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PERIOD OF JULY 1, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER 25, 1918

REPORT OF THE
ACTING CHIEF OF
THE MILITIA BUREAU

RELATIVE TO

The National Guard and
The United States Guards

1918

PROPERTY OF
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ACTING CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1918.

SIR: In submitting this, the sixteenth annual report of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, which is charged with the administration of the Organized Militia, now known as the National Guard, it can best, for obvious reasons, be presented under four parts.

Part I will cover the operations of this bureau as pertaining to the National Guard drafted into the Federal service, and will embrace the period August 5, 1917, to May 10, 1918, during which time this bureau, functioning with The Adjutant General's Office, was charged with all matters pertaining to the commissioned personnel and reorganization of the National Guard drafted into the Federal service.

Part II pertains to the functions of this bureau in regard to new National Guard organizations which were organized and extended Federal recognition subsequent to August 5, 1917.

Part III has to do with the organization and activities of the United States Guards, which was authorized under the provisions of section 2, act of May 18, 1917, and placed under the supervision of this bureau by General Orders, No. 162, War Department, December 22, 1917. The report is brought up to date as far as practicable; in fiscal matters, however, it is made to include June 30, 1918, only.

Part IV pertains to miscellaneous matters.

PART I.—NATIONAL GUARD IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

The act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, in so far as it pertains to the National Guard, reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in view of the existing emergency, which demands the raising of troops in addition to those now available, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized. * * *

Second. To draft into the military service of the United States, organize, and officer, in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and eleven of said national defense act, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms of this act, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserves, and said members so drafted into the military service of the United States shall serve therein for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged: *Provided*, That when so drafted the organizations or units of the National Guard shall, so far as practicable, retain the State designations of their respective organizations.

Under the provisions of the foregoing authority the President on July 3, 1917, issued a proclamation. So much of the proclamation as pertains to the National Guard is as follows:

Whereas the United States of America and the Imperial German Government are now at war, and having in view the consequent danger of aggression by a foreign enemy upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for proper protection against possible interference with the execution of the laws of the Union by agents of the enemy, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States and through the governors of the respective States, call into the service of the United States as of and from the dates hereinafter respectively indicated all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard Reserves of the following States, who are not now in the service of the United States, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organizations, and except such officers of the National Guard as have been or may be specially notified by my authority that they will not be affected by this call, to wit:

On July 15, 1917, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

On July 25, 1917, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

The members of the National Guard of the various States affected by this call will be concentrated at such places as may be designated by the War Department.

II. And, under the authority conferred upon me by clause second of section one of the act of Congress "to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, I do hereby draft into the military service of the United States as of and from the fifth day of August, nineteen hundred and seventeen, all members of the National Guard and all enlisted members of the National Guard Reserve of the following States, except members of staff corps and departments not included in the personnel of tactical organizations, and except such other officers of the National Guard as have been or may be specially notified by my authority that they will not be drafted, to wit:

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and California.

III. All persons hereby drafted shall on and from the fifth day of August, nineteen hundred and seventeen, stand discharged from the militia, and, under the terms of section 2 of the act of May 18, 1917, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by law.

IV. The members of each company, battalion, regiment, brigade, division, or other organizations of the National Guard hereby drafted into the military service of the United States shall be embodied in organizations corresponding to those of the Regular Army. The officers not above the rank of colonel of said organizations of the National Guard who are drafted and whose offices are provided for in like organizations of the Regular Army are hereby appointed officers in the Army of the United States in the arm, staff corps, or department, and in the grades in which they now hold commission as officers of the National Guard, such appointments to be effective, subject to acceptance, on and from the fifth day of August, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and each of them, subject to such acceptance, is hereby assigned as of said date to the organization in the Army of the United States composed of those who were members of the organization of the National Guard in which at the time of draft he held a commission. The noncommissioned officers of the organizations of the National Guard the members of which are hereby drafted are hereby appointed noncommissioned officers in their present grade in the organizations of the Army composed of said members and shall in each case have the same relative rank as heretofore; and all other enlisted men are hereby confirmed in the Army of the United States in the grades and ratings held by them in the National Guard in all cases where such grades and ratings correspond to grades and ratings provided for in like organizations of the Regular Army, all such appointments of noncommissioned officers and confirmations of other

enlisted men in their grades to be without prejudice to the authority of subordinate commanders in respect of promotions, reductions, and changes in enlisted personnel.

V. Each organization of the military force hereby created will, until further orders, bear the same name and designation as the former organization of the National Guard of whose members it is composed.

VI. All necessary orders for combining the organizations created by embodying therein members of the National Guard and National Guard Reserve hereby drafted into the military service of the United States into complete tactical units will be issued by the War Department.

Under the foregoing-quoted authority all the National Guard of the several States and the District of Columbia to which Federal recognition, under the provisions of the act approved June 3, 1916, had been extended by this bureau prior to midnight August 4, 1917, except as noted below, were drafted into Federal service August 5, 1917. This induction discharged those so drafted from the militia and separated them entirely from the service and jurisdiction of the States concerned. They became a part of the Army of the United States for service therein during the period of the war, subject to the statutes and regulations governing the Regular Army in so far as these pertain to temporary forces. Officers of the State staff corps and departments, the National Guard Reserve, and the National Guard of Hawaii were not included in the proclamation of the President. The draft of the tactical units of the several States into Federal service left in the National Guard only the personnel of the various States belonging to the staff corps and departments not assigned to tactical organizations, and reserve officers as authorized in section 78 of the act of June 3, 1916, who had qualified as provided in Circular 21, Militia Bureau, 1916. The only tactical organizations left were those of the Territory of Hawaii.

As the functions of the Militia Bureau, as provided by law and prescribed by regulations, pertain to the National Guard not in Federal service, it was naturally expected that when all of the National Guard was drafted into the service of the United States, under the provisions of section 111, the act of June 3, 1916, and of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, all administrative matters pertaining to these organizations would be transferred from this office to the office of The Adjutant General of the Army, excepting such unfinished matters as remained over for completion.

It was found after the National Guard had been drafted, however, that there were many matters which required intimate knowledge of its prior status and familiarity with the laws and regulations under which it was organized, armed, trained, and brought into Federal service. Since the personnel of the Militia Bureau was familiar with these matters, it was thought that the details of the administration of these organizations could for the time being be conducted to a better advantage in this bureau. It was accordingly directed by the Secretary of War that all matters relating to the administration of the National Guard in Federal service requiring action of the War Department should be referred to the Militia Bureau for action.

In the working out of this arrangement it proved impracticable to prepare all papers for action and send them to The Adjutant General's Office for signature of an adjutant general. To remedy this an officer of The Adjutant General's Department was assigned to duty in the Militia Bureau. Later it developed that the volume of administrative work was too great for the action of one adjutant general, and another officer of that department was added.

In carrying on the work of administration of the War Department for the National Guard in Federal service every effort was made to expedite action on all official communications, and the office personnel was organized accordingly. To provide the necessary clerical force there were added to the office 22 clerks from The Adjutant General's Office. The records of all National Guard officers and returns of all National Guard units in Federal service were kept in this bureau.

Since the personnel of the National Guard involved approximated 17,000 officers and over 400,000 enlisted men, and since the bringing of them into Federal service involved many changes, such as reorganization, appointments, promotions, transfers, assignments, discharges, resignations, etc., the amount of clerical work involved was considerably in excess of that ordinarily performed by this bureau. This work was greatly augmented because of the breaking up of practically all National Guard organizations and reorganizing them into units under the Tables of Organization of August, 1917. This reorganization, together with the normal changes, involved the transfer and other change of status of possibly 65 per cent of the officers of the National Guard.

As to the reorganization of the National Guard units, this office was charged with all correspondence pertaining to this matter and the compilation of all records involved in the numerous transfers.

The handling of all administrative matters pertaining to the National Guard in Federal service was continued in this office until May 10, 1918, when it was finally turned over to The Adjutant General's office.

MOBILIZATION.

On April 6, 1917, when Congress, by a resolution, declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, the National Guard consisted of 16 tactical divisions, organized in accordance with Tables of Organization of May 3, 1917, advanced copies of which were furnished the States in January, 1917. Only two of these divisions, the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth (Sixth and Seventh under old nomenclature) had a recognized divisional staff. Later a divisional staff was authorized and recognized for the Thirty-seventh Division (geographically a part of the Sixteenth Division under the old nomenclature). Later another division, the Forty-second, was created from units selected from 27 States. Still later, another division, the Ninety-third Division, was created from the National Guard colored troops. The number of such troops was not sufficient for a complete division, the remainder required to complete it being secured from the selective draft (colored). In all, 18 divisions of National Guard were organized and had for the most part the necessary equipment and peace personnel, except divisional headquarters and staff prescribed by Tables of Organization of May 3, 1917.

All organizations could have been recruited up to the authorized war strength by voluntary enlistments and could have been called or drafted into Federal service at a much earlier date than August 5, 1917, had there been sufficient arms, equipment, etc., and mobilization camps selected and prepared for their training.

Although more than two-thirds of the National Guard were called into Federal service prior to August 5, and all were drafted into the service August 5, some of them did not reach their mobilization camps until the early part of October. The delay was due to the use of these troops to guard railroads, etc., and to the lack of sufficient supplies and equipment and the unpreparedness of their designated camp sites, although the preparation of camp sites for the National Guard did not involve frame buildings, for tentage was utilized as shelter for this purpose.

The States which furnished the troops for the mobilization points of the several National Guard divisions and the dates of induction into Federal service were as follows:

Division.	States.	Date of induction into Federal service.	Location.
26th (5th) ¹	Maine..... New Hampshire..... Vermont..... Massachusetts..... Rhode Island..... Connecticut.....	July 25, 1917	Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.
27th (6th)	New York.....	July 15, 1917	Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.
28th (7th)	Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.
29th (8th)	New Jersey..... Virginia..... Maryland..... Delaware..... District of Columbia.....	July 25, 1917	Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.
30th (9th)	Tennessee..... North Carolina..... South Carolina.....	do.....	Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.
31st (10th)	Georgia..... Alabama..... Florida.....	Aug. 5, 1917	Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.
32d (11th)	Michigan..... Wisconsin.....	July 15, 1917	Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.
33d (12th)	Illinois.....	July 25, 1917	Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
34th (13th)	Minnesota..... Iowa..... Nebraska..... North Dakota..... South Dakota.....	July 15, 1917	Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.
35th (14th)	Missouri..... Kansas.....	Aug. 5, 1917	Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.
36th (15th)	Texas..... Oklahoma.....	do.....	Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.
37th (16th)	Ohio.....	July 15, 1917	Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
38th (17th)	Indiana..... Kentucky..... West Virginia.....	Aug. 5, 1917 do..... July 15, 1917	Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
39th (18th)	Louisiana..... Mississippi..... Arkansas.....	Aug. 5, 1917	Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.
40th (19th)	California..... Nevada..... Utah..... Colorado..... Arizona..... New Mexico.....	Aug. 5, 1917 No troops..... Aug. 5, 1917 do..... do..... do.....	Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.
41st (20th)	Washington..... Oregon..... Montana..... Idaho..... Wyoming.....	July 25, 1917	Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.
42d	Louisiana..... New York..... Ohio..... Alabama..... Iowa..... Illinois..... Indiana..... Minnesota..... Pennsylvania..... Wisconsin.....	Organization authorized in August, 1917.	Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.

¹ Old division number.

fill vacancies in the organization of replacement and Army corps troops. The over-sea requirement for more Artillery and less Cavalry resulted in converting all National Guard Cavalry into Field Artillery.

Under the instructions of the War Department, the reorganization of the National Guard divisions and the merging of organizations were made upon recommendations of division commanders, who were instructed to keep intact, wherever it was practicable, old State organizations of historic origin. It was natural that this merging of National Guard organizations, resulting in some cases in an organization losing its former State identity, would create some dissatisfaction, especially where, as a military necessity, it became necessary to break up a State organization with historic origin.

However, with but few exceptions, the reorganization was speedily completed for all divisions, although in some of the divisions there was considerable delay for various causes. In some cases, it was lack of initiative and administration on the part of the responsible officer. In a few instances, delay was caused by delegations, accompanied by Members of Congress and armed with strong letters of protest from the governors and other persons, besieging the bureau, protesting against the breaking up of a particular National Guard organization. In most instances, when it was explained to them that the action taken was consistent with the best interests of the service with the view of winning the war, they were satisfied with the action taken by the War Department.

For obvious reasons, it was necessary to adopt a new nomenclature for the National Guard organizations drafted into the Federal service, so that, in a sense, all lost their State identity when drafted into the Federal service. Under the application of General Orders, No. 73, War Department, 1918, creating one army, to be known as the United States Army, not only does the National Guard lose its distinctive State and former National Guard designation, but the Regular Army, National Army, and Reserve also lose their distinctive designations. So it would appear that former National Guard organizations and their ardent, patriotic, and sympathetic friends who were inclined to feel that they were being discriminated against and unjustly dealt with when the organizations of the National Guard in which they were interested had, for purely military efficiency, to lose their State identity, can find much consolation in reading the extract of General Orders, No. 73, War Department, 1918, which follows:

1. This country has but one army—the United States Army. It includes all the land forces in the service of the United States. Those forces, however raised, lose their identity in that of the United States Army. Distinctive appellations, such as the Regular Army, Reserve Corps, National Guard, and National Army, heretofore employed in administration and command, will be discontinued, and the single term, the United States Army, will be exclusively used.

2. Orders having reference to the United States Army as divided into separate and component forces of distinct origin, or assuming or contemplating such a division, are to that extent revoked.

3. The insignia now prescribed for the Regular Army shall hereafter be worn by the United States Army.

4. All effective commissions purporting to be, and described therein as, commissions in the Regular Army, National Guard, National Army, or the Reserve Corps shall hereafter be held to be, and regarded as, commissions in the United States Army—permanent, provisional, or temporary, as fixed by the conditions of their issue; and

all such commissions are hereby amended accordingly. Hereafter during the period of the existing emergency, all commissions of officers shall be in the United States Army and in staff corps, departments, and arms of the service thereof, and shall, as the law may provide, be permanent, for a term, or for the period of the emergency. And hereafter during the period of the existing emergency provisional and temporary appointments in the grade of second lieutenant and temporary promotions in the Regular Army and appointments in the Reserve Corps will be discontinued.

* * * * *

However, in order that States and those interested and concerned might be able to identify the former National Guard organizations of their respective States which were drafted into the Federal service, there was compiled in this bureau a complete tabulation of the composition of all National Guard divisions and the disposition of all former State National Guard units and detachments. This compilation indicates the designation of all former State units and detachments and also embodies a detailed statement as to the disposition of all elements of former State National Guard units and detachments prior to their departure for over-sea duty.

This was published in the form of a confidential communication and furnished all bureau chiefs and division commanders. As the necessity for further treating this compilation as confidential has passed, it is included as a part of this report. (See Appendix A.)

STRENGTH.

The maximum strength of National Guard organizations authorized by the act approved June 3, 1916, on August 5, 1917, the date of the draft, was 13,093 officers and 419,834 enlisted men, as shown by the following table:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
2 division headquarters.....	48	60
5 division headquarters troops.....	15	465
36 brigades of Infantry.....	6,192	216,756
35 regiments of Infantry.....	1,960	70,070
2 battalions of Infantry.....	28	1,200
46 companies of Infantry.....	138	6,800
4 machine-gun companies, Infantry.....	16	296
7 regiments of Cavalry.....	413	10,640
20 squadrons of Cavalry.....	280	8,400
6 machine-gun troops.....	24	546
5 troops of Cavalry.....	15	525
2 brigade headquarters, Field Artillery.....	8	30
32 regiments of Field Artillery.....	1,504	41,280
4 battalions of Field Artillery.....	68	2,280
12 batteries of Field Artillery.....	60	2,280
1 regiment of heavy Field Artillery.....	51	1,321
5 regiments of Engineers.....	185	5,305
14 battalions of Engineers.....	196	6,986
2 companies of Engineers.....	8	328
10 battalion headquarters, Signal Corps.....	140	160
17 wire companies, Signal Corps.....	51	1,275
17 radio companies, Signal Corps.....	51	1,275
11 outpost companies, Signal Corps.....	55	825
35 ambulance companies.....	175	5,250
46 field hospitals.....	276	3,680
4 headquarters and military police.....	52	1,276
6 ammunition trains.....	108	4,104
5 supply trains.....	40	1,620
5 engineer trains.....	20	830
3 sanitary trains.....	147	2,634
2 field bakery companies.....	4	122
17 headquarters, Coast Artillery.....	207	581
12 bands, Coast Artillery.....		360
186 companies, Coast Artillery.....	558	20,274
Total.....	13,093	419,834

The number of National Guard inducted into Federal service, as shown by the reports from the several State adjutants general, was 12,115 officers and 366,956 enlisted men. (See Appendix B.) These figures do not include the State of Arizona, which was unable to furnish the data required by regulations as to the number of National Guard inducted into the Federal service because same was not of record in the office of the adjutant general of that State.

Appendix C shows, by States, the number of officers and men of the National Guard, by arm of service, inducted into the Federal service in 1917, as shown by the returns of August 31, 1917, for those organizations inducted into Federal service prior to the draft (see Appendix D), and the muster-in roll on file in The Adjutant General's office for those inducted August 5, the date of the draft.

In some instances there is a difference in the figures as furnished by the States and those shown by the records in the office of The Adjutant General of the Army. This can readily be accounted for and is due to several causes.

The National Guard of some States was retained in the Federal service from the Mexican border service, and some was inducted into Federal service on dates prior to the date set in the proclamation of the President dated July 3, 1917. (See Appendix D.) In such instances the reports of the States show the strength at date the National Guard was inducted into Federal service on account of call. Such organizations, prior to the draft, received recruits, of the number of which the States were not informed.

The strength of such organizations as reported by The Adjutant General of the Army was based, in most instances, on the August 31, 1917, returns instead of August 5, 1917, while the strength of those organizations inducted into Federal service August 5, 1917, was based on the muster-in roll.

Those States in which the National Guard was not inducted into the Federal service until August 5, the date of the draft, show very slight discrepancies in the reports of the adjutants general of the States and the records of the office of The Adjutant General of the Army.

The figures shown in Appendixes B and C do not represent the total number of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard drafted into Federal service, as a large number of officers and enlisted men of the State staff corps and departments and the National Guard Reserves were inducted into the Federal service as of date of draft to fill vacancies after August 5, 1917; also there were a number of officers of the Reserve Corps, United States Army, and a few from civil life who were commissioned in the National Guard to fill vacancies, under the provisions of the third paragraph of section 1 of the act approved May 18, 1917. The exact number of the foregoing can not be determined from the data on file in this bureau.

On June 30, 1917, the records of this bureau show that there were 111,962 enlisted men of the National Guard in Federal service and 191,619 enlisted men of the National Guard in State service, a total of 303,581 enlisted, which added to the 4,443 enlisted National Guard Reserve gives a grand total of 308,024 enlisted strength of

the National Guard on June 30, 1917. The following table shows the enlisted strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1917, by States:

State.	In Federal service.	In State service.	Total.	Reserve enlisted strength, June 30, 1917.
Alabama.....	5,441	46	5,487	336
Arizona.....	665		665	25
Arkansas.....	1,304	4,715	6,019	
California.....	3,744	2,847	6,591	30
Colorado.....	555	3,395	3,950	
Connecticut.....	3,521	2,026	5,547	370
Delaware.....	409	614	1,023	21
District of Columbia.....	1,124	739	1,863	
Florida.....	569	2,273	2,842	
Georgia.....	4,979	650	5,629	15
Hawaii.....		3,048	3,048	62
Idaho.....	1,629		1,629	
Illinois.....	4,621	10,864	15,485	
Indiana.....	1,284	4,865	6,149	
Iowa.....	1,570	6,253	7,823	
Kansas.....		8,144	8,144	
Kentucky.....	4,870	294	5,164	95
Louisiana.....	2,388	500	2,888	92
Maine.....	2,015	2,208	4,223	86
Maryland.....	2,718	2,743	5,461	45
Massachusetts.....	5,948	9,801	15,749	427
Michigan.....	1,616	5,281	6,897	184
Minnesota.....	1,925	2,748	4,673	52
Mississippi.....	1,443	2,995	4,438	46
Missouri.....	3,330	8,436	11,766	
Montana.....	1,510	29	1,539	
Nebraska.....	1,369	2,669	4,038	122
Nevada.....				
New Hampshire.....	122	2,347	2,369	
New Jersey.....	5,480	2,697	8,177	
New Mexico.....	1,276		1,276	
New York.....	9,900	24,859	34,859	1,702
North Carolina.....	1,248	4,695	5,943	116
North Dakota.....	521	1,765	2,286	
Ohio.....	4,063	15,595	19,658	
Oklahoma.....	1,343	852	2,195	65
Oregon.....	1,931	2,253	4,184	56
Pennsylvania.....	5,511	15,839	21,350	
Rhode Island.....	458	2,914	3,372	49
South Carolina.....	1,564	2,062	3,626	
South Dakota.....	607	2,886	3,493	
Tennessee.....	1,901	3,155	5,056	43
Texas.....	3,922	7,845	11,767	118
Utah.....		1,358	1,358	
Vermont.....	1,548	10	1,558	
Virginia.....	3,164	1,879	5,043	126
Washington.....	1,510	2,186	3,696	
West Virginia.....	3,247	18	3,265	115
Wisconsin.....	1,648	7,073	8,721	
Wyoming.....	451	1,148	1,599	45
Total.....	111,962	191,619	303,581	4,443

The number of officers of the National Guard on this date is not a matter of record in this bureau.

For the foregoing-named reasons, it is obvious that the actual number of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard who were actually drafted into the Federal Service on August 5, 1917, can not be definitely stated. It will serve for all practical purposes to state that approximately the number of National Guard so drafted was slightly in excess of 12,100 officers and 367,223 enlisted men, as shown by the records of The Adjutant General's Office. (See Appendix C.) The difference in these figures and those given on page 10 of the report of this bureau for the year 1917 is due to the fact that it has developed that the returns and reports from which those figures were compiled were incomplete and in some cases inaccurate.

DISCHARGES, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

Between August 5, 1917, and May 10, 1918, the records of this bureau show the total number of officers of the National Guard who were discharged, or resigned, or were otherwise separated from the Federal Service in the several grades to be as follows: (The names of those so affected are on file in this bureau.)

Grades, all arms of service.	Cause of separation. ¹⁹¹⁷⁻¹⁸				Total.
	Physical disability.	Resignations.	Action of efficiency boards.	Unclassified.	
Major general.....	1				1
Brigadier general.....	10	3	3		16
Colonel.....	18	9	15		42
Lieutenant colonel.....	17	5	11		33
Major.....	57	33	30		120
Captain.....	148	175	83		406
First lieutenant.....	171	246	108	2	527
Second lieutenant.....	89	177	102		368
Total.....	511	648	352	2	1,513

Included in the above are—

Resignations for the good of the service.....	23
Elimination by the action of efficiency boards, for the good of the service.....	5
Dismissed by sentence of court-martial.....	30
Deserted.....	2

Appendix E shows by States the number so disposed of in the foregoing statement. Under the head "Sanitary troops" is taken up the cause of discharge on account of physical disqualifications and a further statement on this subject.

Section 9 of the act approved May 18, 1917, authorizes the President to discharge such officers of the temporary forces authorized under this act as in his judgment would promote the public service. This section reads as follows:

That the appointments authorized and made as provided by the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh paragraphs of section one and by section eight of this act, and the temporary appointments in the Regular Army authorized by the first paragraph of section one of this act, shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. The President is hereby authorized to discharge any officer from the office held by him under such appointment for any cause which, in the judgment of the President, would promote the public service; and the general commanding any division and higher tactical organization or territorial department is authorized to appoint from time to time military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the forces herein provided for to examine into and report upon the capacity, qualification, conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his command other than officers of the Regular Army holding permanent or provisional commissions therein. Each member of such board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into, and if the report of such board be adverse to the continuance of any such officer and be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from the service at the discretion of the President with one month's pay and allowances.

The provisions of the foregoing-quoted section of the act approved May 18, 1917, were wise and showed forethought and a desire on the part of Congress to give the President of the United States absolute power to discharge any officer appointed under the provisions of the above-quoted act for any cause which in his judgment would promote the public service.

It enabled the War Department to officer the military forces with efficient persons and to eliminate those who after ample opportunities had been given them were found physically or otherwise unfit for military service.

Without this authority it would have been almost impossible under statutes and regulations existing prior to the act of May 18, 1917, to have eliminated unfit officers drafted into Federal service or appointed for the authorized temporary military forces.

It proved to be an incentive for the officers of our temporary forces, whether Regular, National Guard, National Army, or Reserve, to make an effort in every possible way to increase their efficiency.

Those who had the basic education and who applied themselves to the theoretical and practical study of military science and tactics were retained, while those who lacked the necessary basic education required for an officer and those who, after sufficient opportunities and period of training, showed, for any cause, military unfitness, were discharged.

Section 9 of the act of May 18, 1917, provided two methods of eliminating officers who were manifestly unfitted for duties as officers in the military service. The first method was summary discharge by direction of the President for any cause which in his judgment would promote the public service. The President exercised this authority in very few cases (number not known).

Practically all discharges under the provisions of section 9 of the act of May 18, 1917, were made by the second method, i. e., upon recommendation of boards of officers, appointed in accordance with its provisions, after the proceedings and all papers in each case had been reviewed in the War Department, which duty devolved upon this bureau between August 5, 1917, and May 10, 1918.

Each and every case recommended for discharge was carefully considered, all papers pro and con being carefully scrutinized, and in cases where recommendation for discharge was for physical reasons the recommendation of the Surgeon General was sought before final action was taken; so that the final action taken in each case of discharge was based upon an impartial, fair, and careful review of all papers presented to the War Department. The sole consideration in each case and the action taken therein were based on what was considered for the best interests of the service with a view to winning the war.

In every case where it appeared that unjust, incomplete, or immature action had been taken the papers were referred back to the responsible officer for reconsideration. In all cases where by a wrong interpretation of the law or for any other cause an apparent injustice had been done in discharging an officer of the National Guard, immediate steps were taken to restore him to duty in his former grade without loss of continuous service. Fortunately such cases were few in number. In all cases where it was apparent that the board had been wrongly constituted or had erred in its proceedings and findings all papers were referred back for reconsideration by the original board or a new one convened for reconsideration of the case.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the War Department to dispose of each case solely on its merits from the standpoint of military efficiency, a great many officers of the National Guard so discharged

were inclined to criticize the method used and some questioned the legality of their discharge. Many sought reinstatement and reconsideration of their cases personally, officially, and through Members of Congress and other political friends. Those appealed to importuned the War Department by letters or in person often and in great numbers, some requesting and others demanding reinstatement or reconsideration of their constituents or protégés.

As all matters pertaining to the National Guard were referred to this bureau, much valuable time of the chief of this bureau and other personnel was taken up by personal interviews and in answering correspondence with persons seeking consideration for officers of the National Guard who had been discharged. However, this bureau did not waiver from its adopted policy of endeavoring to reorganize the National Guard and officer it with efficient officers. Merit, efficiency, and the winning of the war were the sole factors which determined this bureau in all its actions on any matters pertaining to the National Guard.

It is a source of satisfaction to report that, except in a few instances, when the object, aim, and policy of the War Department were carefully explained to those who claimed that an injustice had been done them or their friends on account of discharge from Federal service, while manifestly deeply disappointed, they were satisfied that no injustice had been done them by the War Department.

Some newspapers and a few high officials in public life were inclined to criticize the War Department for discharging so many National Guard officers and were wont to call attention to the fact that the proportion of officers discharged from the National Guard was much greater than that discharged from the Regular Army, National Army, and Reserve Corps. While this is an undisputed fact, it can be satisfactorily explained: A large number of National Guard officers resigned, and many new ones were commissioned in the National Guard after the Mexican border service to fill vacancies and to supply officers for the new National Guard units organized just prior to the draft who were not carefully selected by the States and who had very little or no military training. Some lacked the necessary basic education and physical qualifications for officers.

The appointment of these officers was authorized subject to the examinations prescribed by the War Department under the act of June 3, 1916, but owing to the demand for Regular officers for other important duties, this bureau was unable to secure sufficient Regular officers for duty as inspector-instructors with the National Guard, as provided for by law, to take up the matter of training, instructing, and examining officers to determine their fitness for commission. The few on duty were utilized by department commanders for demobilization and mobilization, and other purposes, so that little opportunity was afforded new National Guard officers to qualify for their grades.

After three or four months' active field service under Federal supervision it is natural that a large number would be eliminated on account of physical and professional disqualifications, especially since a large number of them commissioned by the several States had not been carefully selected.

Officers of the Regular Army are very carefully selected and are required to undergo a physical examination each year and a severe mental and physical examination for each grade. Those unfitted are constantly being weeded out and only those who are professionally and physically qualified for active field service are retained.

In the case of the Reserve officers, who constituted the bulk of the officers needed in the organizations of the National Army and to fill vacancies in the National Guard and staff corps, these men were carefully selected as to basic education and physique. Then, after three months of intensive, practical field training, only those who passed the severe tests as to professional and physical qualifications were commissioned. So that, for these reasons, it is obvious that there should have been a much larger proportionate number of National Guard officers discharged on account of physical and professional disqualifications than there were from the United States Army and Reserve Corps.

RESIGNATIONS.

The records of this bureau show that during the period, August 5, 1917, to May 10, 1918, the resignations of 648 National Guard officers were accepted by the President. Twenty-three of these were at the request of those officers concerned for the good of the service. Such a resignation always implies that same was accepted by and at the discretion of the President in lieu of trial by general court-martial on account of a breach of discipline or in lieu of the action of an efficiency board for moral or professional delinquency.

The number of resignations was rather large. The causes stated for same were not tabulated, but a large number were to avoid going before efficiency boards because of failure to qualify in their military duties. A number was because they realized, after a little experience in the practical requirements of an officer, that they were not mentally, physically, or for other causes fitted for duty as an officer; and there were others who resigned for personal reasons pertaining to their business or family affairs. In all except very few cases resignations were freely accepted without question as to motive.

It is not intended that the foregoing statements explaining the policy and action of the War Department concerning officers separated from the National Guard be construed as an apology. It was deemed advisable, in view of the criticisms made, to set forth in detail the circumstances under which these officers were so discharged, not so much with the idea of refuting the criticisms but more with the idea of informing those for whom this report is intended that the War Department, through this bureau, safeguarded the interests of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States just as much as it did the interests of the Government in its interpretation and enforcement of laws enacted by Congress directing the organization and drafting of the National Guard into the Federal service.

This bureau feels that it has performed the duties imposed upon it in connection with the reorganization and administration of the National Guard in Federal service during the period August 5, 1917, to May 10, 1918, to the best of its ability, fulfilled conscientiously its functions, and decided the many intricate problems and questions

which arose, for many of which there were no precedents, in a just and impartial manner. Any mistakes can be attributed to error in judgment or decision, to which all are liable. In all military matters involving efficiency the Government is entitled to the benefit of any doubt.

RESERVE BATTALIONS FOR RECRUIT TRAINING.

Section 79, act approved June 3, 1916, provides that—

When members of the National Guard and the enlisted reserve thereof of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall have been brought into the service of the United States in time of war, there shall be immediately organized, either from such enlisted reserve, or from the unorganized militia, in such State, Territory, or District, one reserve battalion for each regiment of Infantry or Cavalry, or each nine batteries of Field Artillery, or each twelve companies of Coast Artillery brought into the service of the United States. * * *

Sufficient time had not elapsed between the date a National Guard reserve was authorized by law and the date the National Guard was drafted into Federal service to permit the accumulation of a large reserve for this force, as contemplated by the act of June 3, 1916.

The total number of enlisted National Guard Reserve numbered, on June 30, 1917, 4,443. The largest number in any one State was 1,702. Some States had none.

The selective-draft act approved May 18, 1917, provided means of securing recruits for the authorized military forces, and the method so prescribed better fitted in with the scheme of the War Department for providing replacement troops to supply wastage in the National Guard organizations at the front than the provisions of section 79 of the act of June 3, 1916, so that the President, pursuant to the authority granted him, suspended the operation of the provisions of the section quoted above.

ATTENDANCE OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS AT SCHOOLS.

With a view of affording an opportunity for officers who did not measure up very well in their field work to become more proficient in their duties and to enable the War Department to select suitable officers for important positions, a large number of officers were sent to the following schools for a course of instruction: School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.; Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe; and the School for Line and Staff Corps organized at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. The course of instruction extended over a period from six to eight weeks and consisted of elementary, theoretical, and practical instruction with some advanced work during the latter part of the course. A daily class record was kept for each student officer, and at the end of the course an examination was held in each subject covered in the course, which was both theoretical and practical.

Those who failed to make the required average were sent before efficiency boards convened by the War Department under the provisions of section 9, act of May 18, 1917. The proceedings of the boards in such cases were forwarded to the War Department, where they were impartially reviewed and the officers concerned disposed of in accordance with the recommendations of the boards if the records of the proceedings of the efficiency boards warranted the recommendations made by the board.

The exact number of National Guard officers discharged from the service on account of failure to attain the required average at these

schools and who were recommended for discharge by efficiency boards is not of record in this bureau. Approximately 5 per cent of those attending the schools were discharged.

Most of the officers so discharged failed in elementary subjects essential for all officers to know, while others failed in practical field work which they should have known in view of the fact that they had been in camp four to six months. Some of the student officers lacked the necessary basic education and knowledge of military subjects and therefore were doomed to failure when put to the tests.

SURPLUS TROOPS OF NATIONAL GUARD NOT NEEDED FOR AUTHORIZED DIVISIONS.

After the reorganization of the National Guard had been completed there remained a certain number of surplus regiments which could not be utilized in the organization of the 18 divisions. These surplus organizations were sent to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., to the provisional depot for corps and Army troops stationed at that place, where they were organized into corps and Army troops. Table 63 of Appendix A indicates the disposition of such surplus regiments.

