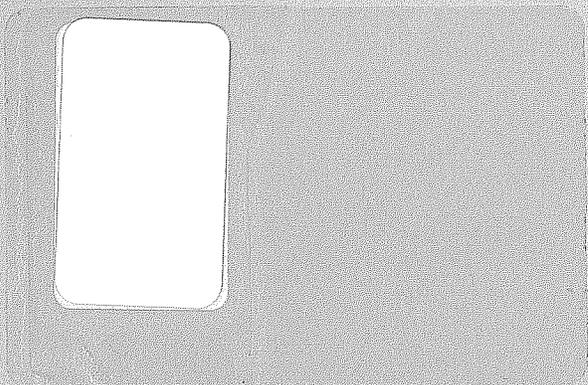
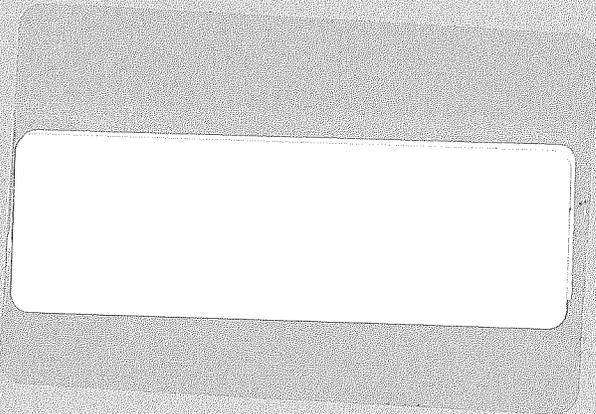


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1955



**PROGRESS REPORT \* FISCAL YEAR 1955**

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# **ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT**



**JUNE 30, 1955**

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

Reports and Statistics Office  
General Administration Services  
Federal Civil Defense Administration

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## 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 were 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 originated and have gone forward to discharge these responsibilities.

This statistical report is designed to show in summary form the progress made in civil defense in the United States and particularly in the programs carried on directly by FCDA.

Reporting Period - This is the first annual statistical report issued by the agency. For this reason, the reporting period for most programs covers the period from the beginning of the program to June 30, 1955. It is anticipated that similar annual reports in the future will bring the information up-to-date and include data on new programs and other aspects of civil defense. Interim quarterly and other periodical reports will provide current data on some of the programs.

Organization of Report - The report is organized into five parts:

1. Reference Material
2. Civil Defense in the United States
3. Federal Contributions Program
4. Federal Stockpiling Program
5. 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. A textual summary of the material appears at the beginning of each part.

Source of Material - Unless noted otherwise, the source of all material is the FCDA National and Regional Offices.

## REFERENCE MATERIAL

### PART I SUMMARY

Planning Assumptions - FY 1956 - FCDA planning assumptions for the year beginning July 1, 1956 were issued May 12, 1955 and are reproduced verbatim on pages 2, 3, and 4. These assumptions, as in past years, were distributed to State and local civil defense directors as broad and general guidelines for civil defense plans at all levels. They reflect national thinking with respect to the type of attack that a potential enemy could make, probable targets, warning time, type of weapons, physical damage, etc. The assumptions for FY 1956 incorporate for the first time the possibilities of surface bursts of high yield weapons with the attendant radioactive fallout problem as a new and major element in civil defense planning.

Critical Target Areas and Target Areas - For civil defense purposes, 186 areas in the Continental United States have been designated as target areas. (In addition, eight areas in U.S. Territories and Possessions have been so designated.) Seventy of the 186 areas have been designated as critical target areas. The 186 target areas include all Standard Metropolitan Areas as defined by the U. S. Bureau of the Census and, in addition, all State capitals not already included as Standard Metropolitan Areas. The 70 critical target areas are those 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 186 areas are shown on the map on page 5. These are the areas regarded for civil defense purposes as the most probable targets for atomic attack. A complete list of the areas, showing the counties and principal cities included in each, will be found in the FCDA publication "Target Areas for Civil Defense Purposes" - July 1, 1953.

Critical Target Area Population Analysis - The 70 critical target areas had a total population of 67,750,000 as of 1950. Each of these areas is a Standard Metropolitan Area as defined by the U. S. Census Bureau. 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 defining 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 table on page 6, 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 57,870,000 inhabitants or 85 percent of the entire CTA population.

Each critical target area has at least one central city of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Some areas have two or more such cities. In the table on page 6 the largest city in each of the 70 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 92 principal cities in the 70 CTA's had a resident population of 40,948,000. Their combined day population was 48,464,000 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.

Target Area Population - A list of the 124 target areas for civil defense purposes (excluding the 70 critical target areas) appears on page 9. Eight of these are in the Territories and Possessions and 116 are in Continental United States. The combined population of these 124 target areas, as of 1950, was approximately 19,139,000.

Population Distribution, Target Areas and Critical Target Areas - The tables on pages 10 and 11 contain figures on the total population, the target area population, and the critical target area population in each State and FCDA Region. Total population figures are given as of July 1, 1954 -- the latest available estimates of the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The latest population figures available for the individual target areas are as of 1950. Exact comparisons on a current basis are therefore impossible. However, it is safe to say that approximately 55 percent of the Nation's population is located in the 186 target areas; between 40 and 45 percent of the total population is in the 70 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 27 percent of the total target area population and approximately 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

### PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS - FY 1956

#### ASSUMPTIONS

#### DISCUSSION

##### I. TYPE OF ATTACK

It is accepted that the Soviet Union has the capability of striking any target within the United States.

- A. It is assumed that if the United States is attacked the principal weapons will be nuclear\* bombs of varying sizes delivered by aircraft or by submarines.
- B. It is assumed that some of these weapons will be detonated in the air and others at ground level. If detonated at or near the ground, radiological contamination in lethal concentrations will be produced in areas far beyond the zones of blast and thermal damage.
- C. It is assumed that incendiary and chemical warfare weapons will also be used.
- D. It is assumed that sabotage will be employed, involving clandestine use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.
- E. It is assumed that psychological warfare will be used in an attempt to disrupt defense programs, impair production, create panic and despair, and weaken our will to fight.
- F. It is assumed that the enemy's initial attack will be an attempted knockout blow, to be followed by other attacks of varying intensity, and that a large proportion of the weapons carried will be delivered on target.

If this country is attacked, the primary objectives of the enemy will include centers of industrial production, and concentrations of our civilian population as well as bases of military retaliation. Since nuclear bombs are the most effective weapons of mass destruction now available, it is probable that the enemy would rely mainly on them. The most reliable means of delivery is the long-range bomber, although nuclear weapons might be launched by submarines off our coasts, or smuggled into the country. From the standpoint of warning, the method of delivery affects civil defense planning.

Nuclear weapons detonated at or near ground level, particularly those of high yield, cause residual radiation in lethal concentrations over areas far beyond the radius of blast and thermal effects. Radioactive fallout in intensities dangerous to persons who do not take protective measures can be carried by the winds of the upper atmosphere for a considerable distance downwind from Ground Zero. It is therefore regarded as probable that this type of burst will be used for such weapons.

The dimensions and shape of the fallout pattern are influenced by the whole complex of upper wind currents but generally the area of highest intensity has a somewhat elliptical shape.

It is believed that civil defense measures designed to meet nuclear attack will also be sufficient to meet any accompanying incendiary attacks. Special defenses against biological and chemical attacks are a continuing necessity. Psychological warfare will be used in an attempt to create confusion, panic, apathy, and despair. We must be prepared to meet a flood of false rumors, disseminated by word of mouth, by leaflets, and by clandestine radio.

It is recognized that any type of attack will be accompanied by attempts at sabotage of industry and communications, and that enemy capability for clandestine introduction of nuclear weapons might cause serious problems. The effects of such covert activities will probably be minor, however, compared with those of overt attack.

##### 2. PROBABLE TARGETS

- A. It is assumed that concentrations of population and industry and bases of military retaliation will be primary targets for nuclear attack.
- B. It is assumed that CW and BW attacks will be carried out in rural as well as urban areas.
- C. It is assumed, as already indicated, that radioactive fallout in dangerous concentrations will spread not only over cities but over considerable areas downwind from the burst hitherto thought to be relatively safe from the effects of nuclear attack.

For civil defense planning purposes, large concentrations of population and centers of industrial production are regarded as the most probable nonmilitary targets for nuclear attack, since the return per bomb in damage and casualties would be greatest there. Each of these areas may be struck. Each one must, therefore, be fully prepared, even though all actually may not be hit at the same time, some possibly not at all. Areas downwind from any targets including bases of military retaliation may be affected by fallout from attacks on those targets whether or not the areas themselves struck directly. Since no one can predict where enemy will strike, and since radioactive fallout will not be confined to the larger industrial and population centers, every community, large and small, should be prepared.

2 \* The word "nuclear" in these planning assumptions includes all types of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

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## REFERENCE MATERIAL

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### PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS - FY 1956

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#### ASSUMPTION

#### DISCUSSION

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#### 2. PROBABLE TARGETS (CONTINUED)

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CW and especially BW may be used against persons, animals, or crops. The targets for these forms of attack are therefore not limited to the cities, and preparations to combat them should be made in all agricultural regions.

The problem of fallout also affects rural and urban communities alike, since the areas over which it can reach damaging proportions are determined largely by the size of the weapon, wind direction and other weather conditions prevailing at the time of attack.

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#### 3. BOMB SIZE AND PHYSICAL DAMAGE

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It is assumed that the Soviet Union can make nuclear weapons of varying yields, ranging from a few thousand to millions of tons of TNT equivalent. It is therefore assumed that any city attacked with nuclear weapons can be substantially destroyed.

Atomic bombs have been produced more than 25 times as powerful as the weapons with which the atomic age dawned, while hydrogen weapons are in the ranges of millions of tons of TNT equivalent. It is impossible to predict how large a bomb would be used on any given target complex. It is probable that the enemy will choose the most efficient size from the family of weapons. Where two or more bombs are needed to accomplish his objective, they would be used. Damage from such weapons would substantially destroy administrative, industrial, and commercial facilities of a city.

In view of the constantly expanding capabilities of the Soviet nuclear weapons program, civil defense planning should anticipate increases in the numbers and sizes of multimegaton weapons which may be used against us.

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#### 4. SUPPORT

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It is assumed that any area attacked will require outside support to meet the emergency. Mutual aid alone will not be sufficient, and both mobile and fixed support will be required.

This assumption is a major premise in the operation of civil defense. The capabilities of nuclear and other weapons are so great that an attack, if successful, will result in damage and casualties far beyond the resources of any community.

Assistance to attacked communities must come from outside and possibly from great distances. It must be organized in advance of an attack in order to be available when required. This means that available resources of the entire country, outside potential target areas as well as within them, must be geared into the civil defense system.

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#### 5. WARNING TIME

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A. It is assumed that in case of an attack during FY 1956, Warning Yellow will be received at points along the Canadian Border and the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts one hour before Warning Red.

B. It is assumed that warning time will be progressively greater in the rest of the country, up to three hours at points in the interior.

With the continuing progress in the development of radar networks and other protective measures, the probability of a surprise attack is constantly diminishing, but the possibility still exists. There can never be complete assurance of a specific warning time in a given area, but it is believed that during FY 1956 our defenses will have progressed to a point where for civil defense planning purposes we can reasonably count on one hour between Warning Yellow and Warning Red along the Canadian Border and the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf Coasts. It follows that the interior of the country can expect more than this, up to three hours in some States. Although surprise may be achieved in some areas, possibly by submarine-launched guided missiles, by clandestine at-

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## REFERENCE MATERIAL

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### PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS - FY 1956

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#### ASSUMPTION

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#### DISCUSSION

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##### 5. WARNING TIME (CONTINUED)

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tack or even by air attack, an attack on one area would warn the rest of the country.

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##### 6. DISPERSAL OF PEOPLE

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- A. It is assumed that by FY 1956 most of the principal cities will have been able to plan for a partial dispersal of their populations from the areas of greatest concentration on the receipt of Warning Yellow.
- B. It is assumed that radioactive fallout will affect the operating details of evacuation policy. It will also require areas outside the target complex to develop shelter plans and possibly evacuation measures.

In FY 1956 civil defense authorities will have had about two years in which to develop plans for dispersal. Test exercises have shown not only that the use of motor transport is feasible but that greater distances can be covered by large numbers of people in a given time than was formerly thought possible.

Although the primary objective is to move people out of the areas of probable blast and thermal damage and immediate radiological effects, the possibility of radioactive fallout now makes it desirable to develop a high degree of flexibility in evacuation operations. Alternatively, provision should be made for sheltering people in areas where evacuation is not feasible.

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REFERENCE MATERIAL

CRITICAL TARGET AREA POPULATION ANALYSIS

Map Ref. No. *	Critical Target Area and Principal Cities	Population				
		Critical Target Area	Urbanized Area	Resident	Principal City**	
					Number	% of Resident
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	671,797	507,887	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
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 Evansville	160,422	137,573	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

REFERENCE MATERIAL

CRITICAL TARGET AREA POPULATION ANALYSIS

Map Ref. No. *	Critical Target Area and Principal Cities	Population				
		Critical Target Area	Urbanized Area	Resident	Principal City**	
					Number	% of Resident
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.	Hartford, Connecticut Hartford	358,081	300,788	177,397	229,099	129
30.	Houston, Texas Houston	806,701	700,508	596,163	670,406	112
31.	Indianapolis, Indiana Indianapolis	551,777	502,375	427,173	484,222	113
32.	Kansas City, Kansas (Missouri) Kansas City, Kansas Kansas City, Missouri	814,357	698,350	129,553 456,622	140,336 529,241	108 116
33.	Knoxville, Tennessee Knoxville	337,105	148,166	124,769	167,696	134
34.	Lancaster, Pennsylvania Lancaster	234,717	76,280	63,774	102,690	161
35.	Los Angeles, 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
36.	Louisville, Kentucky (Indiana) Louisville	576,900	472,736	369,129	424,718	115
37.	Memphis, Tennessee Memphis	482,393	406,034	396,000	436,170	110
38.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin Milwaukee	871,047	829,495	637,392	731,672	115
39.	Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minnesota Minneapolis St. Paul	1,116,509	985,101	521,718 311,349	593,477 346,267	114 111
40.	New Britain - Bristol, Connecticut New Britain	146,983	123,079	73,726	84,643	115
41.	New Haven, Connecticut New Haven	264,622	244,836	164,443	194,114	118
42.	New Orleans, Louisiana New Orleans	685,405	659,768	570,445	622,288	109
43.	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
44.	Norfolk - Portsmouth - Newport News, Virginia Norfolk	589,427	385,111	213,513	285,666	134
45.	Peoria, Illinois Peoria	250,512	154,539	111,856	146,758	131
46.	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
47.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Pittsburgh	2,213,236	1,532,953	676,806	1,011,618	149
48.	Portland, Oregon (Washington) Portland	704,829	512,643	373,628	468,699	125
49.	Providence, Rhode Island (Mass.) Providence	737,203	583,346	248,674	371,896	150

(Continued)

REFERENCE MATERIAL

CRITICAL TARGET AREA POPULATION ANALYSIS

Map Ref. No. *	Critical Target Area and Principal Cities	Population				
		Critical Target Area	Urbanized Area	Resident	Principal City**	
					Number	% of Resident
50.	Reading, Pennsylvania Reading	255,740	154,931	109,320	179,112	164
51.	Rochester, New York Rochester	487,632	409,149	332,488	383,325	115
52.	St. Louis, Missouri (Illinois) St. Louis	1,681,281	1,400,058	856,796	1,075,587	126
53.	San Diego, California San Diego	556,808	432,974	334,387	399,198	119
54.	San Francisco - Oakland, Calif. San Francisco	2,240,767	2,022,078	775,357	1,012,145	131
	Oakland			384,575	491,670	128
	Berkeley			113,805	102,311	90
	Richmond			99,545	89,016	89
55.	Seattle, Washington Seattle	732,992	621,509	467,591	550,842	118
56.	South Bend, Indiana South Bend	205,058	168,165	115,911	155,610	134
57.	Springfield - Holyoke, Mass. (Conn.) Springfield, Mass.	407,255	356,908	162,399	210,085	129
58.	Syracuse, New York Syracuse	341,719	265,286	220,583	258,380	117
59.	Toledo, Ohio Toledo	395,551	364,344	303,616	342,057	113
60.	Trenton, New Jersey Trenton	229,781	189,321	128,009	156,953	123
61.	Utica - Rome, New York Utica	284,262	117,424	101,531	130,825	129
62.	Washington, D. C. (Md. - Va.) Washington, D. C.	1,464,089	1,287,333	802,178	1,008,732	126
63.	Waterbury, Connecticut Waterbury	154,656	131,707	104,477	120,685	116
64.	Wheeling, W. Va. - Steubenville, Ohio Wheeling	354,092	106,650	58,891	95,532	162
65.	Wichita, Kansas Wichita	222,290	194,047	168,279	182,992	109
66.	Wilkes-Barre - Hazleton, Penna. Wilkes-Barre	392,241	271,589	76,826	99,358	129
67.	Wilmington, Delaware (N. J.) Wilmington	268,387	187,359	110,356	146,929	133
68.	Worcester, Massachusetts Worcester	276,336	219,330	203,486	228,125	112
69.	York, Pennsylvania York	202,737	78,796	59,953	94,276	157
70.	Youngstown, Ohio (Penna.) Youngstown	528,498	298,051	168,330	248,598	148
	Totals	67,750,982	57,870,451	40,948,342	48,464,255	118

\* Refers to map entitled "Critical Target Areas and Target Areas in the U. S. "

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

\*\* Includes the largest city in each of the 70 Critical Target Areas and all other cities of 90,000 population or more within the areas.

\*\*\* Normal maximum day population as estimated by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

## REFERENCE MATERIAL

### TARGET AREAS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE PURPOSES\*

Target Area	Population (1950)	Target Area	Population (1950)
<u>TOTAL, 124 Areas</u>			
	<u>19,138,959</u>	Lorain - Elyria, Ohio	148,162
Agana City, Guam	1,330	Lowell, Massachusetts	133,928
Albuquerque, New Mexico	145,673	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	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, 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	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	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	Rockford, Illinois	152,385
Dubuque, Iowa	71,337	Sacramento, California	277,140
Duluth, Wisconsin	252,777	Saginaw, Michigan	153,515
Durham, North Carolina	101,639	St. Joseph, Missouri	96,826
El Paso, Texas	194,968	Salem, Oregon	101,401
Fort Smith, Arkansas	64,202	Salt Lake City, Utah	274,895
Frankfort, Kentucky	25,933	San Angelo, Texas	58,929
Fresno, California	276,515	San Antonio, Texas	500,460
Gadsden, Alabama	93,892	San Bernardino, California	451,688
Galveston, Texas	113,066	San Jose, California	290,547
Green Bay, Wisconsin	98,314	San Juan - Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	465,741
Greensboro, North Carolina	191,057	Santa Fe, New Mexico	38,153
Greenville, South Carolina	168,152	Savannah, Georgia	151,481
Hamilton, 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, West Virginia	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	Tulsa, Oklahoma	251,686
Lexington, Kentucky	100,746	Tucson, Arizona	141,216
Lima, Ohio	88,183	Waco, Texas	130,194
Lincoln, Nebraska	119,742	Waterloo, Iowa	100,448
Little Rock, Arkansas	196,685	Wichita Falls, Texas	98,493
		Winston-Salem, North Carolina	146,135

\* Does not include critical target areas.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION  
TARGET AREAS AND CRITICAL TARGET AREAS

FCDA Region, State and Territories and Possessions	Total Population <sup>a/</sup>	Percent of Total Population	Total Target Area Population <sup>b/</sup>	Percent of Total Target Area Population	Critical Target Area Population <sup>b/</sup>	Percent of Total CTA Population
U.S. & Terr. & Poss. *	164,315,000	100.0000	86,889,941	100.0000	67,750,982	100.0000
Cont. United States	161,195,000	98.1009	85,836,722	98.7878	67,750,982	100.0000
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>30,527,000</b>	<b>18.5783</b>	<b>23,106,459</b>	<b>26.5927</b>	<b>21,924,094</b>	<b>32.3598</b>
Connecticut	2,219,000	1.3504	1,393,966	1.6042	1,197,943	1.7681
Maine	930,000	.5660	203,823	.2345		
Massachusetts	4,954,000	3.0150	3,831,364	4.4094	3,375,506	4.9822
New Hampshire	532,000	.3238	151,392	.1742		
New Jersey	5,250,000	3.1951	4,350,493	5.0069	4,218,094	6.2259
New York	15,433,000	9.3922	12,457,974	14.3376	12,457,974	18.3879
Rhode Island	824,000	.5015	674,577	.7763	674,577	.9957
Vermont	385,000	.2343	42,870	.0493		
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>31,693,000</b>	<b>19.2879</b>	<b>19,110,170</b>	<b>21.9935</b>	<b>16,440,583</b>	<b>24.2662</b>
Delaware	367,000	.2233	256,749	.2954	218,879	.3231
District of Columbia	861,000	.5240	802,178	.9232	802,178	1.1840
Kentucky	2,995,000	1.8227	841,693	.9686	665,065	.9816
Maryland	2,602,000	1.5835	1,695,956	1.9518	1,695,956	2.5032
Ohio	8,554,000	5.2058	5,384,086	6.1964	4,839,762	7.1435
Pennsylvania	10,779,000	6.5600	8,136,636	9.3643	7,156,131	10.5624
Virginia	3,588,000	2.1836	1,354,212	1.5585	892,755	1.3177
West Virginia	1,947,000	1.1850	638,660	.7350	169,857	.2507
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>22,359,000</b>	<b>13.6073</b>	<b>6,590,743</b>	<b>7.5851</b>	<b>2,296,676</b>	<b>3.3899</b>
Alabama	3,121,000	1.8993	1,063,254	1.2236	558,928	.8250
Florida	3,524,000	2.1447	1,374,796	1.5822		
Georgia	3,660,000	2.2275	1,235,572	1.4219	709,995	1.0479
Mississippi	2,204,000	1.3413	142,164	.1636		
North Carolina	4,250,000	2.5865	896,736	1.0320		
South Carolina	2,238,000	1.3620	528,710	.6084		
Tennessee	3,362,000	2.0460	1,349,511	1.5531	1,027,753	1.5170
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>31,020,000</b>	<b>18.8784</b>	<b>15,838,022</b>	<b>18.2276</b>	<b>13,124,706</b>	<b>19.3720</b>
Illinois	9,165,000	5.5777	6,282,306	7.2301	5,899,584	8.7078
Indiana	4,209,000	2.5615	1,756,828	2.0219	1,561,416	2.3046
Iowa	2,638,000	1.6054	776,366	.8935	100,698	.1486
Michigan	7,024,000	4.2748	4,225,001	4.8624	3,575,452	5.2773
Minnesota	3,103,000	1.8884	1,322,571	1.5221	1,116,509	1.6480
North Dakota	636,000	.3870	25,673	.0295		
South Dakota	667,000	.4060	79,021	.0909		
Wisconsin	3,578,000	2.1776	1,370,256	1.5770	871,047	1.2857
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>16,351,000</b>	<b>9.9510</b>	<b>5,726,804</b>	<b>6.5908</b>	<b>2,468,158</b>	<b>3.6430</b>
Arkansas	1,910,000	1.1624	260,887	.3002		
Louisiana	2,924,000	1.7796	1,060,327	1.2203	685,405	1.0117
New Mexico	781,000	.4753	183,826	.2115		
Oklahoma	2,268,000	1.3802	577,038	.6641		
Texas	8,468,000	5.1535	3,644,726	4.1946	1,782,753	2.6313

(Continued)

REFERENCE MATERIAL

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION  
TARGET AREAS AND CRITICAL TARGET AREAS

FCDA Region, State and Territories and Possessions	Total Population	Percent of Total Population	Total Target Area Population	Percent of Total Target Area Population	Critical Target Area Population	Percent of Total CTA Population
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>9,304,000</u>	<u>5.6622</u>	<u>3,790,294</u>	<u>4.3621</u>	<u>2,893,458</u>	<u>4.2707</u>
Colorado	1,456,000	.8860	654,020	.7526	563,832	.8322
Kansas	2,016,000	1.2270	555,809	.6396	450,391	.6648
Missouri	4,154,000	2.5280	2,116,348	2.4356	1,879,235	2.7737
Nebraska	1,366,000	.8313	416,455	.4792		
Wyoming	312,000	.1899	47,662	.0548		
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>19,944,000</u>	<u>12.1377</u>	<u>11,674,230</u>	<u>13.4356</u>	<u>8,603,307</u>	<u>12.6984</u>
Arizona	993,000	.6044	472,986	.5443		
California	12,554,000	7.6401	8,662,126	9.9690	7,165,486	10.5762
Idaho	615,000	.3743	70,649	.0813		
Montana	628,000	.3821	24,540	.0293		
Nevada	218,000	.1327	4,172	.0048		
Oregon	1,639,000	.9975	720,923	.8296	619,522	.9144
Utah	757,000	.4607	358,214	.4122		
Washington	2,540,000	1.5459	1,360,620	1.5659	818,299	1.2078
<u>TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS *</u>	<u>3,117,000</u>	<u>1.8972</u>	<u>1,053,219</u>	<u>1.2121</u>		
Alaska	205,000	.1248	5,956	.0068		
American Samoa	19,000	.0115	1,586	.0018		
Canal Zone Government	57,000	.0348				
Guam	59,000	.0362	1,330	.0015		
Hawaii	523,000	.3182	353,020	.4062		
Puerto Rico	2,229,000	1.3565	679,858	.7824		
Virgin Islands	25,000	.0152	11,469	.0131		

- a/ Based on U. S. Bureau of Census figures: Data for the States are estimates as of July 1, 1954; American Samoa and Guam figures are from the 1950 Census; data for the other territories and possessions are estimates as of July 1, 1953. Figures may not add up exactly to the totals shown because of rounding to the nearest thousand.
- b/ Based on U. S. Census of Population, 1950. Target area population includes critical target area population.
- \* Exclusive of certain small trust territories and possessions having a total population of 57,266 as of 1950.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

CRITICAL TARGET AREA POPULATION ANALYSIS

Map Ref. No. *	Critical Target Area and Principal Cities	Population				
		Critical Target Area	Urbanized Area	Resident	Principal City**	
					Number	% of Resident
50.	Reading, Pennsylvania Reading	255,740	154,931	109,320	179,112	164
51.	Rochester, New York Rochester	487,632	409,149	332,488	383,325	115
52.	St. Louis, Missouri (Illinois) St. Louis	1,681,281	1,400,058	856,796	1,075,587	126
53.	San Diego, California San Diego	556,808	432,974	334,387	399,198	119
54.	San Francisco - Oakland, Calif. 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
55.	Seattle, Washington Seattle	732,992	621,509	467,591	550,842	118
56.	South Bend, Indiana South Bend	205,058	168,165	115,911	155,610	134
57.	Springfield - Holyoke, Mass. (Conn.) Springfield, Mass.	407,255	356,908	162,399	210,085	129
58.	Syracuse, New York Syracuse	341,719	265,286	220,583	258,380	117
59.	Toledo, Ohio Toledo	395,551	364,344	303,616	342,057	113
60.	Trenton, New Jersey Trenton	229,781	189,321	128,009	156,953	123
61.	Utica - Rome, New York Utica	284,262	117,424	101,531	130,825	129
62.	Washington, D. C. (Md. - Va.) Washington, D. C.	1,464,089	1,287,333	802,178	1,008,732	126
63.	Waterbury, Connecticut Waterbury	154,656	131,707	104,477	120,685	116
64.	Wheeling, W. Va. - Steubenville, Ohio Wheeling	354,092	106,650	58,891	95,532	162
65.	Wichita, Kansas Wichita	222,290	194,047	168,279	182,992	109
66.	Wilkes-Barre - Hazleton, Penna. Wilkes-Barre	392,241	271,589	76,826	99,358	129
67.	Wilmington, Delaware (N. J.) Wilmington	268,387	187,359	110,356	146,929	133
68.	Worcester, Massachusetts Worcester	276,336	219,330	203,486	228,125	112
69.	York, Pennsylvania York	202,737	78,796	59,953	94,276	157
70.	Youngstown, Ohio (Penna.) Youngstown	528,498	298,051	168,330	248,598	148
	Totals	67,750,982	57,870,451	40,948,342	48,464,255	118

\* Refers to map entitled "Critical Target Areas and Target Areas in the U.S."

