis of all results.

Phase 3 - Formulation of operational survival plans for the area involved based upon (a) present resources and (b) recommended improvements.

Phase 4 - completion of such actual tests of the plans as are necessary to evaluate their workability.

By June 30, 1956 some 31 agreements had been approved by FCDA and funds had been committed to the extent of \$1,542,665. Federal funds in the amount of \$1,098,800 had been advanced to the contracting parties. Some of the agreements were with individual states and some were with individual cities or combinations of cities. Most of them were for Phase 1 studies. The agreement covering the Houston, Texas area provided for completion of Phases 1, 2, 3 and 4. The individual agreements are listed in the table below. Some of the agreements contracted for by FCDA National Headquarters are for pilot studies designed to develop plans and procedures which may be useful generally in studies of other areas.

### AGREEMENTS APPROVED

Contractor	Date Approved	Federal Funds		Phase
		Approved	Advanced	
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,542,665</b>	<b>\$1,098,800</b>	
<b>Region 1</b>				
Connecticut	3/27/56	30,000	30,000	1
Maine	3/20/56	20,000	20,000	1
Massachusetts	4/6/56	25,000	25,000	1
New York, New York	12/17/55	108,200	108,200	1
Rhode Island	2/29/56	23,500	23,500	1
<b>Region 2</b>				
District of Columbia	10/31/55	12,000	12,000	1
Baltimore, Maryland	2/6/56	42,500	42,500	1
Ohio	3/20/56	209,900	209,900	1
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	3/26/56	50,000	50,000	1
<b>Region 3</b>				
Alabama	4/30/56	23,750	23,750	1
Florida	2/28/56	8,500	8,500	1
North Carolina	6/4/56	22,700	22,700	1
Tennessee	4/30/56	37,175	37,175	1
<b>Region 4</b>				
Chicago, Illinois	1/19/56	49,000	49,000	1
Kansas City, Missouri	5/3/56	25,465	25,465	1
St. Louis, Missouri	2/8/56	41,580	41,580	1
<b>Region 5</b>				
Arkansas	3/9/56	10,475	10,475	1
Baton Rouge - Shreveport - Lake Charles, Louisiana	2/7/56	15,000	15,000	1
New Orleans, Louisiana	11/3/55	25,500	25,500	1
Oklahoma	1/10/56	10,090	10,090	1
Houston, Texas	11/18/55	192,257	48,064	1,2,3,4
<b>Region 6</b>				
Denver, Colorado	2/9/56	24,400	24,400	1
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minnesota	3/9/56	20,731	20,731	1
Omaha - Lincoln - Council Bluffs (Iowa), Nebraska	2/29/56	17,270	17,270	1
<b>Region 7</b>				
California	3/16/56	198,000	198,000	1
Washington	6/15/56	67,672		1

## SURVIVAL PLAN STUDIES

### AGREEMENTS APPROVED

(Continued)

Contractor	Date Approved	Federal Funds		Phase
		Approved	Advanced	
<u>FCDA National Headquarters</u> Wilbur Smith Associates (Shelter Study of Milwaukee, Wisconsin area)	12/12/55	35,000		Pilot
Public Administration Services (Reception and care study of Milwaukee, Wisconsin area)	12/9/55	20,000		Pilot
National Opinion Research Center (Public Information Study of Milwaukee, Wisconsin area)	6/25/55	22,000		
U.S. Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census) - (Population studies of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Houston, Texas; Washington, D.C.; and St. Louis, Missouri)	2/9/56	105,000		Pilot
U.S. Department of Commerce (Bureau of Public Roads) (Study of road construction needed for CD)		50,000		1

In addition to the agreements approved, 20 proposed agreements were pending approval on June 30. Most of these were for Phase 1 studies in areas just getting started. Six of the proposed agreements were for Phase 2 studies in areas where Phase 1 work was initiated earlier; the proposed agreement with Rhode Island would cover Phases 2 and 3.

These proposed agreements, if approved, will require Federal funds in the amount of \$4,264,304. The largest contract in terms of cost is the one proposed by the District of Columbia at a cost of \$808,000 for Phase 2 work. The proposed contracts with Baltimore, Atlanta and St. Louis would each involve more than \$½ million.

### PROPOSED AGREEMENTS PENDING

Proposed Contractor	Date Submitted	Proposed Amount of Federal Funds	Phase
<u>Total</u>		<u>\$4,264,304</u>	
<u>Region 1</u>			
New York	4/30/56	210,000	1
Rhode Island	6/8/56	371,900	2 & 3
Vermont	5/7/56	20,000	1
<u>Region 2</u>			
District of Columbia	6/16/56	808,000	2
Louisville, Kentucky	3/22/56	25,000	1
Baltimore, Maryland	6/29/56	528,325	2
Pittsburgh - Wheeling - Steubenville - Cumberland Pennsylvania - West Virginia - Ohio - Maryland	6/12/56	50,000	1
<u>Region 3</u>			
Atlanta, Georgia	2/23/56	2,749	1
		599,441	2
<u>Region 4</u>			
Illinois	5/24/56	72,770	1
Michigan	5/11/56	98,986	1
St. Louis, Missouri	5/10/56	628,629	2
Wisconsin	6/15/56	36,800	1
<u>Region 5</u>			
New Orleans, Louisiana	2/29/56	315,775	2
New Mexico	3/15/56	9,575	1
<u>Region 6</u>			
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minnesota	5/24/56	359,084	2
North Dakota	5/15/56	10,000	1
South Dakota	4/20/56	10,000	1
<u>Region 7</u>			
Oregon	6/21/56	52,270	1

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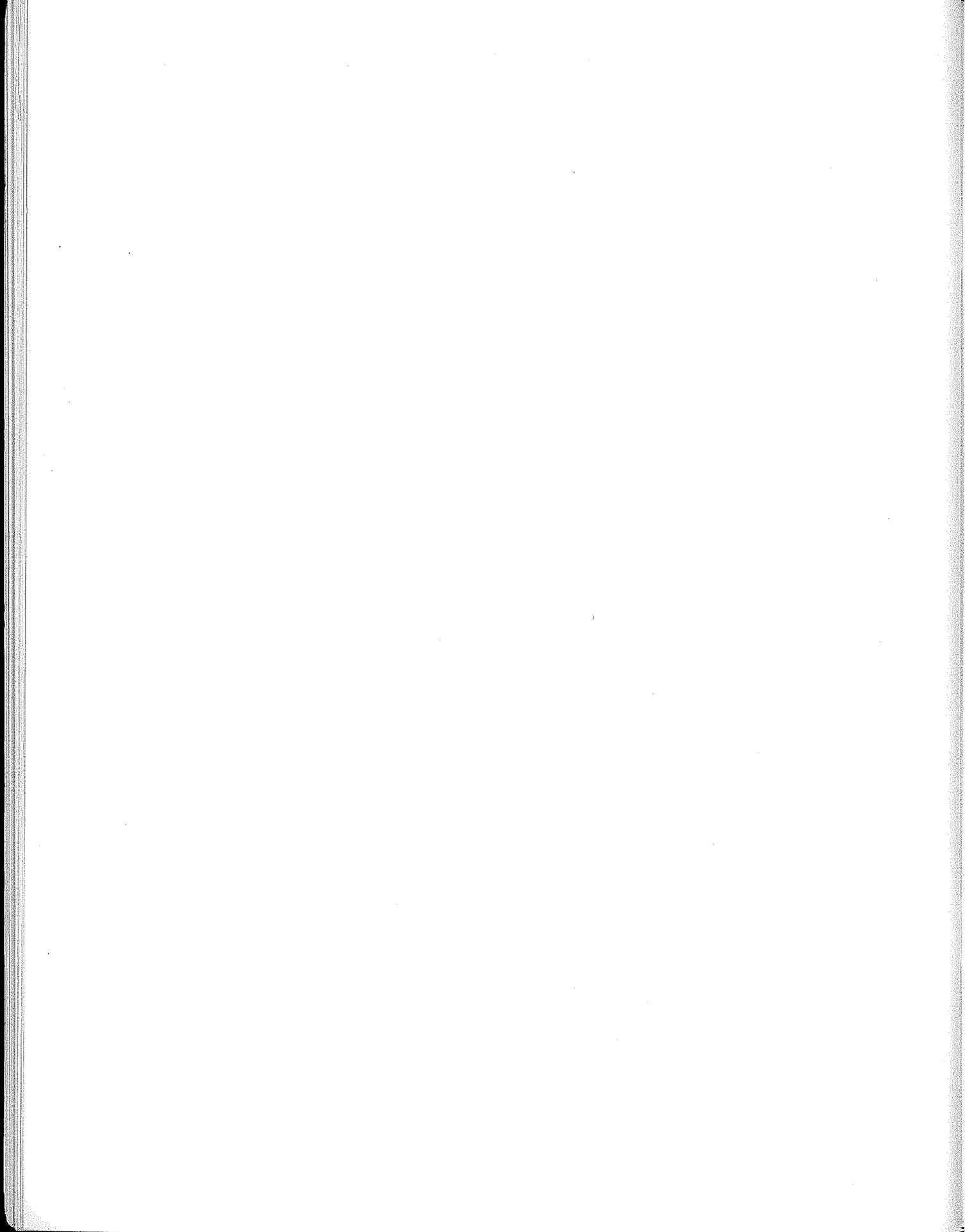
## SURVIVAL PLAN STUDIES