SANITARY TROOPS.

The sanitary desk of the Militia Bureau, working in conjunction with The Adjutant General's and Surgeon General's offices, had charge during the period August 5, 1917, to May 10, 1918, of all matters pertaining to the appointment, promotion, and assignment of the commissioned personnel of the Medical Department, National Guard in Federal service, the assignment of commissioned medical personnel to the division staffs and sanitary trains, National Guard divisions, and the passing upon reports of physical examination of all officers of the National Guard recommended for appointment, promotion, and discharge during the foregoing-named period.

In addition it compiled the Federal service, including the dates of muster in and out and remuster into Federal service, of all the commissioned personnel of the Medical Department of the National Guard, and a lineal list of the officers of the Dental Corps, National Guard, inducted into the Federal service.

It compiled data concerning the causes of rejection on account of physical disability for the National Guard inducted into the Federal service, and also for the commissioned personnel of the National Guard separated from the Federal service between August 5, 1917, and May 10, 1918.

In addition it had charge of all matters pertaining to the physical qualification or disqualification of the personnel of the United States Guards; also all matters pertaining to the sanitary troops of the National Guard organized subsequent to August 5, 1917.

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows for the several authorized grades the number of officers of the Medical Department who were drafted into Federal service August 5, 1917, pursuant to the proclamation of the President dated July 3, 1917; those who were appointed under the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1917; those not drafted but

who were eligible for draft, and those whose qualifications and eligibility were passed upon by this bureau and appointments authorized, subject to examination, for National Guard organizations to which was extended Federal recognition subsequent to August 5, 1917:

Grade.	Drafted Aug. 5, 1917.			Appointed under act May 18, 1917.			Not drafted Aug. 5, 1917.			Recognized since Aug. 5, 1917, for National Guard not in Federal service.			Total.
	Medical Corps.	Dental Corps.	Veterinary Corps.	Medical Corps.	Dental Corps.	Veterinary Corps.	Medical Corps.	Dental Corps.	Veterinary Corps.	Medical Corps.	Dental Corps.	Veterinary Corps.	
Colonel.....							2						2
Lieutenant colonel....	8						1						9
Major.....	252			1			17			21			291
Captain.....	140			3			10						153
First lieutenant.....	846	249		17	1		100	38		44	10		1,305
Second lieutenant.....			73			1			10			14	98
Total.....	1,246	249	73	21	1	1	130	38	10	65	10	14	1,858

The foregoing table shows that there were inducted into the Federal service for duty with the drafted National Guard 1,267 officers of the Medical Corps, 250 officers of the Dental Corps, and 74 officers of the Veterinary Corps, an aggregate of 1,591 officers of the Medical Department, National Guard.

Officers of the State staff corps and departments and the National Guard Reserves were not included in the proclamation of the President, although they were subject to draft and a number were inducted to fill vacancies. The number of those not so affected was 130 officers of the Medical Corps, 38 officers of the Dental Corps, and 10 officers of the Veterinary Corps, which, added to the 65 officers of the Medical Corps, 10 officers of the Dental Corps, and 14 officers of the Veterinary Corps recognized since August 5, 1917, makes a total of 195 officers of the Medical Corps, 48 officers of the Dental Corps, and 24 officers of the Veterinary Corps, National Guard, now in the medical departments of the several States, the majority of whom have been assigned to the National Guard organizations organized and recognized subsequent to August 5, 1917.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL, SANITARY UNITS AND DETACHMENTS.

There were drafted into the Federal service, for duty with the several National Guard divisions, 59 field hospitals and 47 ambulance companies, the total personnel for which was 520 officers and 10,506 enlisted men.

The total strength of the personnel for the various sanitary detachments assigned to line organizations numbered 972 officers (including dentists and veterinarians) and 6,119 enlisted men.

The foregoing figures showing the strength of personnel are taken from the report of The Adjutant General of the Army. (See Appendix C.) The table shows 99 officers of the Medical Department less than shown by the records of this bureau. The difference can be accounted for by the fact that in numerous instances the dentists and veterinarians assigned to organizations were not included in the reported strength of line organizations.

SEPARATIONS FROM FEDERAL SERVICE AND CAUSES THEREFOR.

There appears below a statement showing the total number of officers of the National Guard, including the Medical Department, who were separated from the Federal service, by grades, with the causes therefor, and Appendix E gives a tabulation of those so separated by States.

During the period covered by the report, 147 officers of the Medical Department were separated from the Federal service. The grades, and causes for the separation, of those so affected are as follows:

Causes.	Grade.					Total.
	Medical Corps.			Dental Corps.	Veterinary Corps.	
	Major.	Captain.	First lieutenant.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	
Physical disability.....	10	7	32	9	1	59
Resignation.....	7	8	42	5	5	67
Efficiency boards.....	6	1	14			21
Total.....	23	16	88	14	6	147

Included in this table are: Resignations for the good of the service: Medical Corps, 1; Dental Corps, 1. Discharged by sentence of court-martial: Medical Corps, captain, 1; lieutenants, 2; Dental and Veterinary Corps, none.

The total number of officers of the National Guard, including those of the Medical Department, who were discharged from the service of the United States during the period covered by this report on account of physical unfitness is 511. The physical disabilities for which they were discharged and the number so involved are as follows:

Abscess about rectum.....	1	Duodenum, ulcer of.....	2
Age.....	5	Epilepsy.....	3
Age, premature.....	1	Endocarditis, chronic.....	3
Albuminuria (no diagnosis).....	4	Empyema.....	1
Ankylosis (joints not stated).....	3	Familial tremors.....	1
Arterial hypertension.....	17	Feet, deformity of.....	1
Arteriosclerosis.....	14	Feet, weakness of.....	1
Astigmatism.....	1	Flatfoot.....	26
Asthma.....	4	Finger and thumb, loss of.....	1
Arthritis.....	10	Fracture, old, of leg with shortening.....	2
Arthritis, gonorrheal.....	1	Fracture, gunshot of foot.....	1
Bronchitis, chronic.....	2	Fracture, old.....	3
Central cerebral degeneration.....	1	Gastric neurosis.....	1
Choroiditis.....	1	Gastritis, chronic catarrhal.....	1
Cholecystitis.....	1	Glaucoma.....	1
Colic, renal.....	1	Glycosuria.....	2
Colitis.....	1	Goiter, exophthalmic.....	2
Colon, chronic dilation of.....	1	Goiter, simple.....	2
Color blindness, red and green.....	3	Gonorrheal urethritis, chronic.....	1
Constipation.....	1	Hand, deformity of.....	1
Defective dentition.....	6	Headache.....	1
Defective hearing.....	22	Heart, unmentioned diseases of.....	1
Defective mental development.....	1	Hemorrhoids.....	2
Defective vision.....	46	Hernia, abdominal.....	2
Diabetes mellitus.....	7	Hernia, inguinal.....	16
Drug habit, heroin.....	1	Hernia, umbilical.....	1
Drug habit, morphin.....	4	Hyperchlorhydria.....	1

Joint, loose body in.....	1	Pulmonary emphysema.....	1
Kidney, ptosis of.....	1	Pyorrhea alveolaris.....	6
Knee, limitation of motion of left..	1	Rheumatism, articular chronic.....	1
Knee, weakness following operation, left.....	1	Rheumatism, chronic.....	3
Lesion lower spinal cord, with in- creased reflexes.....	1	Rheumatism, subacute.....	1
Liver, cirrhosis of.....	1	Scoliosis.....	2
Locomotor ataxia.....	3	Sinusitis of the antrum Highmorii..	1
Lung, collapsed right.....	1	Sprains, (joints not designated)...	1
Lung, fibroid of.....	1	Stomach, ulcer of.....	2
Myopia.....	3	Sympathetic nervous system, dis- turbance of.....	1
Myocarditis, acute.....	1	Synovitis, nontraumatic.....	1
Myocarditis, chronic.....	5	Syphilis, secondary.....	1
Metatarsalgia.....	1	Testis, undescended.....	1
Nephritis, acute.....	1	Trachoma.....	1
Nephritis, chronic interstitial.....	20	Tuberculosis of hip.....	1
Nephrolithiasis.....	1	Tuberculosis of pleura.....	1
Neurasthenia.....	13	Tuberculosis of testis.....	1
Obesity.....	8	Tuberculosis, pulmonary, acute....	2
Oesophageal spasm.....	1	Tuberculosis, pulmonary, chronic..	35
Orchitis, nonvenereal.....	1	Tuberculosis of vertebrae.....	2
Otitis media.....	6	Twitching of muscles of face, eyes, and neck.....	1
Pain right knee and tibia.....	1	Underweight.....	3
Pansinusitis.....	1	Under development.....	2
Paralysis agitans.....	1	Varices.....	1
Paralysis circumflex nerve.....	1	Valvular heart disease.....	87
Paralysis anterior tibial nerve.....	1	Varicose veins.....	4
Paresis.....	1	Vasomotor instability.....	2
Pericarditis.....	1	Weak herniotomy scar.....	1
Pleurisy, chronic fibrinous.....	2	Unclassified.....	10
Poor general condition.....	3		
Psychasthenia.....	9	Total.....	511
Psychosis, maniac depressive.....	1	Per cent.....	4.30
Psychosis, organic brain disease....	1		

Appendix F shows, by States, the number of National Guard who were rejected on account of physical unfitness upon induction into Federal service on August 5 and prior thereto on account of call and draft in 1917 and in 1918, and the causes for same. The data furnished by this table are very interesting when compared with similar data shown in previous annual report of this bureau, in that it shows a marked decrease in the number of National Guard rejected on account of physical unfitness in the 1917 mobilization as against the 1916 mobilization of this force. Below is a statement showing this comparison for the more important causes for rejection in the few States where this was possible from the data on file for 1916 and 1917:

States.	Diseases.													
	Defective vision and diseases of the eyes.		Flat foot.		Hernia.		Heart.		Lungs.		Poor physique.		Venereal.	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
Connecticut.....	22.02	.....	5.79	3.28	1.51	0.35	14.17	0.62	3.79	.....	19.14	0.27	6.80	0.85
New Jersey.....	3.76	3.53	8.00	3.95	8.70	4.46	14.11	2.41	18.23	4.99	45.10	4.64	2.58	3.36
New York.....	24.44	16.32	8.12	130.17	7.69	12.84	10.16	1.34	.....	.....	20.54	16.63	3.38	12.51
North Carolina.....	70.71	2.72	4.35	3.41	4.90	2.79	7.19	3.34	2.74	3.64	33.14	4.76	26.32	4.45
Ohio.....	10.42	.50	8.14	134.73	7.09	8.02	15.43	15.83	.....	.....	33.07	4.72	5.94	4.64

¹ Flat foot and foot deformities.² Combined percentage for heart and lungs.

The percentage of rejections for physical unfitness for the 1917 mobilization, as given in last annual report (9.9 per cent), was based on the available incomplete returns from department commanders at date of publication of the report. More complete and accurate data received since the last annual report shows the percentage of rejections in 1917 mobilization to be 7.16 per cent of the 261,654 men examined against 18.45 per cent of the 128,517 men examined for the 1916 mobilization. Data for making this comparison was not available for all the States. It was available only for the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Ohio.

The foregoing is of interest as being perhaps an indication of the thoroughness or lack of thoroughness with which examining surgeons of the National Guard organizations did their work prior to the muster in of 1916 and during the period the National Guard was out of Federal service between the mobilizations of 1916 and 1917.

Thus the marked difference in rejection percentage for defective vision and diseases of the eyes, for cardiac and pulmonary conditions, and for poor physique at the muster in of 1916 and that of 1917 in certain of the States, notably Connecticut, North Carolina, and Ohio, might justify the inference that examinations had been carelessly made prior to the 1916 muster in or that the rejection requirements for these disabilities had been disregarded at the time of examination for enlistment.

Most of the States show a decided decrease in the rejection percentage at the 1917 muster in for practically all causes, which may perhaps be assumed to indicate that the work of excluding unfit applicants for enlistment had been carefully done in the period between the muster in of 1916 and that of 1917. But there are notable exceptions. New York had to reject 30.17 per cent for flat foot and foot deformities, 12.84 per cent for hernia, and 12.51 per cent for venereal diseases at the 1917 muster, as compared with 8.12 per cent flat foot and foot deformities, 7.69 per cent for hernia, and 3.38 per cent for venereal diseases at the 1916 examination. Ohio rejected 34.73 per cent for flat foot and foot deformities in 1917 as compared with 8.14 per cent for these causes in 1916.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.

Under the law and regulations the organization, etc., of the Medical Department, National Guard, is the same as that prescribed for the Regular Army. The act approved June 3, 1916, provided that first lieutenants, Medical Corps, after five years' service in this grade, were eligible, subject to examination, for promotion to the grade of captain, Medical Corps.

The foregoing-named act provided for an Officers' Reserve Corps, and further provided that at the expiration of one year from the approval of this act, the Medical Reserve Corps would cease to exist and all officers thereof who so elected would be recommissioned in the medical section of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

The law creating a reserve corps provided for appointment therein of persons from civil life who were found qualified therefor under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War. Those found qualified could be appointed up to and including the grade of major.

As a result of the authorization of the Officers' Reserve Corps, a large number of civilian doctors made application and were appointed to the several grades authorized for this corps in the Regular Army. While the majority so appointed were given the grade of first lieutenant, a considerable number were commissioned in the grades of captain and major.

The requirements as to the eligibility of these civilian doctors for commission in this force consisted, for the most part, of determining their physical, mental, and professional qualifications by more or less rigid examinations, depending largely upon the judgment and recommendation of the officer or board designated to pass upon the applicants' qualifications.

No opportunity having been given, except in a limited number of cases, for the officers of this reserve force to make themselves reasonably proficient in their military duties in the grades to which they were appointed, it is obvious that many of those commissioned in the grades of captain and major had little or no knowledge of the military duties required of officers in those grades.

When the National Guard was mobilized in 1916 for duty on the Mexican border and most of the available Regular Army within the continental limits of the United States was also mobilized, it was necessary to call to active duty a large number of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, to provide for the necessary medical requirements which could not be furnished by the Regular Medical Corps.

This resulted in bringing together officers of the Medical Corps, National Guard, and Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army. Many of the latter, with grades of captain and major, who were without military training and experience, having been commissioned in these grades from civil life, came in contact with medical officers of the National Guard of lower grades who were fairly well trained in their military duties, resulting in the observing National Guard medical officer drawing comparisons and wondering why such inexperienced and untrained Reserve officers should outrank him, and in many instances, be placed over him in important positions when he was better qualified by training, experience, and length of military service to fill the position.

This condition of affairs caused dissatisfaction and criticism on the part of some National Guard medical officers. Many resigned after the demobilization of the National Guard in 1916 and sought commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps in higher grades, which, on account of the laws governing the organization of the National Guard, they were denied until they had served five years in the grade of first lieutenant to secure the grade of captain, and to secure the grade of major they must await a vacancy in that grade.

This discrimination, due to existing laws, was brought to the attention of Members of Congress, and a bill was introduced by Mr. Dent, May 29, 1917, to amend section 60 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, by inserting after the word "war" the following:

Provided, That during the existing emergency lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the National Guard shall be eligible to promotion as captain upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

This bill was referred to this bureau for comment. The important indorsement thereon is quoted in full in Appendix S of this report. This bureau recommended "that during the period of the war, first lieutenants of the Medical Corps of the National Guard shall be eligible to promotion as captain upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

The bill was amended to include first lieutenants, Medical Corps, United States Army, and passed the House unanimously in June, 1917. It was referred to the Senate, where it was amended to provide for a Dental Corps. The bill was approved October 6, 1917, and was published as Section V of Bulletin 61, War Department, October 23, 1917.

Although the act referred to was approved and became a law October 6, 1917, the regulations prescribing its enforcement were not published until December 29, 1917. They read as follows:

III. 1. The act of Congress approved October 6, 1917, entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of first lieutenants in the Regular Army and National Guard to the grade of captain * * *, and for other purposes," provides in part as follows:

"That during the existing emergency first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and of the National Guard shall be eligible to promotion as captain upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"2. The following regulations thereunder are prescribed for the guidance of all concerned:

"(a) No first lieutenant of the Medical Corps shall be promoted to the grade of captain without examination.

"(b) No examination shall be had for the promotion of a first lieutenant under the foregoing law unless he shall, if an officer in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, have completed one year's continuous service in that corps, or, if an officer in the National Guard, have completed one year's Federal service in the Medical Corps thereof since May 11, 1916.

"(c) At a suitable time anterior to the expiration of one year's service by any first lieutenant, as above, an examining board will be convened to conduct his examination. The rules and regulations governing the constitution, procedure, and action of examining boards for the promotion of medical officers prescribed in general orders or special regulations therefor, current at the time, will govern also the constitution, procedure, and action of the examining boards hereunder."

It was not contemplated in the act of October 6, 1917, that first lieutenants of the Medical Corps, Regular Army and National Guard, shall serve a fixed period in the military service in a lower grade before they are eligible for promotion to the grade of captain, Medical Corps. The object contemplated was to place officers of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Reserve upon an equal footing as to promotion to the grade of captain.

The regulations prescribed that—

No examination shall be had for the promotion of a first lieutenant under the foregoing law unless he shall, if an officer in the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, have completed one year's continuous service in that corps or, if an officer in the National Guard, have completed one year's Federal service in the Medical Corps thereof since May 11, 1916.

While this bureau, in a memorandum to the Surgeon General, stated that, in so far as pertained to the National Guard, it was of the opinion that National Guard medical officers of six months' Federal service should be considered eligible to take the prescribed examination; however, the one year requirement for both the Regular and National Guard medical officers placed them on an equal footing and greatly added to the probabilities of their becoming proficient in the duties required in the grade of captain, Medical Corps.

If similar requirements had been exacted of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, as were applied to the Regular Army and National Guard medical officers in the matter of appointments to grades higher than that of first lieutenant, Medical Corps, there could not have been any cause for complaint and the present discrimination would not exist. This, in the opinion of this bureau, was contemplated by the act approved October 6, 1917.

After this law was passed, it was only a matter of regulation to have placed all officers of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Reserve upon equal footing in the matter of promotion, thereby greatly increasing the efficiency of the entire Medical Department.

The act approved October 6, 1917, quoted above, provided that the Dental Corps, United States Army, "shall consist of commissioned officers of the same grade and proportionately distributed among such grades as are now or may be hereafter provided by law for the Medical Corps," etc. The application of this act resulted in immediately promoting a large number of officers of the dental corps to the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, and captain.

The Judge Advocate General was called upon for an opinion as to whether the foregoing law would apply to officers of the Dental Corps, National Guard, drafted into the Federal service. His reply was in the affirmative, and it was approved by the Secretary of War April 3, 1918.

The records of this bureau do not show that, up to the rendition of this report, the provisions of this act had been applied to the officers of the Dental Corps of the National Guard in Federal service. The highest grade held by any officer of the Dental Corps, National Guard, is that of captain.

The act approved July 9, 1918, contains provisions which, while apparently not applicable to the officers of the Medical Corps, National Guard, yet act to further discriminate against nearly 1,200 of these officers who were drafted into Federal service, most of whom are now on the battle field of France doing their part along with the officers of the Regular Army and Medical Reserve Corps.

The extract of the act referred to above reads as follows:

Increase in Medical Department: That the Medical Department of the Regular Army be, and is hereby, increased by one Assistant Surgeon General, for service abroad during the present war; who shall have the rank of major general, and two Assistant Surgeons General, who shall have the rank of brigadier general, all of whom shall be appointed from the Medical Corps of the Regular Army.

That the President may nominate and appoint in the Medical Department of the National Army, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the Medical Reserve Corps of the Regular Army not to exceed two major generals and four brigadier generals.

That the commissioned officers of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, none of whom shall have rank above that of colonel, shall be proportionately distributed in the several grades as now provided by law.

That the commissioned officers of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Regular Army, none of whom shall have rank above that of colonel, shall be proportionately distributed in the several grades as now provided by law for the Medical Corps of the Regular Army: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to discharge any officer of the Regular Army or deprive him of a commission which he now holds therein.

It would appear from the reading of the law that, if a strict interpretation were applied, officers of the Medical Corps, National Guard,

drafted into Federal service, of whom there are about 1,200, would be debarred from being commissioned in the grade of a general officer in the Medical Department; that while officers of the Medical Reserve Corps can be promoted to grades up to and including that of colonel in the same proportion as that authorized by law for the Regular Army Medical Corps, the 1,200, more or less, National Guard medical officers in Federal service are not so eligible under the provisions of this act. The strict application of the foregoing law will result in promoting to the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel about 800 or 1,000 officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, while promotions to these grades in the same proportion are denied National Guard medical officers and their promotions will be confined to vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel in divisional organizations, which, so far, have affected only about 25 former National Guard medical officers.

So far as this bureau is aware, there has not been a single medical officer of the National Guard in Federal service appointed to the grade of colonel, Medical Corps, while a large number of Medical Reserve officers have been appointed to the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel under the provisions of the act of May 18, 1917, which is equally applicable to medical officers of the National Guard drafted into Federal service.

Many of the officers of the Medical Corps, National Guard, drafted into Federal service, serving in the grades of major and lieutenant colonel, have had long prior military service, some in Cuba and some in the Philippine Islands; have taken advantage of every opportunity offered by the War Department, while officers of the National Guard, to make themselves proficient in their duties and have excellent efficiency records for service on the Texas border, as shown by inspection reports of National Guard organizations made by experienced officers of the Regular Army, all of which will count for nothing if there be a strict application made of the recent act of Congress quoted above.

In the opinion of this bureau it was not intended by Congress or the originator of the amendment enacted into law to discriminate against these twelve hundred former medical officers of the National Guard, the majority of whom are now doing their "bit" on the battle line alongside of their brothers in the medical profession from civil life and the Regular Army Medical Corps in their combined efforts to save the lives, restore to health, and return to duty those of our Army who are being wounded or maimed by a brutal and unmerciful foe, in our efforts to make this world fit to live in and safe for democracy.

It is hoped that those whose duty it is will see to it that this patriotic body of loyal American citizens and highly efficient medical officers are not discriminated against in the matter of promotions in the military service. The foregoing statements will fully answer the numerous requests, official and otherwise, made of this bureau as to why the Medical Corps, National Guard, was being discriminated against in the matter of promotions to higher grades. Perhaps the strict application of General Orders, No. 73, War Department, 1917, will operate to remedy the discrimination referred to above.

PROMOTIONS.

Under the provisions of the act approved October 6, 1917, and regulations prescribed thereunder, all first lieutenants, Medical Corps and Dental Corps, National Guard, who were drafted into the Federal service August 5, 1917, should have been promoted to the grade of captain by August 5, 1918. Whether this has been accomplished is not a matter of record in this bureau. The statement below shows the number promoted in the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps in the several grades up to and including May 10, 1918, as shown by the records of this bureau:

Grade.	Medical Corps.	Dental Corps.	Veterinary Corps.	Total.
Major to lieutenant colonel.....	13			13
Captain to major.....	38			38
First lieutenant to major.....	7			7
First lieutenant to captain.....	174	33		207
Second lieutenant to first lieutenant.....			7	7
Second lieutenant to captain.....			4	4
Total.....	232	33	11	276

ASSIGNMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS TO NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS.

Tables of Organization under which National Guard divisions were organized prior to draft provided for one lieutenant colonel as division surgeon; one lieutenant colonel as sanitary officer; one major as assistant to division surgeon; one major as director of field hospitals, and one major as director of ambulance companies.

Three States (New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio) had their required divisional organizations, including complete sanitary trains, in addition to their complete sanitary units and, with few exceptions, all required medical personnel. These were drafted into Federal service as complete divisions.

The remaining National Guard divisions comprised two or more States and the divisional staff and directors of field hospitals and ambulance companies were selected by this bureau from among those officers of the National Guard who from their efficiency records were best adapted to fill these vacancies.

For obvious reasons the War Department decided that the best interests of the service would be better safeguarded by assigning suitable medical officers from the Regular Army, in so far as they were available, as division surgeons of all National Guard divisions that had not their authorized divisional staffs.

Carrying out this policy, and after consultation with the Surgeon General's Office, this bureau was informed that 14 medical officers of the Regular Army in the grade of lieutenant colonel would be available for the remaining 14 divisions, and they were assigned as division surgeons. In so far as practicable, and wherever medical officers belonging to the State staff departments of known efficiency were available in the grades authorized, they were assigned to the positions of sanitary officer, assistant to division surgeon, and directors of field hospitals and ambulance companies. Where this could not

be done, medical officers of known ability from the Regular Army were assigned to these positions.

It is a source of gratification to know that those selected from the National Guard were in the majority of cases satisfactory, and those so assigned proved proficient and performed their duties in an efficient manner.

Before all the medical officers assigned as sanitary inspectors could be promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel, as authorized by Tables of Organization, the latter were changed and allowed only the grade of major for this position. This affected five medical officers.

When the National Guard divisions were reorganized under Tables of Organization of January, 1918, there was authorized an additional medical officer in the grade of lieutenant colonel as commander of sanitary trains. These vacancies were for the most part filled by promotion of qualified medical officers of the National Guard, so that the majority of all the responsible positions in the Medical Department, National Guard, were held by medical officers of the National Guard. Not more than 10 or 11 medical officers of the Regular Army were being utilized for the National Guard divisions when the reorganization was ultimately completed, which speaks well for the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the National Guard and compensates the War Department for its efforts in training them.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Upon request of this bureau 257 medical officers and 762 enlisted men of the Medical Department, National Guard, were called into Federal service June 20, 1917, and sent to Medical Department training camps for a three months' course of instruction. These camps of instruction were located at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Fort Riley, Kans., and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Those selected for attendance at these schools were for the most part without prior military training; so that when this personnel was returned to their organizations at their mobilization camps there was available a partially trained personnel that could be utilized to train and instruct those who were without military knowledge and training, and they were an important factor in developing the efficiency of the Medical Department of the National Guard divisions.

HEALTH CONDITIONS OF NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZATION CAMPS.

This is a matter that will be fully covered in the report of the Surgeon General and can not, for obvious reasons, be taken up in the report of this bureau.

In view of the fact that this report is intended for the information of the governors of all States, who may not have an opportunity to see the Surgeon General's report, and that naturally they would be interested in a brief statement showing the health conditions of the National Guard while in mobilization camps, there appear on page 31 two statements compiled from data on file in this bureau showing admission rate per thousand, noneffective rate, and maximum and minimum annual rates per thousand for National Guard and National Army camps for certain periods while in camp.

Week ending—	Noneffective rate, all causes.		Admission rate per 1,000 diseases only.	
	National Guard.	National Army.	National Guard.	National Army.
Oct. 19.....	23.5	17.0	952.6	1,014.0
26.....	26.1	18.7	1,056.8	900.4
Nov. 2.....	24.5	20.1	1,108.8	929.4
9.....	38.9	25.2	1,517.3	1,139.9
16.....	42.6	28.5	1,697.3	1,427.0
23.....	44.5	30.7	1,732.9	1,444.6
30.....	43.9	32.5	1,448.6	1,423.0
Dec. 7.....	45.8	36.0	1,847.5	1,774.8
14.....	48.6	40.4	1,757.7	1,887.5
21.....	47.8	41.8	1,621.8	1,786.6
28.....	46.6	41.2	1,247.8	1,465.8
Jan. 4.....	47.9	43.4	1,368.7	1,554.8
11.....	48.2	48.9	1,622.1	2,021.7
18.....	49.1	51.0	1,567.8	1,905.0
25.....	50.4	53.9	1,527.9	2,095.2
Feb. 1.....	49.6	55.7	1,562.3	2,070.2
8.....	48.5	59.5	1,548.2	2,081.7
15.....	48.1	59.4	1,424.9	1,901.8
22.....	44.8	58.6	1,192.5	1,835.9
Mar. 1.....	42.2	54.5	1,101.7	1,557.1
8.....	42.1	54.2	1,164.4	1,820.2
15.....	40.2	58.8	975.1	2,075.0
22.....	37.8	57.0	893.6	1,870.0
29.....	39.1	58.7	1,103.5	1,814.7
Apr. 5.....	41.4	54.3	1,478.3	1,943.7
12.....	27.8	55.7	1,232.2	1,959.4
19.....	46.8	54.2	2,053.0	1,724.0
Average.....	42.08	44.44	1,407.6	1,683.0

Maximum and minimum admissions, diseases only—Annual rate per 1,000, National Guard and National Army, for the period from Oct. 19, 1917, to Apr. 19, 1918.

Diseases.	National Guard.				National Army.			
	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.	Maxi- mum.	Date.	Mini- mum.	Date.
Pneumonia.....	58.0	Dec. 7, 1917	8.2	Oct. 19, 1917	52.9	Apr. 12, 1918	9.7	Nov. 2, 1918
Dysentery.....	.9	Nov. 23, 1917	.....	Nov. 16, 1917	3.8	Jan. 15, 1918	.....	Nov. 16, 1917
Malaria.....	9.7	Oct. 26, 1917	.1	Feb. 15, 1918	8.1	Oct. 26, 1917	.....	Mar. 1, 1918
Venereal.....	151.5	Nov. 9, 1917	39.4	Mar. 22, 1918	215.0	Apr. 5, 1918	54.4	Jan. 11, 1918
Paratyphoid.....	1.0	Nov. 16, 1917	.....	.....	.1	Nov. 30, 1917	.....	.....
Typhoid.....	2.4	Dec. 7, 1917	.....	.....	1.9	Nov. 16, 1917	.....	.....
Measles.....	539.9	Nov. 16, 1917	3.3	Mar. 29, 1918	265.5	Dec. 14, 1918	11.5	Oct. 19, 1917
Meningitis.....	5.4	Dec. 7, 1917	.4	Nov. 2, 1917	8.3	Dec. 21, 1917	.6	Oct. 19, 1917
Scarlet fever.....	17.6	Jan. 18, 1918	.1	Oct. 26, 1917	18.4	Feb. 8, 1918	.1	Oct. 19, 1917

The same data is given for National Army troops as they, like the National Guard, were temporary forces serving under similar conditions, except that the National Army troops were housed in cantonments while the National Guard were housed under canvas.

The data indicates a low sick and noneffective rate, and that for the National Guard compares very favorably with that for the National Army. The records show that the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-seventh Divisions, National Guard, stood among the first of all divisions as having low sick and mortality rates.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Under the provisions of Special Regulations, No. 55, War Department, 1917, and section VI, General Orders, No. 119, 1917, department commanders were charged with certain specific duties in connection

with the National Guard within their respective departments, and rendered reports to this bureau on the activities of the National Guard in their departments since the last annual report. These reports include the mobilization of the National Guard and organization of the National Guard subsequent to August 5, 1917.

As the reports rendered contain much matter of interest to the National Guard which should be made a matter of record, they are included in this report under Appendixes G, H, I, K, L, and M.

The report from the Central Department was elaborate and complete and contained much data which would have made interesting reading for this report; but on account of its great length only extracts appear herein. Interesting and important data pertaining to the National Guard of the several States in the Eastern and Western Departments drafted August 5, 1917, was omitted from the reports submitted.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The National Guard, as organized under the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, and drafted August 5, 1917, has passed into history as a National Guard organization and is now a Federal force. In closing this part of the report, in justice to the National Guard, attention is called to the fact that two years after the passage of the act of June 3, 1916, 18 divisions, composed almost entirely of National Guard, were furnished in the present emergency. All but three of these divisions are now in France.

Many individuals have received decorations from the allied Governments for gallantry in action. From the newspaper and official reports some of these divisions since July 15 have met and defeated, in the Soissons-Rheims salient, the best forces that Germany could produce. These 18 divisions mean approximately 500,000 fighting men—a real tangible asset to this Nation. Their military value is admitted by the soldiers of Europe, both friend and foe. It is a pleasure for this bureau to tender the National Guard this acknowledgment of their services.

PART II.—NATIONAL GUARD NOT IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

On August 5, 1917, when all National Guard organizations which had been duly recognized by the Militia Bureau under the act of June 3, 1916, passed into Federal service through operation of the draft, some States possessed one or more partially completed organizations which could not be recognized as National Guard units, and, therefore, were not included in the draft. Some of these were disbanded and others were pushed to completion. At this time, too, came up the question of the policy of the organization of new units with a view to recognition as National Guard and also the rights of the States in the premises.

ORGANIZATION OF NEW UNITS.

On August 24, 1917, the Chief of the Militia Bureau published a circular letter (No. 17) addressed to the adjutants general of all States, which reads as follows:

The Secretary of War has announced the following policy regarding the organization of additional units of the National Guard: National Guard units additional to those

drafted into Federal service may be organized within the quotas prescribed by the act of June 3, 1916. Units so organized will be armed and equipped in accordance with existing law as soon as practicable, but arms and equipment will not be supplied until the needs of the Regular Army, National Guard now drafted, and the National Army are filled. Men within the draft ages enlisted in such National Guard units will be subject to draft when called under the registration recently made. Organizations will be left on State duty, called into Federal service, or drafted under the provisions of section 111, act of June 3, 1916, as circumstances may require.

It resulted, therefore, that a few States had organizations originally begun as part of the quota of such States with the expectation of obtaining recognition and draft, while other States organized new units under the authority above quoted, without any reference to the completion of past quotas.

At the time of the draft Minnesota had begun to organize a second regiment of Field Artillery. It was not ready for inspection until several weeks after the draft. The inspection was held October 11, 1917, and the regiment was recognized as of that date. New Jersey was in a similar position with two companies of Coast Artillery, which were completed and recognized as of August 30 and October 26, 1917, respectively, and a regiment (the second) of Field Artillery, also recognized as of the date of final inspection, October 26. Iowa followed with a field hospital, December 12; Virginia with five companies of Coast Artillery, December 11 to 14, 1917, and Indiana on January 10, 1918, with another regiment of Field Artillery.