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

\*\* Includes the largest city in each of the 70 Critical Target Areas and all other cities of 90,000 population or more within the areas.

\*\*\* Normal maximum day population as estimated by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

TARGET AREAS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE PURPOSES\*

Target Area	Population (1950)	Target Area	Population (1950)
<u>TOTAL, 124 Areas</u>	<u>19,138,959</u>	Lorain - Elyria, Ohio	148,162
Agana City, Guam	1,330	Lowell, Massachusetts	133,928
Albuquerque, New Mexico	145,673	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	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, 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	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	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	Rockford, Illinois	152,385
Dubuque, Iowa	71,337	Sacramento, California	277,140
Duluth, Wisconsin	252,777	Saginaw, Michigan	153,515
Durham, North Carolina	101,639	St. Joseph, Missouri	96,826
El Paso, Texas	194,968	Salem, Oregon	101,401
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Frankfort, Kentucky	25,933	San Angelo, Texas	58,929
Fresno, California	276,515	San Antonio, Texas	500,460
Gadsden, Alabama	93,892	San Bernardino, California	451,688
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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, West Virginia	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
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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	Tulsa, Oklahoma	251,686
Lexington, Kentucky	100,746	Tucson, Arizona	141,216
Lima, Ohio	88,183	Waco, Texas	130,194
Lincoln, Nebraska	119,742	Waterloo, Iowa	100,448
Little Rock, Arkansas	196,685	Wichita Falls, Texas	98,493
		Winston-Salem, North Carolina	146,135

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TARGET AREAS AND CRITICAL TARGET AREAS

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U.S. & Terr. & Poss. *	164,315,000	100.0000	86,889,941	100.0000	67,750,982	100.0000
Cont. United States	161,195,000	98.1009	85,836,722	98.7878	67,750,982	100.0000
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>30,527,000</b>	<b>18.5783</b>	<b>23,106,459</b>	<b>26.5927</b>	<b>21,924,094</b>	<b>32.3598</b>
Connecticut	2,219,000	1.3504	1,393,966	1.6042	1,197,943	1.7681
Maine	930,000	.5660	203,823	.2345		
Massachusetts	4,954,000	3.0150	3,831,364	4.4094	3,375,506	4.9822
New Hampshire	532,000	.3238	151,392	.1742		
New Jersey	5,250,000	3.1951	4,350,493	5.0069	4,218,094	6.2259
New York	15,433,000	9.3922	12,457,974	14.3376	12,457,974	18.3879
Rhode Island	824,000	.5015	674,577	.7763	674,577	.9957
Vermont	385,000	.2343	42,870	.0493		
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>31,693,000</b>	<b>19.2879</b>	<b>19,110,170</b>	<b>21.9935</b>	<b>16,440,583</b>	<b>24.2662</b>
Delaware	367,000	.2233	256,749	.2954	218,879	.3231
District of Columbia	861,000	.5240	802,178	.9232	802,178	1.1840
Kentucky	2,995,000	1.8227	841,693	.9686	665,065	.9816
Maryland	2,602,000	1.5835	1,695,956	1.9518	1,695,956	2.5032
Ohio	8,554,000	5.2058	5,384,086	6.1964	4,839,762	7.1435
Pennsylvania	10,779,000	6.5600	8,136,636	9.3643	7,156,131	10.5624
Virginia	3,588,000	2.1836	1,354,212	1.5585	892,755	1.3177
West Virginia	1,947,000	1.1850	638,660	.7350	169,857	.2507
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>22,359,000</b>	<b>13.6073</b>	<b>6,590,743</b>	<b>7.5851</b>	<b>2,296,676</b>	<b>3.3899</b>
Alabama	3,121,000	1.8993	1,063,254	1.2236	558,928	.8250
Florida	3,524,000	2.1447	1,374,796	1.5822		
Georgia	3,660,000	2.2275	1,235,572	1.4219	709,995	1.0479
Mississippi	2,204,000	1.3413	142,164	.1636		
North Carolina	4,250,000	2.5865	896,736	1.0320		
South Carolina	2,238,000	1.3620	528,710	.6084		
Tennessee	3,362,000	2.0460	1,349,511	1.5531	1,027,753	1.5170
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>31,020,000</b>	<b>18.8784</b>	<b>15,838,022</b>	<b>18.2276</b>	<b>13,124,706</b>	<b>19.3720</b>
Illinois	9,165,000	5.5777	6,282,306	7.2301	5,899,584	8.7078
Indiana	4,209,000	2.5615	1,756,828	2.0219	1,561,416	2.3046
Iowa	2,638,000	1.6054	776,366	.8935	100,698	.1486
Michigan	7,024,000	4.2748	4,225,001	4.8624	3,575,452	5.2773
Minnesota	3,103,000	1.8884	1,322,571	1.5221	1,116,509	1.6480
North Dakota	636,000	.3870	25,673	.0295		
South Dakota	667,000	.4060	79,021	.0909		
Wisconsin	3,578,000	2.1776	1,370,256	1.5770	871,047	1.2857
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>16,351,000</b>	<b>9.9510</b>	<b>5,726,804</b>	<b>6.5908</b>	<b>2,468,158</b>	<b>3.6430</b>
Arkansas	1,910,000	1.1624	260,887	.3002		
Louisiana	2,924,000	1.7796	1,060,327	1.2203	685,405	1.0117
New Mexico	781,000	.4753	183,826	.2115		
Oklahoma	2,268,000	1.3802	577,038	.6641		
Texas	8,468,000	5.1535	3,644,726	4.1946	1,782,753	2.6313

(Continued)

REFERENCE MATERIAL

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION  
TARGET AREAS AND CRITICAL TARGET AREAS

FCDA Region, State and Territories and Possessions	Total Population	Percent of Total Population	Total Target Area Population	Percent of Total Target Area Population	Critical Target Area Population	Percent of Total CTA Population
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>9,304,000</u>	<u>5.6622</u>	<u>3,790,294</u>	<u>4.3621</u>	<u>2,893,458</u>	<u>4.2707</u>
Colorado	1,456,000	.8860	654,020	.7526	563,832	.8322
Kansas	2,016,000	1.2270	555,809	.6396	450,391	.6648
Missouri	4,154,000	2.5280	2,116,348	2.4356	1,879,235	2.7737
Nebraska	1,366,000	.8313	416,455	.4792		
Wyoming	312,000	.1899	47,662	.0548		
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>19,944,000</u>	<u>12.1377</u>	<u>11,674,230</u>	<u>13.4356</u>	<u>8,603,307</u>	<u>12.6984</u>
Arizona	993,000	.6044	472,986	.5443		
California	12,554,000	7.6401	8,662,126	9.9690	7,165,486	10.5762
Idaho	615,000	.3743	70,649	.0813		
Montana	628,000	.3821	24,540	.0293		
Nevada	218,000	.1327	4,172	.0048		
Oregon	1,639,000	.9975	720,923	.8296	619,522	.9144
Utah	757,000	.4607	358,214	.4122		
Washington	2,540,000	1.5459	1,360,620	1.5659	818,299	1.2078
<u>TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS *</u>	<u>3,117,000</u>	<u>1.8972</u>	<u>1,053,219</u>	<u>1.2121</u>		
Alaska	205,000	.1248	5,956	.0068		
American Samoa	19,000	.0115	1,586	.0018		
Canal Zone Government	57,000	.0348				
Guam	59,000	.0362	1,330	.0015		
Hawaii	523,000	.3182	353,020	.4062		
Puerto Rico	2,229,000	1.3565	679,858	.7824		
Virgin Islands	25,000	.0152	11,469	.0131		

- a/ Based on U. S. Bureau of Census figures: Data for the States are estimates as of July 1, 1954; American Samoa and Guam figures are from the 1950 Census; data for the other territories and possessions are estimates as of July 1, 1953. Figures may not add up exactly to the totals shown because of rounding to the nearest thousand.
- b/ Based on U. S. Census of Population, 1950. Target area population includes critical target area population.
- \* Exclusive of certain small trust territories and possessions having a total population of 57,266 as of 1950.

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# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## PART II SUMMARY

Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compacts - The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, (Subsection 201 (g)) authorized 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 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 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 variation 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 agreements 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 chart on page 16. 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.

A total of 38 States, plus the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, have at least one Interstate Civil Defense Compact in effect. The compacts of 33 of these States are in the terms of the Model; however, thirteen of these 33 have not offered to compact with all other States. Ten States do not have civil defense compacts, i.e., Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. Two in this group (Iowa and North Dakota) have no statutory authority to enter into such compacts.

Of the 38 States, five (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Oregon) have compacts with more than 25 other States; 17 have compacts with from 16 to 25 others; 7 have compacts with from 6 to 15 others; 9 have compacts with from 1 to 5 others.

Of the States have not followed the same method of either authorizing or effectuating compacts. Some of the State Legislatures have conferred general authority upon the Governor to enter into civil defense compacts with other States; others have authorized the Governor to enter into interstate civil defense compacts in terms set out in a special Compact Act. A majority of the States have followed the procedures

for effectuating compacts set out in FCDA Advisory Bulletin Number 32 and Supplement Number 1 thereto. Some have followed different methods of consummation, usually by executing a separate instrument with each State and forwarding a copy of each such instrument to Congress.

Workmen's Compensation for Civil Defense Personnel - Thirty-six States have adopted legislation providing for compensation to special categories of, or all, civil defense workers who may be injured while in training or on duty or under other specified conditions. In four States (California, New York, Ohio, and Rhode Island) this has been done by amendment to the State Workmen's Compensation Law, while in the remaining States which have enacted this type of legislation to date, it has been done by the State Civil Defense Act or amendments thereto.

In twelve States (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin) either compulsory or elective coverage is provided for all types of civil defense workers and for periods while in training, practice, or on duty. The other States have limited coverage to specified civil defense workers, such as members of mobile support units or those rendering aid outside of their own political subdivisions, or police and rescue personnel. In some States coverage is also limited to injuries received during attack or while on actual duty or while performing specified services.

Under most of the existing provisions the covered volunteer civil defense workers are classified as employees of the State or given the same rights as State employees for purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Law. In some States they are classified as employees of the sponsoring local political subdivision.

In general, benefits under the State Workmen's Compensation Law are applied to civil defense workers who are covered. In California and New York, where coverage for special workers is provided by amendment to Workmen's Compensation Laws, the benefits are less in some respects for these workers than for others. In Massachusetts, where coverage has been included in the State Civil Defense Act, benefits for civil defense workers are greater in some respects than those for regularly covered workers. New Jersey has a special benefit system for civil defense workers.

Civil defense workers who are on a paid basis generally are subject to the same protection for injuries while on duty as other public employees who are on a paid basis. The chart on page 17 summarizes the main provisions of laws relating to Workmen's Compensation for civil defense personnel.

Civil Defense Forces Authorized by State Law to Combat 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 has resulted in increased capability to provide assistance in natural disasters.

## CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U. S.

The map on page 18 shows the number of States which have authorized civil defense forces to act in natural disasters.

The Federal Civil Defense Administration has recommended that State civil defense agencies be cloaked with authority to coordinate natural disaster activities within a State. Many States have already taken such action; others have set up separate authority for enemy-caused and natural disasters; still others have emergency authority vested in their several departments of State.

Civil Defense Urban Analysis - In order to develop effective local operational plans for civil defense in the event of enemy attack, FCDA has provided guidance and has 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, firefighting 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 43 areas have undertaken such analyses. As shown on page 19, 10 of the reports have been completed and released. The other 33 are in various stages of completion: 15 are still in the collection-of-data stage, the data are being analyzed in 12 cases, 5 are at the report-preparation stage, and 1 -- Wichita, Kansas -- is reviewing and editing the report prior to release.

Evacuation Exercises - With the advent of the H-bomb it is recognized by civil defense officials that there is no alternative to evacuation of human beings before the bomb drops if their lives are to be saved. There can be virtually no survival in the area where an airburst or a groundburst of an H-bomb takes place. Consequently more and more emphasis has been placed on the development of techniques and experience which will be useful in working out effective evacuation plans.

While many cities have considered this problem, some of them have done a substantial amount of work in the field and a few actual exercises have been held to test the feasibility of evacuating schools, business districts or entire cities and, in some cases, to test the ability of surrounding areas to receive and care for the evacuees.

Some 19 evacuation exercises, reported officially to FCDA, are listed on page 20. At least 13 additional exercises were known to have been held during Operation Alert on June 15, 1955, making a total of at least 32 exercises that have been held. There are undoubtedly a few other small exercises which have not been reported to FCDA. Over 2,250,000 people have participated in the exercises listed on page 20. With a Federal appropriation of over \$8,000,000 available for Survival Plan Studies in fiscal year 1956, it is expected that a number of the target cities will be able to develop complete evacuation plans.

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, 1955, the Air Force reports showed that to man this program fully the Nation would require 18,834 observation posts and 1,400,000 volunteers. The number of observation

posts actually organized as of June 30 was 13,163 and the number of volunteers enrolled was 342,199. Only 9,056 of the observation posts were active as of June 30 and 1,463 were manned 24 hours per day. Twelve States had 90 percent or more of the required observation posts organized. Six States had less than 50 percent of the required number of posts.

The tables and map on pages 21 and 22 show national trends in the growth of the GOC and a picture, by States, of the number of observation posts required and organized as of June 30.

The map shows the location of filter centers to which the observation posts report. Some of the filter centers shown on the map are in training status until about September 1, 1955, at which time they will become operational.

Liaison Officers at Air Defense Stations - FCDA is responsible for warning the civilian population in case of enemy attack. It maintains liaison or attack warning officers at the headquarters of the Continental Air Defense Command, headquarters of the Eastern, Central, and Western Air Defense Forces, and at the command sites of the various Air Force Divisions. These officers are responsible for transmitting warnings and supplemental information to key points and to FCDA offices in their respective areas. A list of these officers, with addresses and telephone numbers, appears on page 23.

Civil Defense Warning Key Points - Nearly 200 civil defense warning 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. A warning received by any Air Force Division is immediately flashed to the CD warning key points in the area. These key points are manned by State and local personnel and, in most cases, are State or municipal police stations, fire houses, etc. Each key point has the responsibility for transmitting any warning received on to sub-key points in their respective surrounding areas. A list of the key points and a map showing their locations appears on pages 24 to 26.

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 administering most of the Federal funds available for disaster relief. 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; authority 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 \$49,351,000 has been allocated to the States, Territories, and other Federal agencies for relief in some 38 major disasters. A list of these major disasters, with the amount of Federal funds allocated for each, is shown on page 27.

CD Expenditures of State Governments, 1951 - 1954 - Statistics are not available to show the total amount of money spent for civil defense purposes in the United States. Funds are expended at the national, State and local government levels as well as by individual persons, families, employers and non government organizations. Data covering one of these areas, however, have been obtained through a special survey made by the U. S. Bureau of the Census at the request of FCDA. This is a survey of civil defense expenditures of State governments for fiscal years 1951 through 1954. The re-

## CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

sults show that the 48 State governments expended \$3,773,000 for civil defense in fiscal year 1951, \$7,664,000 in 1952, \$16,131,000 in 1953 and \$20,694,000 in fiscal year 1954 -- a total of \$48,262,000 in the four-year period. (Reports from the States to FCDA show their total CD appropriations for fiscal year 1955 as \$10,059,000 and their total CD appropriations requested for fiscal year 1956 as slightly over \$9,000,000.) These figures are limited to amounts found by the Census Bureau to be specifically identified for civil defense in the accounts and records of their governments. They do not include any estimates or portions of the expenditures of police, fire, or other departments that might be allocated to civil defense. Detailed figures on these expenditures, by FCDA Region and State appear on page 28.

California and New York each spent over \$10,000,000 in the four-year period -- much more than any other State. New Mexico is the only State, according to the Census figures, which spent nothing for civil defense during the four years. Six States spent 50 cents or more per capita in the four-year period: Delaware (86¢), California (85¢), New York (67¢), Kansas (61¢), Michigan (55¢), and Massachusetts (50¢). Nine States, in addition to New Mexico, spent less than 5 cents per capita in four years. These were: Arkansas (a fraction

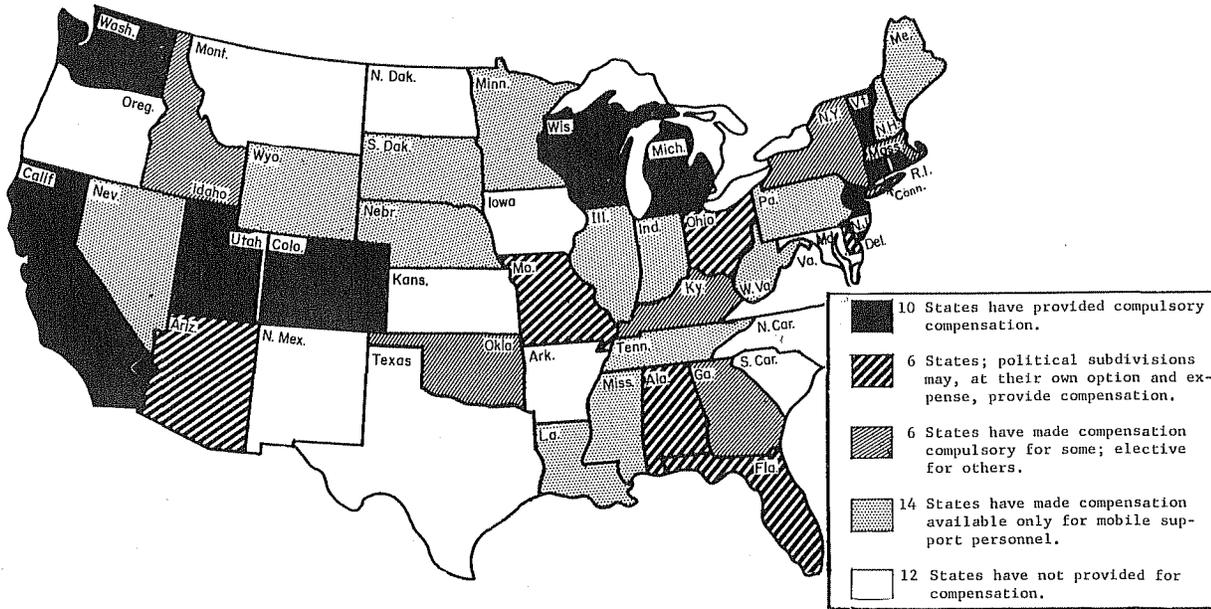
of 1¢), Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Iowa and Texas with 2 cents each, North Carolina and West Virginia 3 cents each, and North Dakota four cents.

CD Expenditures of Major Cities, 1951 - 1954 - In a special survey by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, made at the request of FCDA, figures were obtained on civil defense expenditures by the major cities in the country -- the 41 cities with populations of 250,000 or more in 1950 -- in fiscal years 1951 through 1954. In the four-year period, New York City spent over \$7,000,000 for civil defense purposes; Philadelphia and Detroit each spent over \$1,000,000. Nine cities -- Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Oakland, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington -- each spent between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

The Census figures are limited to the amounts specifically identified as being for civil defense in the accounts and records of the 41 city governments. They do not include any expenditures made by county or other local governments within the areas of the major cities nor do they include any portions of the expenditures of police, fire, or other departments that might be allocated to civil defense. (See page 29 for detailed figures).



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR CIVIL DEFENSE PERSONNEL



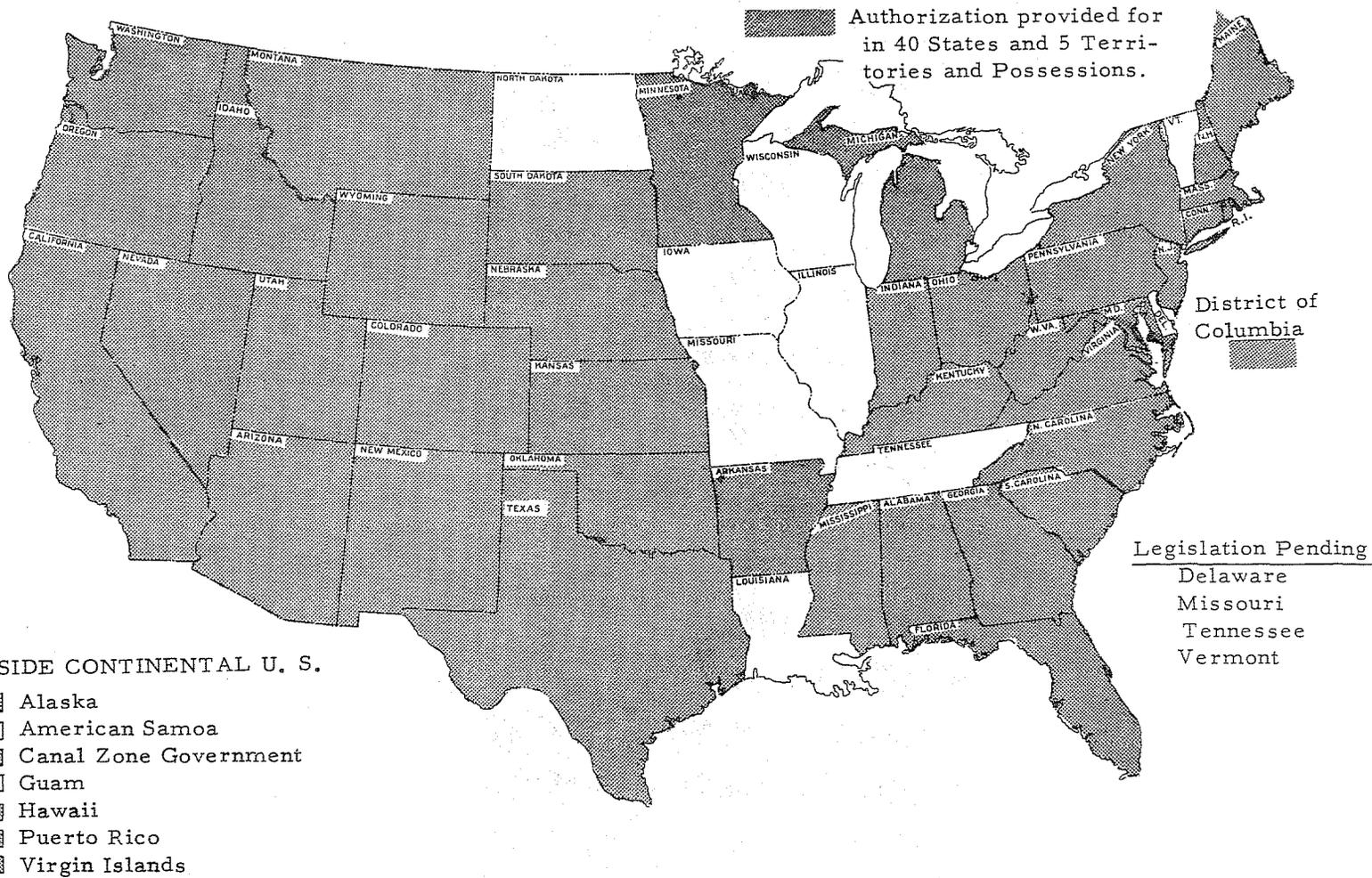
### COVERAGE OF CIVIL DEFENSE PERSONNEL

State	Compensation Provided by Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act	State Civil Defense Act	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
			Compulsory	Elective	Compulsory	Elective	Compulsory	Elective		
Alabama						g.		g.	i.	i.
Arizona						g.		g.	i.	i.
California										i.
Colorado		a.								i.
Connecticut										i.
Delaware						g.		g.	i.	i.
Florida						g.		g.	i.	i.
Georgia									j.	i.
Idaho								l.	j.	i.
Illinois									g.	i.
Indiana									h.	i.
Kentucky									k.	i.
Louisiana										i.
Maine										i.
Massachusetts			b.	b.	b.	b.	b.	b.	i.	i.
Michigan									i.	i.
Minnesota								g.	g.	
Mississippi						g.		g.	i.	i.
Missouri										
Nebraska								g.	g.	i.
Nevada								g.	g.	i.
New Jersey		a.							i.	i.
New Hampshire									k.	i.
New York			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Ohio									k.	
Oklahoma			d.						d.	i.
Pennsylvania										i.
Rhode Island										
South Dakota								g.	g.	i.
Tennessee								g.	g.	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.