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### PROPOSED AGREEMENTS PENDING

(Continued)

Proposed Contractor	Date Submitted	Amount of Federal Funds	Phase
FCDA National Headquarters John Diebold and Associates, Inc., Griffenhagen Division (Command and Control study of Milwaukee, Wisconsin area)		30,000	
John Diebold and Associates, Inc., Griffenhagen Division (Training Requirements Study of Milwaukee, Wisconsin area)		25,000	



## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### RESEARCH PROJECTS

FCDA is authorized by the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to conduct research and to study and develop civil defense measures designed to protect life and property, including research as to the best methods of treating effects of attacks, developing shelter designs and materials as well as equipment and facilities to meet civil defense requirements. Little research is done directly by the FCDA staff. Most of it is carried on as specific research projects under contract with various universities and specialized research organizations. These projects cover a variety of fields

such as the testing of materials, testing of weapons effects, development of damage assessment techniques, development of shelters, studies of natural disaster problems, fire fighting techniques, population movements, and public opinion surveys. A list and brief description of the projects in process as of June 30, 1956, and the projects completed by that date appears below.

During FY 1956 the funds obligated by FCDA for these research projects totalled \$1,996,451.

### PROJECTS COMPLETED

#### Chemical Warfare Defense

Part 2 - Development, by private industry of civilian type self-injectible device for gas poisoning antidote. This development was a success and has been purchased in quantity by FCDA.

#### Civil Defense Aspects of Strategic Bombing - Stanford Research Institute Contract

Review, analysis, synthesis and summarization of available data on strategic bombing of World War II, for purposes of extracting information pertinent to civil defense aspects of physical damage, warning and alert signal systems, including reactions of people to them, impact on national economy psychology and morale of people resulting from bombing.

#### Civil Defense Atomic Test Programs

Part 1 - Development of program to test blast and radiation effects of atomic weapons on typical American frame dwellings, automobiles, indoor and outdoor home-type shelters, air-zero locators and selected other items including identification badges; review, analysis and issuance of data obtained from Spring 1953 atomic tests at Atomic Energy Commission's Nevada Proving Grounds.

#### Disaster Studies - Committee on Disaster Studies, National Research Council

Part 2 - Evaluation of three city test exercises -Operation Walkout, Spokane, Washington, April 26, 1954; Operation Scat, Mobile, Alabama, June 14, 1954; Operation Rideout, Bremerton, Washington, June 24, 1954.

Part 3 - Study made by the University of Texas on the Waco-San Angelo Disaster. The study concerns long-range recovery and rehabilitation of affected people as pertains to economic, legal, governmental, land use, financial assistance, and social factors.

Part 4 - A study of the Flint-Beecher Tornado conducted by Michigan State College. This study was of spontaneous rescue groups and the formal organization set up for handling.

Part 5 - Institute for Research in Human Relations, Port Jervis, New York, Study. Report on the spread of rumor and the effects of rumor on population has been prepared, based on studies of events during the New England flood.

#### Economic Studies - Stanford Research Institute Contract

Part 1 - Investigation of coincidence of population and industry in the United States and larger metropolitan areas.

Part 2 - Development of method for measuring restoration costs of physical capital assets damaged or destroyed by an air attack on the United States.

#### Emergent Leadership in a Civil Defense Evacuation Exercise - Institute for Research in Human Relations

Operation "Scram", a practice civil defense evacuation in

the City of Philadelphia, was studied in order to investigate the hypothesis that nondesignated leaders who, in their normal business activities, exercise some control over the movements of other people, will take a leadership role in the mock disaster situation. The results suggested a basis for tentative acceptance of this hypothesis.

#### FCDA Test Program

Preparation by Ammann and Whitney, Engineers, of site plan, drawings and specifications for typical buildings and recommended shelters.

#### Indoor Warning Devices for Civil Defense - University of Michigan, National Research Council

A study made on indoor alerting devices and systems in order to warn people indoors of impending air attack.

#### Mortuary Services

Part 1 - Development, by private industry, of body wrap for preservation of personal effects for body identification and burial.

#### Operations Research - Associated Universities, Incorporated Contract

Investigation of the optimum combination of nonmilitary measures for minimizing the effect of atomic, biological and chemical warfare and attack with other weapons on the population, industry and economic structure of the United States.

#### Public Attitude and Opinion Survey - University of Michigan Contract

Part 1 - Public thinking with regard to atomic warfare and civil defense. Analyses of public attitudes and reactions topics of civil defense in 11 metropolitan areas as of September 1950 (shortly after Korean outburst).

Part 2 - Analyses of public attitudes and reactions on topics of civil defense in 11 metropolitan areas as of August 1951 (one year later, during peace negotiations).

Part 3 - National Survey of public attitudes and reactions as of August 1952 on topics of civil defense to determine rural as well as urban reactions.

Part 4 - Establishment of standby facilities to study public disasters or national or international developments relating to civil defense problems. (Initial phase completed work on final phase suspended.)

Part 5 - Survey of blood donors in selected metropolitan areas to determine (1) why people have been willing to give blood and (2) what stimulus will most probably be effective in securing blood donations in the future.

Part 6 - Public thinking with regard to atomic warfare and civil defense. A nationwide survey of both urban and rural populations, to analyze current public attitudes and reactions on atomic warfare and related topics of concern to civil defense.

#### Shelter Research - Lehigh University Contract

Development of standards, designs, costs and bills of materials for shelters of all types and for control centers.

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### PROJECTS COMPLETED

(Continued)

Technical Manual for Protective Construction - Lehigh Research Institute (Through Corps of Engineers, Dept. of Defense)

Preparation of background material on protective construction for use in developing technical manual for guidance of practicing engineers and architects.

Thermal Effects Studies - U. S. Forest Service

Part 1 - Participation in Operation "Firestop" in Southern California for study of fire behavior and methods of control as applied to nuclear weapon induced fire in urban areas; development of guidance data for use in future civil defense atomic test programs. (Work was performed by the University of California and by the University of California at Los Angeles.)

Part 2 - Study of Water Fog as a technique for fire control. (Work was performed by the University of Maryland.)