This "recognition" was an acknowledgement by the Militia Bureau that these organizations had met the requirements of the law and regulations and gave to them a Federal status as National Guard.

What they earnestly desired, and in some cases claimed as a right, was to be drafted into United States service and be assigned to National Guard divisions already so serving. This claim was based on the fact that these organizations were part of the allotment of troops originally made to these States to complete the divisions with which they were identified.

The new organizations, however, were far behind those drafted on August 5 in training and were unarmed and unequipped. In the midst of this organizing a definite policy of the War Department on this subject was announced by the Chief of Staff, on November 26, as follows:

Inasmuch as all National Guard units in existence on August 5, 1917, have been drafted into the military service of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of section 1 of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and that the raising of additional forces for the prosecution of the war is provided for by other means prescribed in said act, the Secretary of War directs that none of the National Guard created since the draft of August 5, 1917, shall be called into the military service of the United States for the present. They are, however, subject to draft at the discretion of the President.

The act of May 18 referred to was the law prescribing the selective (individual) draft of men of 21 years of age and over, but not yet 32, and their organization into tactical units by the General Government, in place of being organized by the separate States. The volunteer system for United States troops in time of war was thus ended, and superseded by the selective draft based on the theory of universal liability of every able-bodied man to military service at the call of the General Government.

DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION.

As a recognition, however, of the peculiar conditions surrounding the organization of the troops of the five States above referred to, the Secretary of War determined to give them a special status, and on February 26, 1918, he addressed a letter to the governor of each of the States named, stating that the draft into Federal service of the respective organizations was not contemplated, but that a deferred classification with reference to the operation of the selective draft would be given to its individual members who were actually enlisted at the date of recognition of the regiment. Each governor was requested to advise if this solution was satisfactory. No protest was made in reply to this letter, although the governors of both Indiana and New Jersey have still maintained the right of these regiments to draft into United States service.

GENERAL POLICY.

In a further effort to prevent misapprehension as to the conditions under which the Federal Government would accept new organizations the following circular letter (No. 3, Militia Bureau), was sent to the adjutant general of every State on March 27, 1918, in order that all persons there interested in organizations of new National Guard units might be fully informed as to the intentions of the General Government:

Subject: Policy with reference to new National Guard units.

The following policy with reference to National Guard units organized by States since August 5, 1917, or which may hereafter be organized during the period of the present war, having been approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The several States are authorized, under existing law, to organize National Guard units to take the place of those drafted into Federal service. When such troops have been organized, inspected, and recognized as duly constituted National Guard, the Federal Government will comply with the requirements of law by furnishing them such arms, clothing, and equipment as may be available after the needs of all troops in Federal service have first been met.

2. Such National Guard troops will be maintained for domestic duty only and will not be called or drafted into Federal service during the period of the present emergency for service beyond the seas.

3. National Guard troops in State service do not constitute a part of the Army of the United States, and therefore, their personnel of selective draft age is subject to draft into Federal service under the Selective Service Regulations without change of draft classification.

4. Inasmuch as a definite policy with reference to the utilization, as a Federal force, of units of the National Guard recognized since August 5, 1917, had not been announced at the time the new State organizations were formed, States are advised that they may now continue these organizations under the conditions named in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, or they may apply to have such organizations disbanded and the members thereof duly discharged from their obligations under their oath of office or oath of enlistment.

Under the authority of the last paragraph above quoted the governor of Minnesota in April requested authority of the Secretary of War to disband the Second Minnesota Field Artillery; this was authorized and, on April 30 following, was effected.

On May 1, 1918, by direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the five companies of Coast Artillery, Virginia National Guard, were called into Federal service, and were placed on guard over public utilities in the safety of which the United States was especially concerned.

These companies are Coast Artillery in name only; their organization and training are solely as Infantry.

In addition to the foregoing several States have applied, at different times, for authority to organize new tactical units. The present record of organization is as follows:

Units now authorized.

State.	Authorized.	Status Aug. 31, 1918.
Arkansas.....	1 regiment Infantry.....	Recognized as of May 3, 1918.
	1 battalion Engineers.....	Recognized as of May 17, 1918.
California.....	2 regiments Infantry.....	4 companies inspected, not qualified.
	6 companies Coast Artillery.....	2 companies inspected, not qualified.
Colorado.....	1 regiment Infantry.....	Inspected; recognition pending.
Florida.....	3 companies Infantry.....	No progress reported.
	2 companies Coast Artillery.....	1 company recognized June 15, 1918; 1 no report.
Hawaii.....	do.....	Recognized 1917.
	1 company Signal Corps.....	Do.
	1 troop Cavalry.....	Ordered disbanded.
	1 company Engineers.....	Recognized 1917.
	1 regiment Infantry.....	1 company recognized.
Indiana.....	1 regiment Field Artillery.....	Recognized Jan. 10, 1918.
Iowa.....	1 Field Hospital.....	Recognized Dec. 12, 1917.
	2 battalions Infantry.....	Recognized 1; no report 1.
	1 battery Field Artillery.....	Recognized May 5, 1918.
Maine.....	1 regiment Infantry.....	Recognized May 11 to Aug. 31.
Minnesota.....	2 regiments Infantry.....	No progress reported.
Missouri.....	1 regiment Infantry.....	Recognized May 14, 1918.
New Jersey.....	1 regiment Field Artillery.....	Recognized Oct. 26, 1917.
	2 companies Coast Artillery.....	Recognized Aug. 30 and Oct. 26, 1917.
Oklahoma.....	2 regiments Infantry.....	Inspected; recognition pending.
Oregon.....	1 regiment Infantry.....	Material progress reported.
South Dakota.....	do.....	No progress reported.
Tennessee.....	2 regiments Infantry.....	Recognized (since consolidated to 1 regiment and 1 battalion).
Texas.....	6 regiments Cavalry.....	Recognized Aug. 21-28.
	3 regiments Infantry.....	Inspection pending.
Utah.....	1 regiment Infantry.....	No progress reported.
Virginia.....	5 companies Coast Artillery.....	Recognized (U. S. service).
	1 regiment Infantry.....	No progress reported.
Washington.....	do.....	Inspected; recognition pending.

RÉSUMÉ; PRESENT STATUS OF ORGANIZATIONS AUTHORIZED.

Arm.	Recognized.	Recognition pending.	No progress reported.
Infantry.....	4 regiments, 9 companies.....	7 regiments.....	8 regiments, 7 companies.
Cavalry.....	6 regiments.....		
Field Artillery.....	2 regiments, 1 battery.....		
Coast Artillery.....	10 companies.....		7 companies.
Field hospital.....	1.....		

It will be noted that many of the largest States have not been interested in organizing additional National Guard units; several have preferred to organize units of local State guards, bearing the expense without the assistance of the United States. These include Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin. These troops are generally reported to be well drilled and equipped. Other States have organized Home Guards, which in many cases have been furnished with arms under the provisions of an act approved by the President, June 14, 1917, authorizing the issue of rifles and other ordnance property for the equipment of Home Guards having the character of State police or constabulary, in such quantities as available supplies would permit.

The regulations under this act are published in Special Regulations, No. 37, under date of July 23, 1917; they require that when the

governor of a State wishes such arms and equipment he shall address the Chief of Ordnance on the subject, stating what guard duties are being performed by the Home Guards for the benefit of the State; the States must pay transportation charges, and furnish such security as may be required for the return of such property to the Chief of Ordnance when called for.

STANDARD REQUIREMENTS.

In authorizing the organization of new units of the National Guard it was necessary to restate the standards required in essentials as to organization, instruction, qualifications of personnel and other matters involved, restating principles and emphasizing details. By direction of the Secretary of War all States were informed as follows (Circular Letter No. 8, May 4, 1918):

The laws under which the National Guard is created contemplate the following conditions:

- (a) Home rendezvous with suitable armories.
- (b) A fair degree of permanency of personnel, which is to be drawn from the immediate vicinity where the organization is located.
- (c) The probability that the organization will be maintained for a period of years—kept alive by reenlistments and acquisition of recruits.
- (d) Weekly drills at the armory.
- (e) Development of a force, equipped and thoroughly trained and disciplined, which can be called upon for military service in time of emergency.

The National Guard idea does not extend to or contemplate the Federal recognition of militia units for war emergency only, having no armories, no grouping of personnel according to localities, and no probable permanency of existence.

The law authorizing the National Guard is designed to give assistance and supervision of the Federal Government to States in the organization and training of National Guard troops, with a view to providing the States with a suitable military force for emergency use, the Federal Government retaining the right to call or draft the National Guard into United States service when necessary.

In a national crisis when the regular forces (Army and Navy) plus the National Guard are unable to meet the situation and give all the protection necessary, and more troops are needed, the law does not contemplate that the Federal Government shall then call upon the States to form more National Guard troops in order that they may be called into Federal service. The laws place this responsibility of organizing more troops for strictly Federal use upon the Federal Government, where it properly belongs. Both from the standpoint of justice to the States and of efficiency of the forces, the Federal Government should have the duty and the responsibility of organizing all forces additional to the National Guard after the guard has been drafted into the United States service. Therefore, the fixed policy of the War Department is as follows:

- (a) No new National Guard units will be recognized which do not have—
 - 1. Suitable armories.
 - 2. Personnel grouped by locality, so as to insure the possibility of attendance at drill.
 - 3. Probable permanency.
- (b) No new units will be inspected for recognition unless organized pursuant to specific authorization from the War Department.
- (c) The strength prescribed by Circulars 29 and 31, Militia Bureau, 1916, and General Orders, No. 50, War Department, 1916, will be required for Federal recognition.
- (d) An inspection by a Regular Army officer will be required prior to Federal recognition. When a State is ready to have an organization inspected, report will be made to the Militia Bureau, and arrangements will be made by the War Department, through the department commander, for the inspection. The inspector will verify the numbers and see that all the men presented have been properly examined physically and properly enlisted, and that their general appearance is satisfactory. He will conduct such portion of the prescribed examination for officers as may be required. He will base his recommendation as to recognition upon compliance by the organization with the conditions set forth above. Upon completion of the inspection he will mail his report and recommendations to the department commander for transmission to the Militia Bureau.

(e) Before receiving final Federal recognition officers will be required to pass an examination, which in general will include an inquiry into the candidate's antecedents, morals and character, educational opportunities and qualifications, business and professional experience, conduct, efficiency, and soldierly habits while a member of the Regular, Militia or Volunteer forces, and his probable efficiency and aptitude for the service.

"The State authorities should make requisition for arms, equipment, and clothing for the new organizations recognized in conformity with the provisions contained herein. As these supplies become available they will be furnished to the States as promptly as possible.

" 'Federal recognition as National Guard' is entirely separate and apart from a 'call or draft into Federal service.' It must be made manifest to all concerned that National Guard units recognized during the present emergency may not anticipate Federal service. The Secretary of War has definitely announced that National Guard troops, recognized since August 5, 1917, can not be used to advantage as any part of the forces of the United States in training for oversea service, and will not be drafted for such service.

"The National Guard is subject to 'call' into the service of the United States in its capacity as militia for the usual constitutional purposes—to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and execute the laws of the Union. Organizations of the National Guard are legally liable to 'draft' into the military service of the United States under section 111, act of June 3, 1916, for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Army of the United States immediately available, and the call or draft of an organization is binding upon all its individual members.

"National Guard troops in State service do not constitute a part of the Army of the United States, and therefore, their personnel of selective draft age is subject to draft into Federal service under the Selective Service Regulations without change of draft classification.

"In applying for authority to organize new units of National Guard, and for subsequent inspection for Federal recognition, such action will be expressly understood by the War Department as being in strict compliance with the foregoing policy, and the adjutants general of all States, Territories, and the District of Columbia will be governed accordingly."

HAWAIIAN NATIONAL GUARD.

In the general draft of August 5, 1917, the National Guard of Hawaii was not included. It consisted of two regiments of Infantry, a company each of Engineers and Signal Corps, two of Coast Artillery, and a troop of Cavalry; the larger part of it is stationed on the Island of Oahu. The reason for its omission from the draft was partly its remoteness from the mainland, but more because in its isolated position it was of far greater value as a reserve to the United States troops stationed in Hawaii than it was for any other purpose, especially as many of the regular garrison troops have been withdrawn. In order to give it necessary instruction the Hawaiian Infantry was drafted into Federal service on June 1, 1918, and mobilized for several months training. The troop of cavalry has been ordered to be mustered out on recommendation of the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department. The troops mustered into United States service consisted of the First Infantry, 52 officers, 1,005 enlisted men; Second Infantry, 50 officers, 1,417 enlisted men.

PHILIPPINE FORCES.

In April, 1917, correspondence reached this bureau and has persisted in a sporadic manner since then, on the subject of organizing a National Guard in the Philippine Islands. Many considerations rendered this undesirable, the most prominent being the geographical remoteness, the problems of nationality involved, and the adding

of a third native military force to the scouts and constabulary already existing. The Governor General of the islands greatly desired the authority to organize such guard manifestly as a war measure, but this bureau held that the organization would lack the essentials of local permanence, and of continued existence in peace as well as war, which are clearly required by the laws constituting the National Guard. The new force would be in reality a volunteer organization for war purposes. Details of Regular officers were asked as instructors, but could not be approved because there was no existing authority of United States law for the proposed organization.

The Governor General of the islands, however, proceeded under local laws to organize a tactical division of militia with the intent to offer their services as United States Volunteers. In order to obtain a National status and recognition legislative bills were introduced in Congress and on January 26, 1918, the President approved an act (H. R. 9697, 65th Cong.) embodying the following:

That the locally created armed forces in the Philippine Islands may be organized and called into United States service in the same manner as the National Guard of the States, and while therein its members shall have the same status as those of the National Guard, so called or drafted, provided that the pay of such force should in no case exceed the pay and allowances of corresponding grades of the Philippine Scouts.

The administration of this and other laws in regard to this force lie, however, solely in the Philippine government, and mention thereof is pertinent in a report of the activities of this bureau only because of the frequent mention of the above insular organization as National Guard and its presumed connection with this bureau, which is erroneous.

TRAINING CAMPS FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS AND MEN.

Under date of July 9, 1917, the Chief, Militia Bureau, notified all adjutants general of States (Circular Letter No. 6, Militia Bureau) that an opportunity was offered for a limited number of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard to attend the second series of officers' training camps, to begin on August 15. The number was necessarily limited, and was based pro rata on the number of regiments in the territory over which each authorized examining officer had supervision. Officers were required to resign their commissions before entering the camps, and enter on the same basis as enlisted men; those who qualified were given commissions. No statistical information was ever available as to the number of national guardsmen who went through this series of camps, but it is known that a good number of officers qualified and were commissioned. Preference was given in this series of camps to men of the age of 31 or over, as the first series had turned out too many very young men without experience and trained judgment.

In September, 1917, this bureau took up the subject of permitting the attendance at officers' training camps of staff officers not included in the draft of August 5, or personally inducted, and of former National Guard officers who were not in active service at the time the National Guard was called into United States service in July and August, 1917.

This bureau was actuated by the consideration that any former officer with a good record for military efficiency was a military asset which the United States should conserve and utilize.

The mails were burdened by appeals from men of several years' militia and National Guard service and of presumptive military value as officers, for a chance to serve. The system adopted for the selection of officers, however, and the surplus of officers of the National Guard caused by the consolidation of regiments in reorganizing the divisions, shut these men out; there was no place for them.

It was not until December 28 that this bureau was advised that a limited number of officers and ex-officers of the National Guard would be admitted to attend certain of the third series training camps, to begin January 5, 1918, only one week later.

The adjutants general of the several States west of the Mississippi River were advised at once by telegraph of this fact, and a copy of a circular letter (No. 35, War Department, Dec. 29, 1917) was sent to the adjutant general of each State; the body of it read as follows:

In order to utilize the military experience of staff, retired, and reserve officers, and former officers of the National Guard not already in active service, the Secretary of War has approved the following:

1. The application of such officers on inclosed forms, which clearly state the conditions, will be considered promptly at this bureau, and those whose records present evidence of presumptive value for service with troops will be notified by the Chief, Militia Bureau, by telegraph to report on January 15 at one of the six training camps named. In case more applications are received than camps can accommodate, selection will govern.

2. At the conclusion of the camps successful candidates will be commissioned in the National Guard in grades justified, not exceeding that of major, subject to age-for-grade limitations.

3. You are requested to give all publicity possible to this plan, so that each deserving officer may have an opportunity, and to furnish each applicant with necessary blank forms and any recommendations from your office that appear to be just. Forms 108, delayed in delivery, will follow.

4. Applications will be sent direct to this office and should be made without delay if at all.

The date named in the circular, January 15, as that on which successful applicants should report, was extended to January 20, because severe snowstorms in many sections of the United States had delayed railroad traffic and interrupted the mail service to such an extent that many applications were unavoidably delayed. Many of the applications received did not show sufficient commissioned service in the National Guard, or present such evidence of presumptive value for service with troops as to authorize attendance.

One hundred and fifty-eight officers presented satisfactory credentials and were authorized by wire to attend one of the designated camps.

As far as practicable the successful applicants were directed to report to the commanding general of the training camp nearest their places of residence, as stated in their application. They had to pay their own transportation.

The successful applicants were assigned as follows:

Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.....	44
Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.....	22
Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.....	21
Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.....	44
Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.....	27

Of the above number 52 were unable to arrange personal and business affairs on such short notice and failed to report.

For those who reported between January 15 and 20 there was a severe handicap in the fact that instruction had begun for the other classes from 10 days to a fortnight before; it was almost impossible to make up that lost time and instruction in a satisfactory manner, as the current day's work was set at the presumed maximum mental and physical capacity of the selected enlisted men and military school representatives constituting the personnel which began work on January 5, which was many times greater than the number of ex-National Guard officers.

During their course of instruction at these camps the candidates received the pay and allowances of privates, first class.

Of those reporting 48 qualified in the following grades:

Majors.....	7
Captains.....	5
First lieutenants.....	22
Second lieutenants.....	14

They were recommended for appointment in the National Guard in the service of the United States and soon after were duly commissioned.

The following is a summary of each camp:

Camps.	Directed to report.	Did not report.	Qualified.
Camp Wadsworth.....	44	10	18
Camp McClellan.....	22	5	14
Camp Hancock.....	21	8	3
Camp Bowie.....	44	20	10
Camp Kearny.....	27	9	3

Approximately 45 per cent of the ex-National Guard officers who attended the camps qualified for commissions, a result largely due to lack of due notice and inability to report promptly.

With the exception of one 15-day camp held at Sea Girt, N. J., beginning August 26, for instruction of the regiment of Field Artillery and the two companies of Coast Artillery, National Guard of that State, no camps were held for tactical units chiefly on account of lack of available equipment. Camps are planned, however, for the National Guard of Tennessee, Missouri, Washington, and Texas.

STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The allotment in grade and number of commissioned and enlisted personnel authorized in the State staff corps and departments was based on the number and kind of tactical organizations enrolled in the respective States; a table of such allotment appears in Appendix D, page 67, of the annual report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau for 1917.

Soon after the declaration of war calls began to be made for quartermasters, chiefly for work in construction of concentration camps and cantonments for mobilizing the units of the National Guard and of the National Army organized under the new selective-draft laws; many such officers were taken from the State staff corps. As the

year progressed demand for additional quartermasters and for staff officers of other corps and departments was made as the necessity arose, so that from June 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, the following numbers of State staff officers were inducted into Federal service.

Corps or department.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Totals.
Adjutants general.....		3	19		22
Inspectors general.....		2	6		8
Judge advocates general.....		2	11		13
Ordnance.....		1	13	7	21
Quartermaster.....	1	5	55	102	163
Medical.....	1	5	19	4	29
Total.....	2	18	123	113	256

Some of these were assigned to divisional staffs of the National Guard divisions in their respective duties, and the others were put on duty under direct orders of the respective chiefs of corps and departments.

The calls for qualified staff officers in July and August, 1918, are increasing owing to the continued increase in number of divisional organizations for service abroad.

National Guard officers of the Quartermaster Corps had usually been business men and engineers in civil life. Reports indicate that most of them proved efficient on construction work and on business connected with supplies of various kinds. The same may be said of the Medical Corps in their professional work. Of the officers of the Adjutant General's Department inducted into the service, there were but few of extensive experience in the work required, but most of them qualified.

Those who were called in as judge advocates were usually satisfactory, as they were usually trained lawyers, though seldom in technical military law, in which, however, the immediate demands were not pressing.

But few inspectors general were called or drafted, as it was difficult to find officers with a sufficiently broad knowledge of the different arms of the service and their work and the numerous laws and regulations involved. Regarding ordnance officers, very few, indeed, possessed any technical knowledge of the manufacture of arms, explosives, and equipment, or of fine machinery, though in business qualifications which could be utilized in that department several made good records. In most cases National Guard ordnance officers had very few qualifications to support their titles. Most of them had been merely "inspectors of small-arms practice," whose duties really were those of line officers in instructing their men.

The original appointments of these officers came, of course, from the respective governors; there was little information available to determine their fitness for their respective duties, and the rush of preparation for war prevented giving an adequate examination or test. It is probable that incompetents were drafted into service, though apparently the large majority justified their appointments, as discharges on account of inefficiency, of which this bureau has been informed, have been very few.

Notwithstanding that all State troops of the line had been drafted, it was deemed desirable to continue the existing State staff corps as a reservoir from which to draw additional staff officers, and on September 7, 1917, a circular (No. 19, Militia Bureau) was issued authorizing the filling of vacancies therein, up to the minimum shown in the tables of allowances mentioned above, as follows, in each corps and department: One major each in Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate General's, Ordnance, and Medical Departments; two majors and two captains in Quartermaster Corps, one captain or first lieutenant in Medical Corps.

Officers of higher rank appointed under the original allotments were not disrated, but no new appointment was authorized in grade higher than major.

REDUCTION OF STAFF PERSONNEL.

Anticipating formation of additional tactical units of the States, the above ruling remained in force until April 20, 1918, when the following circular letter (No. 4, Militia Bureau) was issued and a copy was sent to each State adjutant general by direction of the Secretary of War:

1. By the act of May 12, 1917, the inclusion of officers and enlisted men of staff corps and departments in the National Guard of States was authorized as prescribed by the Secretary of War. The object of such authority was to provide necessary administrative staff for the National Guard and also to train officers in staff duties. When all National Guard units were drafted into United States service, both these functions were suspended, but maintenance of the staff was authorized pending organization of other tactical units and also to close up any staff business remaining after the draft of the units existing on August 5, 1917. Ample time has now elapsed for the latter.

2. The authority granted to maintain State staff corps and departments as part of the National Guard, as stated in Circular No. 26, Militia Bureau, 1917, is now canceled and the following is substituted:

(a) All recognized State staff officers in grade above major shall be transferred to the National Guard Reserve, except those actually serving as property and disbursing officers already recognized in higher grade than major.

(b) All States now having recognized National Guard tactical units equivalent to a regiment or more, or which have applied for authority to organize such units, and are now organizing them, shall be entitled to recognition of the minimum staff organization as heretofore prescribed for two regiments or less, namely:

One major in Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate General's and Ordnance Departments, and in Medical Corps.

Two majors (provided that one be United States property and disbursing officer) and two captains Quartermaster Corps.

One captain or lieutenant Medical Corps.

Adjutants general of States now having officers in excess as to number or grade in any corps or department will promptly name those whom they wish to retain in the authorized grades.

(c) All recognized staff officers belonging to States other than those described in subparagraph (b) above, will be transferred to the National Guard reserve, except that a recognized officer of the National Guard shall be retained as a United States property and disbursing officer in each State.

3. An officer transferred to the reserve list hereunder may be returned to active duty at the request of the governor of his State, and recognized again as a State staff officer in case his State again organizes National Guard troops, as in paragraph 2 (b) above.

4. No United States funds can be used, under provisions of section 109, National Defense Law, to pay members of a State staff for administrative and instructional work in States having no National Guard.

5. Arrangements are now being made for the examination of officers of the State staff corps and departments already recognized subject to examination. No further recognitions will be extended to staff appointees without qualification by prescribed examination.

The operation of the above transferred all staff officers remaining in State service to the National Guard Reserve Corps of all States,

except Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Washington, except that each State having unsettled accounts was authorized to retain on duty its property and disbursing officer.

EXAMINATION OF STAFF OFFICERS.

By cooperation of department commanders, examinations of recognized staff officers of States were held in June and July, 1918, on basic subjects, which included Field Service Regulations and Articles of War for all officers; such portions of Army Regulations as pertain to all officers and for officers of each corps and department the parts pertaining to their respective duties. The Manual of the Medical Department and the Manual for Courts-Martial were added for officers of the Medical Corps and the Judge Advocate General's Department.

The majority of the officers examined passed the examinations; the papers submitted, however, did not show, as a whole, a commendable interest and application on the part of several such officers, and were not particularly creditable as exponential of their desire to fit themselves for efficient service.

The cooperation of the recruiting branch of the Adjutant General's Office aided materially in carrying out the examination. It was arranged that officers to be examined should report at the United States recruiting offices nearest their homes, where the list of questions was handed to them, and where they left their papers for transmission to department headquarters by the sergeant in charge.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS, STAFF OFFICERS.

Owing to the not infrequent appointment of staff officers who, although highly regarded in their home communities from a social, political, or business standpoint, were wholly lacking in previous military experience which would fit them to perform staff duties oftentimes highly technical, it became advisable to call attention to this subject and to outline the basic qualifications needed by officers in the different staff corps and departments. This was done by means of the following circular letter, under date of December 17, 1917:

1. The Secretary of War directs that in recognizing appointees in State staff corps and departments that section 74, National Defense Law, shall be strictly construed; any person named must show clearly how he is "especially qualified" as prescribed in the law.

2. Officers appointed in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's departments must be thoroughly familiar with military organization in all arms. Adjutants general must know the general principles concerning all reports and records kept concerning the personnel of the command. Inspectors general must have had a wide military experience, including line and staff work of several years' actual application, in order to intelligently pass upon matters concerning conditions and efficiency of troops in work and equipment; in property surveys and inspections, besides a considerable knowledge of law in making investigations.

3. Quartermasters should have a basic knowledge of military organization, equipment, and methods of housing, clothing, and rationing troops, and should be trained business men who have qualified in business administration, and in handling men in some branch or branches of work covered by the Quartermaster Corps; as purchasers and distributors of at least one of the different general divisions of supplies assigned to the Quartermaster Corps; or in transportation; or in construction, frequently involving engineering knowledge. The kind of knowledge and experience

required to justify recognition of appointments in the Quartermaster Corps calls for not less age than 24 for captain, with a shown practical business training of not less than four years, and in case of majors, an age not less than 28 and not less than six years' business experience in lines connected with quartermaster work.

4. Officers nominated for recognition in Ordnance Department must show technical qualifications therefor in manufacture and distribution of ordnance supplies, arms, ammunition, harness, saddlery, etc. Many officers have been appointed in the Ordnance Department in different States merely because they were experienced in range firing practice with small arms. Those qualifications pertain to line officers and have little to do with the work of an officer of the Ordnance Department. In experience and age for grade the same limits will apply as in case of quartermasters.

5. Nominations of officers in Judge Advocate General's Department will be approved only for men educated at a standard law school and with an experience in the practice of law for not less than five years. Evidence must be given also that the applicant is familiar with military law and the practice of courts-martial. A minimum age limit is prescribed of 28 years. Medical Corps candidates must qualify under the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, Circular 23, War Department, Militia Bureau, 1916. The qualifications claimed will be clearly stated by the applicant for appointment.

6. In all cases of recognition the department will reserve the right to call or draft an officer of the State staff in a lower grade than held in the State, unless the applicant affirmatively states that he does not care to serve in a lower grade.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS' RESERVE.

Members of the National Guard Enlisted Reserve were included in the draft proclamation of the President of July 3, 1917, but the Officers' Reserve was omitted. Under the act of June 3, 1916, these officers must have been in active service since the date of that law and transferred or subsequently assigned to the reserve. The list contains the names of many officers of considerable prior service, and, in all probability, of efficiency. Many have entered active service through direct appointment and some through training camps.

Recommendations have been made by this bureau that officers of this type selected from those within appropriate age limits and prior military service might, to the advantage of the service, be tried out in training camps and appointed to such appropriate commands as the needs of the service suggest.

The omission of these reserve officers from the application of the draft proclamation presumably was due to their unknown qualifications and to the fact that at the time all National Guard organizations were fully officered. At the present time officers are in demand, and it seems that the War Department could use the services of such of these men as are competent, in grades no higher than major. In order to determine their competence, it is recommended that those below 50 years of age be authorized to attend the next series of training camps. Those who qualify can be utilized; the incompetent will speedily prove that fact and can be discharged.

The lists furnished by 31 States, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia show a total enrollment of 339 Reserve officers; records as to age are very incomplete.

In grade they are distributed as follows:

Colonels.....	8	Captains.....	137
Lieutenant colonels.....	11	First lieutenants.....	76
Majors.....	56	Second lieutenants.....	51

A circular letter (No. 25, Nov. 30, 1917) was sent to adjutants general of all States calling for lists of all National Guard Reserve officers.

No such officers have been reported in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin.

CONFORMITY OF STATE LAWS.

The act of June 3, 1916, provided, in section 110, that in order to obtain the benefit of United States funds, certain specific provisions of law must be contained in their statutes. The time limit allowed for conformity was 60 days after the adjournment of the next session of the legislature in each State following the approval of the said act. On December 19, 1917, a circular letter (No. 31, Militia Bureau, 1917) was sent to each State adjutant general calling for copies of their military laws. These were duly received from the several States and were submitted to the Judge Advocate General for opinion as to the sufficiency of the law in each case to meet the requirements of the above section and act.

No copy of law was submitted by Alabama as no session had been held by its legislature, nor by Nevada, which has not maintained any National Guard.

Seventeen States were adjudged to have failed to meet the requirements of section 110 of the act of June 3, 1916. In order to simplify the matter, this bureau submitted a memorandum to the Chief of Staff proposing a modification of section 110 which would attain the desired end without necessity of further legislation. This suggestion now awaits action by Congress.

UNLAWFUL WEARING OF UNITED STATES UNIFORMS.

Section 125 of the act of June 3, 1916, was enacted to prevent the wearing of the uniform of the Army or Navy by persons not entitled thereto, and requires action by the Secretary of War; this is a penal statute. After the draft of August 5, 1917, many "Home Guard" organizations sprung up, some by State authority and many which were merely voluntary quasi military associations which wished to wear uniforms. Several of the States also organized bodies known as "State Guards," "Reserve Militia," and by other titles, which were organized under State laws. Most of these organizations wished to wear a uniform resembling that of the United States, and it finally seemed advisable to warn them as to the possible legal complications, and to obtain authority to prescribe such distinctive marks as would clearly distinguish such troops from those of the United States and to conform to the law.

After consultation with the proper authorities, a paper on the subject was prepared and issued in Bulletin No. 47, War Department. Advance copies were sent out by this bureau to all adjutants general of States. It reads as follows:

(Advance copy.)

BULLETIN }
No. 47. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1918.

1. Under the provisions of section 125 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, authorizing the Secretary of War to designate organizations that may wear their prescribed uniforms, the military organizations of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia constituted by the laws thereof, and including all members there-

of, whether members of the National Guard or not are designated as organizations whose members may wear their prescribed uniforms, provided that where such prescribed uniforms are similar to the uniforms legally prescribed for the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, distinctive marks and insignia shall be worn as a part thereof as herein prescribed:

2. Distinctive marks and insignia are prescribed as follows:

(a) Organizations of the National Guard recognized as such by the War Department under the act of June 3, 1916, shall wear collar ornaments and insignia as prescribed by Circular No. 3. Militia Bureau, 1918.

(b) The adjutant general and executive, administrative and supply staff officers and aids to the governor, and all other officers duly appointed and enlisted men of State Guard or State militia troops organized and maintained under State laws, but who are not recognized as legally constituted National Guard officers, enlisted men, or forces within the meaning of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, shall wear—

(1) On overcoats, raincoats, dress and full dress and service coats, and on olive-drab shirts when worn without a coat, a scarlet five-pointed star of cloth or felt, measuring 1 inch from its center to each point thereof, on the outside of each sleeve, and centered $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the lower end thereof.

(2) Collar ornaments, bronze—any selected by the State except disks resembling those used by the Regular Army in size, shape or device, or those used by the United States Navy or Marine Corps.

(3) All sleeve braid, including overcoats—any color except those prescribed for Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, viz, brown, gold, yellow, or black.

(4) For distinctive cap or hat device, the coat of arms of the State or any other device except the coat of arms of the United States worn by the United States Army and the cap devices used by the United States Navy and Marine Corps.

(c) For Home Guards, State police, constabulary, defense leagues, etc.:

(1) Half brassards—2 inches wide, plain cadet-gray felt, across and outside left arm from seam to seam midway between elbow and shoulder, to be sewed on overcoat, blouse, and shirt when worn without blouse.

(2) Collar ornaments, bronze—any selected by the State except disks resembling those used by the Regular Army in size, shape or device, or, those used by the United States Navy or Marine Corps.

(3) Sleeve braid—any color except those prescribed for Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, viz., brown, gold, yellow, or black.

(4) For distinctive cap or hat device, the coat of arms of the State or any other device except the coat of arms of the United States worn by the United States Army, and the cap devices used by the United States Navy and Marine Corps.

3. Chevrons indicating noncommissioned officer grades will be worn on the right sleeve.

4. It should be observed that the above requirements apply only when the State uniform in any given case is similar to one or more of the United States uniforms specified. If the uniform adopted by any State for any organization is wholly unlike any of the uniforms used by the Army, Navy or Marine Corps in material, color, or cut, so as to be clearly distinguishable from such United States uniforms, then the foregoing regulations do not apply.

5. The statute cited in the first paragraph above is a penal statute, and the final decision as to its infraction in any case can be made only by a competent criminal court.

II. Section IV, Bulletin No. 29, War Department, 1918, is rescinded.

(421.7 A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. McCain,
The Adjutant General.