# CIVIL DEFENSE FORCES AUTHORIZED BY STATE LAW TO COMBAT NATURAL DISASTER AS OF JUNE 30, 1955



CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

# CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

## URBAN ANALYSIS

### STUDIES IN PROCESS

#### COLLECTION OF DATA

Atlanta, Georgia  
Dallas, Texas  
Fall River, Massachusetts  
Flint, Michigan  
Hampton - Newport News, Virginia  
Kansas City, Missouri -  
    Kansas City, Kansas  
Los Angeles, California

Mobile, Alabama  
Oakland, California  
Ogden, Utah  
Portland, Oregon  
Topeka, Kansas  
Tulsa, Oklahoma  
Waco, Texas  
Youngstown, Ohio

#### ANALYSIS OF DATA

Cleveland, Ohio  
Columbus, Ohio  
Denver, Colorado  
Detroit, Michigan  
Jersey City, New Jersey  
Norfolk - Portsmouth, Virginia

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Rochester, New York  
Seattle, Washington  
Shreveport, Louisiana  
Springfield, Massachusetts  
Wilmington, Delaware

#### PREPARATION OF REPORT

Akron, Ohio  
Fort Worth, Texas  
Lynn, Massachusetts

Toledo, Ohio  
Worcester, Massachusetts

#### REVIEW AND EDITING OF REPORT

Wichita, Kansas

## REPORTS RELEASED

City	Month Released
San Francisco, California	February 1951
Baltimore, Maryland	March 1951
Washington, D. C. U.S. Capitol - Supreme Court and Congressional Buildings	June 1951
Dayton, Ohio	October 1951
Boston, Massachusetts	November 1951
New Orleans, Louisiana	February 1953
St. Louis, Missouri	November 1953
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	February 1954
Houston, Texas	July 1954
Grand Rapids, Michigan	July 1954
	June 1955

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

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U. S.

EVACUATION EXERCISES

Location	Population	Operation Name and Date	Object	Area Evacuated	People Evacuated	Time Required
Spokane, Washington	161,721	"Walkout" Apr 26, '54	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.
Mobile, Alabama	129,009	"Scat" May 14, '54	Evacuate the central portion of the city by automobile and bus.	Central area of city	40,000	19½ min.
Shreveport, Louisiana	127,206	"Hotfoot" Jun 11, '54	Determine the time required for walking evacuees to vacate the main business district.	8 square block section of downtown area	500 started 350 arrived at destination	1½ hrs. to travel 4.3 miles
Bremerton, Washington	27,678	"Rideout" Jun 24, '54	Move all people out of U.S. Naval Ship Repair Basin by automobile and bus as quickly as possible after alert.	15 sq. miles	20,000	40 min.
Erie County, Pennsylvania	219,388	"Driveout" Oct 17, '54	Determine whether evacuation of the area by automobile was possible.	60 sq. miles	15,000*	**
Albany, New York	134,995	"Go Home" Nov 12, '54	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.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	2,071,605	"Scram" Nov 23, '54	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.
Denver, Colorado	415,786	"Welcome" Dec 5, '54	Evacuees were cared for and fed in farm homes in Weld County, Colorado	Portion of city	800	2 hours
Mobile, Alabama	129,009	"Kids" Mar 15, '55	Evacuate all school children within the city limits to reception areas 12 miles or more away.	Entire city	37,000	20 - 40 min.
Little Rock Arkansas	102,213	- May 18, '55	Reception area test. Evacuated to Forrest City, Arkansas	Surrounding Area	20,000	**
Atlanta, Georgia	331,314	"School" May 18, '55	Test the time required to evacuate the city schools.	17 schools	8,242	21 - 50 min.
Savannah, Georgia	119,638	"Box Car" May 29, '55	Evacuation by walking to staging areas located at railroad sidings.	27 schools	18,462	45 - 60 min.
Bergstrom, Lake Charles, Walker, Carswell, Barksdale Air Bases	-	"Operation Alert" Jun 15, '55	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	**
-	-	- Jun 15, '55	There were at least 13 instances in which evacuation exercises were held during "Operation Alert" but records and statistics on these have not been received by FCDA.	-	-	-
Orlando, Florida	52,367	- Jun 20, '55	Evacuate the Lake Como School to a reception area.	-	740	23 - 60 min.
South Bend, Indiana	115,911	- Jun 29, '55	Evacuate the central city area by automobile, using share-the-ride plan.	400 city blocks	35,000	20 - 55 min.

\* Only a small portion of the total population participated, due to adverse weather and other conditions.

\*\* Statistics not available.

Note: These exercises have been officially reported to the Federal Civil Defense Administration. There are undoubtedly a few smaller exercises which have not been reported.

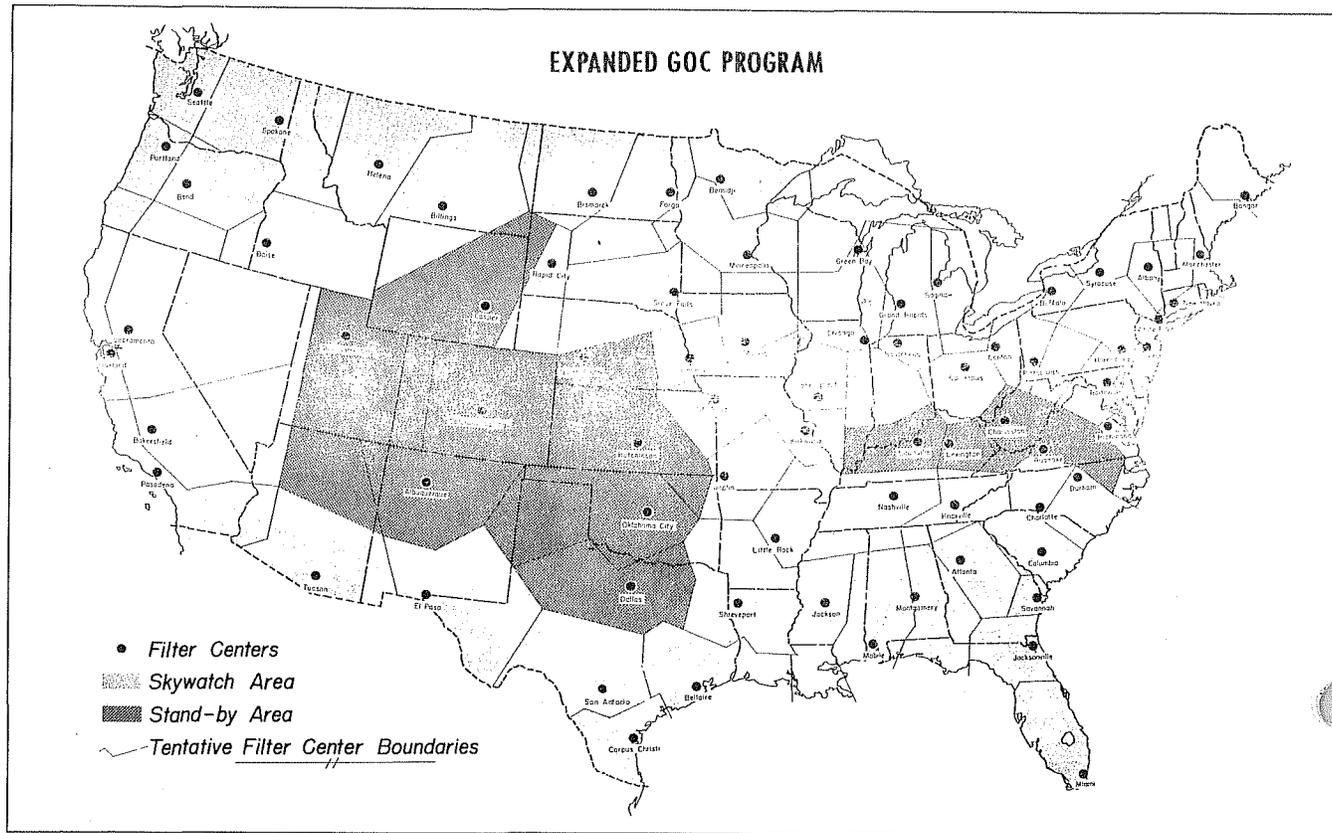
CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

GROUND OBSERVER CORPS  
OBSERVATION POSTS - BY STATE

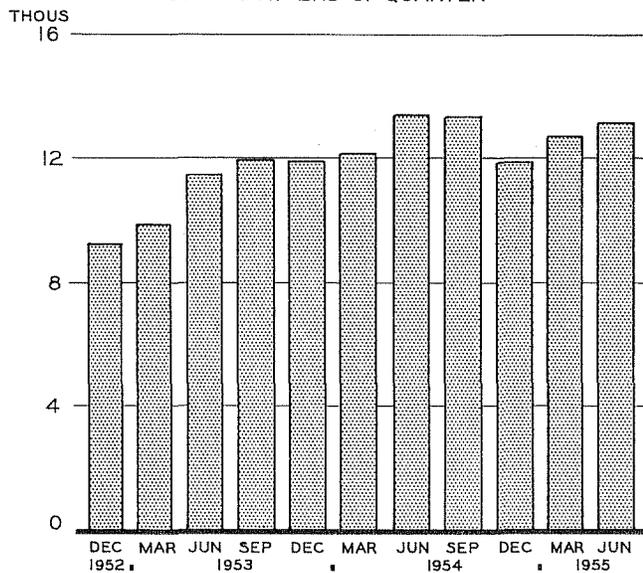
Region and State	Number of Observation Posts					
	Required	Organized		Active		Active 24-Hour Basis
		Number	Percent of Required	Number	Percent of Required	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,834</b>	<b>13,163</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>9,056</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>1,463</b>
<u>Region 1</u>						
Connecticut	91	85	93.4	68	74.7	6
Maine	271	237	87.5	202	74.5	39
Massachusetts	144	134	93.1	118	81.9	25
New Hampshire	102	96	94.1	82	80.4	29
New Jersey	121	111	91.7	107	88.4	35
New York	594	554	93.3	435	73.2	107
Rhode Island	20	19	95.0	16	80.0	7
Vermont	118	115	97.5	102	86.4	25
<u>Region 2</u>						
Delaware	24	23	95.8	21	87.5	6
District of Columbia	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	1
Kentucky	430	327	76.0	177	41.2	1
Maryland	134	134	100.0	129	96.3	48
Ohio	554	421	76.0	240	43.3	59
Pennsylvania	591	449	76.0	361	61.1	73
Virginia	382	314	82.2	280	73.3	85
West Virginia	227	154	67.8	125	55.1	12
<u>Region 3</u>						
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	364	357	98.1	76	20.9	-
Georgia	736	650	88.3	240	32.6	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	472	350	74.2	218	46.2	-
South Carolina	391	349	89.3	191	48.9	-
Tennessee	388	236	60.8	128	33.0	-
<u>Region 4</u>						
Illinois	664	518	78.0	281	42.3	3
Indiana	449	354	78.8	277	61.7	7
Iowa	943	902	95.7	608	64.5	1
Michigan	726	594	81.8	468	64.5	111
Minnesota	1,031	902	87.5	627	60.8	79
North Dakota	527	418	79.3	305	57.9	53
South Dakota	564	315	55.9	198	35.1	18
Wisconsin	707	582	82.3	455	64.4	51
<u>Region 5</u>						
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Region 6</u>						
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	719	579	80.5	61	8.5	-
Wyoming	799	252	31.5	299	37.4	3
<u>Region 7</u>						
Arizona	221	15	6.8	15	6.8	3
California	1,236	757	61.2	701	56.7	238
Idaho	585	344	58.8	140	23.9	24
Montana	1,299	561	43.2	453	34.9	57
Nevada	770	86	11.2	82	10.7	21
Oregon	859	428	49.8	394	45.9	112
Utah	124	5	4.0	5	4.0	2
Washington	455	435	95.6	370	81.3	122

Source: Air Defense Command

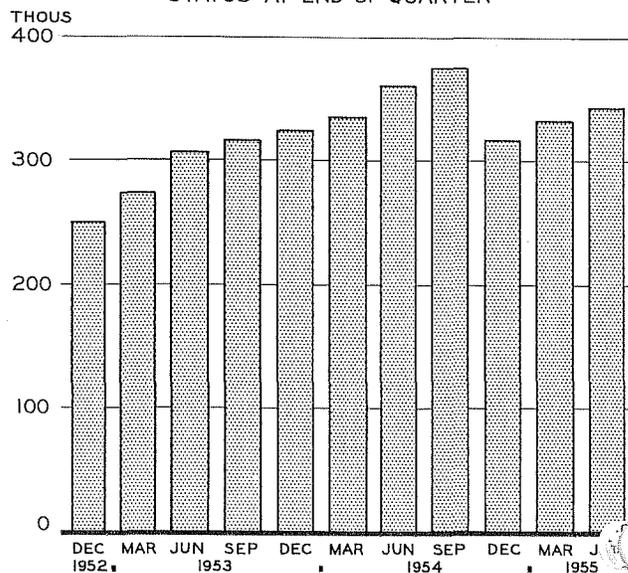
GROUND OBSERVER CORPS



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



**VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED**  
STATUS AT END OF QUARTER



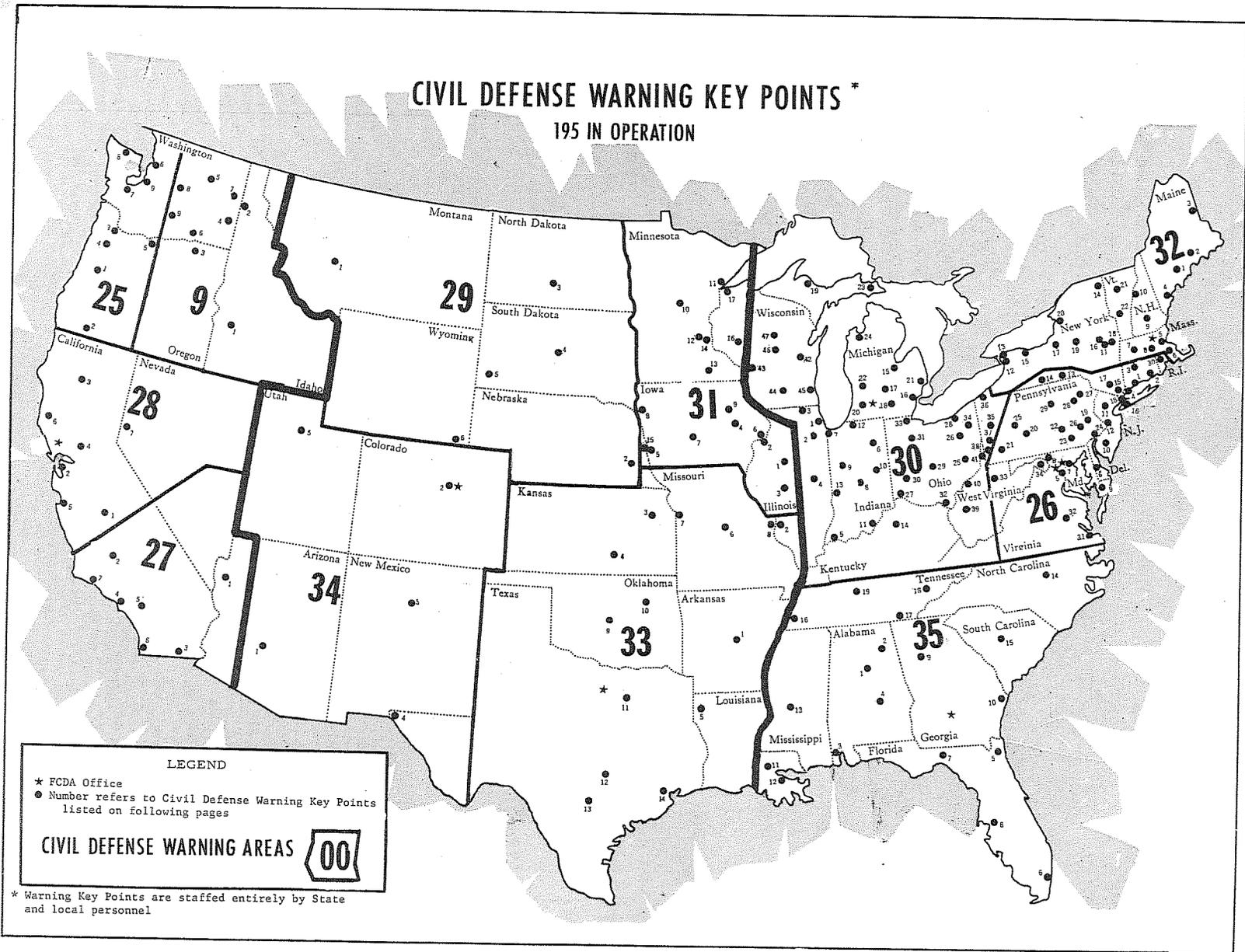
CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U. S.

LIAISON OFFICERS AT AIR DEFENSE STATIONS

Location and Officer	Address	Telephone No.
<u>AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, USAF</u> Robert Whitney	Hdqtrs., Cont. Air Def. Command Ent Air Force Base Colorado Springs, Colorado	Melrose 2-5511 Ext. 2004
<u>EASTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCE</u> John S. Collinson	Hdqtrs., Eastern Air Defense Force Directorate of Civil Air Defense Stewart Air Force Base Newburgh, New York	Newburgh 4900 Ext. 797
<u>CENTRAL AIR DEFENSE FORCE</u> Sanford W. Dee	Hdqtrs., Central Air Defense Force Office of Civil Air Defense Grandview Air Force Base Grandview, Missouri	Emerson 5200 Ext. 367
<u>WESTERN AIR DEFENSE FORCE</u> Evar P. Peterson	Hdqtrs., Western Air Defense Force P. O. Box 4 Hamilton Air Force Base Hamilton, California	Ignacio, Calif. Tucker 37711 Ext. 6208
<u>9th AIR DIVISION (WADF)</u>	Hdqtrs., 9th Air Division (Defense) Geiger Field Spokane, Washington	Temple 2771 Ext. 223 Sub Ext. 349
<u>25th AIR DIVISION (WADF)</u> Wilkes D. Kelly	Hdqtrs., 25th Air Division (Defense) McChord Air Force Base Tacoma, Washington	Lakewood 5254 Ext. 46
<u>26th AIR DIVISION (EADF)</u> James S. McNair	Hdqtrs., 26th Air Division (Defense) Roslyn Air Force Station Roslyn, New York	Roslyn 32600 Ext. 161
<u>27th AIR DIVISION (WADF)</u> Paul L. Jones	Hdqtrs., 27th Air Division (Defense) Norton Air Force Base San Bernardino, California	San Bernardino 7211 Ext. 8101 Sub Ext. 84
<u>28th AIR DIVISION (WADF)</u> George A. Chandler	Hdqtrs., 28th Air Division (Defense) Hamilton Air Force Base Hamilton, California	Ignacio, Calif. Tucker 37711 Ext. 2-3117
<u>29th AIR DIVISION (CADF)</u> Donald B. Cruikshank	Hdqtrs., 29th Air Division (Defense) Great Falls Air Force Base Montana	Great Falls 2-9561 Ext. 7232
<u>30th AIR DIVISION (EADF)</u> Raymond G. Peeke	Hdqtrs., 30th Air Division (Defense) Belleville, Michigan	Ypsilanti 5982 Ext. 187
<u>31st AIR DIVISION (CADF)</u> Allan R. Edwards	Hdqtrs., 31st Air Division (Defense) St. Paul 11, Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn. Parkway 1-2915 Ext. 144
<u>32nd AIR DIVISION (EADF)</u> Paul C. Oscanyan	Hdqtrs., 32nd Air Division (Defense) Syracuse Air Force Station Syracuse 6, New York	Syracuse 54-2411 Ext. 96 or 105
<u>33rd AIR DIVISION (CADF)</u> Preston P. Pender	Hdqtrs., 33rd Air Division (Defense) Tinker Air Force Base Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Pershing 2-4523 Ext. 19
<u>34th AIR DIVISION (CADF)</u> Angelo N. Matassa	Hdqtrs., 34th Air Division (Defense) Kirtland Air Force Base Albuquerque, New Mexico	Albuquerque 7-1451 Ext. 167
<u>35th AIR DIVISION (EADF)</u> Donald H. Stuart	Hdqtrs., 35th Air Division (Defense) Dobbins Air Force Base Marietta, Georgia	Marietta: 94461 Ext. 591 or Atlanta: Alpine 4901 Ext. 591

# CIVIL DEFENSE WARNING KEY POINTS \*

195 IN OPERATION



CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U. S.