Urban Population Studies - Bureau of the Census Contract

Part 1 - Development of method for estimating urban day peak and night population in 10 selected cities.

Part 2 - Determination of normal day maximum population estimates for 99 cities in "Target Areas for Civil Defense Purposes."

Part 3 - Delineation of commercial, industrial and insti-

tutional areas in 117 cities having 50,000 or more people, and determination of peak day and night populations within those areas.

Part 4 - Determination of normal day maximum population estimates for 13 additional cities in "Target Areas for Civil Defense Purposes."

Part 5 - Determination of normal day maximum population estimates for 3 additional cities in "Target Areas for Civil Defense Purposes."

Part 6 - Preparation of conversion factors for use in determining normal day maximum population estimates for the urbanized fringes of 13 cities in "Critical Target Areas for Civil Defense Purposes." Also, preparation of composite maps, each on a uniform scale, for the same 13 cities.

Part 7 - Determination of (a) resident and (b) normal day maximum population estimates by business enumeration districts for 27 additional cities in "Target Areas for Civil Defense Purposes."

False Alert on the West Coast - Stanford Research Institute

A Study of communication and decision-making processes within the civil defense system under emergency operations procedures. The report is based on research in the San Francisco-Oakland area during and after the "false alert", May 5, 1955.

**OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS**

**PROJECTS IN PROCESS**

Starting Date	Project and Contractor	Scheduled Completion Date	FCDA Funds Obligated FY 1956
1954	<u>SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE.</u> Established at request of FCDA by the National Academy of Sciences in 1954, this Committee, supported by FCDA funds on a continuing basis to advise on a variety of scientific and technical problems. Its members are leading scientists in a variety of fields who serve without pay.	Cont.	\$40,000
Apr 1952	<u>CHEMICAL WARFARE DEFENSE - CHEMICAL CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF ARMY CONTRACT.</u> Development and testing of infant protector and civilian type protective masks.	Cont.	87,500
Aug 1953	<u>CIVIL DEFENSE ATOMIC TEST PROGRAMS.</u> Parts 2 & 3 - Development and execution of a continuing atomic test program as related to civil defense requirements, including observer participation, civil defense trainee participation, and technical tests. Operation Cue, a part of the AEC test series in Nevada in the spring of 1955, was a result of this program. Plans are now being prepared for Part 3. It is anticipated that tests will be run at a continental site sometime in 1957.	Cont.	-
Jun 1954	<u>DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING - STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE.</u> A program to develop immediate and specific information on attack damage to population, housing and other facilities and resources. Emphasis is being placed on mechanization of fallout analysis, development of a computation system for evacuation analysis, and compilation of various data required. Development of computations for bomb damage has been completed. When perfected the system will be important for national planning, post attack operations and war games.	Cont.	200,000
Jun 1953	<u>DISASTER STUDIES - COMMITTEE ON DISASTER STUDIES, NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.</u> Part 1 - Field investigations of current peacetime disasters to develop information useful to civil defense in both peacetime and wartime disaster situations.	Cont.	-
Sep 1955	<u>NEW ENGLAND DISASTER STUDY - BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.</u> This evacuation study, recommended by the Committee on Disaster Studies of the National Research Council, relates to large-scale evacuation in the New England area, necessitated by the flood situation and with the problems arising from temporary housing and care, and doubling up with relatives or friends.	Jul 1956	12,000
Nov 1955	<u>FIRE RESEARCH COMMITTEE - NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.</u> The functions of this committee are to explore all means and methods for the prevention, extinguishing and control of large-scale fires. Emphasis is on new and novel procedures and methods with the objective of recommending a basic research program in this field for implementation by FCDA.	Cont.	30,000
Nov 1955	<u>CLIMATOLOGICAL SURVEY - UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.</u> A comprehensive climatological study of fallout probabilities. The purpose of the survey is to aid in planning evacuation studies, location of stockpiling sites, and assuring well-founded operational plans. The final report will indicate geographical probabilities of fallout by seasons and areas around bombworthy targets in the U. S., its territories and Southern Canada.	Aug 1956	75,000

OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

PROJECTS IN PROCESS

(Continued)

Starting Date	Project and Contractor	Scheduled Completion Date	FCDA Funds Obligated FY 1956
Nov 1955	<u>OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM - STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE.</u> The ultimate objectives of this research are to provide an attack surveillance system to communicate information on such factors as location of ground zero, weapons size, and height of burst, to a computer center which will be an integral part of the damage assessment system. The first phase will concentrate on systems analysis, preliminary specifications for surveillance instrumentation, requirements for communications network and establishing the cost of an operating system.	Nov 1956	\$300,000
Nov 1955	<u>MEDICAL RESEARCH - NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.</u> a. <u>BLOOD RESEARCH</u> - Funds for this project have been transferred to the Department of Defense to support a continuing contract relating to blood research, plasma, volume expanders and naso-gastric feedings.	Cont.	15,000
Dec 1955	b. <u>PLASMA STERILIZATION</u> - A direct contract authorizes a project on the sterilization of blood plasma for the elimination of the transmission of jaundice.	Cont.	38,125
Jan 1956	<u>PUBLIC ATTITUDE SURVEY - SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.</u> A field survey to show current public thinking with regard to various civil defense topics. This will bring the 1954 study up to date.	Dec 1956	69,000
Jan 1956	<u>SHELTER RESEARCH - IONIZING RADIATION - NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.</u> One of the larger initial undertakings will be a study of the attenuation of nuclear radiation by structures.	Cont.	16,500
Jun 1956	<u>SHELTER DESIGN - AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.</u> Design of a 150 foot span reinforced concrete dome-type shelter with the capacity to house about 3,000 persons for several days or longer.	Dec 1956	35,630
Feb 1956	<u>PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM - AUDIO-SOUND SYSTEM - DUKANE CORPORATION.</u> 1) Development of four prototype model transistor amplifiers for the wire line control system for mobile, portable and fixed applications. The objectives are to reduce the weight and power supply requirements to simplify maintenance, to increase the life expectancy, to increase portability and to reduce cost of civil defense public address units. 2) Development of specifications for a light weight portable public address system suitable for light aircraft. Also recommendations for equipment usage at various altitudes and ground conditions; development of speech techniques for best intelligibility; and development of service usage techniques in civil defense situations. 3) An engineering survey and application of wire line control system in Gary, Indiana, using presently available and commercially produced sound equipment. To provide technical guidance to cities and States relative to the installation of equipment presently available.	Jul 1956	89,750
Dec 1955	<u>HOME WARNING DEVICES</u> A. <u>SUPERIMPOSED POWERLINE SIGNAL SYSTEMS</u> 1. <u>POWERLINE HARMONIC SYSTEM - MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE.</u> Research on a voltage reduction signal system to be used on electric power distribution systems. The original voltage dip method has been found to have technical & practical difficulties. Eight different types of signals have been explored. The original scope of the contract has been revised and extended and present emphasis is on a harmonic voltage system.	Oct 1956	49,883
Apr 1956	2. <u>OVERALL INVESTIGATION - ARMOUR RESEARCH FOUNDATION.</u> An overall study of powerline warning systems making use of superimposed signals over a wide range of frequencies. It will cover the general properties of warning systems and the generation and transmission of the warning signal. It will include comparative study of home warning devices presently developed or being considered, as well as the preliminary design of a warning system based on the optimum superimposed signal.	Oct 1956	39,557

OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

PROJECTS IN PROCESS

(Continued)