STEVEDORE REGIMENTS.

This Bureau, being apprised that the Quartermaster Corps was organizing some regiments and several battalions of stevedores and laborers, and that they needed officers capable of handling large gangs of men, on July 16, 1918, issued the following circular letter

with a view of affording to former National Guard officers who had not been on the active list in their States at the time of the draft an opportunity to serve in the war. A copy of this letter was sent to each State adjutant general, and many to individual inquirers. It read as follows:

1. The formation of three stevedore regiments and 50 labor battalions, Quartermaster Corps, National Army, has recently been authorized by the President.

2. The application of recognized officers of the National Guard Reserve for commissions in these forces will be given favorable consideration by the Quartermaster General.

3. The military history (Form 108, M. B.) and efficiency reports of recognized reserve officers of the National Guard, on file in the Militia Bureau, will form the basis of the recommendations of this Bureau as to the qualifications of these officers for effective Federal service.

4. Under the act of Congress approved July 10, 1918, officers appointed in the National Army are entitled to credit for prior National Guard service as a basis for longevity pay.

5. Recognized officers of the National Guard Reserve may secure blank forms of application for commission in the Quartermaster Corps, National Army, and assignment to the forces above mentioned upon making request therefor to the Militia Bureau.

By direction of the Secretary of War.

The War Department afterwards materially changed the plans on which the above was based, and the number of appointments to be made was greatly reduced. It is understood, however, that many former National Guard officers received appointments.

It developed later that many officers and ex-officers not in active service assumed that the Militia Bureau had an active part in the organization of these labor troops and were disposed to criticize the Bureau because they personally failed to obtain appointments. The Bureau had no connection with these organizations except to interest itself to let ex-officers know that they were being formed.

SANITARY TROOPS.

Part I of this report, under head of "Sanitary troops," explains why all officers of the Medical Department, National Guard, were not drafted into Federal service. The number of those not drafted was 130 officers of the Medical Corps, 38 of the Dental Corps and 10 of the Veterinary Corps, and they are still members of the National Guard of the several States, some in the State staff corps and departments, some assigned to new National Guard line organizations organized since the draft of August 5, 1917, and some in the National Guard Reserve.

In addition to the above, 65 officers of the Medical Corps, 10 of the Dental Corps, and 14 of the Veterinary Corps have been found eligible, subject to examination, and their appointments authorized for National Guard organizations organized and recognized subsequent to August 5, 1917. In all there are 267 officers of the Medical Department, National Guard, now in the several States.

SANITARY UNITS AND DETACHMENTS.

Only one sanitary unit, Field Hospital Company No. 3, Iowa National Guard, has been organized, recognized, and extended Federal recognition since August 5, 1917. Many requests were made to organize others, but it was not the policy of the War Department to

authorize auxiliary troops until the States had organized sufficient troops within the several States that would justify a divisional organization with a sanitary train.

Field Hospital Company No. 3, Iowa National Guard, was organized without specific authority from this bureau. The organization of this unit was begun prior to draft upon verbal permission of the department surgeon, so claimed by the State authorities. However, whatever the authority, the inspection and recognition of this unit did not take place until some time after August 5, 1917, and it therefore could not be included in the draft of that date.

The State, under the policy announced by the War Department, could either retain this unit as a National Guard organization or disband it and was distinctly informed that no assurance could be given that it would be drafted into the Federal service. Its personnel was given a deferred classification, and this unit has been equipped except for transportation.

All National Guard organizations organized and to which has been extended Federal recognition subsequent to August 5, 1917, have their required sanitary personnel and are being equipped as rapidly as material is available.

No officers' camp or camp of instruction for the newly organized National Guard sanitary troops was held in 1918. Armory instruction will be taken up during 1918 and 1919 in accordance with the prescribed regulation.

FEDERAL FUNDS.

While the total appropriations for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1918 for arms, clothing, equipment, etc., were \$13,512,000, only a small portion of this amount was expended, owing to the fact that the entire National Guard, excepting that of Hawaii, was drafted into Federal service shortly after the beginning of the year, while some units remained in Federal service from the mobilization in 1916. The actual expenditures made during the year 1918 were such as affected the National Guard as a whole and, toward the end of that year, such as were charged for equipping, to a limited extent, so as not to affect the equipping of the Federal forces, new units authorized and recognized since August 5, 1917.

DISBURSEMENTS.

During the fiscal year 1918 the following amounts were disbursed from Federal appropriations made for the support of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1918:

Under sec. 1661, Revised Statutes (arming and equipping the militia).	\$8,495.13
Under sec. 67, act of June 3, 1916 (arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1918).....	692,461.40
Under sec. 83, act of June 3, 1916 (arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, 1918).....	352,606.16
Supplying and exchanging Infantry equipment, National Guard, 1918.	0
Special appropriation for procurement of Field Artillery matériel.....	10,000,000.00

NOTE.—Itemized tables of appropriations, disbursements, etc., are appended to this report, marked "Appendix R."

Of the above amounts \$295,443.60 was disbursed by the property and disbursing officers of the several States, the Territory of Hawaii,

the District of Columbia, and the Militia Bureau for authorized expenditures of the National Guard and expenses in connection therewith. Also the sum of \$657,227.24 was disbursed by the same officers during the fiscal year 1918 from appropriations made for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1917 in settling accounts incurred during that fiscal year.

Under the appropriations "Arming and equipping the Militia" (sec. 1661, Rev. Stat.), "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1918," and "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, 1918," the sum of \$454,906.30 was expended for supplies, equipment, etc., issued to the National Guard on requisitions of the governors of the several States and the Territory of Hawaii and the commanding general of the District of Columbia on requisitions approved by the Secretary of War.

The sum of \$692,461.40 shown in the above table under the appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1918," includes the amount of \$21,978.95 disbursed for travel expenses, quarters, etc., of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard or traveling in connection with the National Guard, as provided by the act of June 3, 1916. Certain of these disbursements were made by the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau and in other cases by the property and disbursing officers in the several States, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. Also the sum of \$6,461.33 was disbursed by the property and disbursing officers of the several States, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, and the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year 1918 from the appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1917," for similar expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1917.

The sum of \$10,000,000 shown in the above table under the special appropriation for procurement of Field Artillery matériel, made for the fiscal year 1918, was reported by the Chief of Ordnance to have been entirely obligated, the accounting and disbursing of these funds being under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Ordnance.

In preparing the estimates for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1919, which were required to be submitted in October, 1917, the Militia Bureau complied with instructions to prepare the data upon the basis of the then existing conditions, i. e., no existing National Guard other than that of the Territory of Hawaii. Having in mind, however, the possibility of the formation of new National Guard units before the close of the then current fiscal year or in the succeeding fiscal year, the Militia Bureau submitted to the Secretary of War proposed figures for appropriations for the support of the Hawaiian National Guard and an additional sum for general expenses of the National Guard as a whole, such as pay for property and disbursing officers, etc., for the fiscal year 1919, and added a request that congressional authority be obtained for carrying over all unexpended balances from the 1918 appropriations for the necessary expenses of any new National Guard units that might possibly be recognized subsequent to the submission of the estimates. Congress, in its wisdom, however, saw fit to provide a definite sum for this latter purpose and provided a total appropriation of \$6,450,150 for the expenses of the National Guard in general for the fiscal year

1919, which amount, it is believed, will be ample to care for all National Guard organizations, including any new units that may be formed and recognized, during the fiscal year 1919.

PROPERTY.

Records and statistics of the Militia Bureau show that during the existence of the Organized Militia under the Dick law large quantities of Federal property issued to States for Militia purposes were lost, damaged, or destroyed through either direct carelessness on the part of certain States or through lack of sufficient and proper attention in caring for or accounting for such property. These losses were cumulative through a number of years until the enactment of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, and the only redress afforded the Federal Government by the then existing law was the charging of the value of such property against the Federal funds allotted to the States, which system thereby decreased the amount of funds that the States might obtain from the National Government, but neither otherwise penalized the States concerned nor actually reimbursed the Government for the losses. No officers were bonded to, and directly held responsible by, the Federal Government for military property, and while the records of the various supply departments of the Army indicated that the property unaccounted for was "charged" to the Governors of the States concerned, the "charges" were uncollectible, and at several periods congressional action canceling the indebtedness, the only relief available to such States was sought and obtained. Under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916, however, providing for a National (Federalized) Guard, military property issued to States for National Guard purposes is issued to a bonded property and disbursing officer in each State, and section 87 of that act provides that if it be found, upon prescribed investigation, that any such property has been lost, damaged, or destroyed through carelessness or lack of proper care on the part of the State, the value thereof shall be charged to the State concerned, to be paid for by actual money reimbursement from State (not Federal) funds. The salutary advantage of this businesslike principle of requiring a State to pay from its own funds, rather than from the Federal Treasury for United States property which the State has held in trust but lost through lack of proper care, was apparent from a practical point of view during the year ended June 30, 1918, for, since July 1, 1917, the Militia Bureau, by patient effort, has succeeded in collecting from certain States the total of \$19,465.20 for lost, damaged, or destroyed property which had been issued to such States. In most instances the State authorities have cheerfully admitted the fairness of the claims and reimbursed the National Treasury. In a very few instances, viz, five, the claims have not yet been paid, but it is believed that final adjustment will be made in these instances as soon as the States in question shall have had additional opportunity to check the property records and arrive at a net result as to the amount due the Federal Treasury. In addition, the sum of \$38,229.45 was, during the fiscal year 1918, charged against the balances to the credit of the States under the appropriation "Arming and equipping the militia" to cover the value of property lost prior to the enactment of the act of June 3, 1916. Proceeds from authorized sales of unserviceable

property during fiscal year 1918 amounted to \$2,406.92. This amount has been deposited with the Treasury of the United States, under appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1918," and credited to the allotment to the States concerned.

The drafting of all National Guard units into Federal service in 1917 afforded a long-desired opportunity to ascertain just what Federal property was in possession of the States, to have it all turned in for Federal use if serviceable, and reclaimed or salvaged if unserviceable, and thus close the property accounts and to start a new account in the event that new units should be thereafter recognized and equipped. While the States at the time of the 1917 mobilization were instructed to take into Federal service all serviceable property in their possession at the time of the mobilization, either as actual equipment for mobilized troops as prescribed by equipment tables, or by shipment of excess property to Federal supply points, it was subsequently found, by sending a representative of the War Department to each State, that considerable military stores, both serviceable and unserviceable, remained in possession of certain States and was being held for disposition. This property has been, or is being, turned in for use of the Federal forces or for reclamation or salvage, and has been of considerable practical and monetary value to the Government.

The fact that returns covering accountability for all property in the possession of the various States are now being received in this bureau for administrative examination has helped in ascertaining just what property was on hand in the States and ready to be turned in if necessary. The muster out of State troops after the Mexican Border service and the almost immediate drafting into Federal service of these same troops, coupled with the lack of a trained clerical force throughout the States, resulted in considerable confusion at the outset, but returns from the States are now being received and audited regularly, and adjustments are being made accordingly. While no State has closed its accountability for the entire five classes of property, progress along these lines is being made. States organizing new National Guard units since August 5, 1917, have been and are being advised and cautioned that proper care of and accounting for their equipment and stores must be given, and that failure to comply with such advice will result in the value thereof being charged to the States concerned, and further, that if the loss, damage, or destruction of any such property, through carelessness or lack of proper care, should not be paid for from State funds, the law provides that Federal funds will thereafter be withheld from such defaulting States. It is believed that future records will demonstrate the wisdom of the present law holding State responsible for Federal property intrusted to their keeping for National Guard purposes, and justify the policy of the War Department to adhere firmly to the strict application of this law.

EQUIPPING NEW UNITS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

As a factor for consideration in connection with the organizing of new National Guard units subsequent to the draft of August 5, 1917, there arose the question as to the practicability of equipping any such new organization if authorized and recognized. The policy adopted was that the primary importance of equipping the Federal forces overseas and those destined for such duty should be thoroughly recog-

nized, but that, consistent with this policy, effort would be made to afford new National Guard units a limited clothing and arms equipment sufficient to allow a premobilization training, and requisitions for such a limited equipment for units recognized since the draft of 1917 have been approved by the Militia Bureau and promptly forwarded to the supply departments concerned with request that the equipment be furnished as soon as practicable under existing conditions, without interfering with the equipping of the national forces. The records of the Militia Bureau show that the equipment referred to is being received by the new National Guard units as rapidly as may reasonably be expected, and it is hoped that within the near future not only this limited but a more complete equipment may be afforded by the supply departments of the War Department as economic conditions warrant.

PART III.—THE UNITED STATES GUARDS.

HISTORY OF EVENTS LEADING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORCE.

Early in 1917 the United States occupied the position of a neutral Nation. Because of maritime conditions only those countries belonging to one of the belligerent groups were able to secure food supplies and ammunition from the United States. This condition called for careful guarding of supplies at ports and plants which were engaged in their manufacture or storage from the evil designs of the other belligerent. Before 1917 closed the United States had entered the war, and the necessity for guarding against incendiarism became greater than it was before. The possibility of destruction of our supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials called for the utmost vigilance and the strictest guarding to prevent or limit such loss.

Upon declaration of war on April 6, 1917, the demands within the States for guards called for the use of thousands of State troops for local military protection throughout the United States.

Owing to the military needs of the Nation the governor of each State was notified on July 10, 1917, that on the 1st of August all United States military guards would be ordered from all public and private utilities within their respective States, with the exception of those which the department commanders considered to be major utilities of primary importance in connection with the national defense—such as important tunnels, bridges, locks, arsenals, depots, munition plants, and great and vulnerable water supply systems like that of New York. It was expected that the various States in the execution of their constitutional police power, would take adequate measures to prevent depredations upon important utilities within their respective communities during the emergencies which confronted the country.

Department commanders were instructed to notify owners or heads of utilities previously guarded by United States military forces that after August 1, 1917, they must look to their State and municipal governments for protection.

Yet in September, 1917, there were performing duty in guarding public utilities and private interests the following troops:

In the Northeastern Department: Nine companies of Coast Artillery Corps; 2 companies colored Infantry, detachment of 1 officer, 24 men; Sixth Massachusetts Infantry.

In the Eastern Department: Three regiments and one separate battalion of Infantry.

In the Southern Department: Two companies of Infantry and one troop of Cavalry.

In the Central Department: Four regiments of Infantry, 2 battalions, 38 companies of Infantry.

In the Southeastern Department: Five Regiments of Infantry.

In the Western Department: One regiment of Infantry, 29 companies of Infantry, 2 companies Coast Artillery.

August 5, 1917, the draft made practically all the National Guard Federal troops and discharged them from State service. It became necessary to assemble them into brigades and divisions for training for duty overseas.

The governors of States were again advised that owing to the imperative necessity of proceeding with the organization and training of the Federal forces, all Federal troops engaged in guarding public utilities and property, other than that pertaining directly to the United States, would be withdrawn not later than September 15, 1917, and that immediate arrangements should be made for the provision of State constabulary, or some other force, to take over the protection of those places. This withdrawal was not completed until October.

The States were encouraged (Special Regulations, No. 37, War Department, 1917) to form home guard organizations for local protection; many towns entered into the spirit of the emergency and soon there were developed numerous organizations of home guard. The original idea was for the Government to furnish arms, equipment, and ammunition. Money was appropriated, but due to the demands for our oversea Army it was found impossible to secure the munitions and equipment required because they were not in existence. This was later remedied by the issuance of rifles destined for, but not delivered to, the Russian Government.

Some States went into the open market and purchased arms of any available pattern for the use of their home guards. Uniforms were not included in Special Regulations, No. 37, so they also purchased field service uniforms in open market competition with the United States Government and paid some extraordinary prices for them, while the soldier in training in the Army cantonment was suffering for the lack of a uniform. Some States failed to provide local protection and demanded such from the Federal Government.

When the National Guard was inducted into Federal service, many States did little or nothing toward replacing it, which would have been in accordance with law. The War Department was besieged with requests for military guards for all classes of industries of a private, municipal, and State character. The use of Regular troops was requested for the guards on all important bridges, structures, piers, etc., which in the judgment of the railroads should be protected because they were of vital importance in connection with the movement of troops and raw materials and which if destroyed could not be replaced within a reasonably short space of time.

The manner in which some States—not all—regarded this duty made evident the necessity of some form of Federal troops for home protection. The issuance of the President's alien enemy proclamation brought the matter to a focus and established firmly the necessity

of providing properly organized and qualified forces under the immediate direction of the Federal Government, to perform the important service of such duty in the home country.

The Constitution of the United States lays upon the President a duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. When the President believes that either the national facilities of commerce, postal and military communications, or munition factories potential for service to the United States are in danger that can not be averted by the local authorities at his command, he may protect those national necessities by using Federal forces. For the three purposes mentioned in the Constitution he may call the National Guard of the several States into service of the United States. The National Guard was drafted August 5, 1917. Some States took the position that the President having already drafted the National Guard, the Federal Government should immediately assume the State functions and obligations pertaining to safety of life and property within the State.

Our form of Government requires local, municipal, and State forces to furnish protection to life and property of individuals within their respective boundaries and jurisdiction. Whenever this duty assumes such an alarming nature that the usual local forces are inadequate or liable to prove inadequate, then recourse should be made through the State officials for Federal aid. It is not apparent that Federal forces are expected to furnish protection for private individuals upon their direct request before other prescribed methods have been tried and seem to appear inadequate. The obligation of the States to protect life and property of individuals was increased by reason of a state of war.

Previous to the mobilization of the National Guard into its divisional camps, State troops performed a major part of the duty of guarding these public utilities. There were not less than 100,000 so employed.

The National Guard was gradually withdrawn and moved to divisional camps in the South and Southwest in order to be better organized and trained for early oversea service.

The War Department was tremendously occupied getting our new Army trained and transported to positions on the European battle front. The fact was published generally that the theater of operations for armed soldiers is the battlefield of Europe and each citizen could greatly aid this country by considering himself a guard for the detection of intrigue, deceit, and stealthy acts of individuals working in the interests of Germany. A soldier in training who has offered his life, in order to make such offer effective, must not be called back of the line to do the police duty of protecting property.

The objections to the use of either Regular or National Guard troops for these home duties during the present war were numerous. To distribute Federal guards broadcast throughout the States, while increasing the expense and the number of soldiers in the Army, it was seen at once, would be an appreciable loss to the fighting force at the expense of the firing line in Europe in rifles, clothing, and equipment.

The furnishing of guards was, however, deemed essential for the safety of supplies and terminals.

The demand for Federal troops as a guard for all classes of industries assumed an alarming aspect. In the Eastern Department alone

returns up to December 31, 1917, showed 534 concerns had demanded Federal military guards, of which number only 39 were granted, after inspection by a military officer. In other cases investigation developed that the protection required rested upon the owners or local municipal and State authorities.

On November 27, 1917, the commanding generals of all departments were directed to obtain by conference with United States district attorneys, United States marshals, and agents of the Department of Justice within their respective departments the following information and report their conclusions to the Militia Bureau:

The number and location of docks, wharves, piers, or other water-front accommodations for shipping which were being used in forwarding munitions or supplies to the European war zone. Also to report by wire the number and location of all munition supplies, depots, arsenals, manufacturing establishments, and public utilities, such as canals, locks, railroad terminals, etc., where the safety thereof was properly chargeable to the Army.

The commanding generals of ports of embarkation were also called upon to submit a statement showing the number and location of warehouses and elevators with an estimate as to the number of troops deemed adequate for the protection of such facilities.

To avoid scattering trained fighting men over the United States was believed an essential policy toward winning the war. It was desired that the efforts on the part of State and municipal authorities should be increased for protection, which embraced the utilization of private watchmen, municipal police, agents of the Department of Justice, agents of the Intelligence Department, and such State forces as were available. If these agencies failed, then armed Federal forces were to be furnished for purging communities of their undesirable members.

To secure guard troops for Federal purposes a policy was announced January 22, due to the shortage in shipping, that such troops would be taken from the nearest cantonment, and that they should be changed from time to time for training, through arrangements with the cantonment commanders.

At great expense and much labor some 40 divisions of troops were being organized for use against the common enemy and to break up these divisions and interrupt their training and destroy their teamwork, was deemed as much an aid to the enemy as though these divisions had never been organized, inasmuch as every soldier used as a guard was an absentee from the firing line and from training. The speed of great bodies depends upon that of its slowest elements.

Among the mobile regiments of the Regular Army, National Army, and National Guard called into service of the United States, it was found that 20 regiments of Infantry had not been assigned to brigades and divisions listed for duty in connection with the first 10 regular divisions; a number of Coast Artillery companies were also available, and it was believed that in the enforcement of the alien enemy proclamation and the protection of major utilities, whose protection rested upon the Federal Government, both Federal measures, Federal forces only should be used and retained permanently on this class of duty.

Accordingly, from these unassigned regiments troops were assigned to perform this guarding work until the department commanders no longer had troops available to respond to the demands for guards.

The relief of Coast Artillery Corps organizations to form regiments of heavy Field Artillery became a necessity and was accomplished at the expense of the Infantry regiments unassigned.

The number of troops was not at the outset, nor indeed ever was at any time, sufficient for a complete patrol of all the water-front zones and utilities requiring protection.

In training men taken from all walks of life, it developed that the strain on men of training was too severe and quite a number of trained men failed to pass the physical examination required for service overseas.

They were trained and a military asset which the Nation could not afford to lose. The release of our regular officers and men from guard duty immediately suggested a use for this national military asset.

With increased shipbuilding, seizure, and purchase of ships, the shortage in shipping was overcome and it was apparent that the regular Infantry regiments could be employed better as the Infantry contingent for regular divisions. They are now, through the organization of the United States Guards, furnishing the basis for six new divisions.

On November 20, 1917, the Chief of the Militia Bureau, Maj. Gen. J. McL. Carter, was charged by the Secretary of War during the existing emergency with the duty of arranging for an adequate and effective military guard in the home country. This was published in orders as Section II, of General Orders No. 147, War Department, 1917, the context of which was as follows:

II. 1. During the existing emergency the Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, is charged with the duty of arranging for guards for munitions supplies, depots, arsenals, manufacturing establishments and public utilities, where the safety thereof is properly chargeable to the Army and for the use of armed forces in the enforcement of the President's proclamation of November 16, 1917. He will cooperate with the Governors of States in the use of troops in the maintenance of civil order.

2. Department and other commanders within the continental limits of the United States will, except in the case of unforeseen emergency, refer all requests for the use of troops for any of the purposes indicated above to The Adjutant General of the Army.

There was nothing in this order interfering in any way with the usual duties of States toward citizens within their boundaries. The above-mentioned order required, providing guards for munitions, piers, depots, arsenals, manufacturing establishments, and public utilities where the safety thereof was properly chargeable to the Army, and in cooperating with the governors of States in the use of troops in the maintenance of civil order, it was planned to place regular troops on duty until the States could take over such work with their own forces.

PLANT PROTECTION.

While the relationship of the Government to the State and to the individual was not changed by reason of a state of war, the request for Federal armed guards for the protection of private enterprises which were of great interest to the Government became a real and present problem with which the Federal authorities had to deal.

It was not contemplated to use Federal troops for guarding private property except that which was deemed essential in the prosecution

of the war. Unfortunately, each individual owner engaged in a Government contract of any kind seemed to feel that the winning of the war depended entirely upon his production.

The adjutants general of all States and the District of Columbia were requested on November 22, 1917, to furnish to the Militia Bureau the location of all places which were considered trouble spots within their respective localities.

Long before the declaration of war against Germany, when the situation in the United States through German propaganda and from the increase in munition plants which required the employment of much unskilled labor with resulting fires and explosions, the necessity for military guards throughout the country became acute.

When the United States entered the war incendiarism increased. The penalties, although heavy, failed to prevent fires which resulted from deliberate plans, carefully made and stealthily executed. Unusual precautions were taken by the Nation, State, and local governments and private organizations, in guarding against hostile acts of this character, as there was great danger of injury or destruction at the hands of enemy aliens, or those of disloyal cranks.

While there were great losses from fire which could be traced to carelessness, negligence, and incompetence, there were many other fires and explosions of incendiary and unknown origin.

There was abundant proof that determined efforts were being made on the part of aliens having Teutonic sympathies to destroy materials and raw products brought into this country to be used for the maintenance and support of the Army.

While a positive source of danger appeared to be from within these plants due to carelessness, yet the number of fires and explosions which could be traced directly to enemy activity was alarming.

Daily newspapers contained accounts of frequent explosions and large fires, which destroyed numerous quantities of valuable stores and munitions. There were stupendous losses of grain, stores, sugar, hides, lumber, munitions, cattle, sheep, and hogs, as well as general merchandise and Army supplies, entailing the loss of millions of dollars in property.

Destruction of foodstuffs and munitions which were awaiting shipment from the port of New York and in Baltimore, destined for the American or allied forces in France, became frequent. A disastrous fire occurred in the Kansas City stockyards in which hundreds of heads of live stock perished before adequate steps were taken toward organized prevention of further losses against measures of an insidious enemy which tended to open the way for insurrection and to paralyze offensive action.

From records compiled by competent authority there occurred during the five months from February to June, 1918, fires of incendiary or unknown origin in 12 States, which aggregated losses of \$2,172,250.

In calling for these armed guards to protect plants the fact was frequently lost sight of that damage is not done by armed forces so much as by stealth. The plain-clothes man, if alert and reliable, is better suited to apprehend the stealthy evildoer than the armed military guard, who is rendered conspicuous at once by his uniform. The soldier can not legally make arrests, detain suspicious characters, or enter property for the purpose of search.

In many cases factory and property owners employed private guards, flood lights, and, in addition, made appeals to the police departments for special assistance. It appeared to be impossible for the police departments in most instances to adequately provide for the guarding of individual plants, owing to the lack of a sufficient force. The reason given by property owners for favoring a military or police guard was the fact that—

(a) Suitable men could not be obtained.

(b) Their own watchmen did not seem to have the proper standing in court.

A case is quoted where a thief was brought into court and the judge ruled that the watchman had no right to carry a club.

It was reported that the New York police force, which maintains a high degree of efficiency, had not enough resources to allow it to expand sufficiently to meet the extraordinary conditions in New York and vicinity created by the war.

The rapidly growing demands for military guards for manufacturing plants and other privately owned utilities pointed to the necessity of bringing forcibly to the attention of the public the evil effects of dispersing our forces in an effort to do the work of watchmen and firemen.

A conservative estimate of the guards needed to supply protection to the important plants in the United States, per requests of owners, would require at least 50 per cent of all our armed forces. To combat this waste the following ideas were disseminated:

To surround a plant with a cordon of guards seemed at first probable and desirable, but the soldier in uniform on a fixed post can be avoided like most other fixed obstacles, while the real danger in most cases lurked within the plant itself. The dangerous culprit was too often allowed to pass through this cordon of soldiers with the full consent, approval, and often at the request of the owner of the plant. Such conditions rendered guarding an absurdity unless augmented by interior watchfulness. The officers of the Intelligence Department of the Army and agents of the Department of Justice who gave careful thought to the problem were a unit in advising that measures of internal protection should be adopted by each plant, which measures to a large extent obviated the necessity of guards for overcoming the destruction wrought by stealth and intrigue. A daily inspection of all plants to detect and remove fire risks was advocated.

On the theory that if the danger is from within, the protection should emanate from within, employees of known loyalty in many plants were selected to watch those employees whose loyalty was questionable.

These precautions, reduced to a minimum by the efforts of citizens properly directed, were calculated to reduce the number of troops required to the smallest possible number.

It became more apparent daily that all of our energies must be directed to the business of winning the war, eternal watchfulness being the price paid for the safety and protection of manufacturing concerns engaged upon Government contracts.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation had, in the meantime, been organized to remedy the deficiency in ships and through the demands of this organization a letter of instructions was issued January 30, 1918, and guards for shipyards were established.

It was not considered practicable to furnish troops for the interior protection of shipyards. The chairman of the United States Shipping Board strongly recommended that armed guards be placed in shipyards to the extent of 2 per cent of the total number of employees of the yards. "The situation is critical, as Congress is likely to declare war to-day," said Edward N. Hurley in his letter of appeal to the Secretary of War.

Furthermore, it was believed that the danger to shipyards, if resulting from armed forces, could be directly opposed by the armed forces of this country and damage to shipyards was feared would be the result of fires and the stealthy work of enemy spies in using bombs or devices for originating fires and explosions. Such protection was not considered proper work for soldiers and could be very effectively performed by plain-clothes men and detectives.

The Shipping Board secured through the Militia Bureau the detail of an officer to assist in the Protection Department of the United States Shipping Board. Lieut. Col. James A. Blair, jr. (then major, United States Guards), was detailed and took charge of the entire protection section, including fire protection, interior guards, lighting, secret service, with eminent satisfaction to the Shipping Board.

Protection at night depends upon light and proper vigilance. This bureau secured the publication of a pamphlet on Protective Lighting, prepared by the Illuminating Engineering Society and distributed gratis 5,000 copies to plant owners and to persons interested in protection.

ALIEN ENEMY PROCLAMATION.

On April 6, 1917, the President issued the alien enemy proclamation or alien enemy act, as it was called, under authority provided by sections 4067, 4068, 4069, and 4070, Revised Statutes of the United States.

The supplemental proclamation which related to alien enemies was signed by the President November 16, 1917, and contained, among others, the following regulations:

13. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within 100 yards of any canal, nor within 100 yards of any wharf, pier, or dock used directly by or by means of lighters by any vessel or vessels of over 500 tons gross engaged in foreign or domestic trade other than fishing; nor within 100 yards of any warehouse, shed, elevator, railroad terminal, or other terminal, storage or transfer facility adjacent to or operated in connection with any such wharf, pier, or dock; and wherever the distance between any two of such wharves, piers, or docks, measured along the shore line connecting them, is less than 880 yards, an alien enemy shall not approach or be found within 100 yards of such shore line.

In conjunction with the Attorney General's office, regulations were promulgated which concerned the owners and operators of wharves, piers, and docks to enforce the alien enemy proclamation. A system of water-front passes was adopted and put into operation by the Department of Justice, whereby persons entitled to access to wharves, warehouses, elevators, and other water-front facilities received a pass card which bore a photograph of the holder. Through cooperation with the United States marshals of each district suitable warning cards were placed upon the ground prohibited to alien enemies. The use of street cars, railroads, streets, and passage-ways passing through restricted areas by alien enemies, even on continuous passage, entailed a penalty when detected, excepting

when on the way to and from public ferries. The penalty for entering upon restricted zones was internment for part or the whole period of the war.

Alien enemies were considered to be all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of a hostile Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward and not actually naturalized in the United States.

The President's proclamation originally applied to German alien enemies exclusively, Austro-Hungarian alien enemies not being subject to the provisions or restrictions thereof. This was later interpreted to include the subjects of all countries with which the United States is at war.

For the purpose of aiding in enforcing the President's proclamation the Attorney General issued timely instructions to United States marshals and United States attorneys and to owners and operators of water-front shipping facilities.

It was the desire of the Secretary of War that such Regular Army troops as were necessary be made available without delay, for use in aiding the Department of Justice in the enforcement of the President's proclamation and to act in cooperation with all civil authorities concerned.

The President's alien enemy proclamation being a Federal statute, Federal military guards were properly employed to enforce same and the commanding generals of all departments were notified on December 19, 1917, that by order of the Secretary of War, United States Guards would replace all other Federal troops in guarding major utilities. The suspension of the organization on January 5, 1918, seriously retarded this work.

For the purpose of guarding docks, the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots generously offered the services of its members, through their secretary in New York, to assist in apprehending any suspicious person found loitering around water-front property within the barred zone, or approaching in suspicious-looking craft. This offer, however, by law, could not be accepted.

The United Spanish War Veterans, through their commander in chief, at Detroit, Mich., on January 3, 1918, notified The Adjutant General of the Army that all their membership was at the President's call for service in the United States Guards, if rejected selects, veterans, and others above draft age were to be required for this duty. Some of these men are now included in the personnel of the United States Guards.

Numerous appeals were made for State organizations to take up the duties of the Federal Government in enforcing the alien enemy proclamation, but these were accompanied with the provisions that the organizations be taken into Federal service and that the men be paid the same rates of pay as the Federal forces received. The forces so offered were not trained and it would take a greater number of them to perform the same work efficiently than if they had been trained troops. The National Guard had already been absorbed from the States, and there were many other legitimate duties for these troops to perform for their respective States.

The acting chief of Embarkation Service on November 15, 1917, suggested that special troops be authorized for the purpose of protecting all piers, storage warehouses, and elevators at ports of embarkation along the Atlantic coast, to be organized as fire and guard companies under the provisions of section 2, act of Congress approved

May 18, 1917, authorizing the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States.

The organization of guard and fire companies under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General was authorized at about the same time that the United States Guards came into existence under the supervision of the Militia Bureau. It was originally deemed advisable to consolidate the two and the Quartermaster General took steps in this direction. On January 5, 1918, when the organization of the United States Guards was temporarily suspended, the guard and fire companies were returned to the Quartermaster General, and still continue under his jurisdiction.

ORIGINAL ORGANIZATIONS—FIRST PHASE.

The United States Guards is a special force of troops, organized by order of the Secretary of War, originally as a part of the National Army, under the authority conferred by section 2 of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1918, for the purpose of effectively enforcing the President's proclamations of April 6, 1917, and November 16, 1917, relative to the conduct of alien enemies; this force was also designated later for the protection of shipyards, large supplies of Government stores and major utilities deemed essential to vigorous prosecution of the European war. The force is being used exclusively and continuously on this duty, thus relieving Federal troops for over-seas service. They are for the purpose of supplementing the State forces in the duties of preserving order and protecting property. They take over the duties which in time of peace would devolve upon the Regular Army, and such other duties as might fall to the Army in the home country due to a state of war.