CD WARNING KEY POINTS

Map Ref- erence Number*	State	City	Map Ref- erence Number*	State	City	Map Ref- erence Number*	State	City
<u>9TH AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>27TH AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>30TH AIR DIVISION (Cont.)</u>		
1	Idaho	Boise	1	Arizona	Kingman	32		Ironton
2		Coeur D'Alene	2	California	Bakersfield	33		Toledo
3	Oregon	Pendleton	3		El Centro	34		Youngstown
4	Washington	Colfax	4		Los Angeles	35	Pennsylvania	Butler
5		Coulee	5		San Bernardino	36		Erie
6		Pasco	6		San Diego	37		Pittsburgh
7		Spokane	7		Santa Barbara	38		Washington
8		Wenatchee				39	West Virginia	Charleston
9		Yakima				40		Parkersburg
<u>25TH AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>28TH AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>31ST AIR DIVISION</u>		
1	Oregon	Eugene	1	California	Fresno	1	Illinois	Peoria
2		Medford	2		Oakland	2		Rock Island
3		Portland	3		Redding	3		Springfield
4		Salem	4		Sacramento	4	Iowa	Cedar Rapids
5		The Dalles	5		Salinas	5		Council Bluffs
6	Washington	Everett	6		SANTA ROSA	6		Davenport
7		Olympia	7	Nevada	Ukiah	7		Des Moines
8		Port Angeles			Reno	8		Sioux City
9		Renton				9		Waterloo
<u>26TH AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>29TH AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>32ND AIR DIVISION</u>		
1	Connecticut	Bethany	1	Montana	Helena	1	Maine	Augusta
2		Colchester	2	Nebraska	Lincoln	2		Bangor
3		Hartford	3	North Dakota	Bismarck	3		Houlton
4		Ridgefield	4	South Dakota	Pierre	4		Portland
5	Dist. of Col.	Washington	5		Rapid City	5	Massachusetts	Boston
★		WASHINGTON	6	Wyoming	Cheyenne	6		Brockton
6	Delaware	Dover				★		NEWTON
7	Maryland	Baltimore	<u>30TH AIR DIVISION</u>					CENTER
8		Hagerstown	1	Illinois	Chicago	7		Northampton
★		OLNEY	2		Joliet	8		Worcester
9		Salisbury	3		Rockford	9	New	
10	New Jersey	Hammonton	4		Urbana		Hampshire	Concord
11		Morristown	5	Indiana	Evansville	10		Littleton
12		Trenton	6		Fort Wayne	11	New York	Albany
13	New York	Binghamton	7		Gary	12		Buffalo
14		Elmira	8		Indianapolis	13		Niagara Falls
15		Hawthorne	9		Lafayette	14		Plattsburg
16		Mineola	10		Muncie	15		Rochester
17		Newburgh	11		New Albany	16		Schenectady
18		New York City	12		South Bend	17		Syracuse
19	Pennsylvania	Allentown	13		Terre Haute	18		Troy
20		Altoona	14	Kentucky	Frankfort	19		Utica
21		Greensburg	★	Michigan	BATTLE	20		Watertown
22		Harrisburg			CREEK	21	Vermont	Montpelier
23		Lancaster	15		Bay City	22		Rutland
24		Philadelphia	16		Detroit			
25		Punxsutawney	17		East Lansing			
26		Reading	18		Jackson			
27		Scranton	19		Marquette			
28		Wilkes-Barre	20		Paw Paw			
29		Williamsport	21		Port Huron			
30	Rhode Island	Providence	22		Rockford			
31	Virginia	Norfolk	23		Sault Ste. Marie			
32		Richmond	24		Traverse City			
33	West Virginia	Clarksburg	25	Ohio	Cambridge			
34		Martinsburg	26		Canton			
			27		Cincinnati			
			28		Cleveland			
			29		Columbus			
			30		Dayton			
			31		Findlay			

\* See Map  
★ FCDA Office

(Continued)

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

CD WARNING KEY POINTS

(Continued)

Map Reference Number*	State	City	Map Reference Number*	State	City	Map Reference Number*	State	City
<u>33RD AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>34TH AIR DIVISION</u>			<u>35TH AIR DIVISION</u>		
1	Arkansas	Little Rock	1	Arizona	Phoenix	7		Tallahassee
2	Illinois	E. St. Louis	2	Colorado	Denver	8		Tampa
3	Kansas	Topeka	*		DENVER	9	Georgia	Atlanta
4		Wichita	3	New Mexico	Santa Fe	10		Savannah
5	Louisiana	Shreveport	4	Texas	El Paso	*		THOMASVILLE
6	Missouri	Jefferson City	5	Utah	Salt Lake City	11	Louisiana	Baton Rouge
7		Kansas City				12		New Orleans
8		St. Louis	<u>35TH AIR DIVISION</u>			13	Mississippi	Jackson
9	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	1	Alabama	Birmingham	14	North Carolina	Raleigh
10		Tulsa	2		Gadsden	15	South Carolina	Columbia
11	Texas	Arlington	3		Mobile	16	Tennessee	Arlington
12		Austin	4		Montgomery	17		Chattanooga
13		Boerne	5	Florida	Jacksonville	18		Knoxville
*		DENTON	6		Miami	19		Nashville
14		Houston						

\* See Map

\* FCDA Office

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

NATURAL DISASTERS  
MAJOR DISASTER AREAS AIDED BY FCDA

Date	Area	Nature of Disaster	Federal Funds Allocated <sup>a/</sup>
May 2, 1953	Georgia	Tornado	\$178,500
May 15, 1953	Texas	Tornado	365,000
May 29, 1953	Louisiana	Flood	424,000
Jun 2, 1953	Michigan	Tornado	52,036
Jun 6, 1953	Montana	Flood	326,400
Jun 9, 1953	Michigan	Tornado	143,718
Jun 11, 1953	Iowa	Flood	173,664
Jun 11, 1953	Massachusetts	Tornado	510,000
Jun 19, 1953	Texas	Flood	40,800
Jul 2, 1953	New Hampshire	Forest Fire	101,931
Oct 3, 1953	Alaska	Severe Hardship	51,000
Oct 22, 1953	Florida (31 Counties)	Flood	255,000
Dec 6, 1953	Mississippi	Tornado	167,280
Feb 5, 1954	California	Flood and erosion	598,740
Mar 17, 1954	Georgia	Tornado	153,000
Jun 23, 1954	Iowa	Flood	178,500
Jul 1, 1954	Texas	Flood (Rio Grande)	894,500 <sup>b/</sup>
Jul 14, 1954	Nevada	Earthquake	194,944 <sup>c/</sup>
Jul 31, 1954	South Dakota	Flood	40,800
Aug 4, 1954	West Virginia	Flood	62,730
Sep 2, 1954	Massachusetts	Hurricane	2,550,000
Sep 2, 1954	Rhode Island	Hurricane	2,550,000
Sep 13, 1954	Maine	Hurricane	1,020,000
Sep 17, 1954	Connecticut	Hurricane	510,000
Oct 7, 1954	New York	Hurricane	306,000
Oct 13, 1954	New Mexico	Flood	51,000
Oct 17, 1954	North Carolina	Hurricane	566,100
Oct 17, 1954	South Carolina	Hurricane	306,000
Oct 18, 1954	Maryland	Hurricane	-
Oct 26, 1954	Indiana	Flood	178,500
Oct 28, 1954	Pennsylvania	Hurricane and Flood	-
Nov 10, 1954	Alaska	Severe Hardship	- <sup>d/</sup>
Apr 1, 1955	Hawaii	Volcano	102,000
May 25, 1955	Colorado	Flood	102,000
Jun 4, 1955	Kansas	Tornado	331,500
Jun 4, 1955	Oklahoma	Flood and Tornado	127,500
Jun 21, 1955	Nevada	Cloudburst & Flash Flood	204,000
<u>Transfers to Federal Agencies</u>			
Small Business Administration	Eastern Coast	Hurricanes	34,030
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	22 States and Territory of Hawaii	Drought and Dust Bowl	35,500,000
		TOTAL	\$49,351,173

<sup>a/</sup> Including allowance to FCDA for administrative expenditures.

<sup>b/</sup> Including allocation to Corps of Engineers.

<sup>c/</sup> Including allocation to Bureau of Reclamation.

<sup>d/</sup> Financed from unobligated balance remaining from a previous allocation for same purpose.

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U. S.

C. D. EXPENDITURES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1951-1954 \*

(Thousand Dollars)

FCDA Region and State	Total	1954	1953	1952	1951	
<u>U. S. TOTALS</u>	<u>\$48,262</u>	<u>\$20,694</u>	<u>\$16,131</u>	<u>\$7,664</u>	<u>\$3,773</u>	
<u>REGION 1</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>16,307</u>	<u>7,215</u>	<u>5,289</u>	<u>2,681</u>	<u>1,122</u>
	Connecticut	1,094	260	375	326	133
	Maine	305	89	93	86	37
	Massachusetts	2,470	1,380	503	418	169
	New Hampshire	181	63	55	35	28
	New Jersey	1,602	454	504	342	302
	New York	10,388	4,878	3,693	1,401	416
	Rhode Island	170	58	39	54	19
	Vermont	97	33	27	19	18
<u>REGION 2</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>7,691</u>	<u>4,113</u>	<u>2,801</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>219</u>
	Delaware	315	127	122	54	12
	Kentucky	73	27	26	12	8
	Maryland	1,200	545	432	185	38
	Ohio	3,232	1,596	1,554	82	-
	Pennsylvania	2,392	1,526	535	187	144
	Virginia	413	266	108	22	17
	West Virginia	66	26	24	16	-
<u>REGION 3</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,890</u>	<u>757</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>456</u>	<u>92</u>
	Alabama	219	112	49	58	-
	Florida	200	35	80	51	34
	Georgia	700	325	191	148	36
	Mississippi	41	30	8	2	1
	North Carolina	120	32	57	31	-
	South Carolina	39	13	13	13	-
	Tennessee	571	210	187	153	21
<u>REGION 4</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>6,393</u>	<u>1,977</u>	<u>2,354</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>462</u>
	Illinois	853	557	212	84	-
	Indiana	247	79	98	67	3
	Iowa	50	18	17	15	-
	Michigan	3,868	808	1,455	1,171	434
	Minnesota	1,046	329	472	245	-
	North Dakota	23	9	7	6	1
	South Dakota	62	17	9	12	24
	Wisconsin	244	160	84	-	-
<u>REGION 5</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,013</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>53</u>
	Arkansas	1	-	1	-	-
	Louisiana	590	178	176	183	53
	New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
	Oklahoma	280	133	97	50	-
	Texas	142	90	52	-	-
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,475</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>1,104</u>
	Colorado	385	127	131	86	41
	Kansas	1,225	19	135	53	1,018
	Missouri	735	395	195	100	45
	Nebraska	84	23	41	20	-
	Wyoming	46	20	18	8	-
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>12,493</u>	<u>5,647</u>	<u>4,256</u>	<u>1,869</u>	<u>721</u>
	Arizona	149	53	46	47	3
	California	10,663	4,961	3,447	1,625	630
	Idaho	38	5	14	13	6
	Montana	78	37	14	8	19
	Nevada	35	12	12	10	1
	Oregon	522	260	154	81	27
	Utah	139	41	57	26	15
	Washington	869	278	512	59	20

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census -- special survey

\* Reports from the States to FCDA show their total appropriations for FY 1955

as \$10,059,000 and their total CD appropriations requested for FY 1956 as slightly over \$9,000,000.

CIVIL DEFENSE IN THE U.S.

C. D. EXPENDITURES OF MAJOR CITIES, 1951 - 1954

(250,000 POPULATION OR MORE)

(Thousand Dollars)

City	Total	1954	1953	1952	1951
<u>TOTAL</u> (41 Cities)	\$20,394	\$6,391	\$5,331	\$5,863	\$2,809
<u>1,000,000 or more inhabitants</u>					
New York	7,064	1,882	1,808	2,279	1,095
Chicago	465	235	145	51	34
Philadelphia	1,086	424	246	163	253
Los Angeles	557	270	148	88	51
Detroit	1,067	500	231	245	91
<u>500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants</u>					
Baltimore	861	316	244	233	68
Cleveland	904	228	226	398	52
St. Louis	353	88	100	159	6
Washington, D. C.	761	174	236	290	61
Boston	856	123	172	449	112
San Francisco	932	270	251	303	108
Pittsburgh	117	75	17	14	11
Milwaukee	531	162	145	126	98
Houston	277	97	106	39	35
Buffalo	-	-	-	-	-
New Orleans	296	131	81	25	59
Minneapolis	122	41	50	18	13
Cincinnati	-	-	-	-	-
<u>250,000 to 500,000 inhabitants</u>					
Seattle	546	188	212	119	27
Kansas City, Missouri	157	64	51	27	15
Newark	453	152	73	150	78
Dallas	15	11	4	-	-
Indianapolis	102	31	30	22	19
Denver	213	26	45	76	66
San Antonio	52	8	16	21	7
Memphis	91	18	41	20	12
Oakland	581	147	154	128	152
Columbus	183	36	59	67	21
Portland, Oregon	177	106	24	26	21
Louisville	100	62	36	1	1
San Diego	349	218	70	43	18
Rochester	240	30	75	58	77
Atlanta	109	25	38	23	23
Birmingham	74	13	37	18	6
St. Paul	154	48	39	54	13
Toledo	190	83	43	39	25
Jersey City	89	22	8	20	39
Fort Worth	116	37	18	50	11
Akron	22	18	4	-	-
Omaha	61	19	22	11	9
Long Beach	71	13	26	10	22

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census -- special survey.



# FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

## PART III SUMMARY

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 authorized FCDA to make financial contributions to the States for civil defense purposes on the basis of programs and projects approved by the Administrator. In the past, Federal contributions have been equally matched by the States. In the case of Alaska, contributions have been made on a 70 percent Federal and 30 percent local basis. Congress has appropriated the following amounts for this program through fiscal year 1955:

Fiscal Year	Amount of Appropriation
1952	\$22,350,000
1953	15,000,000
1954	10,500,000
1955	12,000,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$59,850,000</u>

The \$22,350,000 in fiscal year 1952 excludes \$10,400,000 originally appropriated for the Contributions Program but later transferred for use in the FCDA Stockpiling Program. Of the \$10,500,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1954, \$1,300,000 not used in that year was reappropriated for use in the Attack Warning Program for fiscal year 1955, making a total of \$13,300,000 available for that year. The \$12,000,000 appropriated for 1955 is available for a two-year period -- for obligation in fiscal years 1955 and 1956. This provides more time for the States to formulate and coordinate their programs with local governments and enables State legislatures and local units to provide the necessary matching funds.

Federal expenditures or obligations under this program have amounted to over \$48,000,000. This means an expenditure of \$96,000,000, since the States must supply an equal amount of funds.

Programwise, 27 percent of the money has gone into the Health Program for medical supplies and equipment, 23 percent for communications equipment, nearly 19 percent for fire service equipment, 14 percent for attack warning equipment, 11 percent for training and education, and 4 percent for rescue service equipment. One percent was identified separately with the Public Civil Defense Information and Education Program but this was only partial information since the expenditures for this program in 1952 and 1954 were included under

Program	Federal Funds Obligated FY 1952 through FY 1955	
	Amount (Thousands)	Percent of Total
<u>Total - All Programs</u>	<u>\$48,429</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Attack Warning	6,806	14.1
Communications	11,119	22.9
Engineering	75	0.2
Fire Service	9,098	18.8
Health & Spec. Weapons Def.	13,056	26.9
Public CD Info. & Education	536	1.1
Rescue Service	1,956	4.0
Training & Education	5,403	11.2
Welfare Service	229	0.5
Other Services	150	0.3

Training and Education, Engineering and Welfare Service each received less than 1 percent of the total Federal funds.

Geographically, Federal matching funds went largely to the most populous States where the critical target areas are located. FCDA Region 1, which takes in New England as well as New York and New Jersey, received over 32 percent of the funds. New York received more than any other State -- over 21 percent of the total. The States in FCDA Region 2 received 23 percent of the total funds and Region 7 -- the Western States -- received 19 percent, with California getting the major part of this. New Mexico purchased nothing under the matching funds program and nine other States each received less than \$100,000 in Federal funds in the four-year period, fiscal years 1952 - 1955.

Region	Federal Funds Obligated FY 1952 through FY 1955	
	Amount (Thousands)	Percent of Total
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$48,429</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Region 1	15,600	32.2
Region 2	11,203	23.1
Region 3	2,453	5.1
Region 4	4,937	10.2
Region 5	2,156	4.5
Region 6	1,505	3.1
Region 7	9,362	19.3
Terr. & Poss.	1,214	2.5

Delaware ranked highest among the States in terms of Federal funds obligated per capita, with a figure of \$1.39 for the four-year period. New York (68¢) and California (60¢) were the only other States receiving more than fifty cents per capita. The following table shows a grouping of the States according to Federal funds received per capita:

Federal Funds Obligated Per Capita (cents)	Number of States
Over 50	3
41 - 50	3
31 - 40	5
21 - 30	4
11 - 20	20
0 - 10	14

Among the States receiving ten cents or less per capita were New Mexico (0), West Virginia (2¢), North Carolina and North Dakota (3¢), South Carolina and South Dakota (4¢), Idaho and Iowa (5¢), Florida, Mississippi and Montana (6¢), Arkansas (7¢), Nevada (8¢), and Kentucky (9¢). Details on Federal funds received by each State on a per capita basis, by program, appear in the table on page 46.

In the tables on pages 32 to 45 detailed statistics are given for fiscal years 1952 through 1955 on Federal funds obligated, by FCDA Region, State and program. Data are shown also on the progress (or lack of progress) of each State in procuring some of the more important items in each program.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

SUMMARY - ALL PROGRAMS

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated				
	Total	FY 1955*	FY 1954**	FY 1953**	FY 1952**
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,429,262</b>	<b>4,963,763</b>	<b>9,056,859</b>	<b>13,600,258</b>	<b>20,808,382</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>15,599,573</b>	<b>1,393,952</b>	<b>2,178,659</b>	<b>4,184,217</b>	<b>7,842,745</b>
Connecticut	1,040,105	123,843	214,889	370,650	330,723
Maine	155,184	26,635	55,546	42,115	30,888
Massachusetts	1,908,920	107,206	202,868	414,936	1,183,910
New Hampshire	102,390	36,495	27,456	18,998	19,441
New Jersey	1,500,903	20,173	270,233	594,629	615,868
New York	10,533,310	1,034,581	1,303,495	2,639,733	5,555,501
Rhode Island	296,081	25,431	98,282	76,045	96,323
Vermont	62,680	19,588	5,890	27,111	10,091
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>11,202,574</b>	<b>1,397,278</b>	<b>1,593,254</b>	<b>3,331,702</b>	<b>4,880,340</b>
Delaware	509,495	51,274	31,007	301,472	125,742
District of Columbia	214,457	41,777	1,230	60,000	111,450
Kentucky	277,251	143,180	10,679	55,490	67,902
Maryland	1,226,620	173,591	147,613	386,508	518,908
Ohio	2,852,251	237,789	383,948	743,646	1,486,868
Pennsylvania	5,426,452	638,734	868,655	1,517,679	2,401,384
Virginia	659,156	110,820	133,155	258,443	156,738
West Virginia	36,892	113	16,967	8,464	11,348
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>2,453,013</b>	<b>445,836</b>	<b>698,519</b>	<b>857,089</b>	<b>451,569</b>
Alabama	438,297	84,060	105,501	163,930	84,806
Florida	227,396	46,679	89,525	33,464	57,728
Georgia	712,496	134,862	251,274	299,782	26,578
Mississippi	134,313	32,064	72,421	29,608	220
North Carolina	144,566	44,996	43,465	22,226	33,879
South Carolina	81,452	180	72,103	126	9,043
Tennessee	714,493	102,995	64,230	307,953	239,315
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>4,936,815</b>	<b>510,160</b>	<b>1,266,573</b>	<b>1,386,491</b>	<b>1,773,591</b>
Illinois	1,673,825	90,668	470,663	691,821	420,673
Indiana	448,141	53,355	99,943	177,140	117,703
Iowa	119,628	12,888	56,881	30,614	19,245
Michigan	1,371,131	143,086	265,608	191,842	770,595
Minnesota	540,651	82,510	74,024	215,989	168,128
North Dakota	21,342	-	-	-	21,342
South Dakota	24,442	16,468	7,194	780	-
Wisconsin	737,655	111,185	292,260	78,305	255,905
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>2,156,008</b>	<b>447,962</b>	<b>887,220</b>	<b>615,815</b>	<b>205,011</b>
Arkansas	125,040	44,964	65,075	14,237	764
Louisiana	538,986	89,550	141,774	180,196	127,466
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	442,234	96,672	141,110	190,031	14,421
Texas	1,049,748	216,776	539,261	231,351	62,360
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>1,505,181</b>	<b>101,368</b>	<b>512,919</b>	<b>362,837</b>	<b>528,057</b>
Colorado	206,269	27,066	69,170	23,191	86,842
Kansas	330,676	17,203	46,460	98,908	168,105
Missouri	768,511	35,787	320,907	178,502	233,315
Nebraska	165,717	16,254	59,809	53,234	36,420
Wyoming	34,008	5,058	16,573	9,002	3,375
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>9,361,693</b>	<b>562,048</b>	<b>1,818,391</b>	<b>2,474,323</b>	<b>4,506,931</b>
Arizona	120,985	19,630	50,733	21,701	28,921
California	7,490,046	410,555	1,336,241	1,954,971	3,788,279
Idaho	29,840	16,223	13,617	-	-
Montana	40,418	3,335	19,738	16,621	724
Nevada	17,660	-	-	215	17,445
Oregon	652,577	26,101	270,440	149,076	206,960
Utah	116,265	14,960	46,579	28,144	26,582
Washington	893,902	71,244	81,043	303,595	438,020
<b>TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>1,214,405</b>	<b>105,159</b>	<b>101,324</b>	<b>387,784</b>	<b>620,138</b>
Alaska	412,047	12,561	12,219	64,752	322,515
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	10,388	1,560	1,637	7,191	-
Guam	19,305	559	-	7,563	11,183
Hawaii	366,957	29,273	36,529	104,498	196,657
Puerto Rico	404,674	61,206	50,486	203,780	89,202
Virgin Islands	1,034	-	453	-	581

\* Applications approved in Regional Offices prior to official entry on FCDA records at National Headquarters. Additional funds appropriated for 1955 are available for use in FY 1956.

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

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

ATTACK WARNING

Region and State	Total	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated			
		1955	1954	1953	1952
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>6,805,974</u>	<u>1,256,540</u>	<u>2,130,732</u>	<u>920,264</u>	<u>2,498,438</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>	<u>1,588,308</u>	<u>291,380</u>	<u>467,593</u>	<u>174,311</u>	<u>655,024</u>
Connecticut	129,802	26,748	42,354	12,209	48,491
Maine	24,102	7,457	16,645	-	-
Massachusetts	312,548	34,707	75,714	18,310	183,817
New Hampshire	11,723	9,508	2,215	-	-
New Jersey	124,507	17,040	63,141	27,961	16,365
New York	902,599	194,915	209,697	112,853	385,134
Rhode Island	82,022	-	57,827	2,978	21,217
Vermont	1,005	1,005	-	-	-
<u>REGION 2</u>	<u>1,754,078</u>	<u>550,644</u>	<u>190,021</u>	<u>276,281</u>	<u>737,132</u>
Delaware	65,364	28,373	10,376	8,035	18,580
District of Columbia	78,811	7,000	-	60,000	11,811
Kentucky	26,250	26,250	-	-	-
Maryland	206,000	25,718	16,772	17,392	146,118
Ohio	507,570	42,417	28,917	36,031	400,205
Pennsylvania	724,673	377,600	116,560	111,691	118,822
Virginia	135,088	43,286	14,042	43,132	34,628
West Virginia	10,322	-	3,354	-	6,968
<u>REGION 3</u>	<u>447,303</u>	<u>83,987</u>	<u>142,211</u>	<u>126,785</u>	<u>94,320</u>
Alabama	58,384	12,124	14,541	26,031	5,688
Florida	93,814	4,672	43,716	13,756	31,670
Georgia	104,972	18,325	35,951	32,433	18,263
Mississippi	10,398	180	-	10,218	-
North Carolina	56,342	16,662	26,595	296	12,789
South Carolina	12,283	180	12,103	-	-
Tennessee	111,110	31,844	9,305	44,051	25,910
<u>REGION 4</u>	<u>949,219</u>	<u>182,414</u>	<u>351,784</u>	<u>86,766</u>	<u>328,255</u>
Illinois	360,690	43,990	148,893	2,821	164,986
Indiana	127,157	27,491	67,513	21,277	10,876
Iowa	49,419	11,000	33,622	-	4,797
Michigan	145,227	20,688	22,209	8,265	94,065
Minnesota	157,309	43,501	49,532	48,350	15,926
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	109,417	35,744	30,015	6,053	37,605
<u>REGION 5</u>	<u>334,420</u>	<u>41,173</u>	<u>218,368</u>	<u>31,711</u>	<u>43,168</u>
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	54,413	13,032	20,841	11,143	9,397
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	49,884	2,802	45,736	1,346	-
Texas	230,123	25,339	151,791	19,222	33,771
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>335,939</u>	<u>11,520</u>	<u>134,368</u>	<u>42,124</u>	<u>147,927</u>
Colorado	36,090	5,306	2,144	4,967	23,673
Kansas	44,249	-	9,973	4,336	29,940
Missouri	221,270	6,214	112,925	7,817	94,314
Nebraska	21,890	-	4,971	16,919	-
Wyoming	12,440	-	4,355	8,085	-
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>1,246,078</u>	<u>84,469</u>	<u>589,945</u>	<u>178,178</u>	<u>393,486</u>
Arizona	35,029	-	16,956	11,117	6,956
California	977,396	41,372	525,753	149,579	260,692
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	15,589	2,575	13,014	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	53,850	10,814	4,098	8,664	30,274
Utah	21,346	12,764	6,927	1,655	-
Washington	142,868	16,944	23,197	7,163	95,564
<u>TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS</u>	<u>150,629</u>	<u>10,953</u>	<u>36,442</u>	<u>4,108</u>	<u>99,126</u>
Alaska	102,812	7,315	1,099	-	94,398
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	3,120	1,560	1,560	-	-
Guam	4,728	-	-	-	4,728
Hawaii	22,761	-	22,761	-	-
Puerto Rico	17,208	2,078	11,022	4,108	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

ATTACK WARNING

Region and State	Recurring Charges Approved (Dollars)			Selected Items Approved For Procurement	
	Total	1955	1954	Sirens (Units)	Bell & Light Instal- lations (Units)
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>412,326</u>	<u>236,807</u>	<u>175,519</u>	<u>7,479</u>	<u>1,710</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>	<u>163,148</u>	<u>86,480</u>	<u>76,668</u>	<u>2,440</u>	<u>218</u>
Connecticut	19,291	9,245	10,046	256	36
Maine	-	-	-	14	-
Massachusetts	3,038	275	2,763	327	62
New Hampshire	230	230	-	14	24
New Jersey	-	-	-	184	-
New York	140,589	76,730	63,859	1,552	92
Rhode Island	-	-	-	85	4
Vermont	-	-	-	8	-
<u>REGION 2</u>	<u>127,187</u>	<u>89,560</u>	<u>37,627</u>	<u>1,701</u>	<u>731</u>
Delaware	-	-	-	63	-
District of Columbia	60	-	60	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	12,531	5,706	6,825	285	209
Ohio	28,461	12,539	15,922	375	178
Pennsylvania	77,746	66,260	11,486	841	339
Virginia	8,389	5,055	3,334	114	5
West Virginia	-	-	-	23	-
<u>REGION 3</u>	<u>10,404</u>	<u>7,591</u>	<u>2,813</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>119</u>
Alabama	3,531	3,267	264	43	54
Florida	738	50	688	47	12
Georgia	2,191	1,089	1,102	118	34
Mississippi	180	180	-	-	1
North Carolina	288	288	-	57	5
South Carolina	180	180	-	10	-
Tennessee	3,296	2,537	759	54	13
<u>REGION 4</u>	<u>31,093</u>	<u>13,989</u>	<u>17,104</u>	<u>885</u>	<u>340</u>
Illinois	8,385	3,861	4,524	265	97
Indiana	2,197	1,488	709	122	36
Iowa	283	-	283	65	55
Michigan	4,249	1,731	2,518	75	10
Minnesota	601	450	151	96	90
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	15,378	6,459	8,919	262	52
<u>REGION 5</u>	<u>5,828</u>	<u>5,204</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>106</u>
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	3,608	3,608	-	104	37
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	35	-
Texas	2,220	1,596	624	179	69
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>15,602</u>	<u>6,906</u>	<u>8,696</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>-</u>
Colorado	2,539	743	1,796	31	-
Kansas	-	-	-	42	-
Missouri	12,898	6,163	6,735	240	-
Nebraska	165	-	165	3	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	3	-
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>55,944</u>	<u>25,517</u>	<u>30,427</u>	<u>1,376</u>	<u>196</u>
Arizona	-	-	-	7	-
California	50,818	22,863	27,955	1,191	164
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	19	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	735	568	167	12	2
Utah	-	-	-	16	-
Washington	4,391	2,086	2,305	131	30
<u>TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS</u>	<u>3,120</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>-</u>
Alaska	-	-	-	42	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	3,120	1,560	1,560	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	22	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	18	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	29	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