Starting Date	Project and Contractor	Scheduled Completion Date	FCDA Funds Obligated FY 1956
Apr 1956	<u>3. PROTOTYPE 2000 CPS SYSTEM - INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION.</u> Development of an internal warning system for the purpose of generating and receiving a civil defense alert signal. The contractor will furnish FCDA with receivers and necessary transmitting equipment for installation.	Oct 1956	\$39,289
May 1956	<u>4. HOM-A-LERT SYSTEM - ALLIS CHALMERS COMPANY.</u> Development, production, and testing of an internal warning system including generating equipment, wave-trap equipment and signal receivers to be installed and tested in Cincinnati.	Sep 1956	47,276
May 1956	<u>B. TELEPHONE SIGNALLING SYSTEM - ARMOUR RESEARCH FOUNDATION.</u> Development of warning system based on telephone system signalling. It will include an analysis of the switching techniques used by Bell and independent telephone companies, study of methods of communicating an alarm to telephone system subscribers, and development of a prototype alarm system to be installed in a typical telephone central office.	Feb 1957	24,918
Jun 1956	<u>C. PROTOTYPE CONELRAD ALERT RECEIVERS - PHILCO CORPORATION.</u> Development of three prototype radio receivers actuated by various sequences based on CONELRAD Alert procedures. The contract seeks to develop a simple, low-cost alarm receiver for use by the public.	Oct 1956	9,850
Mar 1956	<u>WARNING &amp; COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS STUDIES</u> <u>A. OVERALL COMMUNICATIONS STUDY - MELPAR CORPORATION.</u> A study program of civil defense communications in that period between the warning and the delivery of the weapons with particular emphasis on the requirements of survival procedures. 1) A survey of alarm communications from and including the key points down to the citizen to be warned. Recommendations will be made for the design of an optimum alarm communications system based on economic, engineering and political factors. 2) An evaluation of the existing CONELRAD system with recommendations for improvement or better alternative procedures if CONELRAD is found inadequate. 3) A survey of the entire civil defense communications problem from the first alert down to the public, broadcasting of intelligence and instructions before and after attack, establishing and maintaining coordination between civil defense leaders and workers and communications among civilians after an attack.	Mar 1957	49,145
Apr 1956	<u>B. WARNING STUDY, BY SPECIFIC STATES - GAUTNEY AND JONES COMPANY.</u> A study of the effectiveness of the existing facilities from the Air Division through to the key points down to the local level to be conducted in Maryland and Pennsylvania.	Nov 1956	33,500
Mar 1956	<u>RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE SYSTEM - UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.</u> A study aimed at the development of a National Radiological Defense System. Will include intensive fact-finding, review, analysis, recommendations or further research on such items as: fallout patterns and predictions; shelter-cover; radiological instrumentation; communications systems; mass radiation injury diagnosis and treatment; and ingestion hazards.	Mar 1957 but will continue	591,600
Jun 1956	<u>PUBLIC EDUCATION AND TRAINING</u> <u>A. LOCAL CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION EFFECTIVENESS - POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY.</u> A comparative study of types of civil defense organizations currently operative in States, cities, counties and metropolitan target complexes. The following aspects will be analyzed: formal organization of the specific agency, its external relations with other organizations, its internal relations and its community relations. Training materials will be prepared, jurisdictional problems will be pointed out, the factors associated with effective civil defense programs will be specified.	Nov 1956	33,944

OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

PROJECTS IN PROCESS

(Continued)

Starting Date	Project and Contractor	Scheduled Completion Date	FCDA Funds Obligated FY 1956
May 1956	<p>B. <u>EVALUATION OF LOCAL CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS - APPLIED PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES, VILLANOVA, PENNSYLVANIA.</u> Development of the means and instruments for the evaluation of the effectiveness of civil defense training at various levels. For use by all levels of civil defense organizations.</p>	Feb 1957	\$24,984
Jun 1956	<p>C. <u>EFFECTIVENESS OF CIVIL DEFENSE INFORMATION MEDIA - GROUP ATTITUDES, INC., NEW YORK, N. Y.</u> Interviews with key local civil defense personnel, and with selected influence groups to determine their evaluation of the effectiveness of Civil Defense public information media, news releases, radio, TV, etc. Analysis of interview results is intended to develop the "what" and "why" of the effectiveness of the various media used by FCDA.</p>	Nov 1956	39,000

OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

TRAINING SCHOOLS

FCDA operates a Staff College in Battle Creek, Michigan and a Rescue School at Olney, Maryland. In these centers civil defense training is carried on under the mandate of the Act of Congress creating the agency -- to "conduct or arrange, by contract or otherwise, for training programs for the instruction of civil defense officials and other persons in the organization, operation, and techniques of civil defense; conduct or operate schools or classes. . . , and provide instructors and training aids as deemed necessary."

The Staff College in Battle Creek has specialized in training civil defense administrative officials in its one-week Administration Course. Its other basic courses of at least one week are (a) an Operations Course covering problems a local CD organization would face in an enemy attack, and (b) an Evacuation Course dealing with the techniques and problems of evacuating a target area. In addition it conducts numerous special courses and conferences for the orientation of government employees and for instruction of specialized and technical groups such as communications specialists, police officers, fire fighters, engineers, public health officials, the clergy, industry representatives, and others.

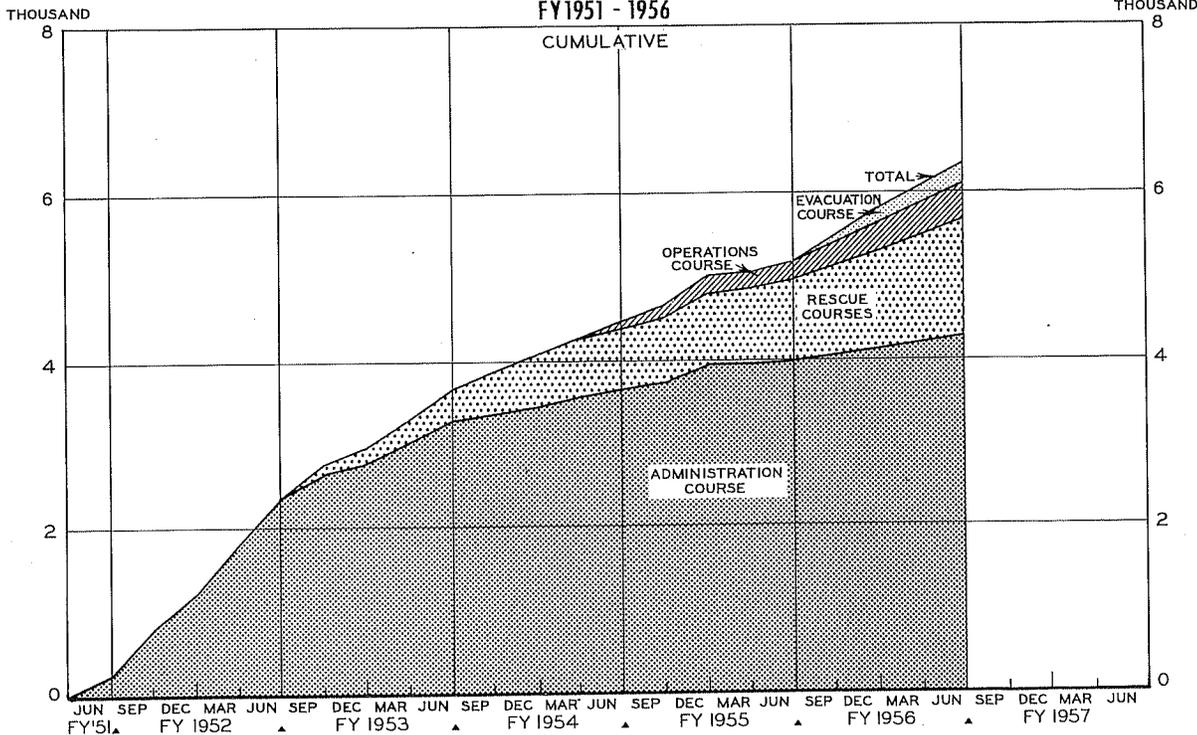
The Rescue School at Olney, Maryland normally conducts three basic courses: (1) a two-week basic course for instructors who, presumably, will promote and carry on rescue training work at State and local levels, (2) a one-week light rescue course, and (3) a one-week advanced rescue course.