The object of the United States Guards was to keep the output of all materials at highest pitch and to preserve every resource of the country for the use of ourselves and our allies. The organization provided a chance to many good citizens who had hitherto been deprived of an opportunity to serve the country in an active capacity to perform patriotic and useful duty by releasing other men for service abroad.

The United States Guards were to be utilized for the protection of shipyards, docks and piers, oil fields, grain elevators, mines, and power plants, but were not designed to take the place of the watchman and other safety regulations of the owners or operators of the waterfront facilities or of the local police administration, but were designed to supplement those agencies at points of especially critical importance.

It was held that the United States Guards was not primarily intended for police and fire protection within the limits of municipalities. State and local authorities owed the Nation as well as their own communities the solemn duty of organizing their own agencies for police and fire purposes with a view of releasing Federal troops to build up an efficient Army with which to perform our part in putting an end to the war.

On December 22, 1917, General Order 162 was issued as follows:

1. Under authority conferred by section 2 of the act of Congress "to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, the President directs that there be organized for the period of the existing emergency, the enlisted strength being raised and maintained by

voluntary enlistment and draft not to exceed 25,000 men, United States Guards, National Army.

The pay and allowances of the officers and enlisted men of this force will be the same as prescribed for the same grades in the Infantry branch of the Regular Army.

2. These United States Guards will be organized into companies and battalions, as prescribed in the accompanying table (p. 2), and will be designated as Companies A, B, C, D, First Battalion, United States Guards; Companies A, B, C, D, Second Battalion, United States Guards, etc.

3. The Medical Department, United States Army, is hereby increased in commissioned and enlisted personnel as required for the above units.

4. These United States Guards will be organized under the direction of the Chief of the Militia Bureau by department commanders.

5. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish dress uniforms, blue kersey overcoats, quartermaster stores, and motor transportation upon requisition by the battalion supply officer.

6. The Ordnance Department will furnish machine guns, Krag-Jorgensen rifles, caliber .30; revolvers, caliber .38, and ammunition for each; and such articles of old model equipment as are available, upon requisition by the battalion supply officers.

7. Officers for these United States Guards will be provided as authorized by the third paragraph of section 1 and section 9 of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917.

8. Battalion commanders will have the same authority to appoint noncommissioned officers as provided for regimental commanders in paragraph 271, Army Regulations, 1913.

By order of the Secretary of War.

TASKER H. BLISS.

General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. McCain,

The Adjutant General.

Table of organization, United States Guards, National Army—Battalion.

	Major.	Captain.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Total commissioned.	Battalion sergeant major.	First sergeant.	Mess sergeant.	Supply sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Mechanic.	Cook.
Headquarters.....	1		1	1	3	¹ 1							
1 company.....		1	3	3	7		1	1	1	8	² 1	2	3
4 companies.....		4	12	12	28		4	4	4	32	68	8	12
Total.....	1	4	13	13	31	2	4	4	4	32	68	8	12
Medical Department, attached.....	1				1					1			

	Bugler.	Private, first class.	Private.	Total enlisted.	Aggregate.	Motorcycles with side cars.	Truck, patrol.	Truck, light.	Automobile.	Machine gun.	Revolvers.	Rifles.
Headquarters.....				2	5				1	2	5	
1 company.....	2	² 4	78	150	157	6	1	1			24	133
4 companies.....	8	148	312	600	628	24	4	4			96	532
Total.....	8	148	312	602	633	24	4	4	1	2	101	532
Medical Department, attached.....		16		7	8						8	

¹ 1 battalion sergeant major as battalion supply sergeant.

² 1 corporal and 4 privates, first class, machine gun, armed with revolvers.

³ 2 privates, first class, chauffeurs.

⁴ Armed with revolvers; all others armed with rifles.

The use of the Infantry dress uniform, as prescribed in General Orders 162, War Department, 1917, although a necessity at that time, as no other was available, proved to be a stumbling block in securing enlistments, the idea of wearing a distinctive uniform to designate home service was distasteful to the American citizen and recruiting was slow, and, as a result, the voluntary enlistments did not exceed 1,800, while applications for commissions made a very handsome showing.

UNITS FORMED.

On December 17, 1917, arrangements were made to organize in each department the battalions given below:

Northeastern Department: Two battalions (1st and 2d).

Eastern Department: Ten battalions (3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th).

Southeastern Department: Two battalions (13th and 14th).

Southern Department: Three battalions (15th, 16th, and 17th).

Central Department: Four battalions (18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st).

Western Department: Four battalions (22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th).

The above battalions were placed under the jurisdiction of department commanders as to organization, quarters, subsistence, and training. As soon as organized, these troops were utilized and replaced Regular troops which were engaged in enforcement of the President's alien enemy proclamation, relieving Coast Artillery troops first. Recruiting officers were directed on December 13, 1917, to begin enlistment of men beyond the draft age for United States Guards for the period of the emergency.

Due to lack of shipping it was apparent that ample troops were organized in the United States to supply cargo capacity for all ships available and leave ample troops for guard duty in the home country. On January 5, 1918, the Secretary of War discontinued the organization of the United States Guards.

The organizations of United States Guards to be completed and their assignment to departments as announced in General Order 8, War Department, January 19, 1918, were as follows:

First Battalion—Companies A, B, C, and D, Eastern Department.

Second Battalion—Companies A, B, C, and D, Southern Department.

Third Battalion—Company A, Northeastern Department.

Fourth Battalion—Company A, Southeastern Department.

Fifth Battalion—Company A, Central Department.

Sixth Battalion—Company A, Western Department.

On January 15, 1918, there were on duty, according to statements made by the six department commanders, the following Federal troops employed in the enforcement of the alien enemy proclamation and in guarding major utilities whose protection rested upon the Federal Government, exclusive of ports of embarkation:

Northeastern Department: Twelve organizations, Coast Artillery Corps, 34 officers, 1,094 men (4 Coast Artillery Corps companies ordered relieved by 1 battalion, Fiftieth United States Infantry).

Eastern Department: Ninety-four officers, 2,653 men in addition to troops under commanders of ports of embarkation at Hoboken and Newport News (2 Coast Artillery Corps companies at Picatinny Arsenal).

Southeastern Department: One regiment of Infantry and 1 Coast Artillery Corps company.

Central Department: Four companies Forty-first United States Infantry and 1 squadron of Cavalry at oil fields in Kansas, and 1 company of Infantry at Government storehouses, Chicago, Ill.

Southern Department: One company Coast Artillery Corps, 1 battalion Nineteenth United States Infantry at Galveston, Tex., 21 companies Infantry, and 7 troops of Cavalry.

Western Department: Fifteen Coast Artillery Corps companies, 34 officers and 1,726 men.

The first duty was covered by a letter of instruction dated December 3, 1917, and pertained to the enforcement of the alien-enemy proclamation of the President. A copy of this letter is appended, marked "Appendix N."

The demand for military guards in the large cities over extensive supplies of Government stores led to the publication of a letter of instructions dated January 22. The request of the Emergency Fleet Corporation resulted in letter of instruction dated January 30, 1918, copies of both appended and marked "Appendix O" and "Appendix P," respectively.

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL.

When this force was first started, late in 1917, there was an urgent need for men of experience. An appeal was made to the regular regiments for recommendation of specially fitted noncommissioned officers, and a number of temporary second lieutenants in the Regular Army were transferred to each department commander to aid in the organization of the new force. Later applications were required to be submitted to the Chief of the Militia Bureau. The applications were carefully scanned and only those considered which seemed to indicate that the applicant might prove suitable material from which to select commissioned officers. More than 25,000 of these applications have been considered by the Militia Bureau. Previous military training was of prime importance, as this force was not a training force but a force of trained men.

Those applicants who were favorably considered were required to appear before examining boards in each department to determine their fitness for commission and their grade. They were appointed upon recommendation of the Chief of the Militia Bureau, based upon the approved reports of the departmental examining boards. The restrictions imposed upon appointments from civil life by reason of the new selective-draft law has interfered since August 14 with the selection of officers from civil life. It appears necessary in the near future to require all applicants to be inducted into service to attend a training school to determine their fitness before recommending them for a commission.

A list of National Guard officers who severed their relations with the Federal Government after August 5, 1917, for various reasons, was maintained in the Militia Bureau, and this list has been carefully considered in selecting officers for the United States Guards. Those deemed suitable have been given an opportunity to serve. It is a matter of regret that some so selected have refused the commission proffered, as determined by the examining boards. The highest grade in this force is that of major. There are 1,000 officers serving this date, September 12. Vacancies exist in the lower grades.

ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

For first enlistments the ages were from 31 to 40 years, special permission being obtained for men beyond 40 who desired to enlist, no age limit being set for reenlistments of those discharged as non-commissioned officers so long as the applicant was physically fit. The standard for physical fitness was the same as that required for entrance in the Army, minor physical defects being waived on special application.

When the organization was suspended, January 5, 1918, it was directed that enlistments for the above battalions would cease as soon as the number reached 1,800.

Upon the resumption of the organization in May the enlisted personnel was made up mostly from drafted men who had been thoroughly trained and had been rejected for service overseas due to some minor physical defect. Just previous to the passage of the selective-draft law (Aug. 31, 1918), establishing the limiting ages of 18 to 45, inclusive, voluntary enlistments were suspended throughout the United States Army, and this suspension affected the United States Guards.

INCREASED GROWTH—SECOND PHASE.

Regular troops of the Infantry arm were used to establish alien-enemy zones. The Coast Artillery troops, serving as utility guards, were gradually replaced to form regiments of heavy artillery for service overseas, and by the end of April about 15,000 men, taken from 12 regular Infantry regiments, were utilized on this duty. Thus it was seen that 1,800 men, as limited in the suspended organization, would be greatly insufficient to meet the existing conditions.

Due to increasing demands, the formation of the following units was authorized:

March 18, 1918, Southeastern Department, Fourth Battalion (Headquarters Companies B, C, and D).

April 15, 1918, Northeastern Department, Third Battalion (Headquarters Companies B, C, and D.)

Shortly after the return of the Secretary of War from his first trip overseas a letter from the Chief of the Militia Bureau to the Chief of Staff, United States Army, dated April 17, 1918, invited attention to the fact that there was a sufficient number of organized troops then on guard duty to furnish the necessary Infantry for three divisions. It was obvious that this delayed the entrance into the war of three divisions, or 83,492 men. Here was a valid reason for resuming the organization of a Federal force of men to furnish all the necessary protection without delaying the training of forces for Europe. Meanwhile a large number of trained men had been rejected for service overseas, to which attention was called.

The organization of the United States Guards under General Orders No. 162 was resumed on May 2, with the following modifications as to enlisted personnel, arms, and uniforms, in accordance with recommendations contained in above-mentioned letter:

(a) The enlisted strength was to be obtained by the transfer from other organizations of men unfit for duty abroad but suitable for

service in the United States, or by voluntary enlistment of men above the draft age.

(b) The Quartermaster Corps was directed to furnish service uniforms.

(c) The Ordnance Department was to furnish old-model machine guns, Russian rifles, caliber 7.62 millimeter, and ammunition; also such articles of old-model equipment as were available and old-style pistols and revolvers, when same were available.

Battalions were steadily organized to replace the United States Regular Infantry and Coast Artillery forces which were still on duty throughout the country.

On May 2, 1918, steps were taken to organize the following authorized increase:

Northeastern Department: Seventh and Eighth Battalions formed.

Eastern Department: Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth Battalions formed.

Southeastern Department: Seventeenth Battalion formed.

Central Department: Fifth Battalion to be completed and Eighteenth formed.

Southern Department: Second Battalion to be completed and Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second to be formed.

Western Department: Sixth Battalion to be completed and Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth to be formed.

The department commanders selected the place of rendezvous in their respective departments and recruiting officers were notified where the recruits were to be sent. Available Government buildings, such as those erected for the officers' training camps, and buildings at permanent Army Posts, were utilized for housing the men.

It was learned that some 18,000 men in the Federal military forces had, during training, developed minor physical defects or were for other reasons considered unfit for active service abroad. From this number, the enlisted personnel of the United States Guards was largely recruited, as it was found that in this class of men there were many who were fit in all respects for police and guard duty.

The transfer of enlisted men from other organizations in the service to the United States Guards being made as soon as department commanders notified the War Department that they were ready to receive the men. Due to the desire by cantonment commanders to purge their commands of inefficient, a large number of unsuitable men were received from the camps and later were returned to development camps at considerable avoidable expense. One report shows out of 1,827 men 826 were undesirable and returned to a development camp.

The enlisted personnel was also taken from voluntary enlistments.

The Chief of Ordnance has furnished machine guns, Russian rifles and ammunition, a few pistols, and equipment such as were available.

Additional battalions were organized as follows:

May 31, 1918, Central Department, 1 battalion (Twenty-sixth).

June 12, 1918, Northeastern Department, 1 battalion (Twenty-seventh).

June 18, 1918, Southeastern Department, 1 battalion (Twenty-eighth).

June 19, 1918, Southern Department, 1 battalion (Twenty-ninth).

The commanding general, Western Department, was authorized on June 22, 1918, to form one battalion (Thirtieth) for duty in Alaska by transferring from the First Battalion, Fourteenth United States Infantry, 258 men, and augmenting this number by men of the second Alaska draft call on September 18. This rendered the Fourteenth Regular Infantry available for assignment to a division.

It was deemed advisable that each department should be adequately prepared to cope with sudden outbreaks of fire, civil disorder, and riot which might occur at a point where police or military protection could not be promptly furnished by local authorities. Accordingly, authority was requested on June 28, 1918, by the Chief of the Militia Bureau to organize six reserve battalions, one in each department when the United States Guards battalions already authorized and at that time under process of organization were completed. The request was returned by the Secretary of War, July 13, granting authority to organize 10 battalions.

The organization of the following reserve battalions under provisions of General Orders, No. 126, War Department, 1917, was therefore commenced on July 13, 1918. These were distributed as follows:

Northeastern Department, Thirty-first Battalion.

Eastern Department, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Battalions.

Southeastern Department, Thirty-fifth Battalion.

Central Department, Thirty-sixth Battalion.

Southern Department, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Battalions.

Western Department, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Battalions.

On August 1, 1918, department commanders were directed to send regular infantry regiments, which were then performing this guard duty, to their division camps as soon as space was available to receive them and they could be relieved from their existing duties by United States Guards.

There being no space available for housing another battalion at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the commanding general, Southeastern Department, was authorized in August, 1918, to use space at Camp McClellan which was then available for one battalion of United States Guards.

Forty-four battalions are now organized or are in process of organization, and it is contemplated that this force will be increased as the necessity arises.

The Regular Infantry regiments are now virtually all relieved and there are but two companies Coast Artillery on duty as guards. These are under the officer in charge of public buildings, Washington, D. C.

The progressive growth of the United States Guards up to this time, as the various units were authorized, in chronological order, is as follows:

Jan. 8, 1918.....	First 2 battalions numbered 1 and 2, inclusive; 1 battalion in each the Eastern and Southern Departments, and 1 company each of Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Battalions in the Northeastern, Southeastern, Central, and Western Departments, respectively.
Mar. 18, 1918.....	Headquarters and Companies B, C, D, Fourth Battalion, in Southeastern Department.
Apr. 5, 1918.....	Headquarters and Companies B, C, D, Third Battalion, in Northeastern Department.

- May 2, 1918.....Completion of organization of one existing battalion each in Northeastern, Southeastern, Central and Western Departments.
 The formation of 19 additional battalions, the Seventh to Twenty-fifth, inclusive, was begun.
 Seventh and Eighth in Northeastern Department.
 Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, in Eastern Department.
 Seventeenth in Southeastern Department.
 Eighteenth in Central Department.
 Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second in Southern Department.
 Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth in Western Department.
- May 31, 1918.....Twenty-sixth Battalion authorized for Central Department.
- June 8, 1918.....Twenty-seventh Battalion authorized for Northeastern Department.
- June 18, 1918.....Twenty-eighth Battalion authorized for Southeastern Department.
- June 19, 1918.....Twenty-ninth Battalion authorized for Central Department.
- June 22, 1918.....Thirtieth Battalion authorized for Western Department, Alaska.
- July 13, 1918.....Thirty-first to Fortieth Battalions, inclusive, authorized as follows:
 Thirty-first Battalion, Northeastern Department.
 Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth Battalions, Eastern Department.
 Thirty-fifth Battalion, Southeastern Department.
 Thirty-sixth Battalion, Central Department.
 Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Battalions, Western Department.
 Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Battalions, Southern Department.
- Aug. 23, 1918.....Forty-first to Seventieth Battalions authorized, the Forty-first and Forty-second Battalions being assigned to Southeastern Department.
 Forty-third, Forty-fourth Battalions, Western Department.

A persistent effort has been made to limit this force to actual needs of the country and avoid unnecessary expense.

PRESENT ACTIVITIES.

Plans were made for these reserve battalions to undergo a course of intensive training embracing the use of machine guns, motor transportation, and instruction in guard duty, detective work, athletics, and riot-duty tactics; rifle practice also was given. A rotating system was devised between the active and the reserve battalions in the various departments, so that each member of the organization might receive the benefit of this instruction.

Department commanders were requested on July 13, 1918, to recommend the location in their respective departments of training sites for United States Guards and to report to the Militia Bureau on the completion within a department of the organization of its authorized number of battalions. None have so reported to this date, September 25. The rendezvous or place of organization in the Eastern Department was at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Northeastern Department at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Southern Department at Camp Stanley, Fort Bliss and Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Southeastern Department at Waco, Ga.

Central Department at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Western Department at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

In July the Chief of Ordnance received authority to procure for use of each company of the United States Guards 10 riot shotguns, 12 gauge, and 100 rounds of buckshot ammunition for same.

At the outset there was an alarming shortage of machine guns for use of our overseas troops, but redoubled efforts on the part of the War Department corrected this condition, and as soon as the supply of machine guns of new types was available there were withdrawn from the combatant troops all caliber .30 Lewis and caliber .303, Lewis and Colt model 1917, as well as Vickers machine guns with which to supply the requirements of United States Guards.

The United States Guards organized along latest lines is still in process of evolution.

The police department of the city of New York expressed its willingness to train 20 men of the United States Guards in detective and intelligence work.

Certain companies contain picked personnel for assignment as provost guard companies, which are much needed at New York City and other large centers of population.

This force is located at present in the different departments, by battalions, as follows:

Northeastern Department: Third, Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-first Battalions.

Eastern Department: First, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Battalions.

Southeastern Department: Fourth, Seventeenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Battalions.

Central Department: Fifth, Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-sixth Battalions.

Southern Department: Second, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth Battalions.

Western Department: Sixth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Battalions.

A total of 1,364 commissioned officers and 26,796 men is now organizing.

At the present time United States Guards are guarding some 313 points considered to be of primary importance in the carrying out of the Government's war program. These may be grouped as follows:

Shipyards.....	101	Government buildings.....	33
Docks and railroad terminals.....	52	Railroad bridges and tunnels.....	16
Arsenals.....	7	Canal locks and waterways.....	3
United States stores, property, and supplies.....	86	Waterworks, reservoirs, and dams....	11
		Provost guards.....	4

The above are distributed at various locations in 29 States and 1 district.

Under General Orders, No. 72, War Department, 1918, the official designation of this force is now "United States Guards, the United States Army."

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Under General Orders, No. 162, 1917, creating the United States Guards, the Medical Department, United States Army, was increased in the commissioned and enlisted personnel as required for this force.

Under Tables of Organization, 1 medical officer in the grade of captain, 1 sergeant, and 6 privates first class were authorized for each battalion. The number of medical officers and enlisted men appears to be adequate where the battalion is stationed at one place, but where companies of a battalion are detached from headquarters additional personnel will be required.

The physical qualifications of all applicants for appointment and promotion in the United States Guards was determined by medical officers appointed by the department commanders. A report of examination, rendered on Form 395, Adjutant General's Office, and forwarded to this bureau with other papers, was required in each case. All reports of physical examination were carefully reviewed in this bureau, and physical defects of a minor nature and not disqualifying for full duty in this force were waived. Applicants with disqualifying physical defects were rejected, even though the examining surgeons recommended waiver.

As an indication of the care this bureau exercised in selecting the commissioned personnel for this force, there was tabulated the action taken on the 25,000 applications received. Of these, 10,000 were carded as prospective eligible applicants, of which number 1,217 were recommended by the several department boards and department commanders for appointment. Of the 1,217 so recommended, 938 were physically qualified without waiver, 68 were qualified with waiver for slight physical defects, 79 were physically qualified but were not appointed because they were within the draft age, 126 were rejected on account of physical disqualifications, and 6 cases were not completed at date of this report. Only 10 per cent of the applicants acted upon were accepted for commission in the United States Guards.

Of the former National Guard officers commissioned in this force, 53 had been discharged from the Federal service under the provisions of section 9, act of May 18, 1917, on account of having been found physically disqualified for oversea duty; 9 had resigned from the National Guard, and 5 had been separated therefrom by the action of efficiency boards.

The names of 28 National Guard medical officers who were discharged from the service of the United States on account of having been found physically disqualified for oversea duty but who appeared physically qualified for duty with the United States Guards were sent to the Surgeon General's office, recommending favorable consideration for appointment in the Medical Corps for duty with this force. The recommendation of this bureau was not favorably considered.

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNITED STATES GUARDS.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 45, War Department, May 9, 1918, there was created at each Regular Army, National Army, and National Guard divisional camp one or more development battalions, among the functions of which was the intensive remedial training of unfit men with a view of developing them for duty with combatant or noncombatant forces either within the United States or for service abroad. This was an excellent provision and furnished a source from which to draw enlisted personnel required for the United States Guards.

The exact number of enlisted men transferred from the development battalions to the United States Guards is not known. It was contemplated by General Orders No. 45 that the enlisted men under training should be given intensive training, physically and otherwise, so that when they were transferred to another organization for domestic or oversea duty, they would be in every respect qualified for the duties in the arm of the service to which they were transferred.

As an indication that this did not prove to be the case in a large number transferred to the United States Guards, there appears below a numerical list of enlisted men transferred to the United States Guards who were found unfit for duty in this force and who had to be retransferred to development battalions for the reasons stated in this list.

Enlisted men of the United States Guards transferred to development battalions.

Cause of transfer.	5th Bat- talion.	9th Bat- talion.	13th Bat- talion.	14th Bat- talion.	15th Bat- talion.	16th Bat- talion.	20th Bat- talion.	26th Bat- talion.	Total.
Adhesions, following appen- dectomy.....				1		2			3
Adiposity.....	1								1
Alien enemy.....				2	3	2	1		8
Arm:									
Old injury.....	1	1							2
Old fracture.....	2	2	1	1	1				7
Burn of.....	1								1
Crippled.....		2		1			1		4
Ankle:									
Ankylosis of.....	1	2						1	4
Defective.....	2	4		2	2	2		3	15
Old fracture.....	2								2
Aphonia.....						2			2
Arthritis, chronic, all joints.....								1	1
Asthma.....				1					1
Back, lame.....	1		1		1	1	1		5
Bladder, disease of.....		3							3
Bronchitis, chronic.....					1	2		2	5
Bubonocoele.....		1							1
Catarrh.....		1							1
Conjunctivitis.....					2				2
Chest:									
Defective.....		4							4
Old injury.....						1			1
Deformed.....	10	1	1	1					13
Chorea.....			1	1		1			3
Defective development, phys- ical.....			1		1	2		2	6
Defective hearing.....	7	11	3		1	2	3	3	30
Defective vision.....	18	22			5	3	3	10	61
Drug habit.....	1					1			2
Elbow:									
Partial ankylosis.....	3								3
Defective.....		1							1
Deformed.....	1	4			4	1			10
Old fracture.....	1	1							2
Emphysema.....		2							2
Enemy, alien.....								3	3
English, inability to speak.....		5							5
Eye, one blind.....							2		2
Enuresis, nocturnal.....		2							2
Exophthalmos.....					1				1
Epileptic.....		1		2	1				4
Facial paralysis.....					1				1
Feet:									
Bad arches.....		6					2	1	9
Deformed.....	6		2	3	6	8			25
Flat.....	53	48	7	12	7	15	1	6	149
Foot, old fracture.....	1	2		1			1	1	6
Fingers:									
Ankylosed.....		1							1
Contracted.....		1							1
Old dislocation of.....		1							1
Missing.....	2	1							3
Forearm, defective.....		1							1
Foreign body in inguinal canal.....								1	1
Goiter.....		1							1

Enlisted men of the United States Guards transferred to development battalions—Contd.

Cause of transfer.	5th Bat- talion.	9th Bat- talion.	13th Bat- talion.	14th Bat- talion.	15th Bat- talion.	16th Bat- talion.	20th Bat- talion.	26th Bat- talion.	Total.
Gonorrhea, chronic.....	13	3				1			17
Hand, deformed.....		9	1	1	1	3	1		16
Hands, ankylosis of.....							1		1
Hernia.....	11	8	1					6	26
Heart, diseases of.....	39	17	10	3	10	14		11	104
Hemorrhoids.....		1				1			2
Hip:									
Diseased.....		1							1
Old injury of.....		1				1			2
Hyperthyroidism.....			1		1	1		1	4
Inaptitude.....			7	33	7	44		57	148
Injury, internal, old.....						2			2
Intelligence, defective.....	18	19		1			3	34	75
Illiterate.....		42					1	93	136
Insufficient training.....								10	10
Intestines, disease of.....		1				1			2
Knee:									
Partial ankylosis of.....	2								2
Old fracture of.....		1							1
Old injury of.....	4	3	1	1	1	1		1	12
Stiff.....		3							3
Knees, weak.....		2						1	3
Kyphosis.....								1	1
Laryngitis, chronic.....				1					1
Leg:									
Crippled.....		1				2			3
Defective.....			1		1		2	1	5
Disease of bone of.....		1							1
Gunshot wound of, old.....		1							1
Old fracture of.....	4	2	1	3	1	3			14
Recent fracture of.....						1			1
Short.....	2	3			3	1			9
Weak.....		1				1			2
Lungs, defective.....		1			1		1		3
Malaria.....		1							1
Mastoiditis, chronic.....		1							1
Metatarsalgia.....		1							1
Necrosis, right foot, old.....	1								1
Nostrils, obstruction of.....						1			1
Nervousness.....	2	5				2			9
Neurasthenia.....			1						1
Neuritis.....								2	2
Obesity.....			2						2
Operation:									
Recent.....	2	1			1	5			9
Old.....				2	1	3	1		7
Osteomyelitis, old scar of.....		1				1			2
Otitis, chronic.....		2							2
Pain:									
Post-operative.....								1	1
Nervous, in bones.....						1			1
Paresis.....								1	1
Pelvis, old fracture of.....		1							1
Patella, old fracture of.....		1	1		1				3
Petit mal.....								2	2
Phlebitis.....							2		2
Physically unfit.....		3							3
Pleurisy.....					1	1			2
Psoriasis.....								1	1
Refused naturalization.....								1	1
Rheumatism:									
Chronic.....	4	7				3	3	1	18
Gonorrhoeal.....			2	1		3		2	8
Muscular.....								1	1
Sciatic.....		1							1
Scar, painful.....						1			1
Shoulder, old fracture of.....	1					1	1		3
Skull, old fracture of.....	1	3				6			10
Speech, defective.....		7							7
Spine:									
Curvature of.....	1	2				3		1	7
Old injury of.....					1	1	1		3
Stomach:									
Disease of.....		1	1		1	3			6
Ulcer of.....				1				1	2
Sunstroke, old.....						2			2
Strabismus.....		1							1
Stuttering.....			2	1	2	2			7
Syphilis.....	5	1		1	2	1		2	12
Testis, undescended.....						1			1
Tachycardia.....	10	4	2	1	3	2		1	23
Thigh, old fracture.....				1	1				2

Enlisted men of the United States Guards transferred to development battalions—Contd.

Cause of transfer.	5th Bat- talion.	9th Bat- talion.	13th Bat- talion.	14th Bat- talion.	15th Bat- talion.	16th Bat- talion.	20th Bat- talion.	26th Bat- talion.	Total.
Trachoma.....					1				1
Tuberculosis:									
Bone.....	2								2
Pulmonary.....	16	1			1				18
Tumor, abdominal.....		1							1
Undesirable.....		1							1
Under si e.....		1							1
Varicocele.....		1			1	1			3
Varicose veins.....	3	1		2		3	1	1	11
Visceroptosis.....					2				2
Wrist, old fracture of.....		1							1
Total.....	255	304	51	81	82	169	33	268	1,243

The above does not represent the total number so disposed of. It represents the number (1,243) whose names are on file in this bureau, showing their disqualifications and the camps from which they were transferred to the United States Guards.

It would appear from the above that those responsible erred in some manner or other, whether from lack of judgment as to the requirements of the enlisted personnel needed in the United States Guards or failure to entirely comprehend the object and aim of the development battalions is a matter not within the province of this bureau to determine. In every case where it has been brought to the attention of this bureau that unfit men had been transferred to the United States Guards, the matter was referred to The Adjutant General's Office requesting that such action be taken as would prevent the transfer of unfit enlisted men to the United States Guards.

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP.

Under the provisions of section 113 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, and the Army appropriation act of August 29, 1916, there was established in this bureau on December 13, 1916, the office of director of civilian marksmanship, in charge of matters relating to rifle practice by civilians. (See Appendix Q for report.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

In addition to the normal correspondence involved in the administration of the foregoing activities of this bureau, a very large additional work is handled in correspondence on subjects related in a remote degree to its ordinary work (and frequently not so related at all) arising from letters addressed directly, or referred by other bureaus or departments, from Senators, Representatives, and many private citizens.

The number of record subjects, or "cases" acted on by this bureau since July 1, 1917, each frequently involving two or more separate letters or indorsements, sent out, has averaged 864 per working day.

PERSONNEL OF BUREAU AND OFFICE FORCE.

At present the following-named officers are on duty in the Militia Bureau:

Maj. Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. John W. Heavey, United States Army.

Col. Louis T. Hess, Medical Corps, United States Army.
 Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Greene, United States Army.
 Maj. Henry R. Stiles, United States Army, retired.
 Maj. Edwin V. Bookmiller, United States Army, retired.
 Maj. Henry L. Butler, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Maj. Charles L. Charlebois, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Frank D. Rash, Inspector General's Department, United States Army.

Capt. Frank P. Avery, United States Army, retired.

Since the last annual report the following-named officers were relieved from duty as assistants to the Chief of the Militia Bureau for various causes:

Maj. Gen. William A. Mann, United States Army.
 Col. Charles Gerhardt, Infantry, United States Army.
 Col. Ira L. Reeves, Infantry, United States Army.
 Maj. William Baird, United States Army, retired.
 Maj. Charles T. Glines, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Maurice Thompson, Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.
 Maj. Virgil L. Venable, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Louis C. Wilson, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
 Maj. Thomas M. Spaulding, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army.

All the officers who have been on duty in the bureau have been faithful and efficient in the performance of their duties.

Maj. Gen. William A. Mann, National Army, was assigned to command the Forty-second Division, familiarly known as the Rainbow Division, which was composed of National Guard organizations from 27 States, August 29, 1917.

Maj. Gen. Jesse McL. Carter, Chief of the Militia Bureau, was assigned to the command of the Eleventh Division, at Camp Meade, Md., and left this bureau to take charge of his new command on August 15, 1918. The undersigned assumed charge of the office and was appointed Acting Chief of the Militia Bureau on August 15, 1918.

Although the National Guard was drafted into Federal service on August 5, 1917, and thereafter became a part of the forces of the United States Army, the work of the Militia Bureau has not decreased but on the other hand has continued to be unusually heavy. The large amount of work incident to the organization of the United States Guards, the United States Army, in addition to the usual duties of the Bureau in the organization of new National Guard, has been performed by the comparatively small clerical force in an efficient manner. This force deserves great credit for continuing on duty after the prescribed hours in an endeavor to keep abreast with the work, and it is recommended that the small increases included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1920 be allowed.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. HEAVEY,
Brigadier General, United States Army,
Acting Chief Militia Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX A.

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS AND DISPOSITION OF FORMER NATIONAL GUARD UNITS.

For convenient reference, this appendix is divided into tables as follows:

Table A shows the numerical designation of organizations in National Guard divisions.

Table B shows the division, staff and brigade commanders and general officers of divisions who were separated therefrom.

Tables 1 to 12, inclusive, show the composition of new units as follows:

- Table
1. Divisional headquarters troops.
 2. Infantry regiments.
 3. Field Artillery regiments.
 4. Machine-gun battalions.
 5. Trench-mortar batteries.
 6. Engineer regiments.
 7. Field signal battalions.
 8. Train headquarters and military police.
 9. Ammunition trains.
 10. Supply trains.
 11. Engineer trains.
 12. Sanitary trains.

Tables 13 to 62, inclusive, show the disposition of former State units, arranged by States, in alphabetical order.

In Table 63 is given the present designation of former National Guard organizations which have been utilized wholly or in part in the formation of regiments of corps and Army troops, and regiments with National Army numerical designations.

TABLE B.—*Division, staff and brigade commanders on duty with National Guard Division, May 10, 1918, and general officers formerly on duty with these divisions separated therefrom prior to that date for the causes indicated.*

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....	Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, R. A.
Chief of staff.....	Lieut. Col. George H. Shelton, R. A.
Division adjutant.....	Maj. Charles A. Stevens.
Division inspector.....	Lieut. Col. Horace P. Hobbs, R. A.
Division quartermaster.....	Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Beachman, R. A.
Division surgeon.....	Lieut. Col. James I. Bevans, R. A.
Division ordnance officer.....	Maj. Edmund T. Weisil, R. A.
Division judge advocate.....	Lieut. Col. Cassius M. Dowell.
Division signal officer.....	Lieut. Col. William A. Alfonté, R. A.
Brigade commanders:	
Brig. Gen. Peter E. Traub, R. A., Fifty-first Infantry Brigade.	
Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Fifty-second Infantry Brigade.	
Brig. Gen. William Lassiter, R. A., Fifty-first Field Artillery Brigade.	