COMMUNICATIONS

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated				
	Total	1955	1954	1953	1952
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>11,119,043</u>	<u>2,441,269</u>	<u>4,551,993</u>	<u>2,420,938</u>	<u>1,704,843</u>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<u>3,144,959</u>	<u>771,083</u>	<u>921,707</u>	<u>718,597</u>	<u>733,572</u>
Connecticut	236,676	74,026	94,868	43,579	24,203
Maine	40,736	9,456	23,776	7,504	-
Massachusetts	294,457	56,970	91,508	70,007	75,972
New Hampshire	44,943	21,932	12,780	10,231	-
New Jersey	193,813	825	65,173	78,466	49,349
New York	2,234,826	580,213	603,365	483,953	567,295
Rhode Island	78,875	15,117	25,498	21,507	16,753
Vermont	20,633	12,544	4,739	3,350	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<u>2,025,695</u>	<u>355,311</u>	<u>928,436</u>	<u>452,674</u>	<u>289,274</u>
Delaware	102,281	11,741	5,225	58,086	27,229
District of Columbia	14,870	13,455	1,230	-	185
Kentucky	150,393	115,649	10,679	13,755	10,310
Maryland	231,111	54,456	53,789	73,218	49,648
Ohio	340,182	57,364	126,061	58,690	98,067
Pennsylvania	1,005,344	73,650	656,119	186,495	89,080
Virginia	165,422	28,996	67,185	54,486	14,755
West Virginia	16,092	-	8,148	7,944	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<u>925,067</u>	<u>239,616</u>	<u>431,627</u>	<u>216,121</u>	<u>37,703</u>
Alabama	157,689	43,786	49,066	35,313	29,524
Florida	81,423	21,681	43,582	16,160	-
Georgia	296,649	82,974	163,252	50,423	-
Mississippi	101,750	20,874	63,339	17,537	-
North Carolina	24,228	11,829	8,129	4,270	-
South Carolina	60,000	-	60,000	-	-
Tennessee	203,328	58,472	44,259	92,418	8,179
<b>REGION 4</b>	<u>1,189,701</u>	<u>210,334</u>	<u>555,365</u>	<u>233,030</u>	<u>190,972</u>
Illinois	414,904	28,181	231,337	95,686	59,700
Indiana	36,124	5,192	22,882	8,050	-
Iowa	26,814	1,888	21,840	3,086	-
Michigan	443,015	90,242	188,963	49,054	114,756
Minnesota	41,741	22,914	2,538	7,836	8,453
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	23,662	16,468	7,194	-	-
Wisconsin	203,441	45,449	80,611	69,318	8,063
<b>REGION 5</b>	<u>1,134,513</u>	<u>328,521</u>	<u>560,672</u>	<u>220,653</u>	<u>24,667</u>
Arkansas	104,859	43,909	58,411	2,539	-
Louisiana	205,133	49,446	96,868	36,776	22,043
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	252,137	52,324	62,253	137,560	-
Texas	572,384	182,842	343,140	43,778	2,624
<b>REGION 6</b>	<u>493,165</u>	<u>65,365</u>	<u>314,144</u>	<u>71,952</u>	<u>41,704</u>
Colorado	91,426	18,674	63,531	9,221	-
Kansas	55,260	10,491	22,891	13,227	8,651
Missouri	233,789	20,706	164,456	15,574	33,053
Nebraska	99,948	15,494	51,279	33,175	-
Wyoming	12,742	-	11,987	755	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<u>1,967,747</u>	<u>416,627</u>	<u>798,351</u>	<u>436,381</u>	<u>316,388</u>
Arizona	54,016	18,132	30,738	5,146	-
California	1,442,887	355,641	491,278	329,439	266,529
Idaho	29,399	16,069	13,330	-	-
Montana	11,955	760	6,488	4,707	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	237,224	1,198	188,739	27,251	20,036
Utah	53,166	-	36,038	17,128	-
Washington	139,100	24,827	31,740	52,710	29,823
<b>TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS</b>	<u>238,196</u>	<u>54,412</u>	<u>41,691</u>	<u>71,530</u>	<u>70,563</u>
Alaska	70,563	-	-	-	70,563
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	4,174	-	-	4,174	-
Hawaii	12,259	-	2,116	10,143	-
Puerto Rico	150,747	54,412	39,122	57,213	-
Virgin Islands	453	-	453	-	-

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

COMMUNICATIONS

Region and State	Recurring Charges Approved (Dollars)			Selected Items Approved for Procurement (Units)		
	Total	1955	1954	Transmitter-Receivers		
				Base Station	Mobile	Portable
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>274,792</u>	<u>61,440</u>	<u>213,352</u>	<u>4,394</u>	<u>15,443</u>	<u>5,380</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>	<u>111,688</u>	<u>6,471</u>	<u>105,217</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>3,836</u>	<u>1,236</u>
Connecticut	5,606	5,384	222	85	451	96
Maine	-	-	-	16	75	54
Massachusetts	8,487	1,087	7,400	222	535	113
New Hampshire	-	-	-	24	98	53
New Jersey	1,841	-	1,841	128	315	106
New York	94,156	-	94,156	379	2,138	764
Rhode Island	1,598	-	1,598	36	196	37
Vermont	-	-	-	8	28	13
<u>REGION 2</u>	<u>56,350</u>	<u>14,963</u>	<u>41,387</u>	<u>786</u>	<u>3,082</u>	<u>1,279</u>
Delaware	877	524	353	39	243	24
District of Columbia	2,624	1,455	1,169	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	62	374	21
Maryland	5,545	2,553	2,992	88	276	267
Ohio	5,828	3,712	2,116	97	192	86
Pennsylvania	40,303	6,719	33,584	424	1,777	739
Virginia	1,173	-	1,173	59	208	142
West Virginia	-	-	-	17	12	-
<u>REGION 3</u>	<u>5,574</u>	<u>3,403</u>	<u>2,171</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>1,849</u>	<u>148</u>
Alabama	-	-	-	105	294	43
Florida	2,392	972	1,420	33	173	24
Georgia	439	326	113	85	675	34
Mississippi	836	836	-	57	187	2
North Carolina	1,041	831	210	2	31	5
South Carolina	-	-	-	85	140	4
Tennessee	866	438	428	152	349	36
<u>REGION 4</u>	<u>11,231</u>	<u>4,655</u>	<u>6,576</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>566</u>
Illinois	6,897	4,282	2,615	129	512	310
Indiana	-	-	-	19	100	16
Iowa	-	-	-	8	60	17
Michigan	2,876	-	2,876	119	400	183
Minnesota	-	-	-	47	21	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	15	61	2
Wisconsin	1,458	373	1,085	22	146	38
<u>REGION 5</u>	<u>3,836</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>3,198</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>2,374</u>	<u>308</u>
Arkansas	-	-	-	42	278	6
Louisiana	2,335	-	2,335	85	382	53
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	240	240	-	133	496	28
Texas	1,261	398	863	231	1,218	221
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>4,513</u>	<u>1,476</u>	<u>3,037</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>1,063</u>	<u>238</u>
Colorado	-	-	-	21	285	53
Kansas	2,259	1,476	783	60	54	-
Missouri	2,247	-	2,247	150	544	154
Nebraska	-	-	-	51	179	28
Wyoming	7	-	7	-	1	3
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>81,549</u>	<u>29,834</u>	<u>51,715</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>1,714</u>	<u>1,511</u>
Arizona	-	-	-	12	39	34
California	79,696	29,834	49,862	697	1,159	1,215
Idaho	-	-	-	16	58	19
Montana	-	-	-	5	13	11
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	38	227	72
Utah	-	-	-	17	104	38
Washington	1,853	-	1,853	86	114	122
<u>TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>94</u>
Alaska	-	-	-	6	40	82
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	7	-	-
Hawaii	51	-	51	8	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	167	185	12
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

ENGINEERING

Region and State	Federal Funds Obligated (Dollars)			Selected Items Approved for Procurement (Units)				
	Total	1955	1952-3-4	Eight-inch Steel Pipe & Fittings*	Portable Generators	Portable Pumps	Water Chlorinators	Water Purification Units
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75,360</b>	<b>75,360</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>4,030</b>						
Connecticut	2,882	2,882						
Maine	-	-						
Massachusetts	-	-						
New Hampshire	-	-						
New Jersey	-	-						
New York	334	334						
Rhode Island	-	-						
Vermont	814	814						
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>43,820</b>	<b>43,820</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	
Delaware	-	-						
District of Columbia	-	-						
Kentucky	-	-						
Maryland	4,100	4,100			2			
Ohio	1,980	1,980				1		
Pennsylvania	37,406	37,406		300	16	2	1	
Virginia	334	334						
West Virginia	-	-						
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>8,888</b>	<b>8,888</b>			<b>2</b>			
Alabama	-	-						
Florida	-	-						
Georgia	7,197	7,197			1			
Mississippi	-	-						
North Carolina	1,691	1,691			1			
South Carolina	-	-						
Tennessee	-	-						
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>6,131</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>		
Illinois	281	281			1			
Indiana	-	-						
Iowa	-	-						
Michigan	5,850	5,850			4	1		
Minnesota	-	-						
North Dakota	-	-						
South Dakota	-	-						
Wisconsin	-	-						
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>						
Arkansas	-	-						
Louisiana	-	-						
New Mexico	-	-						
Oklahoma	-	-						
Texas	-	-						
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>						
Colorado	-	-						
Kansas	-	-						
Missouri	-	-						
Nebraska	-	-						
Wyoming	-	-						
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>12,491</b>	<b>12,491</b>			<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>	
Arizona	-	-						
California	-	-						
Idaho	154	154			1			
Montana	-	-						
Nevada	-	-						
Oregon	1,650	1,650					4	
Utah	-	-						
Washington	10,687	10,687			2			
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>						
Alaska	-	-						
American Samoa	-	-						
Canal Zone	-	-						
Guam	-	-						
Hawaii	-	-						
Puerto Rico	-	-						
Virgin Islands	-	-						

\* Number of feet

\*\* Not programmed for these years

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

FIRE SERVICE \*

Region and State	Federal Funds Obligated (Dollars)			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	66,228	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>1,254,852</b>	<b>863,541</b>	<b>391,311</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>46,650</b>	<b>177,250</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
Iowa	17,806	17,806	-	4	-	-	3,500	7,000
Michigan	268,568	108,762	159,806	30	4	34	14,450	40,100
Minnesota	89,268	46,348	42,920	2	-	43	-	20,000
North Dakota	-	-	-	1	-	-	400	2,200
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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>44,049</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>295,869</b>	<b>196,276</b>	<b>99,593</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>43,750</b>	<b>134,055</b>
Colorado	23,398	6,633	16,765	4	-	-	2,900	6,900
Kansas	66,330	59,871	6,459	8	4	52	27,300	39,805
Missouri	206,141	129,772	76,369	26	6	2	9,400	77,800
Nebraska	-	-	-	1	-	2	4,150	9,550
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* There was no Fire Service Program in Fiscal Years 1954 and 1955.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

HEALTH & SPECIAL WEAPONS DEFENSE

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated				
	Total	1955	1954	1953	1952
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,056,266</b>	<b>453,126</b>	<b>984,654</b>	<b>2,139,573</b>	<b>9,478,913</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>5,844,536</b>	<b>164,844</b>	<b>416,904</b>	<b>1,149,583</b>	<b>4,113,205</b>
Connecticut	379,932	6,234	55,656	152,288	165,754
Maine	27,496	1,654	5,624	14,413	5,805
Massachusetts	789,919	2,359	4,822	143,445	639,293
New Hampshire	23,238	3,019	6,689	7,533	5,997
New Jersey	436,689	1,371	62,863	90,433	282,022
New York	4,171,009	149,632	275,892	740,028	3,005,457
Rhode Island	15,901	223	5,358	1,443	8,877
Vermont	352	352	-	-	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>3,189,077</b>	<b>185,513</b>	<b>186,622</b>	<b>400,169</b>	<b>2,416,773</b>
Delaware	66,786	7,060	10,248	-	49,478
District of Columbia	100,680	1,467	-	-	99,213
Kentucky	15,187	117	-	-	15,070
Maryland	469,935	40,760	16,173	229,065	183,937
Ohio	762,214	48,695	111,699	123,883	477,937
Pennsylvania	1,675,686	81,257	22,930	10,502	1,560,997
Virginia	94,763	6,157	25,335	36,719	26,552
West Virginia	3,826	-	237	-	3,589
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>156,390</b>	<b>24,503</b>	<b>20,690</b>	<b>5,927</b>	<b>105,270</b>
Alabama	598	278	320	-	-
Florida	16,976	13,964	-	1,182	1,830
Georgia	23,222	2,766	19,995	461	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	27,075	7,262	-	-	19,813
South Carolina	76	-	-	76	-
Tennessee	88,443	233	375	4,208	83,627
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>680,251</b>	<b>22,525</b>	<b>162,777</b>	<b>56,172</b>	<b>438,777</b>
Illinois	35,916	9,591	10,302	14,979	1,044
Indiana	59,087	-	3,209	492	55,386
Iowa	885	-	885	-	-
Michigan	213,656	4,089	-	1,238	208,329
Minnesota	61,981	3,383	4,283	39,463	14,852
North Dakota	839	-	-	-	839
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	307,887	5,462	144,098	-	158,327
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>31,254</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>15,606</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>12,616</b>
Arkansas	183	183	-	-	-
Louisiana	7,244	1,608	5,139	497	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	13,168	552	-	-	12,616
Texas	10,659	-	10,467	192	-
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>109,636</b>	<b>5,817</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>30,675</b>	<b>67,952</b>
Colorado	17,322	-	1,193	-	16,129
Kansas	60,390	1,069	1,387	20,516	37,418
Missouri	14,070	-	2,612	10,159	1,299
Nebraska	13,106	-	-	-	13,106
Wyoming	4,748	4,748	-	-	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>2,652,138</b>	<b>15,465</b>	<b>158,730</b>	<b>396,041</b>	<b>2,081,902</b>
Arizona	400	126	274	-	-
California	2,202,803	2,402	116,030	288,392	1,795,979
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	149,217	138	36,857	23,951	88,271
Utah	7,441	536	-	-	6,905
Washington	292,277	12,263	5,569	83,698	190,747
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>392,984</b>	<b>32,116</b>	<b>18,133</b>	<b>100,317</b>	<b>242,418</b>
Alaska	65,768	3,777	7,332	21,734	32,925
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	7,191	-	-	7,191	-
Guam	671	-	-	-	671
Hawaii	254,855	23,623	10,801	62,008	158,423
Puerto Rico	64,499	4,716	-	9,384	50,399
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

HEALTH & SPECIAL WEAPONS DEFENSE

Region and State	Selected Items Approved For Procurement (Units)							
	Casualty Care		Blood			Chem. War. Def.	Radiological Defense	
	First Aid Station Systems	200-Bed Improvised Hospitals	Recipient Sets	Plasma	Expanders	Gas Masks	Dosimeters	Survey Meters
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,704</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2,603,321</b>	<b>313,510</b>	<b>105,016</b>	<b>11,504</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>3,091</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,566,667</b>	<b>207,792</b>	<b>34,215</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>436</b>
Connecticut	222	10	10,045	5	-	47	247	107
Maine	10	1	-	2,700	-	1,000	79	42
Massachusetts	413	7	333,888	-	11,450	-	120	55
New Hampshire	10	-	-	-	-	400	40	22
New Jersey	144	-	22,734	5,036	22,765	1,394	804	171
New York	1,451	18	1,200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	21	-	-	51	-	100	-	29
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	10
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>378,596</b>	<b>79,059</b>	<b>35,796</b>	<b>6,467</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>1,890</b>
Delaware	53	-	3,750	125	7,500	-	274	157
District of Columbia	40	-	8,000	1,400	-	-	-	62
Kentucky	-	-	6,836	306	-	-	-	-
Maryland	171	20	15,125	250	14,826	-	75	86
Ohio	334	14	43,475	26,558	12,030	5,750	218	168
Pennsylvania	1,654	-	301,410	50,235	240	482	67	1,359
Virginia	75	-	-	185	1,200	235	1,587	58
West Virginia	20	-	-	-	-	-	117	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,072</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>50</b>
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11
Florida	4	-	72	-	-	-	8	23
Georgia	1	-	-	-	-	40	-	6
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	60	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	221	-	1,000	-	400	1,000	-	10
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>105,676</b>	<b>14,587</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>218</b>
Illinois	6	-	100	676	-	10	127	49
Indiana	181	-	11,000	-	-	-	11	4
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	217	-	94,063	13,285	-	6	39	11
Minnesota	39	-	500	84	4,200	350	60	153
North Dakota	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	110	6	13	2	2,268	-	357	1
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	28
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	35	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>92</b>
Colorado	26	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	80	3	3,000	-	-	300	15	17
Missouri	5	-	10	144	200	-	-	-
Nebraska	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	50	86	75
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>496,764</b>	<b>4,578</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>216</b>
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
California	683	20	378,000	-	-	100	36	66
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	48	-	38,050	4,544	1,592	-	6	20
Utah	-	-	7,700	34	-	50	-	-
Washington	192	6	73,014	-	-	-	449	130
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,036</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>26,330</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>149</b>
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	76
Puerto Rico	33	-	27,000	4,500	-	-	-	25
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

PUBLIC C. D. INFORMATION & EDUCATION

Region and State	Dollar Value of Federal Funds Obligated				
	Total	1955	1954	1953	1952
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>536,146</u>	<u>193,690</u>	*	<u>342,456</u>	*
<u>REGION 1</u>	<u>177,388</u>	<u>47,144</u>		<u>130,244</u>	
Connecticut	4,255	1,212		3,043	
Maine	7,245	7,245		-	
Massachusetts	8,417	3,071		5,346	
New Hampshire	-	-		-	
New Jersey	18,336	-		18,336	
New York	137,580	34,826		102,754	
Rhode Island	382	-		382	
Vermont	1,173	790		383	
<u>REGION 2</u>	<u>188,363</u>	<u>73,105</u>		<u>115,258</u>	
Delaware	735	735		-	
District of Columbia	19,855	19,855		-	
Kentucky	1,455	889		566	
Maryland	14,118	3,500		10,618	
Ohio	92,080	17,930		74,150	
Pennsylvania	45,441	22,292		23,149	
Virginia	14,232	7,791		6,441	
West Virginia	447	113		334	
<u>REGION 3</u>	<u>46,311</u>	<u>13,058</u>		<u>33,253</u>	
Alabama	5,118	3,149		1,969	
Florida	1,534	1,108		426	
Georgia	32,697	5,062		27,635	
Mississippi	451	-		451	
North Carolina	618	462		156	
South Carolina	50	-		50	
Tennessee	5,843	3,277		2,566	
<u>REGION 4</u>	<u>51,929</u>	<u>37,710</u>		<u>14,219</u>	
Illinois	8,185	8,185		-	
Indiana	9,849	5,642		4,207	
Iowa	-	-		-	
Michigan	19,732	13,942		5,790	
Minnesota	4,205	2,618		1,587	
North Dakota	-	-		-	
South Dakota	-	-		-	
Wisconsin	9,958	7,323		2,635	
<u>REGION 5</u>	<u>24,312</u>	<u>9,865</u>		<u>14,447</u>	
Arkansas	-	-		-	
Louisiana	10,218	8,023		2,195	
New Mexico	-	-		-	
Oklahoma	181	-		181	
Texas	13,913	1,842		12,071	
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>16,424</u>	<u>11,471</u>		<u>4,953</u>	
Colorado	3,688	2,366		1,322	
Kansas	3,885	3,839		46	
Missouri	8,698	5,160		3,538	
Nebraska	106	106		-	
Wyoming	47	-		47	
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>24,788</u>	-		<u>24,788</u>	
Arizona	199	-		199	
California	18,326	-		18,326	
Idaho	-	-		-	
Montana	-	-		-	
Nevada	43	-		43	
Oregon	3,788	-		3,788	
Utah	1,704	-		1,704	
Washington	728	-		728	
<u>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</u>	<u>6,631</u>	<u>1,337</u>		<u>5,294</u>	
Alaska	2,198	1,337		861	
American Samoa	-	-		-	
Canal Zone	-	-		-	
Guam	-	-		-	
Hawaii	4,433	-		4,433	
Puerto Rico	-	-		-	
Virgin Islands	-	-		-	