As of June 30, 1956 some 13,625 people had been trained in FCDA schools. (There is undoubtedly some duplication in this figure where the same person completed two or more courses.) A total of 6,406 had completed one of the basic courses and 7,219 attended the special courses and conferences, most of which lasted two or three days. In fiscal year 1956 a total of 1,204 people completed one of the basic courses and 1,044 received instruction in the special courses and conferences. The following table shows detailed figures and the chart shows the trend of training in the various basic courses.

Basic Course*	Number of Persons Trained		
	Prior to FY 1956	FY 1956	Total
Administration	3,964	311	4,275
Operations	207	176	383
Rescue Instructor	965	173	1,138
Light Rescue	-	255	255
Advanced Rescue	66	22	88
Evacuation	-	267	267
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>5,202</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>6,406</b>
Special courses & conferences	6,175	1,044	7,219
<b>Totals</b>	<b>11,377</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>13,625</b>

\*All Basic Courses are of one week duration, except Rescue Instructor which is two weeks.

PERSONS COMPLETING BASIC CD COURSES  
FY 1951 - 1956



## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

People taking basic civil defense courses have come from every State in the Union. Most of the Territories and Possessions have sent people for training also. A total of 454 persons from California have received training. Five other States have benefited by having 200 or more persons trained, namely, Maryland (310), Ohio and Oklahoma (281 each), Virginia (248), and Michigan (211). Each of the other States

had a smaller number ranging down to less than 10 people for seven States and some of the Territories and Possessions. Many of the people trained have been sent by Federal Agencies in which they are employed and 160 people have come from foreign countries. The figures in the following table include some duplication where the same people completed more than one basic course.

### PERSONS COMPLETING BASIC CD COURSES BY REGION AND STATE 1951 - 1956

Region and State	Number of Persons	Region and State	Number of Persons
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>6,406</u>	<u>REGION 5</u>	<u>571</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>	<u>633</u>	Arkansas	7
Connecticut	131	Louisiana	190
Maine	29	New Mexico	12
Massachusetts	132	Oklahoma	281
New Hampshire	24	Texas	81
New Jersey	129	<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>291</u>
New York	139	Colorado	32
Rhode Island	42	Iowa	2
Vermont	7	Kansas	115
<u>REGION 2</u>	<u>1,246</u>	Minnesota	71
Delaware	87	Nebraska	45
Dist. of Columbia	89	North Dakota	6
Kentucky	42	South Dakota	9
Maryland	310	Wyoming	11
Ohio	281	<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>620</u>
Pennsylvania	138	Arizona	55
Virginia	248	California	454
West Virginia	51	Idaho	11
<u>REGION 3</u>	<u>465</u>	Montana	4
Alabama	48	Nevada	3
Florida	181	Oregon	35
Georgia	64	Utah	12
Mississippi	17	Washington	46
North Carolina	39	<u>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</u>	<u>70</u>
South Carolina	14	Alaska	15
Tennessee	102	American Samoa	-
<u>REGION 4</u>	<u>531</u>	Canal Zone	6
Illinois	80	Guam	2
Indiana	121	Hawaii	31
Michigan	211	Puerto Rico	11
Missouri	43	Virgin Islands	5
Wisconsin	76	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>1,979</u>
		FCDA	663
		Dept. of Defense	854
		Other Fed. Agencies	302
		Foreign	160

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### FCDA TRAINING SCHOOL EXTENSION PROGRAM

Under the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 FCDA is charged with the responsibility to "conduct or arrange, by contract or otherwise, for training programs for the instruction of civil defense officials and other persons in the organization, operation, and techniques of civil defense; conduct or operate schools or classes . . . , and provide instructors and training aids as deemed necessary." In addition to the training activities at FCDA's Staff College in Battle Creek, Michigan and its Rescue School at Olney, Maryland, a program of training is going forward in the States to assist them in developing their own training programs.

Under one phase of this plan an agreement is executed with the State Civil Defense Office which calls for the presentation of an initial Civil Defense Administration Course in the State by a traveling team of FCDA instructors. Some institution of higher learning within the State serves as a cooperating agency, and its facilities are utilized. Among those taking this course are university faculty members, as well as key State and local civil defense personnel who will serve as instructors in subsequent State courses. The State agrees to present the same type of course at least twice a year for 3 years under terms of a contract. Some financial assistance is furnished the State by FCDA for the initial course.

#### ADMINISTRATION COURSES GIVEN BY FCDA TRAVELING TEAMS

State	Date of FCDA Course	People Trained by FCDA Staff
Ohio	Aug 9-14, 1954	54
Connecticut	Oct 4- 8, 1954	50
Florida	Nov 15-19, 1954	73
Georgia	May 23-27, 1955	30
Wisconsin	Jun 19-23, 1955	28
Tennessee	Sep 5- 9, 1955	58
Maine	Sep 19-23, 1955	49
Maryland	Oct 24-28, 1955	46
Louisiana	Mar 5- 9, 1956	58
Kansas	Apr 2- 6, 1956	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 Courses</b>	<b>477</b>

The first of these State courses was given by an FCDA traveling team in the State of Ohio in August 1954. Through June 30, 1956 a total of 10 Civil Defense Administration Courses had been given in as many States with a total of 477 persons having been trained. Eight of the States had repeated the course one or more times thereby training an additional 591 people.

#### ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATION COURSES GIVEN BY STATES

State	Number of Courses	People Trained
Ohio	4	130
Connecticut	3	119
Florida	3	133
Georgia	1	60
Maine	1	53
Maryland	1	35
Tennessee	1	31
Wisconsin	1	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15 Courses</b>	<b>591</b>

In a second phase of this extension program FCDA traveling teams have gone into the field and presented special courses to specialized groups. These presentations have been made in response to requests from the States and in accordance with arrangements worked out by the States and FCDA Regional Offices concerned. Four such courses were given during the first six months of 1956 with a total of 202 people in attendance.

#### SPECIAL COURSES GIVEN BY FCDA TRAVELING TEAMS

Location	Designation	Date	People Trained
Dallas, Texas	Federal Employees	Feb 15-17, 1956	62
Dallas, Texas	Religious Affairs	Feb 20-21, 1956	30
Monroe, Louisiana	Nurses - Dentists	Mar 12-14, 1956	60
Kansas City, Mo.	Federal Employees	Apr 9-11, 1956	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 Courses</b>		<b>202</b>

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### POLICE INSTITUTES

FCDA has provided top level instruction and discussion of police functions and problems in civil defense to groups in 14 cities. These institutes are conducted by experts in the field at FCDA expense in cooperation with State CD and police officials and under guidance of FCDA staff members.

Some 1,948 people had participated in these institutes as of June 30, 1956. These were chiefly police officers, sheriffs, and auxiliary police together with a few regional civil defense officials and military personnel.