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....	Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan.
Chief of staff.....	Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N. G. (acting).
Division adjutant.....	Lieut. Col. Franklin W. Ward.
Division inspector.....	Lieut. Col. Jonathan M. Wainwright.
Division quartermaster.....	Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger.
Division surgeon.....	Lieut. Col. Edward R. Malony.
Division ordnance officer.....	Maj. Joseph J. Daly.
Division judge advocate.....	Maj. James L. Kincaid.
Division signal officer.....	Maj. Arthur L. Howe.
Brigade commanders:	
Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, R. A., Fifty-third Infantry Brigade.	
Brigadier general, Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade (vacant).	
Brigadier general, Fifty-second Field Artillery Brigade (vacant).	
<i>Separations.</i> —Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, commanding Fifty-fourth Infantry Brigade; honorably discharged April 5, 1918.	
Brig. Gen. Charles L. Phillips, R. A., commanding Fifty-second Field Artillery Brigade; honorably discharged, as brigadier general, March 23, 1918.	

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....	Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir, R. A.
Chief of staff.....	Lieut. Col. Edward L. King, R. A.
Division adjutant.....	Lieut. Col. David J. Davis.
Division inspector.....	Lieut. Col. Matthew H. Taggart.
Division quartermaster.....	Lieut. Col. Fred T. Pusey.
Division surgeon.....	Lieut. Col. William J. Crookston.
Division ordnance officer.....	Maj. Walter C. Sterling.
Division judge advocate.....	Maj. Cleon N. Bertheizel.
Division signal officer.....	Maj. Sidney A. Hagerling.
Brigade commanders:	
Brigadier general, Fifty-fifth Infantry Brigade (vacant).	
Brig. Gen. William Weigel, R. A., Fifty-sixth Infantry Brigade.	
Brig. Gen. William G. Price, jr., Fifty-third Field Artillery Brigade.	
<i>Separations.</i> —Maj. Gen. Charles M. Clement, commanding division; honorably discharged December 11, 1917. Physically disqualified.	
Brig. Gen. Albert J. Logan, commanding Fifty-sixth Infantry Brigade; honorably discharged January 29, 1918. Physically disqualified.	
Brig. Gen. Christopher T. O'Neill, commanding Fifty-fifth Infantry Brigade; resigned March 22, 1918.	
Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Stillwell, commanding Fifty-fifth Infantry Brigade; resigned January 29, 1918.	

TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. George S. Goodale, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. James A. Ulio, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. Reginald H. Kelly.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. Alvin K. Baskette, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. John B. Huggins, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. Sanderford Jarman, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. John P. Hill.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Robert C. Cotton, R. A.
 Brigade commanders:
 Brig. Gen. Charles W. Barber, R. A., Fifty-seventh Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, R. A., Fifty-eighth Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. William C. Rafferty, R. A., Fifty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade.
Separation.—Brig. Gen. Cecil C. Vaughan, jr., commanding Fifty-fourth Depot
 Brigade; honorably discharged January 8, 1918. Physically disqualified.

THIRTIETH DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. R. B. McBride, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. Francis M. Hinkle, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. O. P. M. Hazzard, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. Clyffard Game, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. A. M. Whaley, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. L. D. Booth, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Roy Dorsey.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. J. G. Taylor, R. A.
 Brigade commanders:
 Brig. Gen. Lawrence D. Tyson, Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Samuel L. Faison, R. A., Sixtieth Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. George G. Gatley, R. A., Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade.
Separations.—Maj. Gen. John F. Morrison, R. A., commanding division; relieved
 November 20, 1917.
 Brig. Gen. William S. Scott, R. A., commanding Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade;
 was relieved from this assignment November 12, 1917.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Francis H. French, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. William M. Fassett, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. Caleb R. Layton.
 Division inspector.....Maj. Edgar W. Taulbee, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. Linwood E. Hanson, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Louis C. Duncan, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. Hartman L. Butler, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Charles M. McCorkle.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Forrest E. Overholster, R. A.
 Brigade commanders:
 Brig. Gen. Walter A. Harris, Sixty-first Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Robert E. Steiner, Sixty-second Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. John L. Hayden, R. A., Fifty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade.
Separation: Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, R. A., commanding division, was re-
 lieved September 17, 1917.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. William G. Haan, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. Edward H. DeArmond, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. John H. Howard, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. George M. Russell, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. Hjalmer Erickson, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Paul C. Hutton, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. John P. Smith, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Samuel D. Pepper.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Herbert L. Evans, R. A.

Brigade commanders:

Brig. Gen. Louis C. Covell, Sixty-third Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman, Sixty-fourth Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. William Chamberlain, R. A. Fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade.

Separations.—Maj. Gen. James S. Parker, R. A.; retired from active service on February 20, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, R. A., commanding Fifth-seventh Field Artillery Brigade; relieved from this assignment March 7, 1918.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. George Bell, jr., R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. William K. Naylor, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. Frederick L. Huidekoper.
 Division inspector.....Maj. Clyde R. Abraham, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Maj. William C. Gardenhire, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Levy M. Hathaway, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. Carl C. Oakes, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Burnett M. Chipperfield.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Karl Truesdell, R. A.

Brigade commanders:

Brig. Gen. Henry R. Hill, Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Paul A. Wolf, R. A., Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. D. Todd, jr., R. A., Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade.

Separation.—Brig. Gen. David J. Foster, commanding Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade; honorably discharged January 8, 1918.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Augustus P. Blocksom, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. W. H. Raymond, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. H. M. Nelly, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. Oscar A. McGee, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. Joel R. Lee, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Jacob M. Coffin, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. John T. Sayles, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. H. R. Bitzing.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Daniel D. Gregory.

Brigade commanders:

Brig. Gen. Hubert A. Allen, Sixty-seventh Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen., Sixty-eighth Infantry Brigade (vacant).

Brig. Gen. F. G. Mauldin, R. A. Fifty-ninth Artillery Brigade.

Separation.—Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, commanding Sixty-eighth Infantry Brigade; honorably discharged April 4, 1918.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. R. McCleave, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. J. M. Hobson, jr., R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. J. F. Clapham, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Maj. W. J. Scott, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. W. T. Davidson, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. C. E. Delaplane, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. G. P. Whitsett
 Division signal officer.....Maj. G. A. Wisczorek.

Brigade commanders:

Brigadier general, Sixty-ninth Infantry Brigade (vacant).

Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin, Seventieth Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Lucian G. Berry, R. A., Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade.

Separation.—Brig. Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, commanding Sixty-ninth Infantry Brigade; resigned May 9, 1918.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. George S. Goodale, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. James A. Ulio, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. Reginald H. Kelly.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. Alvin K. Baskette, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. John B. Huggins, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. Sanderford Jarman, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. John P. Hill.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Robert C. Cotton, R. A.
 Brigade commanders:
 Brig. Gen. Charles W. Barber, R. A., Fifty-seventh Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, R. A., Fifty-eighth Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. William C. Rafferty, R. A., Fifty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade.
Separation.—Brig. Gen. Cecil C. Vaughan, jr., commanding Fifty-fourth Depot
 Brigade; honorably discharged January 8, 1918. Physically disqualified.

THIRTIETH DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. R. B. McBride, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. Francis M. Hinkle, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. O. P. M. Hazzard, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. Clyffard Game, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. A. M. Whaley, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. L. D. Booth, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Roy Dorsey.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. J. G. Taylor, R. A.
 Brigade commanders:
 Brig. Gen. Lawrence D. Tyson, Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Samuel L. Faison, R. A., Sixtieth Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. George G. Gatley, R. A., Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade.
Separations.—Maj. Gen. John F. Morrison, R. A., commanding division; relieved
 November 20, 1917.
 Brig. Gen. William S. Scott, R. A., commanding Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade;
 was relieved from this assignment November 12, 1917.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Francis H. French, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. William M. Fassett, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. Caleb R. Layton.
 Division inspector.....Maj. Edgar W. Taulbee, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. Linwood E. Hanson, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Louis C. Duncan, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. Hartman L. Butler, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Charles M. McCorkle.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Forrest E. Overholster, R. A.
 Brigade commanders:
 Brig. Gen. Walter A. Harris, Sixty-first Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Robert E. Steiner, Sixty-second Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. John L. Hayden, R. A., Fifty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade.
Separation: Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, R. A., commanding division, was re-
 lieved September 17, 1917.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. William G. Haan, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. Edward H. DeArmond, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. John H. Howard, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. George M. Russell, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. Hjalmer Erickson, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Paul C. Hutton, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. John P. Smith, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Samuel D. Pepper.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Herbert L. Evans, R. A.

Brigade commanders:

Brig. Gen. Louis C. Covell, Sixty-third Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman, Sixty-fourth Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. William Chamberlain, R. A. Fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade.

Separations.—Maj. Gen. James S. Parker, R. A.; retired from active service on February 20, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin, R. A., commanding Fifth-seventh Field Artillery Brigade; relieved from this assignment March 7, 1918.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. George Bell, jr., R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. William K. Naylor, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. Frederick L. Huidekoper.
 Division inspector.....Maj. Clyde R. Abraham, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Maj. William C. Gardenhire, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Levy M. Hathaway, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. Carl C. Oakes, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Burnett M. Chipperfield.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Karl Truesdell, R. A.

Brigade commanders:

Brig. Gen. Henry R. Hill, Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Paul A. Wolf, R. A., Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. H. D. Todd, jr., R. A., Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade.

Separation.—Brig. Gen. David J. Foster, commanding Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade; honorably discharged January 8, 1918.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Augustus P. Blocksom, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. W. H. Raymond, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. H. M. Nelly, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. Oscar A. McGee, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. Joel R. Lee, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Jacob M. Coffin, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. John T. Sayles, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. H. R. Bitzing.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Daniel D. Gregory.

Brigade commanders:

Brig. Gen. Hubert A. Allen, Sixty-seventh Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen., Sixty-eighth Infantry Brigade (vacant).

Brig. Gen. F. G. Mauldin, R. A. Fifty-ninth Artillery Brigade.

Separation.—Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, commanding Sixty-eighth Infantry Brigade; honorably discharged April 4, 1918.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. R. McCleave, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. J. M. Hobson, jr., R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. J. F. Clapham, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Maj. W. J. Scott, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. W. T. Davidson, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. C. E. Delaplane, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. G. P. Whitsett
 Division signal officer.....Maj. G. A. Wisczorek.

Brigade commanders:

Brigadier general, Sixty-ninth Infantry Brigade (vacant).

Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin, Seventieth Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Lucian G. Berry, R. A., Sixtieth Field Artillery Brigade.

Separation.—Brig. Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, commanding Sixty-ninth Infantry Brigade; resigned May 9, 1918.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....(Vacant).
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. E. J. Williams, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. William R. Scott, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. I. J. Phillipson.
 Division quartermaster.....Maj. J. P. Hasson, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Raymond F. Metcalfe, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. J. V. Kuznik, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Clark C. Wren.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Paul M. Goodrich, R. A.
 Brigade commanders:
 Brig. Gen. Henry Hutchins, Seventy-first Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen, Seventy-second Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. George Blakely, R. A., Sixty-first Field Artillery Brigade.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Charles G. Treat, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. Dana T. Merrill, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. Edward W. Wildrick, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Lieut. Col. Byron L. Barger.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. John S. Shelter.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. Otto Miller.
 Division judge advocate.....Lieut. Col. Hubert J. Turney.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Chalmers R. Wilson.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Arda J. Hall.
 Brigade commanders:
 Brig. Gen. Charles X. Zimmerman, Seventy-third Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Gaston, R. A., Seventy-fourth Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. William R. Smith, R. A., Sixty-second Field Artillery Brigade.
Separations.—Brig. Gen. John C. Speaks, commanding Sixty-second Depot Brigade;
 honorably discharged February 28, 1918.
 Brig. Gen. William V. McMaken, commanding Seventy-fourth Infantry Brigade;
 honorably discharged March 20, 1918.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....(Vacant).
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. James B. Gowen, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. Andrew J. White, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. William S. Bowen, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Maj. Francis H. Lomax, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Robert M. Blanchard, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. Paul J. Horton.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. R. R. Kenny.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Wilber A. Blain, R. A.
 Brigade commanders:
 Brigadier general, Seventy-fifth Infantry Brigade (vacant).
 Brig. Gen. William V. Judson, R. A., Seventy-sixth Infantry Brigade.
 Brigadier general, Sixty-third Field Artillery Brigade (vacant).
Separations.—Brig. Gen. Edward M. Lewis, R. A., commanding Seventy-sixth
 Infantry Brigade; relieved from this assignment November 6, 1917.
 Brig. Gen. Henry H. Whitney, R. A., commanding Sixty-third Field Artillery
 Brigade; honorably discharged as a brigadier general and relieved from this assignment
 March 23, 1918.
 Brig. Gen. Roger D. Williams, commanding Seventy-fifth Infantry Brigade; honor-
 ably discharged April 5, 1918.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. Berkeley Enochs, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. George W. Maddox, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. H. Wright Clemont, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. Henry H. Sheen, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Larus D. Carter.

Division ordnance officer.....Maj. Henry W. T. Eglin, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Wade W. Thompson.
 Division signal officer.....(Vacant).

Brigade commanders:

Brig. Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf, Seventy-seventh Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Howard N. Scales, Seventy-eighth Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Ira A. Haynes, R. A., Sixty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade.

Separation.—Brig. Gen. Robert D. Walsh, R. A., commanding Seventy-eighth Infantry Brigade; ordered to France via Hoboken, N. J., November 7, 1917.

FORTIETH DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Frederick S. Strong, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. John W. Gulick, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. Lawrence O. Mathews, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. John P. Terrell, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Maj. Moses L. Stern.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Alexander Murray, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. John S. Pratt, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. James A. Howell.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. Robert M. Nolen.

Brigade commanders:

Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Tuthill, Seventy-ninth Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Herman Hall, R. A., Eightieth Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. LeRoy S. Lyon, R. A., Sixty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade.

FORTY-FIRST DIVISION.

Division commander.....(Vacant).
 Chief of staff.....Lieut. Col. Malin Craig, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. H. H. White.
 Division inspector.....Maj. B. F. McClellan, R. A.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. H. M. Merriam, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Orville G. Brown, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. H. T. Burgin, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Henry W. Stiness.
 Division signal officer.....Maj. C. R. Forbes.

Brigade commanders:

Brig. Gen. Richard Coulter, jr., Eighty-first Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Edward Vollrath, Eighty-second Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. Ernest Hinds, R. A., Sixty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade.

Separations.—Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, R. A., commanding division; relieved from this assignment January 17, 1918.

Brig. Gen. George LeR. Irwin, R. A., commanding Sixty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade; relieved from this assignment.

Brig. Gen. Henry Jervay, R. A., commanding Sixty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade; relieved from this assignment.

Brig. Gen. Edgar A. Wedgwood, commanding Eighty-second Infantry Brigade; honorably discharged December 1, 1917, on account of physical disability.

FORTY-SECOND DIVISION.

Division commander.....Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, R. A.
 Chief of staff.....Col. Douglas McArthur, R. A.
 Division adjutant.....Maj. Francis W. Ralston, R. A.
 Division inspector.....Maj. Marion S. Battle.
 Division quartermaster.....Lieut. Col. John L. DeWitt, R. A.
 Division surgeon.....Lieut. Col. Jay W. Grissinger, R. A.
 Division ordnance officer.....Maj. James K. Crain, R. A.
 Division judge advocate.....Maj. Hugh W. Ogden.
 Division signal officer.....Lieut. Col. Hanson B. Black, R. A.

Brigade commanders:

Brig. Gen. Michael J. Lenihan, R. A., Eighty-third Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Robert A. Brown, R. A., Eighty-fourth Infantry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. McKinstry, R. A., Sixty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade.

Separations.—Maj. Gen. William A. Mann, R. A., commanding division; relieved.
 Brig. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, R. A., commanding Sixty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade; relieved and assigned to First Field Artillery Brigade, December 16, 1917.

NINETY-THIRD DIVISION.

Division commander..... Brig. Gen. Roy Hoffman.
 Chief of staff..... Maj. Mark W. Tobin.
 Division adjutant..... Maj. Lee S. Tillotson.
 Division inspector..... Maj. John W. Dalton.
 Division quartermaster..... Maj. William S. Key.
 Division surgeon..... (Vacant).
 Division ordnance officer..... Capt. Frank T. Addington.
 Division judge advocate..... Maj. Stanley D. Montgomery.
 Division signal officer..... (Vacant).
 Brigade commanders:
 Brig. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, One hundred and eighty-fifth Infantry Brigade.
 Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, One hundred and eighty-sixth Infantry Brigade.

TABLE 1.—*Divisional Headquarters Troops.*

Division.	Composition.
26th.....	Troop B, Massachusetts Cavalry.
27th.....	6th (New York) Division Headquarters Troop.
28th.....	7th (Pennsylvania) Division Headquarters Troop and Troop I, First Pennsylvania Cavalry.
29th.....	Detachment from New Jersey Cavalry.
30th.....	Troop A, South Carolina Cavalry.
31st.....	Troop A, Georgia Cavalry.
32d.....	2 men from 3d and 3 officers and 102 men from 6th Wisconsin Infantry and 3 men from 1st Michigan Cavalry.
33d.....	Individual transfers.
34th.....	Troop A, 1st Iowa Cavalry.
35th.....	Troop A, 1st Squadron Kansas Cavalry.
36th.....	Texas Division Headquarters Troop and Headquarters Troop 1st Texas Cavalry.
37th.....	Ohio Division Headquarters Troop.
38th.....	Individual transfers.
39th.....	2d Separate Troop Louisiana Cavalry.
40th.....	Troop D, 1st California Cavalry.
41st.....	Troop C, 1st Separate Squadron Washington Cavalry.
42d.....	1st Separate Troop, Louisiana Cavalry.

TABLE 2.—*Infantry regiments.*

Division.	Brigade.	Regiment.	Composition.
26th.....	51st.....	101st.....	9th Massachusetts Infantry; 175 enlisted men from 6th Massachusetts Infantry; 1,400 men from 5th Massachusetts Infantry.
		102d.....	2d Connecticut Infantry; 35 officers and 1,582 men from 1st Connecticut Infantry; 50 men from 1st Vermont Infantry; 100 men from 6th Massachusetts Infantry.
	52d.....	103d.....	2d Maine Infantry; 1,630 men from 1st New Hampshire Infantry; detachments Companies F, H, K, and M, 8th Massachusetts Infantry.
		104th.....	12 officers and 800 men from 6th Massachusetts Infantry; 12 officers and 800 men from 8th Massachusetts Infantry; 2d Massachusetts Infantry; detachments Companies F, H, K, and M, 8th Massachusetts Infantry.
27th.....	53d.....	105th.....	2d New York Infantry; 22 officers and 1,375 men from 71st New York Infantry; 7 officers and 142 men from 12th New York Infantry.
		106th.....	23d New York Infantry; 23 officers and 1,292 men from 14th New York Infantry; 6 officers from 12th New York Infantry.
	54th.....	107th.....	7th New York Infantry; 25 officers and 1,600 men from 1st New York Infantry; 5 officers and 320 men from 12th New York Infantry.
		108th.....	3d New York Infantry; 33 officers and 1,350 men from 74th New York Infantry; 5 officers and 293 men from 12th New York Infantry.
28th.....	55th.....	109th.....	1st Pennsylvania Infantry; 1,779 men from 13th Pennsylvania Infantry, less band.
		110th.....	3d Pennsylvania Infantry, less band, and 10th Pennsylvania Infantry.
	56th.....	111th.....	56 officers and 1,864 men from 18th Pennsylvania Infantry; 1,852 officers and men from 6th Pennsylvania Infantry, less band.
		112th.....	54 officers and 1,860 men from 16th Pennsylvania Infantry; 1,980 officers and men from 8th Pennsylvania Infantry, less band.
29th.....	57th.....	113th.....	4th New Jersey Infantry, less Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company, Company L, and part of Supply Company; 1st New Jersey Infantry, less Company K; 2d New Jersey Infantry, less band, Machine Gun Company, and Companies G and L.
		114th.....	3d New Jersey Infantry, less band, Machine Gun Company, and Companies I and L; 5th New Jersey Infantry, less Company F.

TABLE 2.—*Infantry regiments*—Continued.

Division.	Brigade.	Regiment.	Composition.
29th.....	58th.....	115th.....	1st Maryland Infantry, less Company H; 5th Maryland Infantry, less Headquarters, Supply, and Machine Gun Companies; 4th Maryland Infantry, less band, Machine Gun Company, and Companies A, B, D, E, F, H, and I.
		116th.....	2d Virginia Infantry; 1st Virginia Infantry, less band and Machine Gun Company; 4th Virginia Infantry, less Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company, and Companies D, I, and M.
30th.....	59th.....	117th.....	3d Tennessee Infantry.
		118th.....	1st South Carolina Infantry; detachments from second and third battalions, 1st North Carolina Infantry and third battalion, 2d South Carolina Infantry.
	60th.....	119th.....	2d North Carolina Infantry and First Battalion, Headquarters Company, less band, Supply Company, and detachments from second and third battalions, 2d Tennessee Infantry, and detachments from 1st North Carolina Infantry.
		120th.....	3d North Carolina Infantry and detachments from second and third battalions, 2d Tennessee Infantry, and detachments from 1st North Carolina Infantry, band, 2d Tennessee Infantry.
31st.....	61st.....	121st.....	2d Georgia Infantry, less Companies B, C, and F; Separate Companies F, H, and I, Georgia Infantry, and 2 officers 1st Florida Infantry.
	62d.....	122d.....	5th Georgia Infantry and 1 officer and 55 men from 1st Florida Infantry.
		123d.....	1st Alabama Infantry.
		124th.....	2d Florida Infantry and 169 men from 1st Florida Infantry.
32d.....	63d.....	125th.....	45 officers and 1,845 men from 33d Michigan Infantry; 17 officers and 826 men from 31st Michigan Infantry, and 1 officer from 5th Wisconsin Infantry.
		126th.....	16 officers and 704 men from 31st Michigan Infantry and 47 officers and 1,931 men from 32d Michigan Infantry.
	64th.....	127th.....	24 officers and 1,018 men from 1st Wisconsin Infantry; 29 officers and 1,341 men from 2d Wisconsin Infantry; 4 officers and 280 men from 3d Wisconsin Infantry; 2 officers and 183 men from 4th Wisconsin Infantry; 5 officers and 189 men from 5th Wisconsin Infantry; 5 officers and 114 men from 6th Wisconsin Infantry.
		128th.....	21 officers and 715 men from 1st Wisconsin Infantry; 3 officers and 149 men from 2d Wisconsin Infantry; 27 officers and 1,306 men from 3d Wisconsin Infantry; 6 officers and 315 men from 4th Wisconsin Infantry; 6 officers and 357 men from 5th Wisconsin Infantry; 5 officers and 120 men from 6th Wisconsin Infantry; 12 men from 1st Michigan Battalion Signal Corps.
33d.....	65th.....	129th.....	3d Illinois Infantry and Headquarters Company, less band; 5th Illinois Infantry.
		130th.....	4th Illinois Infantry and Supply Company, 5th Illinois Infantry.
	66th.....	131st.....	1st Illinois Infantry and Supply Company, 7th Illinois Infantry.
		132d.....	2d Illinois Infantry and Headquarters Company, less band; 7th Illinois Infantry.
34th.....	67th.....	133d.....	1st Iowa Infantry; Troop C, 1st Iowa Cavalry; Machine Gun Company, 4th Nebraska Infantry; Third Battalion, 2d Iowa Infantry; and Separate Company, Iowa Infantry.
		134th.....	5th Nebraska Infantry.
	68th.....	135th.....	1st Minnesota Infantry.
		136th.....	2d Minnesota Infantry.
35th.....	69th.....	137th.....	1st Kansas Infantry, less band; 2d Kansas Infantry.
		138th.....	1st Missouri Infantry, and 5th Missouri Infantry, less band.
	70th.....	139th.....	3d Kansas Infantry, and 4th Missouri Infantry, less band.
		140th.....	3d Missouri Infantry, and 6th Missouri Infantry, less band.
36th.....	71st.....	141st.....	2d Texas Infantry; 1st Texas Infantry, less Machine Gun Company and band.
		142d.....	7th Texas Infantry; 1st Oklahoma Infantry, less Machine Gun Company and band.
	72d.....	143d.....	5th Texas Infantry; 3d Texas Infantry, less Company D, Machine Gun Company, and band.
		144th.....	6th Texas Infantry, less Company G; 4th Texas Infantry, less Machine Gun Company and band.
37th.....	73d.....	145th.....	5th Ohio Infantry; detachments from Companies A, C, D, K, Headquarters Company, and Supply Company, 7th Ohio Infantry detachments from Companies A, B, C, D, E, and Headquarters Company, 2d Ohio Infantry.
		146th.....	8th Ohio Infantry; detachments from Companies A to M, inclusive, and Headquarters Company, 2d Ohio Infantry; detachments from Companies K, L, and M, 1st Ohio Infantry.
	74th.....	147th.....	6th Ohio Infantry; detachments from Companies A and B, 2d Ohio Infantry; Companies D, F, H, K, L, and M, 7th Ohio Infantry, and Companies A to K, inclusive, 1st Ohio Infantry.
		148th.....	3d Ohio Infantry; detachments from Companies G to M, inclusive, 1st Ohio Infantry, and detachments from Companies F, G, H, I, and M, 7th Ohio Infantry.
38th.....	75th.....	149th.....	2d Kentucky Infantry; Headquarters Company, less band, and Supply Companies and 1st and 2d Battalions and officers of Company M, 3d Kentucky Infantry.
		150th.....	2d West Virginia Infantry; Headquarters Company, less band, and 3d Battalion, 1st West Virginia Infantry.
	76th.....	151st.....	1st Indiana Infantry; Troop A, 1st Indiana Cavalry.
		152d.....	2d Indiana Infantry; Troops C and D, 1st Squadron Indiana Cavalry.

TABLE 2.—*Infantry regiments*—Continued.

Division.	Brigade.	Regiment.	Composition.
39th.....	77th.....	153d.....	1st Arkansas Infantry.
		154th.....	3d Arkansas Infantry, less 3d Battalion; Companies G, I, and M, 1st Louisiana Infantry, less one-third men; 1st Battalion, 2d Mississippi Infantry.
40th.....	78th.....	155th.....	1st Mississippi Infantry and detachments from Companies F and H, 2d Mississippi Infantry.
	79th.....	156th.....	1st Louisiana Infantry, less Companies G, H, I, K, L, and M.
		157th.....	1st Colorado Infantry; 1st Colorado Cavalry, less band and Troop E.
		158th.....	1st Arizona Infantry.
	80th.....	159th.....	5th California Infantry; 2d California Infantry, less 2d Battalion and Companies L and M. and band.
41st.....	81st.....	160th.....	7th California Infantry; 2d Battalion and Companies L and M, 2d California Infantry.
		161st.....	2d Washington Infantry; Companies A, B, C, and D, 3d District of Columbia Infantry.
		162d.....	3d Oregon Infantry; Companies E, F, G, and H, 3d District of Columbia Infantry.
	82d.....	163d.....	2d Montana Infantry; Companies I, K, L, and M, 3d District of Columbia Infantry.
42d.....	83d.....	164th.....	1st North Dakota Infantry; 1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 2d North Dakota Infantry; 64 men from Headquarters Company, 3d District of Columbia Infantry.
		165th.....	69th New York Infantry.
		166th.....	4th Ohio Infantry.
	84th.....	167th.....	4th Alabama Infantry.
		168th.....	3d Iowa Infantry.

TABLE 3.—*Field Artillery regiments.*

Division.	Brigade.	Regiment.	Composition.
26th.....	51st.....	101st.....	1st Massachusetts Field Artillery; 180 men from New England Coast Artillery.
		102d.....	2d Massachusetts Field Artillery; 150 men from New England Coast Artillery.
		103d.....	Battery A, New Hampshire Field Artillery; 3 batteries Rhode Island Field Artillery; 2 batteries Connecticut Field Artillery; Troop M, Rhode Island squadron of Cavalry; and detachment New England Coast Artillery.
27th.....	52d.....	104th.....	1st New York Field Artillery; 186 men from 12th New York Infantry.
		105th.....	2d New York Field Artillery; 158 men from 14th New York Infantry.
		106th.....	3d New York Field Artillery; 158 men from 1st New York Infantry; 158 men from 71st New York Infantry; 158 men from 74th New York Infantry.
28th.....	53d.....	107th.....	1st Pennsylvania Field Artillery; 161 men from Troops F and H, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.
		108th.....	2d Pennsylvania Field Artillery; 441 men from Troops A, C, D and G, I, K, L, and M, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.
		109th.....	3d Pennsylvania Field Artillery; 159 men from Troops I, K, and L, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.
29th.....	54th.....	110th.....	Headquarters and Supply Companies 5th Maryland Infantry; Batteries A, B, C, Maryland Field Artillery; Batteries A and B, District of Columbia Field Artillery; 1st Squadron District of Columbia Cavalry; detachment Company A, Virginia Signal Corps.
		111th.....	1st Virginia Field Artillery; Headquarters Company and Companies I and M, 4th Virginia Infantry; detachment Company A, Virginia Signal Corps.
		112th.....	1st New Jersey Field Artillery less Battery F; Troops B and D, 1st New Jersey Cavalry; detachment Company A, Virginia Signal Corps.
30th.....	55th.....	113th.....	1st North Carolina Field Artillery; detachment 1st North Carolina Infantry.
		114th.....	1st Tennessee Field Artillery; detachment 2d Battalion 1st North Carolina Infantry.
		115th.....	1st Tennessee Infantry less Machine Gun Company; detachment 2d Battalion 2d Tennessee Infantry; detachment 3d Battalion 1st North Carolina Infantry.
31st.....	56th.....	116th.....	Battalion Georgia Field Artillery less Battery A; 4 officers and 99 men 1st Florida Infantry; Troops A, D, G, H, I, and Supply Troop 1st Alabama Cavalry; Band 2d Alabama Infantry.
		117th.....	Battery A, Georgia Field Artillery; 1st Alabama Cavalry less Troops A, D, G, H, I, M, and Machine Gun and Supply Troops, and 2 officer and 126 men from 1st Florida Infantry.
		118th.....	1st Georgia Infantry less Companies A, B, C, D, F, G, and Machine Gun Company and 3 officers and 86 men, 1st Florida Infantry.

TABLE 3.—*Field Artillery regiments*—Continued.

Division.	Brigade.	Regiment.	Composition.
32d.....	57th.....	119th.....	1 officer from 1st Wisconsin Cavalry; 14 officers and 389 men from 1st Squadron Michigan Cavalry; 17 officers and 520 men from 1st Battalion Michigan Field Artillery; 4 officers and 107 men from 31st Michigan Infantry; and 2 men from 33d, 32d Michigan Infantry.
		120th.....	46 officers and 1,393 men from 1st Wisconsin Cavalry; and 21 men from 2d Wisconsin Infantry.
		121st.....	149 men from 4th Wisconsin Infantry; 13 men from 5th Wisconsin Infantry; 221 men from 6th Wisconsin Infantry; 39 officers and 1,220 men from 1st Wisconsin Field Artillery; 2 men from Wisconsin Field Hospital No. 2.
33d.....	58th.....	122d.....	2d Illinois Field Artillery.
		123d.....	6th Illinois Infantry less Machine Gun Company.
		124th.....	3d Illinois Field Artillery.
34th.....	59th.....	125th.....	3d Minnesota Infantry (less Machine Gun Company).
		126th.....	1st Iowa Field Artillery.
		127th.....	4th Nebraska Infantry (less Machine Gun Company).
35th.....	60th.....	128th.....	1st Missouri Field Artillery.
		129th.....	2d Missouri Field Artillery; Troop B, Missouri Cavalry.
		130th.....	1st Kansas Field Artillery.
36th.....	61st.....	131st.....	2d Texas Field Artillery.
		132d.....	1st Texas Cavalry less Troops E and K and Machine Gun and Headquarters Troops.
		133d.....	1st Texas Field Artillery.
37th.....	62d.....	134th.....	1st Ohio Field Artillery (less band), detachments of Companies E and H, 7th Ohio Infantry.
		135th.....	2d Ohio Field Artillery (less band), detachments of Companies B, D, E, G, and M, 7th Ohio Infantry.
		136th.....	3d Ohio Field Artillery; detachments of Companies F, I, K, L, and M, Headquarters and Supply Companies, 7th Ohio Infantry.
38th.....	63d.....	137th.....	3d Indiana Infantry, less Machine Gun Company.
		138th.....	1st and 2d Battalions, Headquarters and Supply Companies, 1st Kentucky Infantry.
		139th.....	4th Indiana Infantry, less Machine Gun Company and Companies L and M; Troop B, Indiana Cavalry.
39th.....	64th.....	140th.....	1st Mississippi Field Artillery.
		141st.....	1st Louisiana Field Artillery, less 2 officers and 120 men.
		142d.....	2d Arkansas Infantry, less Machine Gun Company.
40th.....	65th.....	143d.....	1st California Field Artillery.
		144th.....	2d California Field Artillery.
		145th.....	1st Utah Field Artillery.
41st.....	66th.....	146th.....	Headquarters and Supply Companies, and 1st Battalion 2d Idaho Infantry; Battalion Washington Field Artillery; Battery A, New Mexico Field Artillery.
		147th.....	Headquarters and Supply Companies, 1st Battalion and Companies H and M, 4th South Dakota Infantry; Batteries A and B, Oregon Field Artillery.
		148th.....	Headquarters and Supply Companies and 1st Battalion 3d Wyoming Infantry; 1st Battalion Colorado Field Artillery; 1st Separate Squadron Oregon Cavalry.
42d.....	67th.....	149th.....	1st Illinois Field Artillery.
		150th.....	1st Indiana Field Artillery.
		151st.....	1st Minnesota Field Artillery.

