Conclusion

The inevitable dislocation following the war, which necessarily involves the employment of staff on unaccustomed duties and shortages of key personnel, has cast a heavy strain on the adaptability and loyalty of the remaining personnel. I wish to express my thanks to all ranks in the Air Force and civil personnel in the Air Department for their efforts to surmount the difficulties inherent in this transition period and tomaintain the tradition of the Service.

I have, &c.,
A. DE T. NEYILL, Air Vice-Marshal,
Chief of the Air Staff.

APPENDIX A.—FLYING STATISTICS FOR YEAR, JANUARY, 1946, TO MARCH, 1947

Units.				Flying Hours.
Operational units—				
No. 14 (F) Squadron				$2,589 \!\cdot\! 35$
No. 5 (FB) Squadron				$2,979 \cdot 05$
No. 75 (BR) Squadron	• •	••	• •	1,619.00
Total		••		7,187.40
Transport units—				
No. 40 Squadron				$8,336 \cdot 30$
No. 41 Squadron				$7,648 \cdot 35$
Sunderland Squadron				1,170.00
G.P. Flight				$5,704\cdot35$
Total		• •		$22,859 \cdot 40$
Training—				
Air Navigation School				$1,930 \cdot 10$
C.F.S				$1,344 \cdot 20$
Instrument Flying Scho	ol			1,970.00
C.F.E				$1,664 \cdot 35$
Total				6,909.05
Miscellaneous—			į	
Canterbury Project				$263 \cdot 25$
Jet Propulsion Unit				$238 \cdot 25$
Miscellaneous station fly	ying			$636\cdot05$
Total				1,137.55
Grand total				$38,094 \cdot 20$