### INSTITUTES HELD

FY 1952-1956

Location	Date	Attend- ance	Location	Date	Attend- ance
Portland, Ore.	May 10-20, 1952	174	Montgomery Ala.	Apr 7- 8, 1954	124
Louisville, Ky.	Apr 8- 9, 1953	130	College Park, Md.	Nov 9, 1954	150
Providence, R.I.	Oct 20-21, 1953	88	Camp Perry, Ohio	May 15-16, 1955	73
Hartford, Conn.	Feb 9-10, 1954	589	Indianapolis, Ind.	Apr 19-20, 1956	48
Atlanta, Ga.	Mar 30-31, 1954	108	Springfield, Ill.	May 14-15, 1956	83
Montgomery, Ala.	Apr 7- 8, 1954	124	Olney, Md.	Jun 19-20, 1956	<u>55</u>
Chapel Hill, N.C.	Jun 23-24, 1954	102	<u>Total</u>		<u>1948</u>
Dover, Del.	Nov 8-12, 1954	100			

### EMERGENCY TRAFFIC CONTROL

Utilization of highways and effective control of traffic are among the important problems that would be faced in the event of enemy attack and attempted prior evacuation. As one step toward preparation in this field FCDA, in conjunction with the staff of Northwestern University Traffic Institute, developed a course of instruction on emergency supervision and regulation of street and highway traffic for civil defense purposes. This course has been given at FCDA expense in fifteen cities for the benefit of State and local

traffic control officers and other CD officials. Some 489 people have received this training, 188 representing the States, 230 representing civil subdivisions, 21 representing the Department of Defense and 50 other CD officials -- mostly employees of FCDA at the national and regional offices. Of the 418 representing States and civil subdivisions, 248 were police traffic supervisors, 90 were traffic engineers, 37 were CD highway transportation officials and 43 were other civil defense officials.

### COURSES PRESENTED

Location	Date	Attend- ance	Location	Date	Attend- ance
Evanston, Ill.	Feb 18-29, 1952	21	Lansing, Mich.	Dec 7-11, 1953	37
Olney, Md.	May 26-Jun 6, 1952	23	Monroe, La.	Jun 8-10, 1954	26
Boston, Mass.	Jul 14-25, 1952	27	Columbus, Ga.	Nov 15-19, 1954	12
Evanston, Ill.	Sep 8-19, 1952	38	Louisville, Ky.	Jan 10-14, 1955	18
Seattle, Wash.	Sep 29-Oct 10, 1952	28	Battle Creek, Mich.	Mar 21-25, 1955	36
St. Mary's College, Calif.	Nov 10-21, 1952	41	Detroit, Mich.	Dec 5-9, 1955	<u>40</u>
Naval Air Station, Dallas, Tex.	Feb 16-26, 1953	71	<u>Total</u>		<u>489</u>
Georgia Inst. of Technology	Apr 27-May 8, 1953	32			
Lowry AF Base, Denver, Colo.	Sep 14-25, 1953	39			

### ENROLLMENT REPRESENTATION

	Jun 30, 1955	Jul 1, 1955 to Jun 30, 1956	Total Jun 30, 1956
<u>Total</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>489</u>
States	182	6	188
Subdivisions	203	27	230
Dept. of Defense	21	0	21
Other	43	7	50

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### MOTION PICTURES

FCDA has recognized the importance of motion pictures as a training aid for use both in formal instruction courses and for general public education. Almost from the beginning of the agency, work has gone forward in the production of useful civil defense films. Some of them have been produced at FCDA cost. Others have been sponsored by commercial enterprises and produced at no cost to FCDA. A variety of fields and situations have been covered in order to emphasize the various aspects of civil defense--survival, shelter, evacuation and expected damage in the event of attack. Most of the films have been cleared for television use and are

available also for use in schools, churches and civic organizations in the civil defense education of their members.

Some of the earlier films released have been withdrawn because changing concepts and new weapons have made them obsolete.

The following lists show the films which are now completed and available and those in process for release in the future.

### FILMS COMPLETED AND AVAILABLE

Name	Black & White or Color	Running Time (Minutes)	Date Released
A New Look at the H Bomb	Both	10	Feb 1955
Atomic Attack* **	B & W	50	1954
Big Men in Small Boats*	Both	13½	Jan 1956
Bombproof*	Both	13½	Jan 1956
Conelrad*	B & W	9	May 1955
Escape Route*	C	13½	Aug 1955
First Aid (6 TV Film Spots)	-	Various	Feb 1954
Frontlines of Freedom	B & W	13	Jan 1955
House in the Middle, The	B & W	6½	Oct 1953
House in the Middle, The*	Both	12	1954
Let's Face It	C	13½	Aug 1955
New Family in Town*	B & W	13½	***
Operation Cue	Both	13½	May 1956
Operation Doorstep*	B & W	10	Jun 1953
Operation Ivy	Both	28	Mar 1954
Operation Scat	B & W	11½	1954
Operation Welcome	C	10	Aug 1955
Rehearsal for Disaster*	B & W	13½	Jan 1956
Rescue Street*	Both	14	1954
Target You	B & W	10	Jul 1955
Time of Disaster*	B & W	10	Dec 1954
To Live Tomorrow*	B & W	13½	Jul 1955
Trapped	B & W	20	Feb 1954
Warning Red*	B & W	13½	May 1956

\*Sponsored and/or financed by a commercial organization with cooperation of FCDA.

\*\*Not cleared for television.

\*\*\*For release in August 1956.

### NEW FILMS IN PROCESS

<p>Atomic Torch (Mass Fire Fighting) Big Voice, The (Gary, Ind. Exercise 1956 Alert) Church in Civil Defense Civil Defense for Industry Civil Defense Week Documentary Disaster Documentary Facts About Fallout Farm Civil Defense Helicopters in Civil Defense High Yield Weapons Effects</p>	<p>Nerve Gas Casualties Operation Alert 1956 Operation Kids (Evacuation of Schools) Operation Scramble (Hospital Evacuation, St. Louis) Stroudsburg Story (Delivery of drinking water during Natural Disaster) Tomorrow Today (Series of 13 TV ¼hr. programs - Embracing various CD subjects)</p>
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## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### FILMSTRIPS

Filmstrips constitute one of the most effective training aids in civil defense. A number of filmstrips, dealing with a wide variety of civil defense subjects, have been produced by FCDA and in most cases have been interwoven with lesson units and training courses available to civil defense and other organizations at the local level. States and local subdivisions can purchase these materials under the Federal-

State Matching Funds Program by submitting applications to the FCDA Regional Offices.

The following lists indicate the titles of filmstrips now available as well as titles of those currently in process.

#### COMPLETE AND AVAILABLE

Title	Date Released	Title	Date Released
<u>Public Information</u>		<u>Training Filmstrips</u>	
Civil Defense Against Biological Warfare	Jun 1956	What You Should Know About Radioactive Fallout	Jan 1956
Civil Defense of Animals Against Biological Warfare	Jun 1956	Skills Training Series	
Civil Defense of Man Against Biological Warfare	Jun 1956	Emergency First Aid	Sep 1953
Civil Defense of Plants and Crops Against Biological Warfare	Jun 1956	Fire Fighting - Part I	Sep 1953
Improvised Hospitals (2)	May 1954	Fire Fighting - Part II	Sep 1953
Operation Cue	Oct 1955	Handling and Care of Ladders	Sep 1953
Role of the Warden in Fire, The	May 1953	Lowering and Raising Casualties on a Stretcher	Sep 1953
Role of the Warden in Rescue, The	Dec 1952	Pick-ups, Carries and Drags	Sep 1953
Warden's Responsibility for Emergency Sanitation, The	Dec 1953	Ropes and Knot Tying - Part I	Sep 1953
		Ropes and Knot Tying - Part II	Sep 1953
		Using a Ladder as a Stretcher	Sep 1953
		Using Improvised and Regular Stretchers	Sep 1953
		Using Ladders in Rescue	Sep 1953