TABLE 4.—*Machine-gun battalions.*

Division.	Brigade.	Battalion.	Composition.
26th.....	51st.....	101st.....	Squadron Connecticut Cavalry; 186 men from 1st Vermont Infantry.
		102d.....	Squadron Massachusetts Cavalry less Troop B; 3 officers and 213 men from 1st Vermont Infantry.
	52d.....	103d.....	Squadron Rhode Is. and Cavalry less Troops B and M; Separate Machine Gun Troop, New Hampshire Cavalry; 3 officers and 229 men from 1st Vermont Infantry.
27th.....		104th.....	21 officers and 706 men from 1st New York Cavalry, i. e., parts each Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, Supply Troop, Troop F; 2 officers of Troop K and 1 officer of Troop L; and all of Machine Gun Troops, Troops A, B, C, D, and M.
	53d.....	105th.....	New York, Squadron A, Cavalry; 30 men from 1st New York Cavalry and Separate Machine Gun Troop, New York Cavalry.
	54th.....	106th.....	14 officers and 549 men from 1st New York Cavalry, i. e., parts each Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, Supply Troop, Troop F, and all of Troops E, G, H, and L, except 1 officer, and K, except 2 officers.
28th.....		107th.....	2d Battalion and parts of Headquarters and Supply Companies, 4th Pennsylvania Infantry.
	55th.....	108th.....	Machine Gun Troop, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry; Company A and 142 men from Company B, and parts of Headquarters Company (less band), and Supply Company, 4th Pennsylvania Infantry.
	56th.....	109th.....	Machine Gun Company and Companies C and D, and parts of Sanitary Detachment and Supply Company, 4th Pennsylvania Infantry.

TABLE 4.—*Machine-gun battalions*—Continued.

Division.	Brigade.	Battalion.	Composition.
23th.....		110th.....	Machine Gun Company, 5th Maryland Infantry; Machine Gun Company, 4th New Jersey Infantry, and Machine Gun Company, 1st Virginia Infantry.
	57th.....	111th.....	Machine Gun Company, 4th New Jersey Infantry, and Machine Gun Company and Company L, 2d New Jersey Infantry.
	58th.....	112th.....	Company H, 1st Maryland Infantry; Machine Gun Company, 4th Maryland Infantry; Machine Gun Company and Company D, 4th Virginia Infantry.
30th.....		113th.....	Machine Gun Company, 1st Tennessee Infantry, as Company A; Machine Gun Company, 2d Tennessee Infantry, as Company B; Machine Gun Company, 1st North Carolina Infantry, as Company C; Machine Gun Company, 2d South Carolina Infantry, as Company D; and detachments of 2d Battalion, 2d Tennessee Infantry, and 2d Battalion, 1st North Carolina Infantry.
	53th.....	114th.....	Troops A, B, and C, 1st Squadron Tennessee Cavalry.
	60th.....	115th.....	Machine Gun Troop, North Carolina Cavalry; Troops B and C, 1st Squadron North Carolina Cavalry; detachment 2d Battalion, 1st North Carolina Infantry.
31st.....		116th.....	Machine Gun Company, 2d Alabama Infantry; Machine Gun Company (5 officers and 106 men), 1st Florida Infantry; Companies C and G, 1st Georgia Infantry.
	61st.....	117th.....	Machine Gun Company and Companies B and F, 1st Georgia Infantry, and 5 officers and 79 men, 1st Florida Infantry.
	62d.....	118th.....	Machine Gun Troop, 1st Alabama Cavalry; Companies A and D, 1st Georgia Infantry, and 3 officers and 104 men, 1st Florida Infantry.
32d.....		119th.....	6 officers and 171 men from 4th Wisconsin Infantry; 11 officers and 341 men from 5th Wisconsin Infantry; 6 officers and 210 men from 6th Wisconsin Infantry.
	63d.....	120th.....	10 officers and 223 men from 31st Michigan Infantry, and Company E (3 officers and 145 men), 33d Michigan Infantry.
	64th.....	121st.....	12 officers and 427 men from 3d Wisconsin Infantry, and 1 officer and 45 men from 5th Wisconsin Infantry.
33d.....		122d.....	Companies E, I, and K, 5th Illinois Infantry; Machine Gun Company, 7th Illinois Infantry.
	65th.....	123d.....	Machine Gun Company and Companies F and G, 5th Illinois Infantry.
	66th.....	124th.....	Companies C, D, and L, 5th Illinois Infantry.
34th.....		125th.....	Troop B, 1st Iowa Cavalry; Machine Gun Company, 3d Minnesota Infantry; 1st Battalion, 2d Iowa Infantry.
	67th.....	126th.....	2d Battalion, 2d Iowa Infantry; Machine Gun Company, 6th Nebraska Infantry.
	68th.....	127th.....	2d Squadron and individual transfers from 1st South Dakota Cavalry.
35th.....		128th.....	Machine Gun Company and 1st Battalion, 2d Missouri Infantry.
	69th.....	129th.....	2d Battalion, 2d Missouri Infantry.
	70th.....	130th.....	3d Battalion, 2d Missouri Infantry.
36th.....		131st.....	Machine Gun Companies, 3d and 4th Texas Infantry; Machine Gun Company, 1st Oklahoma Infantry.
	71st.....	132d.....	Machine Gun Company, 1st Texas Infantry.
	72d.....	133d.....	Machine Gun Troop, 1st Texas Cavalry; Company D, 3d Texas Infantry; and Company G, 6th Texas Infantry.
37th.....		134th.....	Companies D, E, F, H, Supply Company, and detachment of Company G, 10th Ohio Infantry.
	73d.....	135th.....	Machine Gun Company, Companies A and B, and detachment of Company G, 10th Ohio Infantry; Machine Gun Company, 7th Ohio Infantry.
	74th.....	136th.....	3d Battalion, 10th Ohio Infantry; detachment of Company G, 1st Ohio Infantry.
38th.....		137th.....	Machine Gun Company and 1st Battalion, 1st West Virginia Infantry.
	75th.....	138th.....	Machine Gun Company and Companies I and K, 3d Kentucky Infantry; Machine Gun Company, 1st Kentucky Infantry.
	76th.....	139th.....	Machine Gun Company, 2d Indiana Infantry; Machine Gun Company and Companies L and M, 4th Indiana Infantry.
39th.....		140th.....	Machine Gun Troop, 1st Separate Squadron Mississippi Cavalry; 3d Battalion and Company G, and Machine Gun Company, 2d Mississippi Infantry.
	77th.....	141st.....	Machine Gun Company, 2d Arkansas Infantry; 3d Battalion, 3d Arkansas Infantry.
	78th.....	142d.....	Companies H and L, 1st Louisiana Infantry.
40th.....		143d.....	1st and 2d Battalions, 1st New Mexico Infantry.
	79th.....	144th.....	3d Battalion and Machine Gun Company, 1st New Mexico Infantry.
	80th.....	145th.....	Troops A, B, and C, and Machine Gun Troop, 1st Separate Squadron California Cavalry.
41st.....		146th.....	3d Battalion, 2d Idaho Infantry; Machine Gun Company, 3d Wyoming Infantry; and Machine Gun Company, 4th South Dakota Infantry.
	81st.....	147th.....	Machine Gun Company, 3d District of Columbia Infantry; Machine Gun Troop, Washington Cavalry; Company H, 2d North Dakota Infantry; and Machine Gun Company, 2d Idaho Infantry.
	82d.....	148th.....	2 officers from 2d North Dakota Infantry, and Companies I, K, and L, 4th South Dakota Infantry.
42d.....		149th.....	3d Battalion, 4th Pennsylvania Infantry.
	83d.....	150th.....	Companies E, F, and G, 2d Wisconsin Infantry.
	84th.....	151st.....	Companies B, C, and F, 2d Georgia Infantry.

TABLE 5.—*Trench mortar batteries.*

Division.	Artillery brigade.	Battery.	Composition.
26th.....	51st.....	101st.....	Detachment of 1st Maine Heavy Field Artillery.
27th.....	52d.....	102d.....	3 officers and 181 men (including Troop I), 1st New York Cavalry.
28th.....	53d.....	103d.....	Detachments of Troops B and M, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.
29th.....	54th.....	104th.....	Battery F, New Jersey Field Artillery.
30th.....	55th.....	105th.....	Troop D, Tennessee Cavalry.
31st.....	56th.....	106th.....	Troop M, 1st Alabama Cavalry.
32d.....	57th.....	107th.....	Detachment of 4th Wisconsin Infantry (3 officers and 181 men).
33d.....	58th.....	108th.....	Machine Gun Company, 6th Illinois Infantry.
34th.....	59th.....	109th.....	Headquarters Company (less band), Supply Company, and Machine Gun Company, 2d Iowa Infantry.
35th.....	60th.....	110th.....	Supply Company and Headquarters Company (less band), 2d Missouri Infantry.
36th.....	61st.....	111th.....	Troop K and detachment of Troop E, 1st Texas Cavalry.
37th.....	62d.....	112th.....	Company C and detachment of Company G, 10th Ohio Infantry.
38th.....	63d.....	113th.....	Company L, 1st Kentucky Infantry.
39th.....	64th.....	114th.....	2 officers and 120 men from 1st Louisiana Field Artillery.
40th.....	65th.....	115th.....	Machine Gun Company, 2d Colorado Infantry.
41st.....	66th.....	116th.....	Company E, 2d North Dakota Infantry.
42d.....	67th.....	117th.....	3d and 4th Companies, Maryland Coast Artillery Corps.

TABLE 6.—*Engineer regiments.*

Division.	Regiment.	Composition.
26th.....	101st.....	1st Massachusetts Engineers; 100 men from 1st Maine Field Artillery; 479 men from New England Coast Artillery.
27th.....	102d.....	22d New York Engineers; 87 men each from 1st, 12th, 14th, 71st, and 74th New York Infantry Regiments; 1 officer and 83 men from New York Engineers Train.
28th.....	103d.....	1st Pennsylvania Engineers (less 1 officer and 16 men); detachments of Headquarters Troop (less band), Supply Troop, and Troops B, E, F, I, and M, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.
29th.....	104th.....	1st Battalion New Jersey Engineers; Company K, 1st New Jersey Infantry; Company G, 2d New Jersey Infantry; Companies I and L, 3d New Jersey Infantry; Company L, 4th New Jersey Infantry; Company F, 5th New Jersey Infantry.
30th.....	105th.....	Companies A, B, and C, North Carolina Engineers; Sanitary Detachment, Supply Company, band, and Companies B, C, and D, 1st North Carolina Infantry.
31st.....	106th.....	Company A, Georgia Engineers, and 1 officer and 567 men, 1st Florida Infantry.
32d.....	107th.....	13 officers and 453 men from 1st Battalion Michigan Engineers; 14 officers and 474 men from 1st Battalion Wisconsin Engineers; 94 men from 4th, 85 men from 5th, and 192 men from 6th Wisconsin Infantry Regiments.
33d.....	108th.....	1st Illinois Engineers.
34th.....	109th.....	1st Separate Battalion Iowa Engineers; Sanitary Detachment 2d Iowa Infantry; Headquarters Company (less band), Supply Company, and 2d Battalion 6th Nebraska Infantry.
35th.....	110th.....	1st Separate Battalion Kansas Engineers; 1st Separate Battalion Missouri Engineers; band, 1st Kansas Infantry.
36th.....	111th.....	1st Battalion Texas Engineers; 1st Battalion Oklahoma Engineers.
37th.....	112th.....	1st Ohio Engineers; detachments from Ohio Engineer Train and Companies D to H, inclusive, 7th Ohio Infantry.
38th.....	113th.....	Companies E and F, 1st West Virginia Infantry; 1st Separate Battalion Indiana Engineers; Company M (less officers), 3d Kentucky Infantry.
39th.....	114th.....	Company A, Mississippi Engineers; one-third enlisted men from Companies G, I, and M, 1st Louisiana Infantry, and band and one-half enlisted men from Company E, 2d Mississippi Infantry.
40th.....	115th.....	1st Battalion Colorado Engineers; Troop E, 1st Colorado Cavalry.
41st.....	116th.....	2d Battalion 2d Idaho Infantry; part of Headquarters Company, 2d North Dakota Infantry; Battalion Oregon Engineers.
42d.....	117th.....	Separate Battalion South Carolina Engineers; Separate Battalion California Engineers.

TABLE 7.—*Field signal battalions.*

Division.	Battalion.	Composition.
26th.....	101st.....	1st Massachusetts Field Signal Battalion.
27th.....	102d.....	1st Battalion New York Signal Corps.
28th.....	103d.....	1st Battalion Pennsylvania Signal Corps.
29th.....	104th.....	Companies A and C, New Jersey Signal Corps; Company B, District of Columbia Signal Corps.
30th.....	105th.....	Company A, North Carolina Signal Corps (as nucleus).
31st.....	106th.....	Company A, Alabama Signal Corps; Troops B and K, 1st Squadron Georgia Cavalry and 33 men from 1st Florida Infantry.
32d.....	107th.....	2 officers and 201 men from 1st Battalion Michigan Signal Corps; 11 officers and 165 men from 1st Battalion Wisconsin Signal Corps.
33d.....	108th.....	Company A, Illinois Signal Corps.

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TABLE 7.—*Field signal battalions*—Continued.

Division.	Battalion.	Composition.
34th.....	109th.....	Company C, Iowa Signal Corps; Company B, Nebraska Signal Corps.
35th.....	110th.....	1st Battalion Kansas Signal Corps.
36th.....	111th.....	1st Battalion Texas Signal Corps.
37th.....	112th.....	1st Battalion Ohio Signal Corps; part of Company C, 7th Ohio Infantry.
38th.....	113th.....	1st Battalion Indiana Signal Corps; Company B, Kentucky Signal Corps.
39th.....	114th.....	One-half enlisted men from Company K, 1st Louisiana Infantry, and one-half enlisted men from Company F, 2d Mississippi Infantry.
40th.....	115th.....	Company B (wire), California Signal Corps; Company B (wire), Colorado Signal Corps.
41st.....	116th.....	1st Battalion Washington Signal Corps; Supply Company, 2d District of Columbia Infantry.
42d.....	117th.....	1st Battalion Missouri Signal Corps.

TABLE 8.—*Divisional trains—Headquarters and military police.*

Division.	Designation.	Composition.
26th.....	101st.....	326 enlisted men from 6th Massachusetts Infantry.
27th.....	102d.....	New York Headquarters and Military Police and 9 enlisted men from 12th New York Infantry.
28th.....	103d.....	Pennsylvania Headquarters and Military Police.
29th.....	104th.....	Troops A and C, 1st Squadron New Jersey Cavalry; and Troop A, Maryland Cavalry.
30th.....	105th.....	Sanitary Detachment and Headquarters Company (less band), 2d South Carolina Infantry; and Troops A and D, 1st Squadron North Carolina Cavalry.
31st.....	106th.....	Headquarters Company (less band), 2d Alabama Infantry; Squadron Headquarters and Supply Detachment and Troops F and L, 1st Squadron Georgia Cavalry.
32d.....	107th.....	6 officers and 86 men from 4th Wisconsin Infantry and 3 officers and 218 men from 6th Wisconsin Infantry.
33d.....	108th.....	Companies B and H, 5th Illinois Infantry.
34th.....	109th.....	1st Battalion, 6th Nebraska Infantry, less Company D.
35th.....	110th.....	Troops B, C, and D, 1st Squadron Kansas Cavalry.
36th.....	111th.....	Texas Headquarters and Military Police.
37th.....	112th.....	Ohio Headquarters and Military Police.
38th.....	113th.....	Individual transfers.
39th.....	114th.....	Headquarters, Headquarters Company (less band), Supply Company, and part of Companies F and H, 2d Mississippi Infantry; and one-half enlisted men from Company K, 1st Louisiana Infantry.
40th.....	115th.....	Headquarters, Headquarters Company (less band), and Supply Company, 1st New Mexico Infantry.
41st.....	116th.....	Part of Headquarters Company, 2d North Dakota Infantry; and Troops A, B, and D, 1st Squadron Washington Cavalry.
42d.....	117th.....	1st and 2d Companies, Virginia Coast Artillery.

TABLE 9.—*Divisional trains—Ammunition.*

Division.	Designation.	Composition.
26th.....	101st.....	13 officers and 700 men from 1st Vermont Infantry; 6 officers and 234 men from Massachusetts Coast Artillery.
27th.....	102d.....	New York Ammunition Train; 9 officers and 29 men from Headquarters 1st New York Cavalry; 220 men from 12th New York Infantry.
28th.....	103d.....	Pennsylvania Ammunition Train.
29th.....	104th.....	1st Squadron Virginia Cavalry and individual transfers.
30th.....	105th.....	1st and 2d Battalions, 2d South Carolina Infantry; detachments from 2d and 3d Battalions, 1st North Carolina Infantry.
31st.....	106th.....	Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, and Supply Company, 2d Alabama Infantry.
32d.....	107th.....	10 officers and 390 men from 4th Wisconsin Infantry; 12 officers and 453 men from 5th Wisconsin Infantry; 2 officers and 92 men from 6th Wisconsin Infantry.
33d.....	108th.....	Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, 7th Illinois Infantry; Company A, 5th Illinois Infantry.
34th.....	109th.....	Iowa Ammunition Train, Troop D, 1st Iowa Cavalry.
35th.....	110th.....	National Army men.
36th.....	111th.....	1st Separate Squadron Oklahoma Cavalry and individual transfers.
37th.....	112th.....	Ohio Ammunition Train; part of Company B, 7th Ohio Infantry.
38th.....	113th.....	Companies G and H, 1st West Virginia Infantry; Company L, 3d Kentucky Infantry; Companies I, K, and M, 1st Kentucky Infantry.
39th.....	114th.....	Arkansas Ammunition Train, less 257 men: 1st Separate Squadron (less Machine Gun Troop) Mississippi Cavalry; 193 men from 2d Separate Squadron Mississippi Cavalry.
40th.....	115th.....	Headquarters, Headquarters Company (less band), and 2d and 3d Battalions, 2d Colorado Infantry.
41st.....	116th.....	2d and 3d Battalions, 3d Wyoming Infantry.
42d.....	117th.....	1st Kansas Ammunition Train.

TABLE 10.—*Divisional trains—Supply.*

Division.	Designation.	Composition.
26th.....	101st.....	Troop B, Rhode Island Cavalry; 5 officers and 359 men from 8th Massachusetts Infantry; and 62 men from Company M, 6th Massachusetts Infantry.
27th.....	102d.....	New York Supply Train and 144 men from 12th New York Infantry.
28th.....	103d.....	Pennsylvania Supply Train.
29th.....	104th.....	Individual transfers.
30th.....	105th.....	North Carolina Supply Train; Supply Company, 2d South Carolina Infantry; and individual transfers.
31st.....	106th.....	Companies A, B, C, D, L, and M, 2d Alabama Infantry.
32d.....	107th.....	2 officers and 150 men from 4th Wisconsin Infantry; 1 officer and 76 men from 5th Wisconsin Infantry; 5 officers and 234 men from 6th Wisconsin Infantry.
33d.....	108th.....	Companies G, H, I, K, L, and M, 7th Illinois Infantry.
34th.....	109th.....	3d Battalion (less Company I), 6th Nebraska Infantry.
35th.....	110th.....	Missouri Supply Train.
36th.....	111th.....	Individual transfers.
37th.....	112th.....	Ohio Supply Train.
38th.....	113th.....	Individual transfers.
39th.....	114th.....	2d Separate Squadron (less 193 men), Mississippi Cavalry, and 257 men from Arkansas Ammunition Train.
40th.....	115th.....	Supply Company and 1st Battalion, 2d Colorado Infantry.
41st.....	116th.....	Companies E, F, and G, 4th South Dakota Infantry.
42d.....	117th.....	Texas Supply Train.

TABLE 11.—*Divisional trains—Engineer.*

Division.	Designation.	Composition.
26th.....	101st.....	82 enlisted men from 6th Massachusetts Infantry.
27th.....	102d.....	New York Engineer Train, less 1 officer and 83 enlisted men.
28th.....	103d.....	1 officer and 16 enlisted men from 1st Pennsylvania Engineers.
29th.....	104th.....	Individual transfers.
30th.....	105th.....	Company A, 1st North Carolina Infantry.
31st.....	106th.....	Individual transfers.
32d.....	107th.....	5 men from 1st Battalion, Michigan Engineers; 14 men from Wisconsin Engineers; and individual transfers.
33d.....	108th.....	Company M, 5th Illinois Infantry.
34th.....	109th.....	Company I, 6th Nebraska Infantry.
35th.....	110th.....	Kansas Engineer Train.
36th.....	111th.....	Transfers from 111th Engineers, which was formed from 1st Battalion, Texas Engineers, and 1st Battalion Oklahoma Engineers.
37th.....	112th.....	Part of Ohio Engineer Train.
38th.....	113th.....	Supply Company, 1st West Virginia Infantry.
39th.....	114th.....	Transfers from 114th Engineers and by draft.
40th.....	115th.....	1st Colorado Engineer Train.
41st.....	116th.....	Supply Company, 2d North Dakota Infantry.
42d.....	117th.....	North Carolina Engineer Train.

TABLE 12.—*Divisional trains—Sanitary.*

Division.	Designation.	Composition.
26th.....	101st.....	1st and 2d Massachusetts Ambulance Companies; 1st and 2d Massachusetts Field Hospital; 1st Connecticut Ambulance Company; 1st Connecticut Field Hospital; 1st Rhode Island Ambulance Company; 1st New Hampshire Field Hospital.
27th.....	102d.....	New York Sanitary Train.
28th.....	103d.....	Pennsylvania Sanitary Train.
29th.....	104th.....	1st Maryland Ambulance Company and 1st Virginia Ambulance Company; 1st New Jersey Field Hospital; 1st Maryland Field Hospital; and 1st Virginia Field Hospital.
30th.....	105th.....	1st North Carolina Ambulance Company; 1st North Carolina Field Hospital; 1st Tennessee Field Hospital; 1st South Carolina Field Hospital; and individual transfers.
31st.....	106th.....	Alabama Ambulance Company; Alabama Field Hospital; Georgia Field Hospital; Florida Field Hospital.
32d.....	107th.....	1st Michigan Field Hospital and 2d Michigan Ambulance Company; 1st and 2d Wisconsin Ambulance Companies and 1st and 2d (less 2 men) Wisconsin Field Hospital; detachments from 1st and 5th Wisconsin Infantry and 1 officer from 1st Squadron Michigan Cavalry.
33d.....	108th.....	1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Illinois Field Hospital; 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Illinois Ambulance Companies.
34th.....	109th.....	1st and 2d Iowa Ambulance Companies; 1st Minnesota Ambulance Company; Company D, 6th Nebraska Infantry; 1st and 2d Iowa Field Hospital; 1st Minnesota Field Hospital; 1st North Dakota Field Hospital.

TABLE 12.—*Divisional trains—Sanitary—Continued.*

Division.	Designation.	Composition.
35th.....	110th.....	Kansas Field Hospital Nos. 1 and 2; Missouri Field Hospital Nos. 1 and 2; Kansas Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2; Missouri Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2.
36th.....	111th.....	1st and 2d Texas Ambulance Companies; 1st and 2d Texas Field Hospital; 1st Oklahoma Field Hospital.
37th.....	112th.....	Ohio Sanitary Train.
38th.....	113th.....	1st, 2d, and 3d Indiana Ambulance Companies; 1st and 2d Indiana Field Hospital; 1st Kentucky Ambulance Company; 1st and 2d Kentucky Field Hospital.
39th.....	114th.....	1st Arkansas Ambulance Company; 1st Arkansas Field Hospital; 1st Mississippi Field Hospital; 1st Louisiana Field Hospital.
40th.....	115th.....	California Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2 and Field Hospital Companies Nos. 1 and 2; Utah Field Hospital No. 1.
41st.....	116th.....	1st Idaho Field Hospital; 1st Washington Field Hospital; Companies F, G, I, K, L, and M, 2d North Dakota Infantry; detachment of 2d Idaho Infantry; 3 officers from 3d Wyoming Infantry; 1 man from 4th South Dakota Infantry.
42d.....	117th.....	1st Michigan Ambulance Company; 1st New Jersey Ambulance Company; 1st Tennessee Ambulance Company; and 1st Oklahoma Ambulance Company; 1st District of Columbia Field Hospital; 1st Nebraska Field Hospital; 1st Oregon Field Hospital; and 1st Colorado Field Hospital.

TABLE 13.—*Alabama National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Regiment Infantry.....	123d Infantry.....	31st.
2d Regiment Infantry:		
Headquarters Company (less band).....	106th Headquarters and Military Police.	31st.
Machine Gun Company.....	116th Machine Gun Battalion.....	31st.
Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, and Supply Company.	106th Ammunition Train.....	31st.
Companies A, B, C, D, L, and M.....	106th Supply Train.....	31st.
Band.....	116th Field Artillery.....	31st.
4th Regiment Infantry.....	167th Infantry.....	42d.
1st Regiment Cavalry:		
Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, Troops B, C, E, F, K, and L.	117th Field Artillery.....	31st.
Machine Gun Troop.....	118th Machine Gun Battalion.....	31st.
Supply Troop, Troops A, D, G, H, I.	116th Field Artillery.....	31st.
Troop M.....	103th Trench Mortar Battery.....	31st.
Company A, Field Signal Company.....	106th Field Signal Battalion.....	31st.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	106th Sanitary Train.....	31st.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	do.....	31st.

TABLE 14.—*Arkansas National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry.....	153d Infantry.....	33th.
2d Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company.....	141st Machine Gun Battalion.....	33th.
Less Machine Gun Company.....	142d Field Artillery.....	33th.
3d Infantry:		
3d Battalion.....	141st Machine Gun Battalion.....	33th.
Less 3d Battalion.....	154th Infantry.....	33th.
Ammunition Train:		
Less 257 enlisted men.....	114th Ammunition Train.....	33th.
257 enlisted men.....	114th Supply Train.....	33th.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	114th Sanitary Train.....	33th.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	do.....	33th.

TABLE 15.—*Arizona National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry.....	158th Infantry.....	40th.

TABLE 16.—*California National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
2d Infantry:		
Less 2d Battalion, Companies L and M, and band.	159th Infantry.....	40th.
2d Battalion and Companies L and M.....	160th Infantry.....	40th.
Band.....	315th Cavalry.....	40th.
5th Infantry.....	159th Infantry.....	40th.
7th Infantry.....	160th Infantry.....	40th.
Machine Gun Troop Cavalry.....	145th Machine Gun Battalion.....	40th.
1st Separate Squadron Cavalry:		
Troop D.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	40th.
Squadron Headquarters and Troops A, B, C.	145th Machine Gun Battalion.....	40th.
1st Regiment Field Artillery.....	143d Field Artillery.....	40th.
2d Regiment Field Artillery.....	144th Field Artillery.....	40th.
1st Separate Battalion Engineers.....	117th Engineers.....	42d.
Company B (wire), Signal Corps.....	115th Field Signal Battalion.....	40th.
Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2.....	115th Sanitary Train.....	40th.
Field Hospital Companies 1 and 2.....	do.....	40th.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st C. D. C. California:		
Band.....	Fort Winfield Scott.....	
1st Company.....	21st Company, San Francisco.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	22d Company, San Francisco.....	Do.
3d Company.....	23d Company, San Francisco.....	Do.
4th Company.....	24th Company, San Francisco.....	Do.
5th Company.....	5th Company, San Diego.....	Do.
6th Company.....	26th Company, San Francisco.....	Do.
7th Company.....	27th Company, San Francisco.....	Do.
8th Company.....	Battery B, 65th Regiment Coast Artillery.	
9th Company.....	29th Company, San Francisco.....	Do.
10th Company.....	30th Company, San Francisco.....	Do.
11th Company.....	25th Company, San Francisco.....	Do.
12th Company.....	28th Company, San Francisco.....	Do.
2d C. D. C. California:		
Band.....	27th Coast Artillery Band.....	
13th Company.....	7th Company, San Diego.....	Do.
14th Company.....	8th Company, San Diego.....	Do.
15th Company.....	Coast Defense Command, San Diego..	
16th Company.....	5th Company, Los Angeles.....	Do.
17th Company.....	6th Company, Los Angeles.....	Do.
18th Company.....	6th Company, San Diego.....	Do.
19th Company.....	7th Company, Los Angeles.....	Do.
20th Company.....	8th Company, Los Angeles.....	Do.
21st Company.....	9th Company, Los Angeles.....	Do.
22d Company.....	10th Company, Los Angeles.....	Do.
23d Company.....	11th Company, Los Angeles.....	Do.
24th Company.....	12th Company, Los Angeles.....	Do.

TABLE 17.—*Colorado National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry.....	157th Infantry.....	40th.
2d Infantry:		
Less band and Companies A, B, C, D, Machine Gun Company, and Supply Company.	115th Ammunition Train.....	40th.
Supply Company, Companies A, B, C, and D.	115th Supply Train.....	40th.
Machine Gun Company.....	115th Trench Mortar Battery.....	40th.
Band.....	308th Cavalry.....	40th.
1st Regiment Cavalry:		
Less band and Troop E.....	157th Infantry.....	40th.
Troop F.....	115th Engineers.....	40th.
Band.....	Camp Lewis, Wash.....	
1st Battalion Field Artillery.....	148th Field Artillery, Heavy.....	41st.
1st Battalion Engineers.....	115th Engineers.....	40th.
Company B (wire), Signal Corps.....	115th Field Signal Battalion.....	40th.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	117th Sanitary Train.....	42d.
1st Engineer Train.....	115th Engineer Train.....	40th.

TABLE 18.—*Connecticut National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry:		
35 officers and 1,582 men.....	102d Infantry.....	26th.
17 officers and 38 men.....	58th Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A.
Band.....	Camp Wadsworth.....	Troops.
2d Infantry.....	102d Infantry.....	Do.
1st Squadron Cavalry.....	191st Machine Gun Battalion.....	26th.
Battery F, Field Artillery.....	103d Field Artillery.....	26th.
Battery F, Field Artillery.....	103d Field Artillery.....	26th.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	101st Sanitary Train.....	26th.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	101st Sanitary Train.....	26th.
Company A, Signal Corps.....	326th Field Signal Battalion.....	P. D. C. A.
		Troops.
Separate Company Infantry (colored).....	372d Infantry.....	93d.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
Band.....	23d Coast Artillery Band, coast de- fenses of Long Island Sound.....	
1st Company.....	32d Company, Long Island Sound.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	33d Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.
3d Company.....	26th Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.
4th Company.....	27th Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.
5th Company.....	34th Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.
6th Company.....	35th Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.
7th Company.....	36th Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.
8th Company.....	28th Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.
9th Company.....	29th Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.
10th Company.....	30th Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.
11th Company.....	37th Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.
12th Company.....	31st Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.
13th Company.....	38th Company, Long Island Sound.....	Do.

TABLE 19.—*Delaware National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Regiment Infantry.....	59th Pioneer Infantry Army Troops...	P. D. C. A.
		Troops.

TABLE 20.—*District of Columbia National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
3d Regiment Infantry:		
Headquarters Company (1 man).....	Headquarters 81st Infantry Brigade...	41st.
Headquarters Company (2 men).....	Headquarters 82d Infantry Brigade...	41st.
Headquarters Company (1 man).....	Headquarters 66th Artillery Brigade...	41st.
Machine Gun Company.....	147th Machine Gun Battalion.....	41st.
Companies A, B, C, and D.....	161st Infantry.....	41st.
Companies E, F, G, and H.....	162d Infantry.....	41st.
Companies I, K, L, and M.....	163d Infantry.....	41st.
Headquarters Company (64 men).....	164th Infantry.....	41st.
Supply Company.....	116th Field Signal Battalion.....	41st.
1st Squadron Cavalry.....	110th Field Artillery.....	29th.
Batteries A, B, Field Artillery.....	do.....	29th.
Company B, Signal Corps.....	104th Field Signal Battalion.....	29th.
1st Field Hospital Company.....	117th Sanitary Train.....	42d.
Separate Battalion Infantry (colored).....	372d Infantry.....	93d.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st Company.....	Battery D, 60th Coast Artillery Regi- ment.....	
2d Company.....	5th Company, Potomac Coast Defense Command.....	

TABLE 21.—*Florida National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Regiment Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company and 5 officers, 106 enlisted men.	116th Machine Gun Battalion.....	31st.
Balance distributed as follows:		
5 officers and 79 enlisted men.....	117th Machine Gun Battalion.....	31st.
2 officers.....	121st Infantry.....	31st.
1 officer and 55 enlisted men.....	122d Infantry.....	31st.
3 officers and 104 enlisted men.....	118th Machine Gun Battalion.....	31st.
169 enlisted men.....	124th Infantry.....	31st.
4 officers and 99 enlisted men.....	116th Field Artillery.....	31st.
2 officers and 126 enlisted men.....	117th Field Artillery.....	31st.
3 officers and 86 enlisted men.....	118th Field Artillery.....	31st.
1 officer and 567 enlisted men.....	106th Engineers.....	31st.
33 enlisted men.....	106th Field Signal Battalion.....	31st.
2d Regiment Infantry.....	124th Infantry.....	31st.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	106th Sanitary Train.....	31st.
COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.		
1st Company.....	3d Company, Key West.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	4th Company, Tampa.....	Do.
3d Company.....	6th Company, Pensacola.....	Do.

TABLE 22.—*Georgia National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 61st Infantry Brigade...	31st.
1st Infantry:		
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Companies E, H, I, K, L, and M.	118th Field Artillery.....	31st.
Companies C and G.....	116th Machine Gun Battalion.....	31st.
Machine Gun Company and Companies B and F.	117th Machine Gun Battalion.....	31st.
Companies A and D.....	118th Machine Gun Battalion.....	31st.
2d Infantry:		
Less Companies B, C, and F.....	121st Infantry.....	31st.
Companies B, C, and F.....	151st Machine Gun Battalion.....	42d.
5th Infantry.....	122d Infantry.....	31st.
Separate Companies F, H, and I.....	121st Infantry.....	31st.
1st Squadron Cavalry:		
Troops B and K.....	106th Field Signal Battalion.....	31st.
Troops F and L, Squadron Headquarters and Supply Detachment.	103th Headquarters and Military Police.	31st.
Troop A Cavalry.....	Divisional Headquarters Troops.....	31st.
1st Battalion Field Artillery:		
Batteries B and C, and Battalion Headquarters.	116th Field Artillery.....	31st.
Battery A.....	117th Field Artillery.....	31st.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	106th Sanitary Train.....	31st.
Company A, Engineers.....	106th Engineers.....	31st.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st Company.....	5th Company, Savannah.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	6th Company, Savannah.....	Do.
3d Company.....	7th Company, Savannah.....	Do.
4th Company.....	4th Company, Savannah.....	Do.