\* Included under Training and Education

**FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM**

**RESCUE SERVICE**

Region and State	Federal Funds Obligated (Dollars)				Selected Items Approved For Procurement (Units)				
	Total	1955	1954	1953	1952	Basic Rescue Kits	Trucks and Trailers w/tools	Trucks and Trailers wo/tools	Sets of Tools
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>1,956,366</u>	<u>232,438</u>	<u>625,967</u>	<u>658,021</u>	<u>439,940</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>367</u>
<b>REGION 1</b>	<u>569,831</u>	<u>31,935</u>	<u>191,501</u>	<u>144,000</u>	<u>202,395</u>	-	<u>71</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>141</u>
Connecticut	46,098	6,550	17,245	20,722	1,581	-	8	4	4
Maine	15,265	-	319	14,946	-	-	7	-	-
Massachusetts	95,210	1,280	22,115	44,193	27,622	-	8	9	20
New Hampshire	3,786	-	3,681	105	-	-	1	-	1
New Jersey	72,280	-	30,881	37,157	4,242	-	19	3	4
New York	320,217	21,416	107,517	22,334	168,950	-	24	44	112
Rhode Island	13,760	-	9,217	4,543	-	-	4	-	-
Vermont	3,215	2,689	526	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<u>518,615</u>	<u>101,539</u>	<u>138,501</u>	<u>185,571</u>	<u>93,004</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>75</u>
Delaware	18,442	-	4,689	13,753	-	-	8	-	1
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	4,696	-	-	-	4,696	-	-	2	3
Maryland	66,516	32,819	15,723	13,740	4,234	4	20	1	11
Ohio	208,000	27,613	56,764	88,595	35,028	-	36	16	20
Pennsylvania	165,018	24,867	35,544	56,689	47,918	2	20	33	38
Virginia	51,462	16,240	21,300	12,794	1,128	4	10	-	-
West Virginia	4,481	-	4,481	-	-	-	1	-	2
<b>REGION 3</b>	<u>94,557</u>	<u>18,916</u>	<u>26,355</u>	<u>49,286</u>	-	-	<u>29</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	1*	-
Florida	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	42,506	-	8,164	34,342	-	-	10	1	-
Mississippi	19,214	9,000	9,082	1,132	-	-	5	-	-
North Carolina	16,181	6,812	4,538	4,831	-	-	3	-	1
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-
Tennessee	16,656	3,104	4,571	8,981	-	-	10	-	1
<b>REGION 4</b>	<u>298,683</u>	<u>46,176</u>	<u>133,345</u>	<u>95,454</u>	<u>23,708</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>46</u>
Illinois	69,968	-	58,163	11,558	247	-	7	-	-
Indiana	18,692	14,850	3,842	-	-	-	5	-	-
Iowa	9,617	-	-	9,617	-	-	5	-	-
Michigan	54,952	4,025	45,097	5,830	-	2	15	6	9
Minnesota	112,086	10,094	10,082	68,449	23,461	-	18	4	37
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	33,368	17,207	16,161	-	-	1	5	-	-
<b>REGION 5</b>	<u>98,128</u>	<u>16,267</u>	<u>33,757</u>	<u>47,898</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Arkansas	7,014	350	6,664	-	-	2	1	-	-
Louisiana	26,803	10,625	15,432	540	206	-	8	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1,169	292	877	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	63,142	5,000	10,784	47,358	-	-	12	1	3
<b>REGION 6</b>	<u>20,754</u>	<u>1,632</u>	<u>8,816</u>	-	<u>10,306</u>	-	<u>3</u>	-	<u>6</u>
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-
Missouri	20,754	1,632	8,816	-	10,306	-	1	-	6
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<u>346,876</u>	<u>11,023</u>	<u>93,692</u>	<u>132,423</u>	<u>109,738</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>94</u>
Arizona	2,007	700	339	968	-	4	-	-	-
California	264,502	-	75,377	90,475	98,650	1	61	17	88
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	40,495	9,900	17,148	10,465	2,982	-	8	1	1
Utah	423	423	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-
Washington	39,449	-	828	30,515	8,106	-	18	1	5
<b>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<u>8,922</u>	<u>4,950</u>	-	<u>3,389</u>	<u>583</u>	-	<u>8</u>	-	-
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	Federal Funds Obligated (Dollars)					Selected Items Approved	
	Total	1955	1954	1953	1952	Courses Given	Persons Trained
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>5,403,029</u>	<u>252,604</u>	<u>646,947</u>	<u>420,593</u>	<u>4,082,885</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>14,290</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>	<u>1,583,125</u>	<u>54,743</u>	<u>140,946</u>	<u>117,891</u>	<u>1,269,545</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>80</u>
Connecticut	72,400	5,781	4,252	4,035	58,332	2	80
Maine	27,301	823	1,395	-	25,083	-	-
Massachusetts	154,220	7,694	5,583	9,016	131,927	-	-
New Hampshire	16,889	1,036	1,789	620	13,444	-	-
New Jersey	128,558	937	27,250	25,208	75,163	-	-
New York	1,157,506	36,651	99,670	73,863	947,322	-	-
Rhode Island	14,034	427	382	5,042	8,183	-	-
Vermont	12,217	1,394	625	107	10,091	-	-
<u>REGION 2</u>	<u>932,037</u>	<u>63,534</u>	<u>92,490</u>	<u>74,318</u>	<u>701,695</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>7,692</u>
Delaware	34,751	3,365	469	462	30,455	4	3,385
District of Columbia	241	-	-	-	241	-	-
Kentucky	13,042	275	-	120	12,647	-	-
Maryland	158,701	7,113	1,524	15,093	134,971	65	1,075
Ohio	372,866	24,582	49,470	34,974	263,840	16	2,982
Pennsylvania	279,081	21,387	34,987	15,653	207,054	1	250
Virginia	71,631	6,812	5,293	7,830	51,696	-	-
West Virginia	1,724	-	747	186	791	-	-
<u>REGION 3</u>	<u>283,844</u>	<u>56,027</u>	<u>77,636</u>	<u>8,426</u>	<u>141,755</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Alabama	103,429	24,723	41,574	3,472	33,660	-	-
Florida	32,327	5,254	2,227	618	24,228	-	-
Georgia	52,742	17,897	23,912	2,618	8,315	-	-
Mississippi	2,500	2,010	-	270	220	-	-
North Carolina	5,769	78	4,203	211	1,277	-	-
South Carolina	9,043	-	-	-	9,043	-	-
Tennessee	78,034	6,065	5,720	1,237	65,012	-	-
<u>REGION 4</u>	<u>472,536</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>63,137</u>	<u>8,831</u>	<u>400,568</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>246</u>
Illinois	43,566	*	21,968	1,594	20,004	7	201
Indiana	49,463	-	2,497	1,161	45,805	-	-
Iowa	15,087	-	534	105	14,448	-	-
Michigan	203,749	-	9,174	936	193,639	-	-
Minnesota	74,061	-	7,589	3,956	62,516	-	-
North Dakota	20,503	-	-	-	20,503	-	-
South Dakota	780	-	-	780	-	-	-
Wisconsin	65,327	*	21,375	299	43,653	2	45
<u>REGION 5</u>	<u>190,014</u>	<u>49,793</u>	<u>58,817</u>	<u>13,027</u>	<u>68,377</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>94</u>
Arkansas	1,286	522	-	-	764	-	-
Louisiana	53,931	6,816	3,494	3,778	39,843	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	75,846	40,702	32,244	1,095	1,805	2	94
Texas	58,951	1,753	23,079	8,154	25,965	-	-
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>216,644</u>	<u>5,143</u>	<u>42,492</u>	<u>8,434</u>	<u>160,575</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1,680</u>
Colorado	33,523	300	1,900	1,048	30,275	-	-
Kansas	100,072	1,804	12,209	422	85,637	-	-
Missouri	48,351	2,075	24,593	3,709	17,974	5	1,370
Nebraska	30,667	654	3,559	3,140	23,314	-	-
Wyoming	4,031	310	231	115	3,375	1	310
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>1,558,830</u>	<u>21,973</u>	<u>166,371</u>	<u>134,655</u>	<u>1,235,831</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>4,498</u>
Arizona	25,642	672	2,426	579	21,965	-	-
California	1,309,857	11,140	126,172	118,047	1,054,498	45	4,134
Idaho	287	-	287	-	-	-	-
Montana	1,307	-	236	347	724	-	-
Nevada	17,617	-	-	172	17,445	-	-
Oregon	68,803	2,401	13,927	9,157	43,318	-	-
Utah	27,155	1,237	3,614	2,627	19,677	2	64
Washington	108,162	6,523	19,709	3,726	78,204	1	300
<u>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</u>	<u>165,999</u>	<u>1,391</u>	<u>5,058</u>	<u>55,011</u>	<u>104,539</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Alaska	28,845	132	3,788	3,788	21,137	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	77	-	77	-	-	-	-
Guam	6,343	559	-	-	5,784	-	-
Hawaii	57,120	700	851	17,335	38,234	-	-
Puerto Rico	73,033	-	342	33,888	38,803	-	-
Virgin Islands	581	-	-	-	581	-	-

\* Included under Public CD Information and Education

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

WELFARE SERVICE

Region and State	Federal Funds Obligated (Dollars)					Selected Items Approved for Procurement (Units)			
	Total	1955	1954	1953	1952	Blankets	Food and Liquid Carriers	Portable Stoves and Burners	Stock Pots
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>229,046</u>	<u>57,466</u>	<u>109,220</u>	<u>62,360</u>	None	<u>21,517</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>210</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>	<u>73,292</u>	<u>27,523</u>	<u>40,008</u>	<u>5,761</u>		<u>2,530</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>
Connecticut	654	140	514	-		-	4	4	4
Maine	13,039	-	7,787	5,252		2,500	-	-	-
Massachusetts	4,251	1,125	3,126	-		-	20	-	12
New Hampshire	811	-	302	509		30	5	4	4
New Jersey	20,925	-	20,925	-		-	-	-	-
New York	23,948	16,594	7,354	-		-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	9,664	9,664	-	-		-	2	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 2</u>	<u>95,630</u>	<u>23,812</u>	<u>57,184</u>	<u>14,634</u>		<u>11,212</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>190</u>
Delaware	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Maryland	48,757	5,125	43,632	-		400	-	-	-
Ohio	40,902	17,208	11,037	12,657		10,800	-	200	168
Pennsylvania	4,767	275	2,515	1,977		12	20	2	22
Virginia	1,204	1,204	-	-		-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 3</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>841</u>	-	-		-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Georgia	641	641	-	-		-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
North Carolina	200	200	-	-		-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 4</u>	<u>21,546</u>	<u>4,870</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>16,511</u>		<u>3,075</u>	<u>100</u>	-	-
Illinois	440	440	-	-		-	-	-	-
Indiana	16,691	180	-	16,511		3,075	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Michigan	4,415	4,250	165	-		-	100	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 5</u>	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>981</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>561</u>	-		<u>200</u>	-	-	-
Colorado	822	420	402	-		200	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Missouri	159	-	159	-		-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>36,756</u>	-	<u>11,302</u>	<u>25,454</u>		<u>4,500</u>	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
California	1,631	-	1,631	-		-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Oregon	9,671	-	9,671	-		-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Washington	25,454	-	-	25,454		4,500	-	-	-
<u>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</u>	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
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			
	Total	1955*	1954*	1953*
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>149,760</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>7,346</u>	<u>141,144</u>
<u>REGION 1</u>	<u>59,481</u>	<u>1,270</u>	-	<u>58,211</u>
Connecticut	270	270	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1,000	1,000	-	-
New York	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	58,211	-	-	58,211
Vermont	-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 2</u>	<u>24,013</u>	-	-	<u>24,013</u>
Delaware	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-
Ohio	24,013	-	-	24,013
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 3</u>	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 4</u>	<u>11,967</u>	-	-	<u>11,967</u>
Illinois	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-
Michigan	11,967	-	-	11,967
Minnesota	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 5</u>	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 6</u>	<u>15,769</u>	-	<u>7,346</u>	<u>8,423</u>
Colorado	-	-	-	-
Kansas	490	-	-	490
Missouri	15,279	-	7,346	7,933
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-
<u>REGION 7</u>	<u>38,530</u>	-	-	<u>38,530</u>
Arizona	121	-	-	121
California	38,037	-	-	38,037
Idaho	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-
Oregon	174	-	-	174
Utah	198	-	-	198
Washington	-	-	-	-
<u>TERRITORIES &amp; POSSESSIONS</u>	-	-	-	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-

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

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS PROGRAM

FEDERAL FUNDS OBLIGATED PER CAPITA, FY 1952 THRU FY 1955

Region and State	Federal Funds Obligated, Per Capita (Cents)								
	All Programs	Attack Warning	Communications	Fire	Health & Special Weapons	Public CD Educ. & Info.	Rescue	Training & Educ.	Welfare Service
TOTAL U.S., TERR. & POSS.	\$.29	\$.04	\$.07	\$.06	\$.08	\$ *	\$.01	\$.03	\$ *
TOTAL - CONTINENTAL U. S.	.29	.04	.07	.05	.08	*	.01	.03	*
<b>REGION 1</b>	<b>.51</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>.19</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>*</b>
Connecticut	.47	.06	.11	.08	.17	*	.02	.03	*
Maine	.17	.03	.04	-	.03	.01	.02	.03	.01
Massachusetts	.39	.06	.06	.05	.16	*	.02	.03	*
New Hampshire	.19	.02	.08	-	.04	-	.01	.03	*
New Jersey	.29	.02	.04	.10	.08	*	.01	.02	*
New York	.68	.06	.14	.10	.27	.01	.02	.08	*
Rhode Island	.36	.10	.10	.10	.02	*	.02	.02	.01
Vermont	.16	*	.05	.06	*	*	.01	.03	-
<b>REGION 2</b>	<b>.35</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>*</b>
Delaware	1.39	.18	.28	.60	.18	*	.05	.09	-
District of Columbia	.25	.09	.02	-	.12	.02	-	*	-
Kentucky	.09	.01	.05	.02	.01	*	*	*	-
Maryland	.47	.08	.09	.01	.18	.01	.03	.06	.02
Ohio	.33	.06	.04	.06	.09	.01	.02	.04	*
Pennsylvania	.50	.07	.09	.14	.16	*	.02	.03	*
Virginia	.18	.04	.05	.03	.03	*	.01	.02	*
West Virginia	.02	.01	.01	-	*	*	*	*	-
<b>REGION 3</b>	<b>.11</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>*</b>
Alabama	.14	.02	.05	.04	*	*	-	.03	-
Florida	.06	.03	.02	*	*	*	-	.01	-
Georgia	.19	.03	.08	.04	.01	.01	.01	.01	*
Mississippi	.06	*	.05	-	-	*	.01	*	-
North Carolina	.03	.01	.01	*	.01	*	*	*	*
South Carolina	.04	.01	.03	-	*	*	-	*	*
Tennessee	.21	.03	.06	.06	.03	*	*	.02	-
<b>REGION 4</b>	<b>.16</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>*</b>
Illinois	.18	.04	.05	.08	*	*	.01	*	*
Indiana	.11	.03	.01	.03	.01	*	*	.01	*
Iowa	.05	.02	.01	.01	*	-	*	.01	-
Michigan	.20	.02	.06	.04	.03	*	.01	.03	*
Minnesota	.17	.05	.01	.03	.02	*	.04	.02	*
North Dakota	.03	-	-	-	*	-	-	.03	-
South Dakota	.04	-	.04	-	-	-	-	*	-
Wisconsin	.21	.03	.06	*	.09	*	.01	.02	-
<b>REGION 5</b>	<b>.13</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>-</b>
Arkansas	.07	-	.05	.01	*	-	*	*	-
Louisiana	.18	.02	.07	.06	*	*	.01	.02	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	.19	.02	.11	.02	*	*	*	.03	-
Texas	.12	.03	.07	.01	*	*	.01	.01	-
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b>.16</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>*</b>
Colorado	.14	.02	.06	.02	.01	*	-	.02	*
Kansas	.16	.02	.03	.03	.03	*	-	.05	-
Missouri	.19	.05	.06	.05	*	*	*	.01	*
Nebraska	.12	.02	.07	-	.01	*	-	.02	-
Wyoming	.11	.04	.04	-	.02	*	-	.01	-
<b>REGION 7</b>	<b>.47</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>.13</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>*</b>
Arizona	.12	.04	.05	*	*	*	*	.03	-
California	.60	.08	.11	.10	.18	*	.02	.10	*
Idaho	.05	-	.05	-	-	-	-	*	-
Montana	.06	.02	.02	.02	-	-	-	*	-
Nevada	.08	-	-	-	-	*	-	.08	-
Oregon	.40	.03	.14	.05	.09	*	.02	.04	.01
Utah	.15	.03	.07	.01	.01	*	*	.04	-
Washington	.35	.06	.05	.05	.12	*	.02	.04	.01
<b>TERR. &amp; POSSESSIONS</b>	<b>.39</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>.13</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>-</b>
Alaska	2.01	.50	.34	.69	.32	.01	*	.14	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Zone	.18	.05	-	-	.13	-	-	*	-
Guam	.32	.08	.07	-	.01	-	.06	.11	-
Hawaii	.70	.04	.02	.02	.49	.01	.01	.11	-
Puerto Rico	.18	.01	.07	.04	.03	-	-	.03	-
Virgin Islands	.04	-	.02	-	-	-	-	.02	-

\* Less than 1 cent.

Note: Separate data are not shown for the Engineering Program which was in effect only in FY 1955 and for which no State received as much as 1/2 cent per capita. The Fire Program was in effect during FY 1952 and 1953 only.

# FEDERAL STOCKPILING PROGRAM

## PART IV 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.

As shown in detail on page 48, Congressional appropriations in the amount of \$139,900,000 have been available up through fiscal year 1955 for this stockpiling program. Most of these funds were obligated, and contracts were awarded for \$138,434,478. About 82 percent (\$112,864,070) of the materials contracted for were delivered by June 30, 1955 and are stored in warehouses over the country. Over 95 percent of the funds went for medical supplies and equipment and the remainder for engineering supplies - water pipe and fittings, water purification units, pumps, generators, etc. The engineering supplies were procured in fiscal years 1952 and 1953. In fiscal years 1954 and 1955 all stockpiling expenditures have been for medical supplies and equipment except for small amounts to maintain the engineering equipment purchased earlier.

The table on page 49 shows program progress in the procurement of some of the more important items of medical supplies and equipment. Of an estimated 5,000 improvised hospitals required, 732 (15 percent) had been ordered by June 30, 1955 but the materials for only one had been completely unitized and delivered for immediate use. Substantially all of the materials for at least another 100 hospitals had been delivered, however, and they will be completely unitized early in fiscal year 1956. Deliveries of several important items such as burn dressings, blood recipient sets, blood derivatives and plasma expanders, paper blankets, and litters amounted to well over half of the total program requirements. Only 2,000 gas masks had been ordered out of 1,000,000 required and none

had been delivered. About one-eighth of the radiological survey meters and dosimeters needed were ordered by June 30, 1955 but only 1 and 2 percent, respectively, had been delivered.

During fiscal year 1955 FCDA had an appropriation of \$26,000,000 for its stockpiling program. Of this amount \$25,988,914 was obligated for procurement of medical supplies and equipment. The groups of items for which these funds were obligated appear in the table on page 50. Over \$22,000,000 went for the purchase of 531 improvised 200-bed hospitals and for general backup reserves of medical supplies and equipment for these and other existing medical facilities. Nearly \$2,000,000 was for the blood program, \$1,500,000 for radiological defense and smaller amounts for a few other programs.

Warehousing - FCDA's emergency medical supplies and equipment are stored in nineteen warehouses in sixteen States. Twelve of these warehouses are leased and seven are used rent free. The nineteen warehouses have 11,451,000 cubic feet of storage space and, as of June 30, 1955, 7,729,000 cubic feet or 67 percent of the space was occupied. From a small beginning, additional space has been obtained from year to year as the program has grown. The charts on page 51 show the trend in space available to FCDA and the space occupied, as well as the status of each warehouse with respect to the space utilized as of June 30, 1955. The San Jose #2 warehouse as well as the ones at Hampton, Yakima, Bastrop and Seneca were those most recently acquired and have a substantial amount of space for future deliveries. In a few areas, shortage of suitable space has necessitated the utilization of warehouses beyond normal capacity.

The engineering supplies are stored in 49 warehouses throughout the seven FCDA Regions.

# FCDA STOCKPILING PROGRAM

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

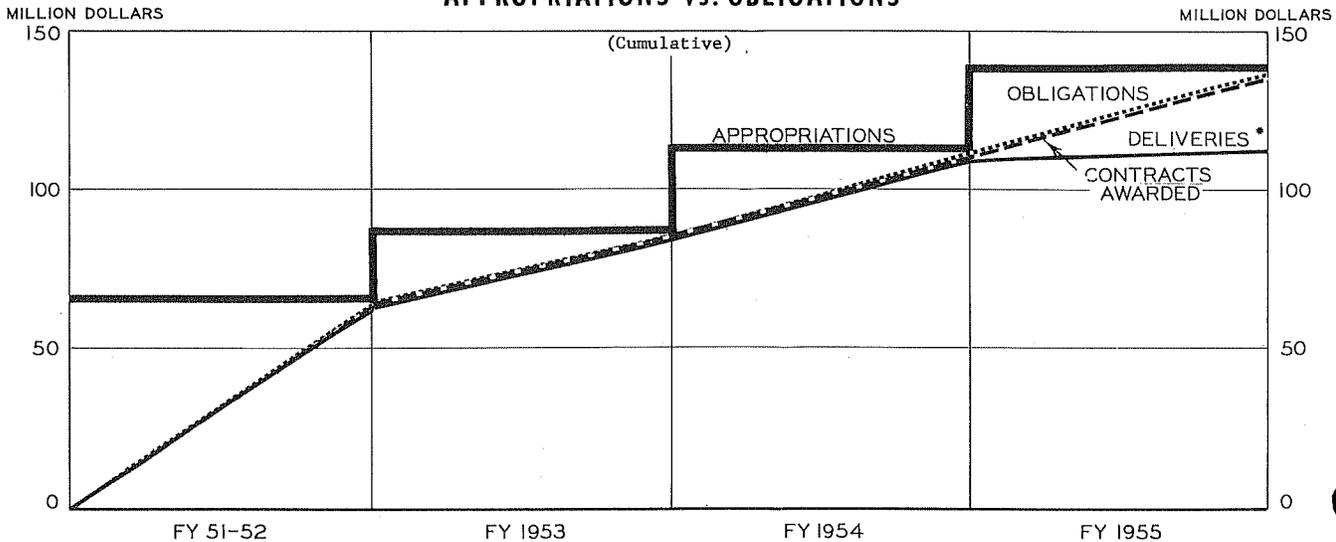
As of June 30, 1955

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
Total	-	-	\$139,900,000
<b>Funds Obligated</b>			
FY 1951 - 1952	\$60,128,859	\$5,563,537	\$65,692,396
FY 1953	18,605,332	999,316	19,604,648
FY 1954	27,386,933	18,438**	27,405,371
FY 1955	25,988,914	-	25,988,914
Total	\$132,110,038	\$6,581,291	\$138,691,329
<b>Contracts Awarded</b>			
FY 1951 - 1952	\$60,128,859	\$5,563,537	\$65,692,396
FY 1953	18,605,332	999,316	19,604,648
FY 1954	27,386,933	18,438**	27,405,371
FY 1955	25,732,063	-	25,732,063
Total	\$131,853,187	\$6,581,291	\$138,434,478
<b>Deliveries</b>			
FY 1951 - 1952	\$59,949,333	\$5,544,979	\$65,494,312
FY 1953	18,410,616	982,497	19,393,113
FY 1954	25,175,572	10,670**	25,186,242
FY 1955	2,790,403	-	2,790,403
Total	\$106,325,924	\$6,538,146	\$112,864,070

\* Includes \$10,400,000 transferred from the Federal Contributions Program.

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

### APPROPRIATIONS vs. OBLIGATIONS



\* Cumulative deliveries for all years, as of June 30, 1955.

## FCDA STOCKPILING PROGRAM

### REQUIREMENTS AND PROCUREMENT OF SELECTED ITEMS MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Item	Unit of Measure	Total Program Requirement	Ordered*		Delivered*	
			Number	% of Requirement	Number	% of Requirement
200-bed improvised hospitals	Each	5,000	732	15	1	**
Burn dressings (large and small)	Each	12,150,000	7,199,460	59	6,678,518	55
Blood recipient sets	Each	3,750,000	2,059,796	55	2,025,573	54
Blood derivatives (Plasma & serum albumin)	Unit	2,000,000	1,579,475	79	1,535,647	77
Plasma expanders (PVP & dextran)	Unit	5,500,000	3,832,378	70	3,497,810	64
Gas masks	Each	1,000,000	2,000	**	0	-
Radiological dosimeters	Each	1,000,000	116,650	12	19,260	2
Radiological survey meters	Each	225,000	30,125	13	2,000	1
Atropine	Dose	1,635,000	500,000	31	500,000	31
Vaccines and antitoxins	Dose	52,000,000	26,192,500	50	25,050,000***	48
Paper blankets	Each	1,687,500	1,597,611	95	1,511,417	90
Litters	Each	250,000	190,146	76	152,900	61

\* From beginning of program to June 30, 1955

\*\* Less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 percent

\*\*\* Stored in custody of manufacturers

## FCDA STOCKPILING PROGRAM

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1955. . . . . \$26,000,000

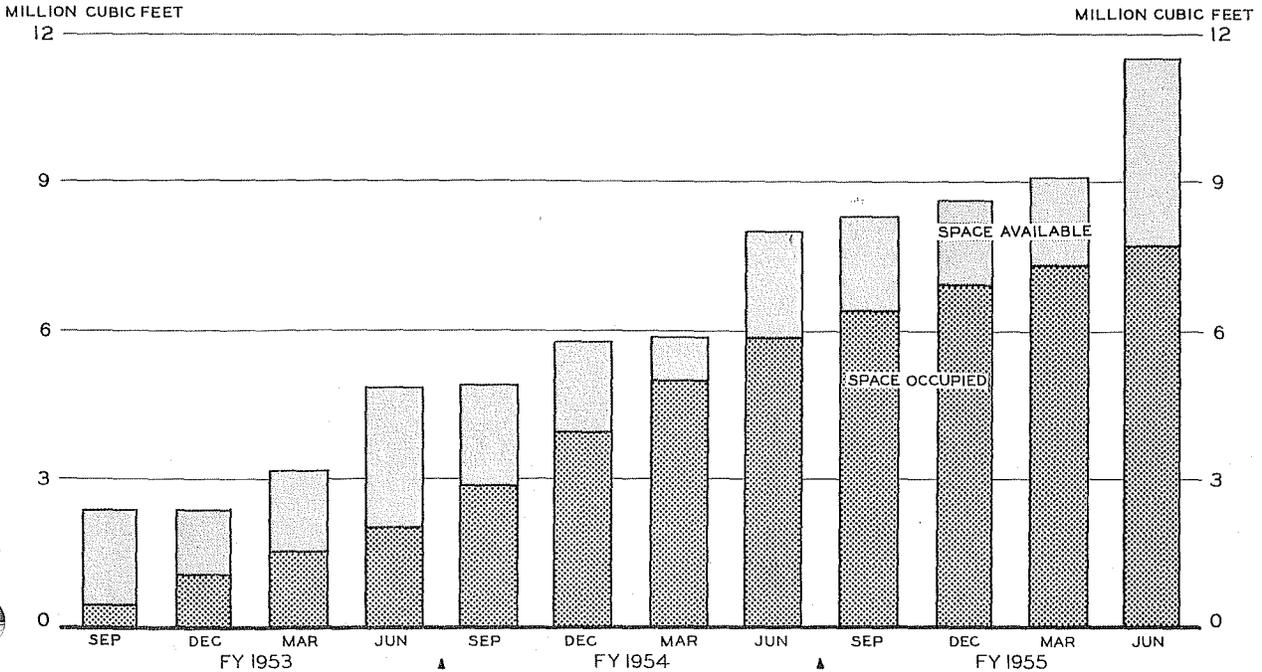
### FUNDS OBLIGATED - FY 1955

Item	Quantity	Cost	Total
<u>Casualty Care</u>			
Improvised 200-bed hospitals	531 <sup>4</sup>	\$13,506,272	
Backup reserves of medical supplies and equipment	*	6,586,019	
Burn dressings	1,215,000	1,445,850	
Sulfadiazine tablets	40,500	375,030	
Paper blankets	168,768	117,523	\$22,030,694
<u>Blood Program</u>			
Blood derivatives (units)	25,000	1,000,000	
Blood expanders (units of dextran)	441,680	799,993	
Intravenous materials (units)	240,000	196,329	1,996,322
<u>Chemical Warfare Defense</u>			
Gas masks	2,000	12,600	12,600
<u>Radiological Defense</u>			
Dosimeters	108,000	321,132	
Survey meters	28,125	1,167,771	
Other items		61,345	1,550,248
<u>Sanitation</u>			
Food testing kits	700	5,439	
Water testing kits	700	15,435	
Sprayers	7,000	83,790	
Dusters	7,000	22,120	
Comparators	1,400	66,245	
Other items		5,295	198,324
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Transportation, testing of materials, cartons, packaging, etc.		200,726	200,726
<u>Total Funds Obligated</u> .....			<u>25,988,914</u>
Unobligated Balance .....			11,086
<u>Grand Total</u> .....			<u>\$26,000,000</u>

\* Sufficient to care for 500,000 casualties for three weeks.