#### FILMSTRIPS IN PROCESS

Title	Title
<u>Public Information</u>	Evacuation of Industrial Plants
Civil Defense Against Biological Warfare*	Moving Industrial Workers into Shelters
Conducting a Neighborhood Civil Defense Meeting	Organizing for Civil Defense Protection in Industry
Evacuation of Neighborhood Handicapped Persons	Eliminating Hazards to Civil Defense in Industry
Facilities and the Block Warden Organization	Planning Civil Defense Protection in Industry
Mobilizing the Neighborhood for Evacuation	<u>Rescue</u>
Preparing your Neighborhood for Evacuation	Damage Survey for Rescue Workers
Role of the Warden in the H-Bomb Era,* The	Reconnaissance and Rescue by Stages
Shelter from Fallout	Rescue from Basements
Your Family Evacuation Plan	Rescue Squad Operations
<u>Training Filmstrips</u>	Rescue Tools and Techniques
<u>Warden</u>	<u>Welfare</u>
Block Census, The	Registration and Information
Map Making for Wardens	Welfare Program in Civil Defense, The
Role of the Warden in Receiving and	Emergency Mass Feeding
Billeting Evacuees, The	
<u>Industry</u>	
Establishing Protective Shelters in Industry	

\* Filmograph

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television offer one of the most effective means of getting a message to a large number of people in the shortest possible time. FCDA uses them in three principal ways: (1) by providing specially prepared spots, films and programs to stations throughout the country in order to keep reminders on some phase of civil defense constantly before the public, (2) by integrating civil defense information into regular network broadcasts either by personal appearances of CD people or by integrating the material into the

usual format of programming, and (3) by preparing special civil defense programs for actual use on radio networks, such as the current programs on the Mutual Broadcasting System entitled "By the People", and "Dateline Defense." Radio materials are usually recorded on transcription platters and distributed to every station in the U.S. and the territories. TV materials are put on film and likewise sent to all stations. A detailed list of the available materials appears below.

#### MATERIALS AVAILABLE

Title	Running Time	Explanation
<u>RADIO TRANSCRIPTIONS</u>		
Conelrad Spots	21 to 53 seconds	Well known commentators
Conelrad Spots	19 to 50 seconds	Announcers
Conelrad Spots (Series II)	1 minute	Novelty - humorous
Dramatized Spots	1 minute; 20 seconds; 10 seconds	Civil Defense basic spots in dramatic form
Firefighting for Householders	1 minute	Spot announcement
Firefighting for Householders	18 seconds	Spot announcement
Firefighting for Householders	14½ minutes	Radio program
"No Second Chance"	14½ minutes	Dramatic Conelrad Program
Personality Spots	Various	Civil Defense announcements by leading stars of radio and television
Religious Spots	30 seconds	CD announcements by top religious leaders
Stars for Defense*	14 minutes each	Musical programs with top singing stars
The Farmer and Civil Defense*	29½ minutes	Roundtable discussion between Governor Peterson, Undersecretary of Agriculture, True D. Morse and leaders of national farm organizations.
This is Civil Defense	15 minutes each	Series of 13 dramatic programs.
<u>TELEVISION MATERIAL</u>		
Conelrad	20 seconds	Film Spot
Star TV Film Spots*	1 to 3 minutes	Famous stars give CD messages
TV Station I.D. Slide		Station break call letters slide

\*For release in September 1956.

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### PUBLICATIONS

FCDA has published and distributed a large number of publications dealing with various aspects of civil defense in accordance with provisions of the basic law creating the Agency which authorized the Administrator to "publicly disseminate appropriate civil defense information by all appropriate means."

As of June 30, 1956 more than 145,000,000 copies of publications had been distributed and sold. Many of these were in

the form of administrative and technical manuals, bulletins, guides, and handbooks for use of civil defense officials at all levels and for training and educational purposes. Many others were issued for the information and guidance of the general public. These included numerous small booklets, leaflets, and cards on specific aspects of civil defense important to the individual, the family, and the local community. The following table shows the number of copies distributed and sold in each of 15 categories.

### MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED AND SOLD by Fiscal Years

Type of Publication	Total	FY 1956	FY 1955	FY 1954	FY 1953	FY 1952
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>145,078,401</u>	<u>48,936,460</u>	<u>23,382,325</u>	<u>8,529,874</u>	<u>10,813,541</u>	<u>53,416,201</u>
Administrative Guides	1,418,601	104,223	117,816	67,780	97,498	1,031,284
Handbooks	1,386,926	768,767	389,266	168,383	15,949	44,561
Instruction Guides	196,836	143,586	53,250			
Manuals	79,843	43,440	1,947	7,804	26,652	
Posters	587,941	204,263	23,049	42,378	318,251	
Program Guides	105,535	53,669	51,866			
Public Booklets	24,384,890	6,044,738	1,424,669	2,921,088	1,137,456	12,856,939
Technical Bulletins	1,498,149	873,908	326,123	188,755	76,561	32,802
Technical Manuals	1,524,154	311,699	329,829	405,271	289,365	187,990
Technical Reports	194,465	160,490	33,975			
Training Bulletins (Officer Series)	263,127	11,012	11,725	77,376	137,708	25,306
Training Bulletins (School Series)	88,065	406	6,105	23,969	27,433	30,152
Training & Education Bulletins	141,804	10,054	1,568	1,269	1,284	127,629
Volunteer Manpower	396,319	12,707	93,783	30,815	254,632	4,382
Miscellaneous	112,811,746	40,193,498	20,517,354	4,594,986	8,430,752	39,075,156

Many publications issued in early stages of the program became obsolete in the light of more recent developments and weapons and consequently have either been revised and brought up-to-date or have been replaced by new publications with later technical information. The following list shows

the publications currently available. All of these are available from FCDA in Battle Creek, Michigan, and most of them may be obtained also from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, D.C.

OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

PUBLICATIONS

Currently Available as of June 30, 1956

Identifi- cation	Title	Publication Date	Identifi- cation	Title	Publication Date
	<u>Administrative Guides</u>			<u>Public Booklets</u>	
AG 6-1	Supply Service, The	Jun 1952	PA-2	What You Should Know About	
AG 7-1	Warden Service, The	Aug 1951		Biological Warfare	1951
AG 8-1	Principles of CD Operations	Jul 1951	PA-3	This is Civil Defense	May 1951
AG 9-1	Fire Services	Oct 1951			Jun 1956*
AG 10-1	Police Services	May 1951	PA-4	Fire Fighting for Householders	Oct 1951
		Jun 1952*			Mar 1956*
AG 11-1	Health Services and Special Weapons Defense	Dec 1950	PA-5	Emergency Action to Save Lives	Jul 1951
		Jun 1952*			Apr 1954*
			PA-7	What You Should Know About Radio- active Fallout	Jun 1955
AG 12-1	Emergency Welfare Service	Feb 1952			Jun 1956*
		Jul 1952*	PA-F-1	Mr. CD Reporting for Duty	1956
AG 13-1	Engineering Services	Feb 1952	PA-F-2	Shake Off That Spring Fever	1956
		Jul 1952*	PA-F-3	You and the Welfare Program	1956
AG 14-1	Rescue Service, The	May 1951			
AG 16-1	CD in Industry and Institutions	Aug 1951		<u>Technical Bulletins</u>	
AG 25-1	Clergy in Civil Defense, The	Oct 1951	TB 4-1	Advantages of FM over AM for CD	Oct 1953
				Communications in the Frequency Bands	Dec 1953*
	<u>Handbooks</u>		TB 4-2	Radio Frequency Allocation	
H-3-1	Annotated CD Bibliography for Teachers	Dec 1951		Plans for Disaster Communications Service	Oct 1953
		Sep 1955*	TB 4-3	National Communications Priorities	Dec 1953*
		Feb 1956*	TB 5-1	Interim Design Standards for Protective Construction in Industrial Structures	Sep 1955
H-11-1	Before Disaster Strikes - What to Do Now About Emergency Sanitation at Home	Apr 1956*	TB 5-2	Shelter From Radioactive Fallout	Apr 1954
		Aug 1953			Sep 1955
		Mar 1954*			Oct 1955*
		Oct 1955*			Jan 1956*
H-11-2	Before Disaster Strikes - What the Farmer Should Know About Biological Warfare	Mar 1956*	TB 7-1	The Role of the Warden in Panic Prevention	Nov 1954
		Aug 1954			Sep 1955*
		Apr 1955*	TB 8-1	Blast Damage from Nuclear Weapons	Feb 1955
		Nov 1955*	TB 11-1	Emergency Exposures to Nuclear Radiation	
H-25-2	Civil Defense Glossary	Feb 1956*		Personal Dosimeters for Radiological Defense	Mar 1952
		Jun 1956*	TB 11-2	The Most Promising Personal Dosimeters for Civil Defense Use	Apr 1952
	<u>Instructor's Guides</u>		TB 11-3	Development Status of Personal Dosimeters	Apr 1952
IG 3-1	Skills Training Films	Aug 1954		Emergency Blood Transfusion	Nov 1952
IG 3-2	Basic Course for Civil Defense	Feb 1955	TB 11-4	Emergency Blood Grouping Laboratory Techniques	Nov 1952
IG 3-3	Civil Defense Instructor's Course	Feb 1956		Permissible Emergency Levels of Radio- activity in Water and Food	Dec 1952
IG 11-1	Venipuncture and Intravenous Procedures	Aug 1954	TB 11-5	Emergency Measurement of Radioactivity in Food and Water	Dec 1952
IG 14-1	Basic Rescue Course	Jan 1956	TB 11-6	Responsibilities for Production and Distribution of Potable Water During Disaster	May 1953
IG 19-1	Introduction to Radioactive Fallout	Sep 1955	TB 11-8	Use of Tourniquet in Controlling Hemorrhage	Apr 1956*
			TB 11-9	Civil Defense Household First Aid Kit	Jun 1953
	<u>Manuals</u>				Aug 1955*
M 6-1	Standard Item Specifications	Feb 1952	TB 11-10		1951
M 25-1	Federal Contributions	Oct 1954		The FCDA Clinical Laboratory Assembly	Feb 1954*
		1955*			Jul 1954
M 27-1	Survival Plan (Advance)	Sep 1955	TB 11-11	Revised Instructions for Shipping Blood	Sep 1955*
M 27-2	Survival Plan Workbook (Advance)	Dec 1955		Phosphate Glass Dosimetry	Jul 1954
			TB 11-12	Minimum Potable Water Supply	May 1956*
	<u>Posters</u>			Requirements in CD Emergencies	Jul 1954
	"Alert America"	Apr 1952	TB 11-13	Biological Warfare Against Public Water Supply	Aug 1954
	Civil Defense - Part of Our Tradition	May 1954		Protection Against Fallout Radiation	Apr 1956*
	Disaster Strikes Suddenly (Car Cards)	Sep 1953	TB 11-14	Radiological Instruments for Civil Defense	Apr 1955
	Fiddling's Fun	May 1954		Fallout and the Winds	Sep 1955
	Go Join Civil Defense	Jun 1954	TB 11-15		Oct 1955
	In Case of Air Raid (Billboard)	Jul 1955	TB 11-16	Radiation Physics and Bomb Phenomonology	Feb 1956*
	In Case of Air Raid (Car Cards)	Mar 1955		Promotion of an Emergency Hospital Exhibit	Dec 1955
	Natural Disaster	1956	TB 11-18		Jun 1956*
	Mr. Civil Defense	1956			
	Official CD Identification	Jul 1954	TB 11-19		
	Partners in Defense	1956	TB 11-20		
	Radioactive Fallout Poster	Sep 1955			
	Recruiting	Jan 1953	TB 11-21		
	Rescue Training Poster	Jul 1955			
	They Serve to Protect	Aug 1954	TB 11-22		
	<u>Program Guides</u>				
PG 11-1	Needed - Home Nursing for CD	Feb 1955	TB 11-23		



OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

PUBLICATIONS

Currently Available as of June 30, 1956

Identifi- cation	Title	Publication Date	Identifi- cation	Title	Publication Date
	<u>Training Bulletins (Officer Series)</u> (Continued)			<u>Miscellaneous (Continued)</u>	
No. 18	The Warden Post Message Center	Apr 1953		Operation Doorstep 2-2/3 Seconds	Jun 1953
No. 22	Rescue Tools and Their Application to Rescue Techniques	Jul 1953		Operation Doorstep Booklet	Mar 1953
No. 23	Organizing a Neighborhood for Survival	Jan 1954		Outdoor Shelter	Jun 1953
Unnumbered	Rescue Squad Operations	May 1953		Panic - The Ultimate Weapon	1953
				Rural Family Defense	1956
	<u>Training Bulletins (School Series)</u>			Seal - CD Week "Alert Today"	Jun 1956
No. 1	How to Maintain a School Bulletin Board on Civil Defense	Jan 1952		Shelter Designs	Jul 1955
No. 2	What Teachers Should Know About Civil Defense	Mar 1952		Signs of Our Times	Oct 1952
No. 5	Motion Pictures for Civil Defense Education	Jul 1952		Six Steps to Survival	Mar 1955
No. 7	What Teachers Should Know About Atomic Warfare	Mar 1953		Special Course for Clergymen, A States - Cities - Counties in Civil Defense	Feb 1956
				Target Areas for Civil Defense	Mar 1955
	<u>Miscellaneous</u>			Three Minutes of Your Time	Feb 1953
	AEC - A Report by the USAEC on the Effects of High Yield Nuclear Explosions	Feb 1955		TV - Flip Card - CD Week	May 1956
	Alert Signal	Jul 1955		Underground Personnel Shelters	Sep 1955
		1956*		United States Civil Defense	1950
	Annual Report - 1951	Apr 1952		Visitors Brochure	Jan 1956
	Annual Report - 1952	Jan 1953		What You Can Do Now	Oct 1952
	Annual Report - 1954	1954			Mar 1954*
	Annual Report - 1955	1956			Feb 1956*
	Annual Statistical Report - 1955	Jun 1955			
	Atomic Blast Creates Fire	Sep 1951			
	Civil Defense and National Organization	May 1951			
	Civil Defense Household First Aid Kit	Jun 1951			
		Jun 1954*			
	Civil Defense Rescue Training Brochure	Apr 1955			
		Dec 1955*			
	Cleveland Story, The	Jun 1954			
	"Conelrad" Identification Stamps (150)	Jan 1954			
	"Conelrad" - Pamphlet	Sep 1953			
		Apr 1955*			
		Dec 1955*			
		Jun 1956*			
	"Conelrad" Sticker (80 per card) Card	Apr 1956			
	Control of Communicable Diseases in Man	1955			
	Corner Room Shelter	Jun 1953			
	Damage from Atomic Explosion and Design of Protective Structure	Aug 1951			
	Emergency Mass Feeding Instructors Course	Aug 1953			
	Employees Handbook	Jun 1952			
	Evacuation Advertising Kit	May 1956			
	Evacuation Signal	Jul 1955			
	Facts About Civil Defense (Speakers Kit)	May 1955			
	Facts About Fallout	Mar 1955			
	Facts About the H-Bomb	Feb 1955			
	Filmstrip	Apr 1954			
	Four Wheels to Survival	Oct 1955			
		Feb 1956*			
	Home Protection Exercises - A Family Action Problem	Aug 1953			
		Jun 1954*			
		Jun 1955*			
		Mar 1956*			
	Home Protection Exercises (Exercise No. 1)	1955			
	Interim Statistical Report No. 1	Dec 1955			
	Lean-To Shelter	Jun 1953			
	Leadership Guide - CD Week	May 1956			
	National Plan (Advance)	May 1956			
	Natural Disaster Manual	May 1956			

\* Revised

# NOTES

N O T E S