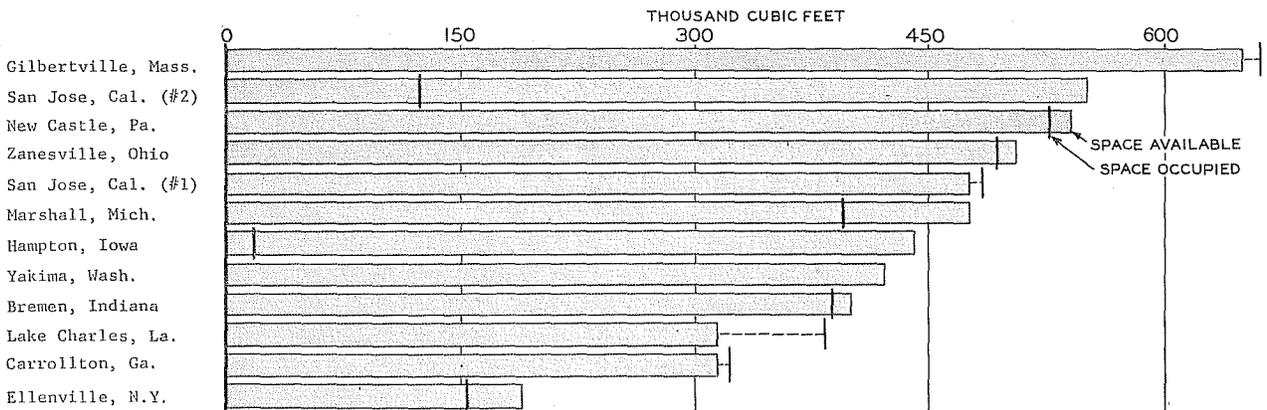
# FEDA STOCKPILING PROGRAM

## MEDICAL WAREHOUSING TOTAL

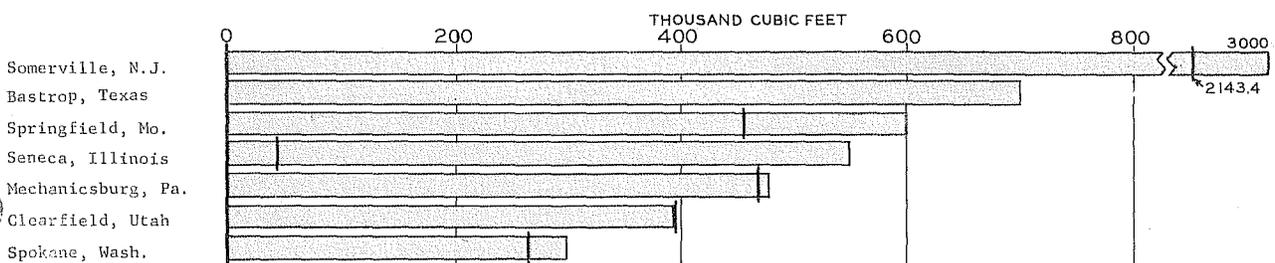


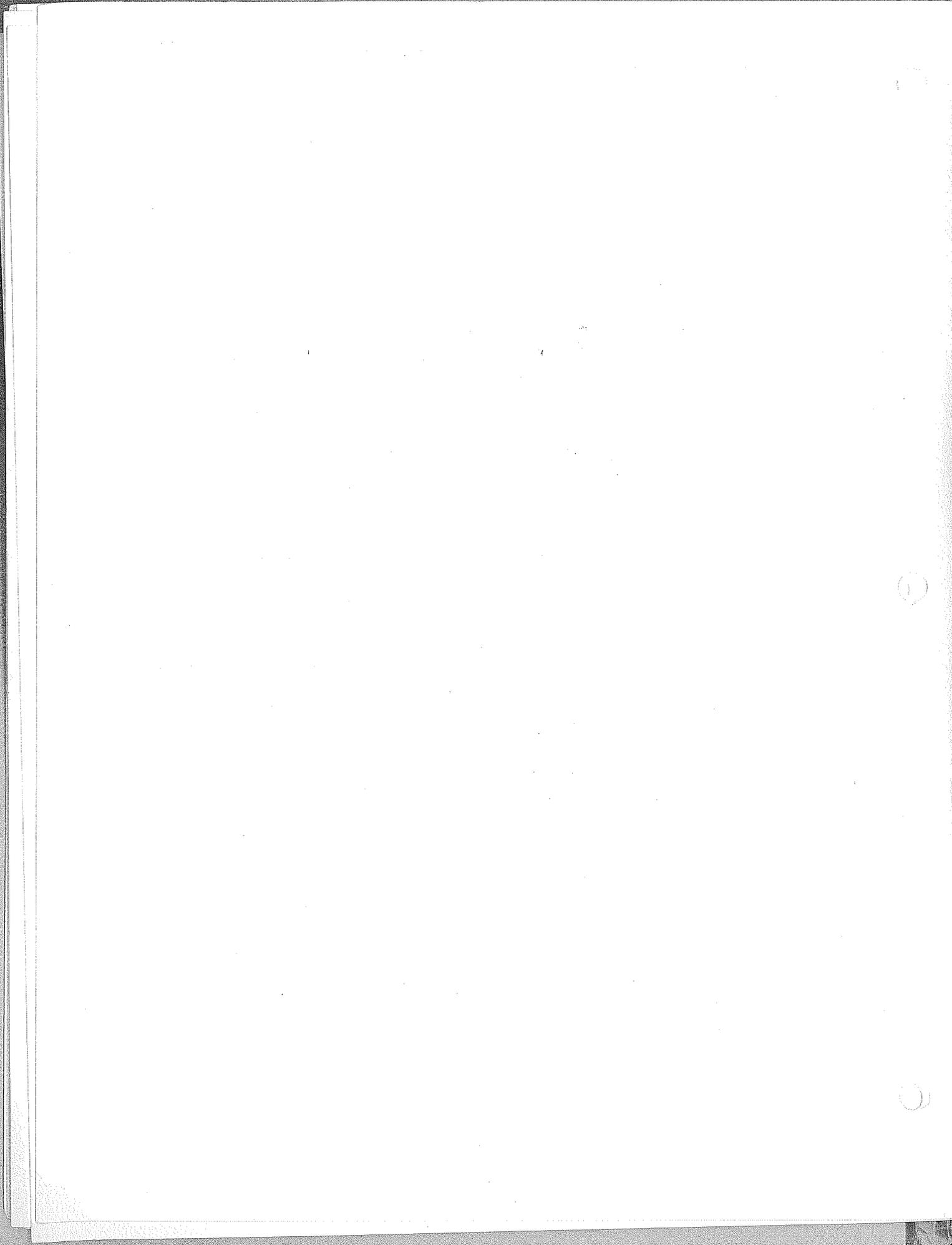
## STORAGE - BY WAREHOUSE

### LEASED



### RENT FREE





## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### PART V SUMMARY

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, 1955 and the projects completed by that date appears on pages 55 and 56.

FCDA Training Schools - Another responsibility outlined by the Act of Congress creating FCDA is 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". By the summer of 1951 there was established at Olney, Maryland, an FCDA Training School consisting of a Staff College and a Rescue School. The Staff College specialized in training civil defense administrative officials in its one-week Civil Defense Administration Course. The Staff College has also presented courses in Civil Defense Operations, covering the problems a local CD organization would face in an attack. The Rescue School has engaged primarily in conducting two-week courses designed for rescue instructor training. In addition to these basic courses, many special courses and conferences have been conducted for the benefit of technical groups such as communications specialists, police officers, fire fighters, rescue and first-aid workers, utilities engineers, public health officials, safety engineers, training officers, public relations experts and others.

Three other technical schools were organized and operated temporarily during parts of 1951, 1952 and 1953 at Stillwater Oklahoma; Ogontz, Pennsylvania; and St. Mary's, California.

In the spring of 1955 the Staff College was moved from Olney, Maryland to FCDA National Headquarters in Battle Creek, Mich.

The charts on pages 57 to 59 indicate the trends in number of people trained at these schools. The total number trained in the various courses through June 30, 1955 is as follows:

Type of Course	People Trained
Civil Defense Administration (1 week)	3,964
Civil Defense Operations (1 week)	207
Rescue Instructor Training (2 weeks)	965
Subtotal	5,136
Special Courses and Conferences (usually 1 or 2 days)	6,175
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,311</b>

Civil Defense Administration Course - Extension Program - In addition to conducting its own training schools for civil defense personnel, the FCDA Training and Education Office has inaugurated a plan to have civil defense training carried on in the States. Under this plan an agreement is executed with the State Civil Defense Director which calls for the presentation of a 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 for this presentation. Among those taking this course are university faculty members, as well as State and local civil defense personnel

who will serve as instructors for subsequent State courses. The State agrees to present this course a given number of times under terms of the agreement. Some financial assistance is furnished the State by FCDA.

This plan got under way in the latter half of 1954 and, as of June 30, 1955, courses had been given by FCDA traveling teams in five State universities with 277 persons having been trained. Three of the universities had repeated the course one or more times by June 30, 1955 with an additional 306 people completing them. (See table on page 60.)

Emergency Traffic Control Courses - 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 fourteen cities for the benefit of State and local traffic control officers and other CD officials. Some 449 people have received this training, 182 representing the States, 203 representing civil subdivisions, 21 representing the Department of Defense and 43 other CD officials -- mostly employees of FCDA at the national and regional offices. Of the 385 representing States and civil subdivisions, 233 were police traffic supervisors, 80 were traffic engineers, 32 were CD highway transportation officials and 40 were other civil defense officials. (See page 61 for further details.)

Police Institutes - FCDA has provided top level instruction and discussion of police functions and problems in civil defense to groups in 11 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 1,762 people had participated in these institutes as of June 30, 1955. These were chiefly police officers, sheriffs, and auxiliary police together with a few regional civil defense officials and military personnel. (See page 62 for details.)

Motion Picture Films - 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. Most of them have been produced at FCDA cost. A few, however, 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. The films have been cleared for television use and are available for use of 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. Some of the older films are being revised and brought up-to-date for current use.

Lists of the films completed and available and those in process of production are shown on page 63.

Filmstrips - Filmstrips, like motion pictures, have proven invaluable as training aids in civil defense. A number of filmstrips 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. A list of the filmstrips completed and available, as well as new filmstrips in process, appears on page 64.

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

States and local subdivisions can purchase these materials under the Federal-State Matching Funds Program by submitting applications to the FCDA Regional Offices.

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 two 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 and (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. 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 on page 65.

Publications - Among the many duties given to FCDA by the basic law creating the agency is one authorizing the Administrator to "publicly disseminate appropriate civil defense information by all appropriate means". As one appropriate

means FCDA has developed and issued a large number of publications for use in civil defense training and technical guidance to the States as well as for general public information. The training and technical materials are in the form of administrative and technical manuals, bulletins, guides and handbooks. The public information materials include numerous booklets, and leaflets on specific aspects of civil defense important to the family and to local civil defense organizations. A list of the various publications appears on pages 66 to 69.

Some of the earlier publications are noted as obsolete. Most of the items, however, are available either from FCDA in Battle Creek, Michigan or from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, D. C.

A total of over 96,000,000 publications has been distributed and sold. A large portion of this total, however, consists of small cards and leaflets which have had wide public distribution. The list on pages 66 to 69 groups the publications according to types and shows the quantities of each type distributed.

OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

RESEARCH PROJECTS

IN PROCESS

Start- ing Date	Sched- uled Com- pletion Date	Contractor and Project	Start- ing Date	Sched- uled Com- pletion Date	Contractor and Project
Apr 1952	Cont.	<u>Chemical Warfare Defense - Chemical Corps, Department of Army Contract</u> <u>Part 1</u> - Development and testing of civilian type gas masks.	Jun 1954	Jul 1956	<u>Damage Assessment and Reporting - Stanford Research Institute Contract</u> Development of data on facilities, populations and other aspects of target cities and techniques for rapidly assessing and reporting damage resulting from nuclear explosions. When perfected, the system will be important for postattack operations and war game planning.
Aug 1953	Nov 1955	<u>Civil Defense Atomic Test Programs</u> <u>Part 2</u> - 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 developed as a result of this program and as of July 1955 entered the final stages of completion, that is to say the AEC began issuing final reports on the projects which made up Operation Cue. After Operation Cue is completed, during the Fall of 1955, it is anticipated that a Part 3 to this program will be instituted.	Jun 1953	Cont.	<u>Disaster Studies - Committee on Disaster Studies - National Research Council</u> <u>Part 1</u> - Field investigations of current peacetime disasters to develop information useful to civil defense in both peacetime and wartime disaster situations.
Jun 1955	Oct 1955	<u>Communications Facilities and Emergency Operations Procedures - Stanford Research Institute</u> The objective of this research is to make a study in the San Francisco Bay area to evaluate the activities of the communications system and the personnel of the various CD organizations during the recent false air raid alert on the West Coast.	Jun 1955	Oct 1955	<u>False Alert on West Coast - University of Michigan</u> A study of the false alert which occurred on the West Coast in the San Francisco Bay area.

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.

Disaster Studies - Committee on Disaster Studies, National Research Council (Continued)

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.

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 non-designated 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.

(Continued)

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### RESEARCH PROJECTS

#### COMPLETED

(Continued)

##### 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 on 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.

##### 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 institutional 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".

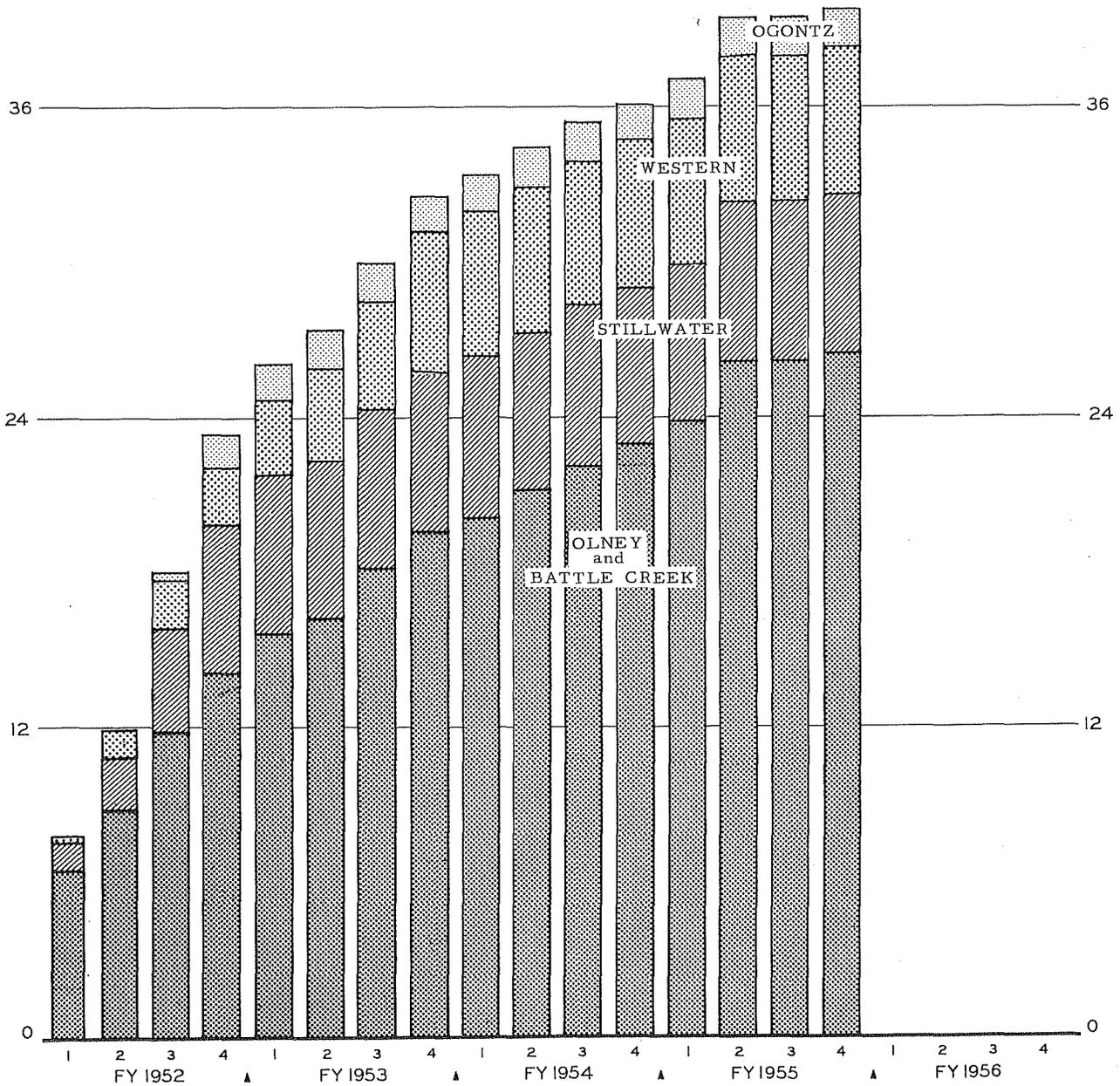
# TRAINING SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT

## CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION COURSES

HUNDRED  
48

By Quarter

HUNDRED  
48



OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

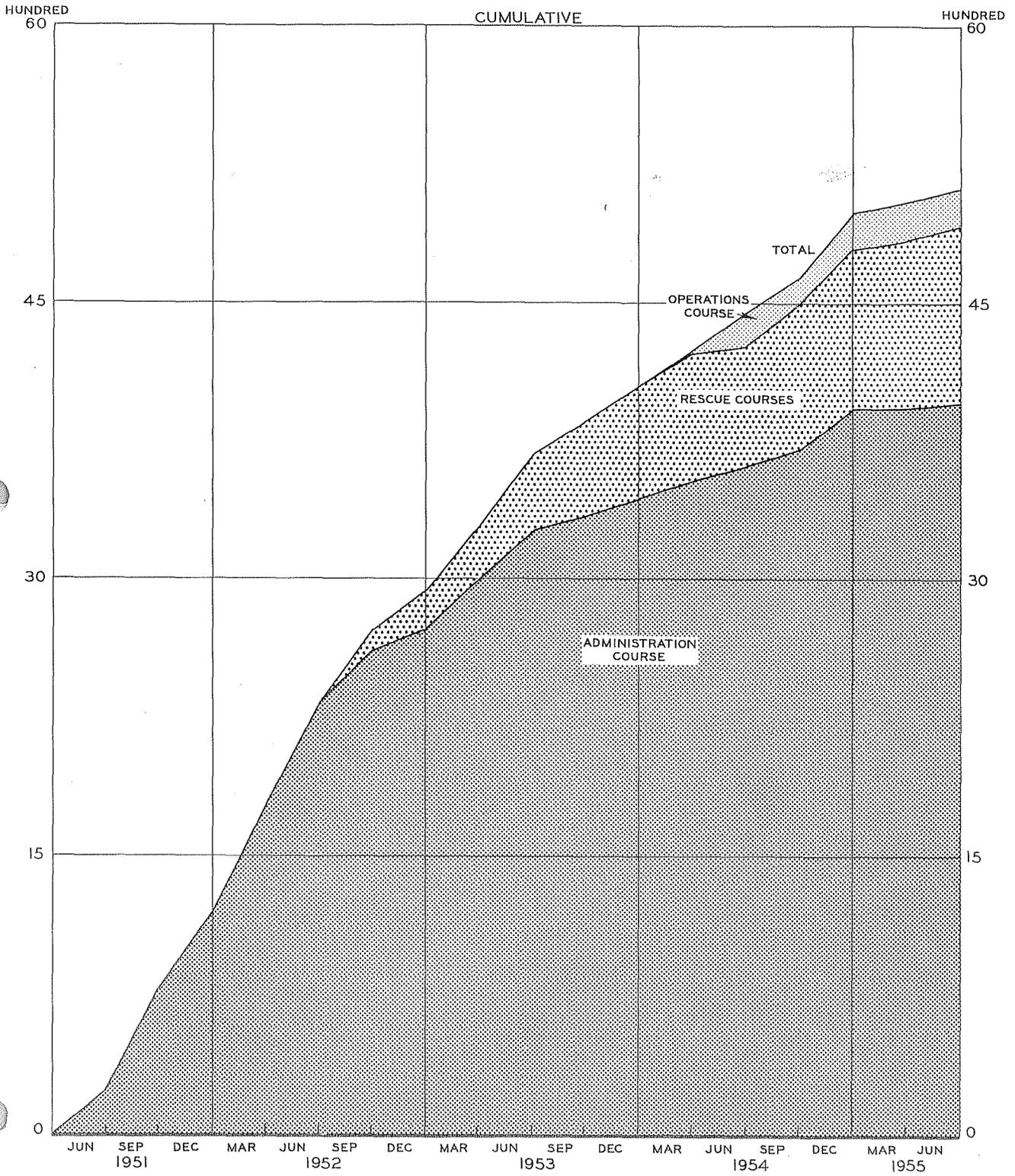
TRAINING SCHOOLS  
 PERSONS COMPLETING BASIC CD COURSES  
 BY REGION AND STATE, 1951 - 1955

Region and State	Number of Persons	Region and State	Number of Persons
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>5,136</u>	<u>Region 5</u>	<u>530</u>
<u>Region 1</u>	<u>540</u>	Arkansas	7
Connecticut	123	Louisiana	169
Maine	27	New Mexico	12
Massachusetts	111	Oklahoma	281
New Hampshire	22	Texas	61
New Jersey	110	<u>Region 6</u>	<u>213</u>
New York	99	Colorado	31
Rhode Island	41	Kansas	108
Vermont	7	Missouri	37
<u>Region 2</u>	<u>997</u>	Nebraska	30
Delaware	58	Wyoming	7
District of Columbia	74	<u>Region 7</u>	<u>586</u>
Kentucky	37	Arizona	51
Maryland	247	California	433
Ohio	238	Idaho	11
Pennsylvania	119	Montana	3
Virginia	181	Nevada	3
West Virginia	43	Oregon	30
<u>Region 3</u>	<u>409</u>	Utah	10
Alabama	47	Washington	45
Florida	168	<u>Terr. &amp; Possess.</u>	<u>63</u>
Georgia	57	Alaska	15
Mississippi	11	Canal Zone	6
North Carolina	29	Guam	2
South Carolina	11	Hawaii	26
Tennessee	86	Puerto Rico	11
<u>Region 4</u>	<u>397</u>	Virgin Islands	3
Illinois	54	<u>Other</u>	<u>1,401</u>
Indiana	69	FCDA	521
Iowa	2	Department of Defense	590
Michigan	176	Other Federal Agencies	218
Minnesota	44	Foreign	72
North Dakota	6		
South Dakota	6		
Wisconsin	40		

Note: In addition to the above 5,136 people completing one or more basic courses at FCDA Training Schools, 6,175 attended special short courses and conferences conducted at the schools for technical or specialized groups dealing with such matters as public health, transportation, communications, warden problems, engineering problems, traffic control and protection of industrial plants.

OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

TRAINING SCHOOLS  
PERSONS COMPLETING BASIC CD COURSES  
1951 - 1955



## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION COURSE - EXTENSION PROGRAM

#### COURSES GIVEN BY FCDA TRAVELING TEAM

State	Date of FCDA Course	People Trained By FCDA Staff
Ohio	Aug 9-14, 1954	74
Connecticut	Oct 4- 8, 1954	55
Florida	Nov 15-19, 1954	99
Georgia	May 23-27, 1955	20
Wisconsin	Jun 19-23, 1955	29

#### ADDITIONAL COURSES GIVEN BY STATES

State	Number of Courses	People Trained
Ohio	3	150
Connecticut	2	100
Florida	1	56

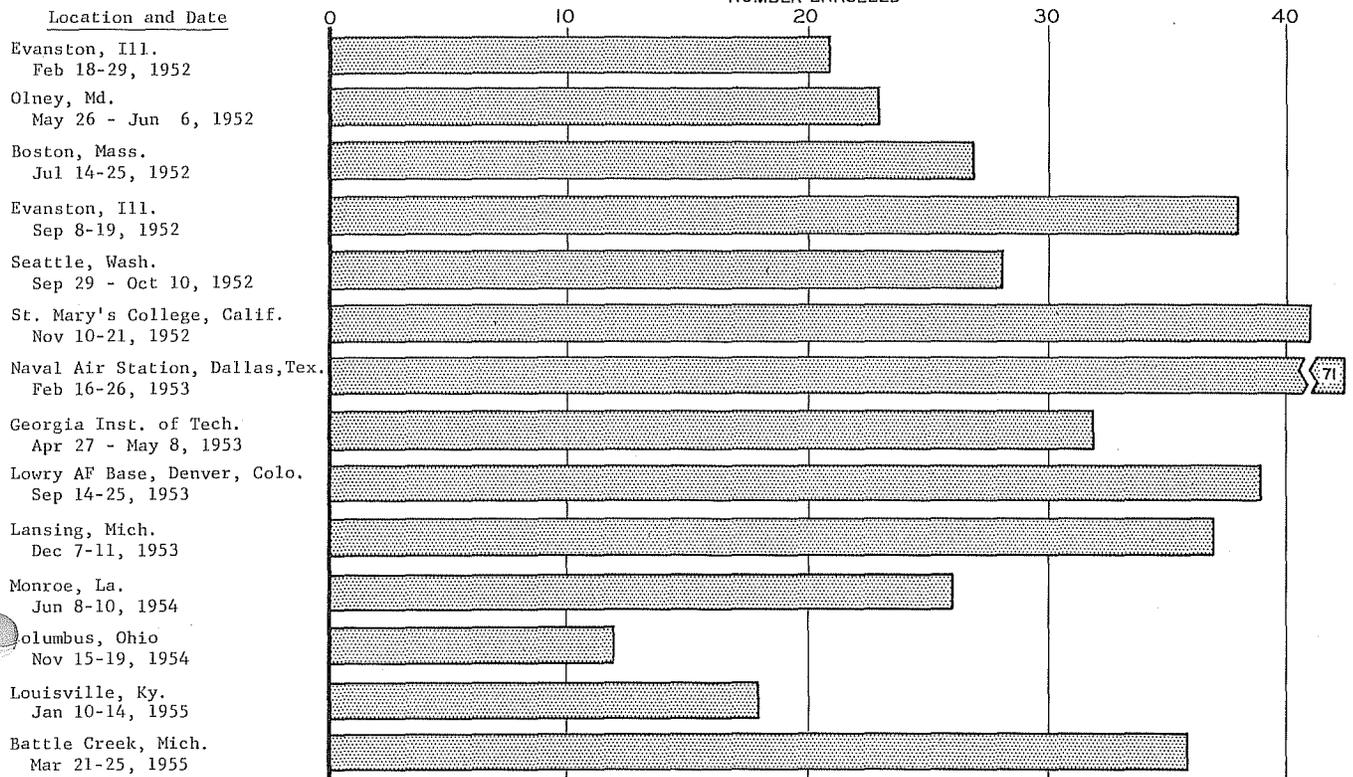
Note: Above figures represent only those receiving certificates. Observers, who were present at all courses, are not included. Two Traveling Team Courses will be presented in September and one in October, 1955.

OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

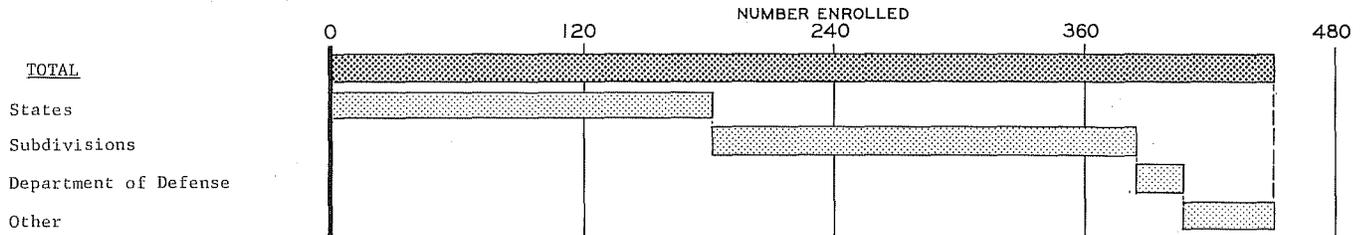
EMERGENCY TRAFFIC CONTROL

COURSES PRESENTED

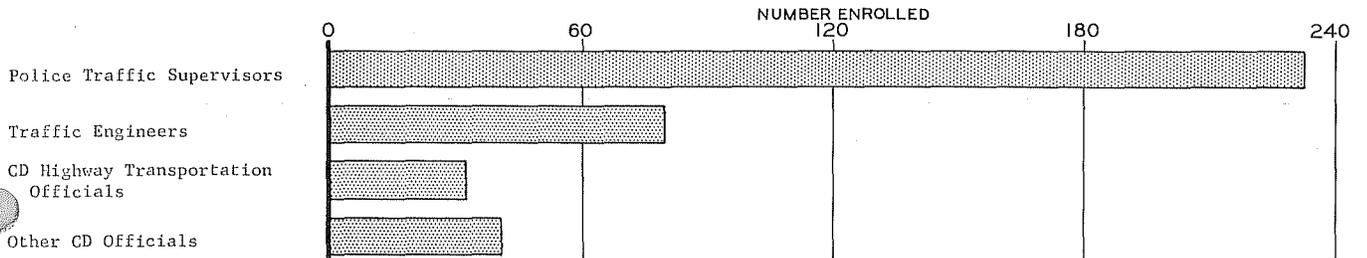
As of June 30, 1955



ENROLLMENT REPRESENTATION



ENROLLMENT-BY PROFESSION



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OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

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POLICE INSTITUTES  
1952-1955

Location	Date	Attendance
Portland, Oregon	May 19-20, 1952	174
Louisville, Kentucky	Apr 8- 9, 1953	130
Providence, Rhode Island	Oct 20-21, 1953	88
Hartford, Connecticut	Feb 9-10, 1954	589
Atlanta, Georgia	Mar 30-31, 1954	108
Montgomery, Alabama	Apr 7- 8, 1954	124
Chapel Hill, North Carolina	Jun 23-24, 1954	102
Dover, Delaware	Nov 8-12, 1954	100
Montgomery, Alabama	Apr 7- 8, 1954	124
College Park, Maryland	Nov 9, 1954	150
Camp Perry, Ohio	May 15-16, 1955	73
<u>Total</u>		<u>1,762</u>

Note: Enrollment at these Institutes consisted chiefly of police officers, sheriffs, and auxiliary police, with some regional civil defense officials and military personnel attending.

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### MOTION PICTURES

#### 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
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
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
Recruiting (10 TV Film Spots)	-	20 sec.	Mar 1954
Rescue Street*	Both	14	1954
School for Survival	Both	20	Oct 1952
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
U. S. Civil Defense in Action	B & W	13	Jan 1953
Work of the Rescue Unit	B & W	18	1953

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

\*\* Not cleared for television.

#### NEW FILMS IN PROCESS

#### OLDER FILMS IN PROCESS OF REVISION

<p>Big Men in Small Boats (Role of Small Boats in CD Emergency)</p> <p>Bombproof (Industry CD - Protection of Records)</p> <p>Fire Service (Technical - New Fire Equipment)</p> <p>Operation Alert (Emergency Information)</p> <p>Operation Cue (Public Awareness - Weapons Effects)</p> <p>Operation Kids (Evacuation of Schools)</p> <p>Rehearsal for Disaster (Evacuation - Role of Trucks)</p>	<p>And a Voice Shall Be Heard (Emergency Information)</p> <p>Disaster on Main Street (Public Awareness)</p> <p>Emergency Action To Save Lives (Family CD)</p> <p>Firefighting For Householders (Family CD)</p> <p>What You Should Know about Biological Warfare (Public Awareness - Family CD)</p>
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## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### FILMSTRIPS

#### COMPLETED AND AVAILABLE

Name	Date Released	Name	Date Released
Block Census, The	Dec 1952	Role of the Warden in Moving Disaster Victims to Welfare Assembly Areas, The	Dec 1953
Conducting a Neighborhood Civil Defense Meeting	May 1953	Role of the Warden in Receiving and Billeting Evacuees, The	Dec 1953
Emergency First Aid	Sep 1953	Role of the Warden in Rescue, The	Dec 1952
Facilities and the Block Warden Organizations	Dec 1953	Ropes and Knot Tying - Part I	Sep 1953
Fire Fighting - Part I	Sep 1953	Ropes and Knot Tying - Part II	Sep 1953
Fire Fighting - Part II	Sep 1953	Using a Ladder as a Stretcher	Sep 1953
Handling and Care of Ladders	Sep 1953	Using Improvised and Regular Stretchers	Sep 1953
Improvised Hospitals (2)	May 1954	Using Ladders in Rescue	Sep 1953
Lowering and Raising Casualties on a Stretcher	Sep 1953	Warden Post Message Center, The	Dec 1953
Mapmaking for Wardens	Dec 1952	Warden's Responsibility for Emergency Sanitation Measures, The	Dec 1953
Operation Cue	*	What You Should Know About Radioactive Fallout	*
Organizing a Neighborhood for Survival	Dec 1953		
Pick-ups, Carries and Drags	Sep 1953		
Reconnaissance Functions of the Block Warden	May 1953		
Role of the Warden in Fire, The	May 1953		

\* Ready for distribution. Probable date of release, September 1955.

#### NEW FILMSTRIPS IN PROCESS

Civil Defense Against Biological Warfare	Organizing for Civil Defense Protection in Industry
Damage Survey for Rescue Workers	Planning Civil Defense Protection in Industry
Defense of Animals Against Biological Warfare	Preparing Your Automobile as an Evacuation Trailer
Defense of Plants and Crops Against Biological Warfare	Preparing Your Neighborhood for Evacuation
Defense of Man Against Biological Warfare	Reconnaissance and Rescue by Stages
Eliminating Hazards to Civil Defense in Industry	Rescue from Basements
Establishing Protective Shelters in Industry	Rescue Squad Operations
Evacuation of Neighborhood Handicapped Persons	Rescue Tools and Techniques
Mobilizing the Neighborhood for Evacuation	Role of the Warden in the "H" Bomb Era *
Moving Industrial Workers into Shelters	Shelter From Fallout
	Survival Techniques
	Your Family Evacuation Plan

\* Filmograph

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

### RADIO AND TELEVISION 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	25 seconds	Novelty type
Conelrad Spots (Series II)	1 minute	Novelty - humorous
"This is Civil Defense"	1 minute	Spot announcement
"This is Civil Defense"	18 seconds	Spot announcement
Firefighting for Householders	1 minute	Spot announcement
Firefighting for Householders	18 seconds	Spot announcement
Firefighting for Householders	14½ minutes	Radio program
Bert the Turtle	14½ minutes	Basic CD
"No Second Chance"	14½ minutes	Dramatic Conelrad Program
Religious Spots*	30 seconds	CD announcements by top religious leaders
<u>TELEVISION MATERIAL</u>		
Emergency Action to Save Lives	1 minute	Film Spot for TV
Emergency Action to Save Lives	3 minutes	Film Spot for TV
What You Should Know About Biological Warfare	1 minute	Film Spot for TV
This is Civil Defense	3 minutes	Film Spot for TV
This is Civil Defense	1 minute	Film Spot for TV
Conelrad	20 seconds	Film Spot for TV
TV Station I.D. Slide*		Station break call letters slide

\* For release late 1955 or early 1956

OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

PUBLICATIONS

Identifi- cation	Title	Publication Date	Number of Copies Distributed and Sold		
			Total	FCDA	Supt. of Documents
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		<u>96,141,941*</u>	<u>87,718,009</u>	<u>8,423,932</u>
	<u>Administrative Guides</u>		<u>1,314,378</u>	<u>1,077,051</u>	<u>237,327</u>
AG 6-1	Supply Service, The	Jun 1951			
AG 7-1	Warden Service, The	Aug 1951			
AG 8-1	Principles of CD Operations	Jul 1951			
AG 9-1	Fire Services	Oct 1951			
AG 10-1	Police Services	May 1951			
AG 11-1	Health Services and Special Weapons Defense	Dec 1950			
AG 12-1	Emergency Welfare Service	Mar 1952			
AG 13-1	Engineering Service	Feb 1952			
AG 14-1	Rescue Service, The	May 1951			
AG 16-1	CD in Industry and Institutions	Aug 1951			
AG 25-1	Clergy in Civil Defense, The	Oct 1951			
	<u>Public Booklets</u>		<u>18,340,152</u>	<u>14,553,033</u>	<u>3,787,119</u>
PA-1	Survival Under Atomic Attack	1950			
PA-2	What You Should Know About Biological Warfare	Feb 1951			
PA-3	This is Civil Defense**	May 1951			
PA-4	Fire Fighting for Householders	Oct 1951			
PA-5	Emergency Action to Save Lives	Jul 1951			
PA-6	Duck and Cover**	Nov 1951			
PA-7	What You Should Know About Radioactive Fallout				
	<u>Handbooks</u>		<u>653,159</u>	<u>504,840</u>	<u>148,319</u>
H 7-1	Warden's Handbook, The**	Dec 1951			
H 11-1	What To Do About Emergency Sanitation At Home	Aug 1953			
H 11-2	What The Farmer Should Know About Biological Warfare	1954			
H 25-1	Civil Defense and Atomic Warfare	1954			
	<u>Instructor's Guides</u>		<u>53,250</u>	<u>47,620</u>	<u>5,630</u>
IG 11-1	Venipuncture and Intravenous Procedures	Aug 1954			
IG 3-1	Skills Training Films				
IG 3-2	Basic Course For Civil Defense	Feb 1955			
	<u>Volunteer Manpower</u>		<u>383,612</u>	<u>340,560</u>	<u>43,052</u>
VM-2	Women in Civil Defense	Jul 1952			
VM-1	FCDA Nursing Needs**	Mar 1952			
	<u>Training &amp; Education Bulletins</u>		<u>96,750</u>	<u>85,274</u>	<u>11,476</u>
TEB 3-1	Interim CD Instructions In Schools And Colleges**	Aug 1951			
	<u>Technical Manuals</u>		<u>1,212,455</u>	<u>974,647</u>	<u>237,808</u>
TM 3-1	Training Courses for CD				
TM 4-1	Outdoor Warning Device Systems	Oct 1951			
TM 5-1	Shelter From Atomic Attack, Part I**	Feb 1952			
TM 5-2	Shelter From Atomic Attack, Part II**	May 1952			
TM 5-3	Interim Guide For The Design Of Buildings Exposed To Atomic Blast	Jul 1952			
TM 5-4	Windowless Structures - A Study In Blast-Resistant Design	Jul 1952			
TM 5-5	Home Shelters For Family Protection	Jul 1953			
TM 8-1	Civil Defense Urban Analysis	Jul 1953			
TM 9-1	Water Supplies for Wartime Fire Fighting	Jul 1951			
TM 9-2	Fire Effects of Bombing Attacks	Sep 1952			
TM 11-1	Organization And Operation of Civil Defense Casualty Service, Part I - The First Aid System	Jan 1953			
TM 11-3	Organization And Operation Of Civil Defense Casualty Service, Part III - Medical Records For Casualties	Apr 1952			
TM 11-5	Blood And Blood Derivatives Program	May 1952			
TM 11-6	Radiological Decontamination In Civil Defense	Mar 1952			
TM 11-7	The Nurse In Civil Defense	Jun 1952			
TM 11-8	Emergency Medical Treatment	Apr 1953			
TM 11-9	The Dentist In Civil Defense	Feb 1953			
TM 11-10	Civil Defense Against Biological Warfare	Nov 1953			
TM 11-11	The Veterinarian In Civil Defense	1955			
TM 12-1	Registration And Information Service	May 1954			

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

## PUBLICATIONS

Identification	Title	Publication Date	Number of Copies Distributed and Sold		
			Total	FCDA	Supt. of Documents
	<u>Technical Manuals (Continued)</u>				
TM 13-1	Utilization and Control of Streets and Highways in Civil Defense Emergencies	Jan 1953			
TM 13-2	Operation and Repair of Water Facilities in Civil Defense Emergencies	Sep 1953			
TM 13-3	Clearance and Restoration of Streets and Highways in Civil Defense Emergencies	Apr 1954			
TM 14-1	Rescue Techniques and Operations	Sep 1953			
TM 16-1	Civil Defense In Schools	Apr 1952			
	<u>Manuals</u>				
M 6-1	Standard Item Specifications	Feb 1952	<u>36,403</u>	<u>33,806</u>	<u>2,597</u>
M 25-1	Federal Contributions (Rev. 1953)	Oct. 1952			
M 25-1	Federal Contributions (Rev. 1955)	Oct 1953			
M 21-1	Federal Contributions (Rev. 1954)	Oct 1954			
	<u>Posters</u>				
	"Alert America" (Color)	Jun 1952	<u>383,678</u>	<u>351,356</u>	<u>32,322</u>
	Recruiting (Black and White)	Sep 1952			
	<u>Program Guides</u>				
PG 11-1	Needed: Home Nursing for Civil Defense	Apr 1953	<u>51,866</u>	<u>47,972</u>	<u>3,894</u>
	<u>Technical Bulletins</u>				
TB 4-1	Advantages of FM over AM for Civil Defense Communications in the Frequency Bands	Oct 1953	<u>624,241</u>	<u>459,433</u>	<u>164,808</u>
4-2	Radio Frequency Allocation Plans for Disaster Communications Service	Oct 1953			
TB 5-1	Interim Design Standards for Protective Construction in Industrial Structures	Apr 1954			
TB 7-1	The Role of the Warden in Panic Prevention				
TB 8-1	Blast Damage from Nuclear Weapons of Larger Size	Mar 1953			
TB 11-1	Emergency Exposures to Nuclear Radiation	Mar 1952			
TB 11-2	Personal Dosimeters for Radiological Defense	Apr 1952			
TB 11-3	The Most Promising Personal Dosimeters for Civil Defense Use	Apr 1952			
TB 11-4	Development Status of Personal Dosimeters	Apr 1952			
TB 11-5	Emergency Blood Transfusion	Dec 1952			
TB 11-6	Emergency Blood Grouping Laboratory Techniques	Dec 1952			
TB 11-8	Permissible Emergency Levels of Radioactivity in Water and Food	Dec 1952			
TB 11-9	Emergency Measurement of Radioactivity in Food and Water	Dec 1952			
TB 11-10	Responsibility for Production and Distribution of Potable Water During Disaster	May 1953			
TB 11-11	Use of Tourniquet in Controlling Hemorrhage	Jun 1953			
TB 11-12	Civil Defense Household First-Aid Kit (Revised)	Feb 1954			
TB 11-13	The FCDA Clinical Laboratory Assembly	Jul 1954			
TB 11-14	Revised Instructions for Shipping Blood	Jul 1954			
TB 11-15	Phosphate Glass Dosimetry	Jul 1954			
TB 11-16	Minimum Potable Water Supply Requirements in Civil Defense Emergencies	Aug 1954			
TB 11-17	Training Program for First Aid System Personnel	Oct 1954			
TB 11-18	Biological Warfare Against Public Water Supplies	May 1955			
TB 13-1	Engineering Equip. Stockpiled for Emerg. Water Supply Use	Jun 1952			
TB 13-2	Utilization of FCDA Stockpiled Portable Generator Sets	Sep 1953			
TB 13-3	Preliminary Report of Tests of Thermal Type Atomic Bomb Air Zero Locators	Oct 1953			
TB 13-4	Report of Tests of Identification Tags	Oct 1953			
TB 13-5	Utilization of FCDA Stockpiled Lightweight Steel Pipe and Centrifugal Pumps	Dec 1953			
TB 13-5	New Check Valve and Priming Instructions	Dec 1954			
Supp. TB 13-6	Utilization of FCDA Stockpiled Portable Water Purifiers and Storage Tanks	Apr 1954			
TB 13-7	Utilization of FCDA Stockpiled Flexible Vinyl Film	Apr 1954			
TB 13-8	Utilization of FCDA Stockpiled Mobile Chlorinators	Apr 1954			

## OTHER FCDA PROGRAMS

## PUBLICATIONS

Identifi- cation	Title	Publication Date	Number of Copies Distributed and Sold		
			Total	FCDA	Supt. of Documents
	<u>Technical Bulletins (Continued)</u>				
TB 13-9	Restoration of Gas Facilities in Civil Defense Emergencies	May 1954			
TB 13-10	Sewage Work Facilities in Civil Defense Emergencies	Jun 1954			
TB 13-11	Plastic Patching for Emergency Pipe Repairs	Jun 1955			
TB 14-1	Construction and Adaptation of Structures for Rescue Training	Dec 1952			
TB 16-1	Casualty Services in Facilities	Aug 1953			
TB 16-2	Protection of Vital Records and Documents	Jun 1955			
TB 19-1	The Radioactive Fallout Problem	Jun 1955			
TB 27-1	Evacuation of Civil Population in Civil Defense Emergencies	Mar 1955			
TB 27-2	Evacuation Checklist	May 1955			
	<u>Technical Reports</u>		<u>33,975</u>	<u>30,389</u>	<u>3,586</u>
TR 4-1	The Effectiveness of Sonic Outdoor Warning Devices	Jul 1954			
TR 9-1	Preliminary Report of Operation Firestop	Feb 1955			
TR 11-1	Effects of Nuclear Explosions upon Drugs	Mar 1955			
	<u>Training Bulletins (School Series)</u>		<u>87,659</u>	<u>87,659</u>	<u>Not sold</u>
No. 1	How to Maintain a School Bulletin Board on Civil Defense	Jan 1952			
No. 2	What Teachers Should Know About Civil Defense	May 1952			
No. 3	Teaching Civil Defense Without Arousing Fear	Apr 1952			
No. 4	Duck and Cover**	Apr 1952			
No. 5	Motion Pictures for Civil Defense Education	Aug 1952			
No. 6	Selected Test Items on Civil Defense	Sep 1952			
No. 7	What Teachers Should Know About Atomic Warfare	Mar 1953			
	<u>(Officer Series)</u>		<u>252,115</u>	<u>252,115</u>	<u>Not sold</u>
No. 1	Determining C.D. Training Needs	Jan 1952			
No. 2	Setting Up Your Civil Defense Program	Feb 1952			
No. 3	Evaluating The Local Civil Defense Training Program**	Mar 1952			
No. 4	Getting Good Instructors for Civil Defense	Apr 1952			
No. 5	Improving Civil Defense Instruction: Planning	May 1952			
No. 6	Improving Civil Defense Instruction: Motivation and Presentation	Jul 1952			
No. 7	Improving Civil Defense Instruction: Rehearsal and Checkup	Aug 1952			
No. 8	Improving Civil Defense Instruction: Use of Audio-Visual Aids	Aug 1952			
No. 9	Map Making for Wardens	Oct 1952			
No.10	The Block Census	Nov 1952			
No.11	The Role of the Warden in Rescue**	Dec 1952			
No.12	The Role of the Warden in Fire	Jan 1953			
No.13	Reconnaissance Functions of the Block Warden	Jan 1953			
No.14	Conducting a Neighborhood Civil Defense Meeting	Feb 1953			
No.15	Facilities and Block Warden Organization	Mar 1953			
No.16	Emergency Sanitation for Neighborhoods	Apr 1953			
No.17	The Role of the Warden in Recording and Billeting Evacuees	Apr 1953			
No.18	The Warden Post Message Center	May 1953			
No.19	The Role of the Warden in Moving Disaster Victims to Welfare Assembly Areas	Jul 1953			
No.22	Rescue Tools and Their Application to Rescue Techniques	Jul 1953			
No.23	Organizing a Neighborhood for Survival	Jan 1954			
Unnumbered	Training First Aid Personnel				
Unnumbered	Rescue Squad Operations				
	<u>Miscellaneous</u>		<u>72,618,248</u>	<u>68,872,254</u>	<u>3,745,994</u>
	Alert Card, Pocket Size - Small (Air Raid Instructions)**	Apr 1951			
	Alert Card, Poster Size - Large (Air Raid Instructions)**	Apr 1951			
	Annual Report - 1951	Apr 1952			
	Annual Report - 1952	Jan 1953			
	Annual Report - 1953	Mar 1954			
	Atomic Blast Creates Fire	Oct 1951			
	Civil Defense Against Atomic Warfare**	Mar 1950			
	Civil Defense and National Organizations**	May 1951			
	Civil Defense Household First-Aid Kit	Jul 1951			

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Identifi- cation	Title	Publication Date	Number of Copies Distributed and Sold		
			Total	FCDA	Supt. of Documents
	Miscellaneous (Continued)				
	Civil Defense Household First-Aid Kit (Revised)	Jun 1954			
	Civil Defense in Outline**	May 1951			
	Civil Defense Registration Kit**				
	Cleveland Story, The	1955			
	Civil Defense - Three D - Kit (AWRT)**				
	"Conelrad" Identification Stamps (100)				
	"Conelrad" Identification - Stamp (150)				
	"Conelrad" Information Kit				
	"Conelrad" - Pamphlet	May 1953			
	"Conelrad" - Pamphlet (Revised)				
	Corner Room Shelter				
	Damage from Atomic Explosion and Design of Protective Structure	1950			
	Emergency Mass Feeding Instructor Guide	1953			
	Employee Handbook				
	Facts About Fallout	1955			
	Filmstrips	1954			
	Facts About the H Bomb	1955			
	FCD Emergency Care Where You Need It - Improvised Hospitals				
	Home Protection Exercises	Aug 1953			
	Home Protection Exercises - 2nd Edition	1955			
	Lean-To Shelter				
	National Civil Defense Conference Report	May 1951			
	Operation Doorstep - 2 2/3 Seconds - Booklet	Mar 1953			
	Operation Doorstep - Information Kit	Jul 1953			
	Operation Cue	1955			
	Outdoor Shelter				
	States, Counties, Cities and Civil Defense	1955			
	Signs of our Times				
	Six Steps to Survival	1955			
	Target Areas for Civil Defense	Jul 1953			
	Three Minutes of Your Time				
	Training and Education Activities	May 1951			
	Training in Civil Defense at National Civil Defense Staff College, Olney, Maryland	Apr 1952			
	United States Civil Defense	1950			
	Welfare Task in Civil Defense, The	May 1953			
	What You Can Do Now**	Oct 1952			

\* Includes 72,618,248 booklets, leaflets, alert cards, and other miscellaneous small publications. Also included in this total are 10,911,380 publications which have been distributed and are now considered obsolete.

\*\*Obsolete publications.