TABLE 23.—*Hawaii.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Regiment Infantry.....	Not drafted.....	
2d Regiment Infantry.....	do.....	
1st Separate Troop Cavalry.....	do.....	
1st Separate Company Engineers.....	do.....	
Company B, Signal Corps.....	do.....	

TABLE 24.—*Idaho National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
2d Infantry:		
3d Battalion.....	146th Machine Gun Battalion.....	41st.
Machine Gun Company.....	147th Machine Gun Battalion.....	41st.
Headquarters Company, Supply Company, 1st Battalion.....	146th Field Artillery.....	41st.
2d Battalion.....	116th Engineers.....	41st.
Detachment.....	116th Sanitary Train.....	41st.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	do.....	41st.

TABLE 25.—*Illinois National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	66th Infantry Brigade Headquarters..	33d.
2d Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	65th Infantry Brigade Headquarters..	33d.
1st Infantry.....	131st Infantry.....	33d.
2d Infantry.....	132d Infantry.....	33d.
3d Infantry.....	129th Infantry.....	33d.
4th Infantry.....	130th Infantry.....	33d.
5th Infantry:		
Headquarters Company, less band.....	129th Infantry.....	33d.
Supply Company.....	130th Infantry.....	33d.
Company A.....	108th Ammunition Train.....	33d.
Companies B and H.....	108th Headquarters and Military Police	33d.
Companies C, D, and L.....	124th Machine Gun Battalion.....	33d.
Companies F, I, and K.....	122d Machine Gun Battalion.....	33d.
Companies F and G, and Machine Gun Com- pany.....	123d Machine Gun Battalion.....	33d.
Company M.....	108th Engineer Train.....	33d.
Band.....	304th Cavalry.....	
6th Infantry:		
Less Machine Gun Company.....	123d Field Artillery.....	33d.
Machine Gun Company.....	108th Trench Mortar Battery.....	33d.
7th Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company.....	122d Machine Gun Battalion.....	33d.
Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F.....	108th Ammunition Train.....	33d.
Companies G, H, I, K, L, and M.....	108th Supply Train.....	33d.
Headquarters Company, less band.....	132d Infantry.....	33d.
Supply Company.....	131st Infantry.....	33d.
Band.....	305th Cavalry.....	
1st Field Artillery.....	149th Field Artillery.....	42d.
2d Field Artillery.....	122d Field Artillery.....	33d.
3d Field Artillery.....	124th Field Artillery.....	33d.
Company A, Signal Corps.....	108th Field Signal Battalion.....	33d.
1st Engineers.....	108th Engineers.....	33d.
Field Hospital No. 1.....	108th Sanitary Train.....	33d.
Field Hospital No. 2.....	do.....	
Field Hospital No. 3.....	do.....	
Field Hospital No. 4.....	do.....	
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	do.....	
Ambulance Company No. 2.....	do.....	
Ambulance Company No. 3.....	do.....	
Ambulance Company No. 4.....	do.....	
8th Infantry (colored).....	370th Infantry.....	93d.

TABLE 26.—*Indiana National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Brigade Headquarters.....	76th Infantry Brigade Headquarters..	38th.
1st Infantry.....	151st Infantry.....	38th.
2d Infantry.....	152d Infantry.....	38th.
3d Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company.....	139th Machine Gun Battalion.....	38th.
1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, Headquarters Company, and Supply Company.....	137th Field Artillery.....	38th.
4th Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company, Companies L and M.....	139th Machine Gun Battalion.....	38th.
1st and 2d Battalions, Companies I and K, Supply Company, Headquarters Company.....	139th Field Artillery.....	38th.
Squadron Cavalry:		
Troop A.....	151st Infantry.....	38th.
Troops C and D.....	152d Infantry.....	38th.
Troop B.....	139th Field Artillery.....	
1st Regiment, Field Artillery.....	150th Field Artillery.....	42d.
1st Separate Battalion Engineers.....	113th Engineers.....	38th.
1st Battalion, Signal Corps.....	113th Field Signal Battalion.....	38th.
Ambulance Companies Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	113th Sanitary Train.....	38th.
Field Hospital Companies Nos. 1 and 2.....	do.....	38th.

TABLE 27.—*Iowa National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Headquarters 1st Brigade	Headquarters 67th Infantry Brigade...	34th.
1st Infantry	133d Infantry	34th.
2d Infantry:		
1st Battalion	125th Machine Gun Battalion	34th.
2d Battalion	126th Machine Gun Battalion	34th.
3d Battalion	133d Infantry	31th.
Headquarters Company (less band), Machine Gun Company, and Supply Company.	109th T. M. Battery	34th.
Sanitary Detachment	109th Engineers	34th.
Band	Camp Dodge, Iowa	
3d Infantry	108th Infantry	
Separate Company Infantry	133d Infantry	34th.
1st Squadron Cavalry:		
Troop A	Division Headquarters Troop	34th.
Troop B	125th Machine Gun Battalion	34th.
Troop C	133d Infantry	34th.
Troop D	109th Ammunition Train	34th.
Band	301st Cavalry	
1st Regiment Field Artillery	126th Field Artillery	34th.
1st Separate Battalion Engineers	109th Engineers	34th.
Company C, Signal Troops	109th Field Signal Battalion	34th.
Ammunition Train, motor	109th Ammunition Train	34th.
Field Hospital Companies Nos. 1 and 2	109th Sanitary Train	34th.
Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2	do	34th.

TABLE 28.—*Kansas National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Headquarters 1st Kansas Infantry Brigade	Brigade Headquarters, 70th Infantry Brigade.	35th.
1st Infantry.		
Less band	137th Infantry	35th.
Band	110th Engineers	35th.
2d Infantry	137th Infantry	35th.
3d Infantry	139th Infantry	35th.
1st Squadron Cavalry:		
Troop A	Division Headquarters Troop	35th.
Troops B, C, and D	110th Headquarters and Military Police.	35th.
First Regiment Field Artillery	130th Field Artillery	35th.
1st Separate Battalion Engineers	110th Engineers	35th.
1st Battalion Signal Troops	110th Field Signal Battalion	35th.
1st Ammunition Train	117th Ammunition Train	42d.
Engineer Train	110th Engineer Train	35th.
Field Hospital Companies Nos. 1 and 2	110th Sanitary Train	35th.
Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2	do	35th.

TABLE 29.—*Kentucky National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company	138th Machine Gun Battalion	38th.
1st and 2d Battalions, Headquarters Company, and Supply Company.	138th Field Artillery	38th.
Company L	113th T. M. Battery	38th.
Companies I, K, and M	113th Ammunition Train	38th.
2d Infantry	149th Infantry	38th.
3d Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company and Companies I and K.	138th Machine Gun Company	38th.
Officers of Company M, Headquarters Company (less band), Supply Company, 1st and 2d Battalions.	149th Infantry	38th.
Company L	113th Ammunition Train	38th.
Company M (less officers)	113th Engineers	38th.
Band	306th Cavalry	
Company B, Signal Corps	113th Field Signal Battalion	38th.
Field Hospital Companies Nos. 1 and 2	113th Sanitary Train	38th.
Ambulance Company No. 1	do	38th.

TABLE 30.—*Louisiana National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry:		
Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company, Supply Company, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F.	156th Infantry.....	39th.
Two-thirds of enlisted men, Companies G, I, and M.	154th Infantry.....	39th.
One-third of enlisted men, Companies G, I, and M.	114th Engineers.....	39th.
Companies H and L.....	142d Machine Gun Battalion.....	39th.
One-half of enlisted men, Company K.....	114th Field Signal Battalion.....	39th.
Do.....	114th Headquarters and Military Police.	39th.
1st Separate Troop.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	42d.
2d Separate Troop.....	do.....	39th.
1st Regular Field Artillery:		
Less 2 officers and 120 men.....	141st Field Artillery.....	39th.
2 officers and 120 men.....	114th Trench Mortar Battery.....	39th.
Field Hospital Company, No. 1.....	114th Sanitary Train.....	39th.

TABLE 31.—*Maine National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
2d Infantry.....	103d Infantry.....	26th.
1st Regiment Heavy Field Artillery:		
Detachments of—		
3 officers and 99 men of Battery C.....	101st Trench Mortar Battery.....	26th.
19 men of Battery A.....		
19 men of Battery B.....		
19 men of Battery E.....		
25 men of Battery F.....		
100 men.....	101st Engineers.....	26th.
Balance.....	56th Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st Company.....	17th Company, Portland.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	22d Company, Portland.....	Do.
3d Company.....	24th Company, Portland.....	Do.
4th Company.....	29th Company, Portland.....	Do.
5th Company.....	18th Company, Portland.....	Do.
6th Company.....	23d Company, Portland.....	Do.
7th Company.....	19th Company, Portland.....	Do.
8th Company.....	20th Company, Portland.....	Do.
9th Company.....	25th Company, Portland.....	Do.
10th Company.....	21st Company, Portland.....	Do.
11th Company.....	26th Company, Portland.....	Do.
12th Company.....	28th Company, Portland.....	Do.
13th Company.....	27th Company, Portland.....	Do.

TABLE 32.—*Maryland National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Headquarters.....	Headquarters, 58th Infantry Brigade..	29th.
1st Infantry:		
Less Company H.....	115th Infantry.....	29th.
Company H.....	112th Machine Gun Battalion.....	29th.
4th Infantry:		
Less Band, Machine Gun Company, and Companies A, B, D, E, F, H, and I.	115th Infantry.....	29th.
Machine Gun Company.....	112th Machine Gun Battalion.....	29th.
Companies A, B, D, E, F, H, and I.....	Distributed throughout.....	29th.
Band.....	154th Depot Brigade.....	Camp Meade.
5th Infantry		
Less Headquarters, Supply, and Machine Gun Companies.	115th Infantry.....	29th.
Headquarters and Supply Companies.....	110th Field Artillery.....	29th.
Machine Gun Company.....	110th Machine Gun Battalion.....	29th.
Troop A, Cavalry.....	104th Headquarters and Military Police.	29th.
Battery A, Field Artillery.....	110th Field Artillery.....	29th.
Battery B, Field Artillery.....	do.....	29th.

TABLE 32.—*Maryland National Guard*—Continued.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Battery C, Field Artillery.....	110th Field Artillery.....	29th.
Ambulance Company, No. 1.....	104th Sanitary Train.....	29th.
Field Hospital, No. 1.....	do.....	29th.
Separate Company, Infantry (colored).....	372d Infantry.....	93d.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st Company.....	5th Company, Baltimore.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company:		
Less 75 men.....	6th Company, Baltimore.....	Do.
75 men.....	Battery F, 58th Coast Artillery.....	
3d Company.....	117th Trench Mortar Battery.....	42d.
4th Company.....	do.....	42d.

TABLE 33.—*Massachusetts National Guard*.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Headquarters 2d Brigade.....	Headquarters 51st Brigade.....	26th.
2d Infantry.....	104th Infantry.....	26th.
5th Infantry:		
1,400 men.....	101st Infantry.....	26th.
Balance.....	3d Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
6th Infantry:		
82 men.....	101st Engineer Train.....	26th.
175 men.....	101st Infantry.....	26th.
100 men.....	102d Infantry.....	26th.
12 officers and 800 men.....	104th Infantry.....	26th.
326 men.....	101st Headquarters and Military Police.....	26th.
Company L (colored), redesignated Separate Company (colored) Infantry.		
62 enlisted men from Company M.....	101st Supply Train.....	26th.
Balance.....	4th Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
8th Infantry:		
12 officers and 800 men and detachments from Companies F, H, K, and M.	104th Infantry.....	26th.
5 officers and 359 men.....	101st Supply Train.....	26th.
Detachments from Companies F, H, K, and M.	103d Infantry.....	26th.
Balance.....	5th Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
9th Infantry.....	101st Infantry.....	26th.
1st Squadron Cavalry:		
Troops A, C, and D.....	102d Machine Gun Battalion.....	26th.
Troop B.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	26th.
1st Regiment Field Artillery.....	101st Field Artillery.....	26th.
2d Regiment Field Artillery.....	102d Field Artillery.....	26th.
1st Regiment Engineers.....	101st Engineers.....	26th.
Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2.....	101st Sanitary Train.....	26th.
Field Hospital Companies Nos. 1 and 2.....	do.....	26th.
1st Field Signal Battalion.....	101st Field Signal Battalion.....	26th.
Separate Company (colored) Infantry.....	372d Infantry.....	93d.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
6 officers and 234 enlisted men.....	101st Ammunition Train.....	26th.
Band.....	20th Coast Artillery Band.....	
1st Company.....	16th Company, Boston.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	17th Company, Boston.....	Do.
3d Company.....	18th Company, Boston.....	Do.
4th Company.....	19th Company, Boston.....	Do.
5th Company.....	20th Company, Boston.....	Do.
6th Company.....	21st Company, Boston.....	Do.
7th Company.....	22d Company, Boston.....	Do.
8th Company.....	23d Company, Boston.....	Do.
9th Company.....	24th Company, Boston.....	Do.
10th Company.....	25th Company, Boston.....	Do.
11th Company.....	26th Company, Boston.....	Do.
12th Company.....	27th Company, Boston.....	Do.

TABLE 34.—*Michigan National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Michigan Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 63d Infantry Brigade...	32d.
31st Infantry:		
10 officers and 223 men.....	120th Machine Gun Battalion.....	32d.
17 officers and 826 men.....	125th Infantry.....	32d.
16 officers and 704 men.....	12th Infantry.....	32d.
4 officers and 107 men.....	119th Field Artillery.....	32d.
32d Infantry:		
47 officers and 1,931 men.....	126th Infantry.....	32d.
2 men.....	119th Field Artillery.....	32d.
1 officer and 12 men.....	Headquarters 63d Infantry Brigade...	32d.
33d Infantry:		
45 officers and 1,845 men.....	125th Infantry.....	32d.
3 officers and 145 men.....	120th Machine Gun Battalion.....	32d.
1st Squadron Cavalry:		
3 men.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	32d.
1 officer and 3 men.....	Headquarters 57th Field Artillery Brigade.....	32d.
	119th Field Artillery.....	32d.
14 officers and 389 men.....	107th Sanitary Train.....	32d.
1 officer.....		
1st Battalion Field Artillery:		
1 officer and 11 men.....	Headquarters 57th Field Artillery Brigade.....	32d.
	119th Field Artillery.....	32d.
17 officers and 520 men.....		
1st Battalion Engineers:		
13 officers and 453 men.....	107th Engineers.....	32d.
5 men.....	107th Engineer Train.....	32d.
1st Battalion Signal Corps:		
2 officers and 201 men.....	107th Field Signal Battalion.....	32d.
12 men.....	128th Infantry.....	32d.
1st Ambulance Company.....	117th Sanitary Train.....	42d.
2d Ambulance Company.....	107th Sanitary Train.....	32d.
1st Field Hospital.....	do.....	32d.

TABLE 35.—*Minnesota National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Headquarters Brigade.....	Brigade Headquarters, 68th Infantry Brigade.....	34th.
1st Infantry.....	135th Infantry.....	34th.
2d Infantry.....	136th Infantry.....	34th.
3d Infantry:		
Less Machine Gun Company.....	125th Field Artillery.....	
Machine Gun Company.....	125th Machine Gun Battalion.....	34th.
1st Field Artillery.....	151st Field Artillery.....	42d.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	109th Sanitary Train.....	34th.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	do.....	34th.

TABLE 36.—*Mississippi National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Regiment Infantry.....	155th Infantry.....	39th.
2d Regiment Infantry:		
Headquarters, Headquarters Company (less band), Supply Company and part of Com- panies and H.....	114th Headquarters and Military Po- lice.....	39th.
3d Battalion, Machine Gun Company and Company G.....	140th Machine Gun Battalion.....	39th.
1st Battalion.....	154th Infantry.....	39th.
Band and one-half of men of Company E.....	114th Engineers.....	39th.
One-half of men of Company E.....	114th Field Signal Battalion.....	39th.
Detachments Companies F and H.....	155th Infantry.....	39th.
1st Separate Squadron Cavalry:		
Less Machine Gun Troop.....	114th Ammunition Train.....	39th.
Machine Gun Troop.....	140th Machine Gun Battalion.....	39th.
2d Separate Squadron Cavalry:		
Less 193 enlisted men.....	114th Supply Train.....	39th.
193 enlisted men.....	114th Ammunition Train.....	39th.
1st Regiment Field Artillery.....	140th Field Artillery.....	39th.
Company A Engineers.....	114th Engineers.....	39th.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	114th Sanitary Train.....	39th.

TABLE 37.—*Missouri National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Headquarters 1st Infantry Brigade.....	Headquarters 70th Infantry Brigade..	35th.
1st Infantry.....	138th Infantry.....	35th.
2d Infantry:		
1st Battalion and Machine Gun Company....	128th Machine Gun Battalion.....	35th.
Supply Company and Headquarters Com- pany, less band.....	110th Trench Mortar Battery.....	35th.
2d Battalion.....	129th Machine Gun Battalion.....	35th.
3d Battalion.....	130th Machine Gun Battalion.....	35th.
Band.....	311th Cavalry.....	
3d Infantry.....	140th Infantry.....	35th.
4th Infantry:		
Less band.....	139th Infantry.....	35th.
Band.....	Camp Custer, Mich.....	
5th Infantry:		
Less band.....	138th Infantry.....	35th.
Band.....	Camp Wadsworth, S. C.....	P D C. A. Troops.
6th Infantry:		
Less band.....	140th Infantry.....	35th.
Band.....	Camp Pike, Ark.....	
Troop B Cavalry.....	129th Field Artillery.....	35th.
1st Regiment Field Artillery.....	128th Field Artillery.....	35th.
2d Regiment Field Artillery.....	129th Field Artillery.....	35th.
Battalion Engineers.....	110th Engineers.....	35th.
Battalion Signal Corps.....	117th Field Signal Battalion.....	42d.
Supply Train.....	110th Supply Train.....	35th.
1st and 2d Field Hospital.....	110th Sanitary Train.....	35th.
1st and 2d Ambulance Companies.....	do.....	35th.

TABLE 38.—*Montana National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
2d Infantry.....	163d Infantry.....	41st.

TABLE 39.—*Nebraska National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
4th Infantry:		
Less Machine Gun Company.....	127th Field Artillery.....	34th.
Machine Gun Company.....	133d Infantry.....	34th.
5th Infantry.....	134th Infantry.....	34th.
6th Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company.....	126th Machine Gun Battalion.....	34th.
Headquarters Company (less band), Supply Company and 2d Battalion.....	109th Engineers.....	34th.
1st Battalion, less Company D.....	109th Headquarters and Military Po- lice.....	34th.
3d Battalion, less Company I.....	109th Supply Train.....	34th.
Company I.....	109th Engineer Train.....	34th.
Company D.....	109th Sanitary Train.....	34th.
Band.....	Camp unston, Kans.....	
Company B Signal Corps.....	109th Field Signal Battalion.....	34th.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	117th Sanitary Train.....	42d.

TABLE 40.—*Nevada National Guard.*—None organized.TABLE 41.—*New Hampshire National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as, or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry:		
1,630 men.....	103d Infantry.....	26th.
Balance.....	1st Army Headquarters Regiment.....	
Machine Gun Troop Cavalry.....	103d Machine Gun Battalion.....	26th.
Battery A, Field Artillery.....	103d Field Artillery.....	26th.
Company B, Signal Corps.....	36th Field Signal Battalion.....	
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	101st Sanitary Train.....	26th.

TABLE 41.—*New Hampshire National Guard*—Continued.

Former State units.	Reorganized as, or assigned to—	Division.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st Company.....	9th Company, Portsmouth.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	6th Company, Portsmouth.....	Do.
3d Company.....	7th Company, Portsmouth.....	Do.
4th Company.....	8th Company, Portsmouth.....	Do.

TABLE 42.—*New Jersey National Guard*.

Former State units.	Reorganized as, or assigned to—	Division.
Division Headquarters.....	Headquarters, 57th Infantry Brigade..	29th.
1st Infantry:		
Less Company K.....	113th Infantry.....	29th.
Company K.....	104th Engineers.....	29th.
4th Infantry:		
Less part of Supply Company, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company, and Company L.	113th Infantry.....	29th.
Headquarters Company (less band) and part of Supply Company.	Distributed throughout Camp Dix, N. J.	29th.
Band.....	Camp Dix, N. J.....	
Machine Gun Company.....	110th Machine Gun Battalion.....	29th.
Company L.....	104th Engineers.....	29th.
5th Infantry:		
Less Company F.....	114th Infantry.....	29th.
Company F.....	104th Engineers.....	29th.
2d Infantry:		
Less band, Machine Gun Company, and Companies G and L.	113th Infantry.....	29th.
Band.....	Distributed throughout.....	29th.
Machine Gun Company and Company L.....	111th Machine Gun Battalion.....	29th.
Company G.....	104th Engineers.....	29th.
3d Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company.....	111th Machine Gun Battalion.....	29th.
Companies I and L.....	104th Engineers.....	29th.
Headquarters, Headquarters Company (less band), Supply Company, 1st Battalion, 2d Battalion, and Companies K and M.	114th Infantry.....	29th.
Band.....	Camp Upton, N. Y.....	
1st Separate Squadron Cavalry:		
Headquarters Detachment.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	29th.
Troops A and C.....	104th Headquarters and Military Police	29th.
Troops B and D.....	112th Field Artillery.....	29th.
Regiment Field Artillery:		
Less Battery F.....	Do.....	29th.
Battery F.....	104th Trench Mortar Battery.....	29th.
1st Battalion Engineers.....	104th Engineers.....	29th.
1st Battalion Signal Corps (Companies A and C)...	104th Field Signal Battalion.....	29th.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	117th Sanitary Train.....	42d.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	104th Sanitary Train.....	29th.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st Company.....	11th Company, Delaware.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	Battery D, 2d Trench Mortar Battery.	

TABLE 43.—*New Mexico National Guard*.

Former State units.	Reorganized as, or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry:		
3d Battalion and Machine Gun Company....	144th Machine Gun Battalion.....	40th.
1st and 2d Battalions.....	143d Machine Gun Battalion.....	40th.
Headquarters, Headquarters Company (less band), and Supply Company.	115th Headquarters and Military Police.	40th.
Band.....	Camp Taylor, Ky.....	
Battery A, Field Artillery.....	146th Field Artillery.....	41st.

TABLE 44.—*New York National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Division Headquarters.....	Division Headquarters.....	27th.
Division Headquarters Troop.....	Headquarters Troop.....	27th.
1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters, 53d Infantry Brigade...	27th.
2d Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters, 2d Provisional Infantry Brigade.	P. D. C. A. Troops.
3d Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 54th Infantry Brigade...	27th.
4th New York Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 1st Provisional Infantry Brigade.	P. D. C. A. Troops.
1st Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 52d Artillery Brigade...	27th.
2d Infantry.....	105th Infantry.....	27th.
23d Infantry.....	106th Infantry.....	27th.
7th Infantry.....	107th Infantry.....	27th.
3d Infantry.....	108th Infantry.....	27th.
1st Infantry:		
25 officers and 1,600 men.....	107th Infantry.....	27th.
158 men.....	100th Field Artillery.....	27th.
87 men.....	102d Engineers.....	27th.
Balance.....	1st Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
12th Infantry:		
7 officers and 142 men.....	105th Infantry.....	27th.
6 officers.....	106th Infantry.....	27th.
5 officers and 320 men.....	107th Infantry.....	27th.
5 officers and 293 men.....	108th Infantry.....	27th.
35 men.....	Headquarters 52d Artillery Brigade...	27th.
186 men.....	104th Field Artillery.....	27th.
87 men.....	102d Engineers.....	27th.
9 men.....	102d Headquarters and Military Police...	27th.
220 men.....	102d Ammunition Train.....	27th.
144 men.....	102d Supply Train.....	27th.
Balance.....	52d Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
14th Infantry:		
23 officers and 1,292 men.....	106th Infantry.....	27th.
158 men.....	105th Field Artillery.....	27th.
87 men.....	102d Engineers.....	27th.
Balance.....	2d Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
71st Infantry:		
22 officers and 1,375 men.....	105th Infantry.....	27th.
158 men.....	106th Field Artillery.....	27th.
87 men.....	102d Engineers.....	27th.
Balance.....	54th Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
74th Infantry:		
33 officers and 1,350 men.....	108th Infantry.....	27th.
158 men.....	106th Field Artillery.....	27th.
87 men.....	102d Engineers.....	27th.
Balance.....	55th Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
69th Infantry.....	165th Infantry.....	42d.
10th Infantry.....	51st Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
47th Infantry.....	53d Pioneer Infantry.....	Do.
1st Cavalry:		
21 officers and 705 men (including parts each Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, Supply Troop, Troop F; 2 officers of Troop K and 1 officer of Troop L; entire Machine Gun Troop, Troops A, B, C, D, and M).	104th Machine Gun Battalion.....	27th.
14 officers and 549 men (including parts each Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, Supply Troop, Troop F; K (less 2 officers), and L (less 1 officer), entire Troops E, G, and H).	106th Machine Gun Battalion.....	27th.
9 officers and 29 men from Headquarters.....	102d Ammunition Train.....	27th.
3 officers and 181 men (including Troop I).....	102d Trench Mortar Battery.....	27th.
30 men.....	105th Machine Gun Battalion.....	27th.
Squadron A, Cavalry.....	do.....	27th.
Separate Machine Gun Troop.....	do.....	27th.
1st Field Artillery.....	104th Field Artillery.....	27th.
2d Field Artillery.....	105th Field Artillery.....	27th.
3d Field Artillery.....	106th Field Artillery.....	27th.
22d Engineers.....	102d Engineers.....	27th.
1st Battalion Signal Corps.....	102d Field Signal Battalion.....	27th.
Ammunition Train.....	102d Ammunition Train.....	27th.
Supply Train.....	102d Supply Train.....	27th.
Engineer Train:		
Less 1 officer and 83 men.....	102d Engineer Train.....	27th.
1 officer and 83 men.....	102d Engineers.....	27th.
Sanitary Train.....	102d Sanitary Train.....	27th.
Headquarters and Military Police.....	102d Headquarters and Military Police	27th.
Field Bakery Company.....	Attached.....	27th.
15th Infantry (colored).....	369th Infantry.....	93d.

TABLE 44.—*New York National Guard*—Continued.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
8th Band	24th Coast Artillery Band of Coast Defense, Eastern New York.	
26th Company	28th Company, Southern New York.	
27th Company	Transferred to other organizations.	
28th Company	do.	
29th Company	do.	
30th Company:		
Less 54 men	29th Company, Southern New York.	
54 men	35th Company, Southern New York.	
32d Company	Transferred to other organizations.	
33d Company	30th Company, Southern New York.	
34th Company	10th Company, Eastern New York.	
35th Company:		
Part to	31st Company, Southern New York.	
Part	Transferred to other organizations.	
36th Company	do.	
9th Band	26th Coast Artillery Band of Coast Defense, Sandy Hook.	
13th Company	13th Company, Sandy Hook.	Coast Defense Command.
14th Company	14th Company, Sandy Hook.	Do.
15th Company	15th Company, Sandy Hook.	Do.
16th Company	16th Company, Sandy Hook.	Do.
17th Company	17th Company, Sandy Hook.	Do.
18th Company:		
Less 44 men	18th Company, Sandy Hook.	Do.
44 men	57th Regiment Coast Artillery.	Do.
19th Company:		
Less 109 men	19th Company, Sandy Hook.	Do.
109 men	Battery B, 57th Regiment, Coast Artillery.	
20th Company	20th Company, Sandy Hook.	Do.
21st Company	21st Company, Sandy Hook.	Do.
22d Company:		
Less part enlisted strength	22d Company, Sandy Hook.	Do.
Part enlisted strength	Battery E, 57th Regiment.	Do.
23d Company	23d Company, Sandy Hook.	Do.
24th Company:		
Less 114 men	24th Company, Sandy Hook.	Do.
114 men	Batteries B, D, E, and F, 57th Regiment, Coast Artillery.	
13th Band	25th Coast Artillery Band, Coast Defense, Southern New York.	
2d Company	17th Company, Southern New York.	Do.
3d Company	Battery E, 59th Coast Artillery.	Do.
4th Company	Supply Company, 59th Coast Artillery.	Do.
5th Company	20th Company, Southern New York.	Do.
6th Company	59th Regiment Coast Artillery.	
7th Company	22d Company, Southern New York.	Do.
8th Company:		
Less 28 men	23d Company, Southern New York.	Do.
28 men	40th Company, Southern New York.	Do.
9th Company	24th Company, Southern New York.	Do.
10th Company	25th Company, Southern New York.	Do.
11th Company	26th Company, Southern New York.	Do.
12th Company	Battery F, 59th Coast Artillery.	

TABLE 45.—*North Carolina National Guard*.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Brigade headquarters	Headquarters 60th Infantry Brigade.	30th.
1st Infantry:		
Company A	105th Engineer Train.	30th.
Machine-Gun Company	113th Machine Gun Battalion.	30th.
Companies B, C, D, band, Supply Company, and Sanitary Detachment.	105th Engineers.	30th.
Headquarters Company (less band) and 2d and 3d Battalions.	Distributed throughout.	30th.
2d Infantry	119th Infantry.	30th.
3d Infantry	120th Infantry.	30th.
1st Squadron Cavalry:		
Troops A and D	105th Headquarters and Military Police.	30th.
Troops B and C	115th Machine-Gun Battalion.	30th.
Machine-Gun Troop	115th Machine-Gun Battalion.	30th.

TABLE 45.—*North Carolina National Guard*—Continued.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Field Artillery.....	113th Field Artillery.....	30th.
Companies A, B, and C, Engineers.....	105th Engineers.....	30th.
Company A, Signal Corps.....	105th Field Signal Battalion.....	30th.
Supply Train.....	105th Supply Train.....	30th.
Engineer Train.....	117th Engineer Train.....	42d.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	105th Sanitary Train.....	30th.
Field Hospital No. 1.....	105th Sanitary Train.....	30th.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st Company.....	7th Company, Cape Fear.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	8th Company, Cape Fear.....	Do.
3d Company.....	3d Company, Cape Fear.....	Do.
4th Company.....	4th Company, Cape Fear.....	Do.
5th Company.....	5th Company, Cape Fear.....	Do.
6th Company.....	6th Company, Cape Fear.....	Do.

TABLE 46.—*North Dakota National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Regiment Infantry.....	164th Infantry.....	41st.
2d Regiment Infantry:		
2 officers of Headquarters Company.....	Headquarters 81st Infantry Brigade.....	41st.
2 officers.....	148th Machine Gun Battalion.....	
Company H.....	147th Machine Gun Battalion.....	
Companies A, B, C, D, and Machine-Gun Company.....	164th Infantry.....	
Company E.....	116th Trench Mortar Battery.....	41st.
Part of Headquarters Company.....	116th Engineers.....	
Do.....	116th Headquarters and Military Police.....	
Supply Company.....	116th Engineer Train.....	34th.
Companies F, G, I, K, L, and M.....	116th Sanitary Train.....	
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	109th Sanitary Train.....	

TABLE 47.—*Ohio National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Division Headquarters Troop.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	37th.
1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 74th Infantry Brigade.....	37th.
2d Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 73d Infantry Brigade.....	37th.
1st Infantry:		
Part of Machine-Gun Company.....	do.....	37th.
Part of Company G.....	136th Machine Gun Battalion.....	37th.
Parts of Companies K, L, and M.....	146th Infantry.....	37th.
Parts of Companies A to K, inclusive.....	147th Infantry.....	37th.
Parts of Companies G to M, inclusive.....	148th Infantry.....	37th.
Band.....	314th Cavalry.....	37th.
Headquarters Company and Supply Company.....	Distributed throughout.....	37th.
2d Infantry:		
Parts of Companies A, B, C, D, E, and Headquarters Company.....	145th Infantry.....	37th.
Parts of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, and Headquarters Company.....	146th Infantry.....	37th.
Parts of Companies A and B.....	147th Infantry.....	37th.
Band.....	313th Cavalry.....	37th.
Machine-Gun Company and Supply Company.....	Distributed throughout.....	37th.
3d Infantry.....	148th Infantry.....	37th.
4th Infantry.....	166th Infantry.....	42d.
5th Infantry.....	145th Infantry.....	37th.
6th Infantry.....	147th Infantry.....	37th.
7th Infantry:		
Parts of Companies F, G, H, I, and M.....	148th Infantry.....	37th.
Part of Company E.....	73d Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	37th.
Machine-Gun Company.....	135th Machine Gun Battalion.....	37th.
Parts of Companies A, C, D, K, Headquarters Company, and Supply Company.....	145th Infantry.....	37th.
Parts of Companies D, F, H, K, L, and M....	147th Infantry.....	37th.

TABLE 47.—*Ohio National Guard*—Continued.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
7th Infantry:		
Parts of Companies E and H.....	134th Field Artillery.....	37th.
Parts of Companies B, D, E, G, and M.....	135th Field Artillery.....	37th.
Parts of Companies F, I, K, L, M, Headquarters Company, and Supply Company.....	136th Field Artillery.....	37th.
Parts of Companies D, E, F, G, and H.....	112th Engineers.....	37th.
Part of Company C.....	112th Field Signal Battalion.....	37th.
Part of Company B.....	112th Ammunition Train.....	37th.
Band.....	Camp Grant, Ill.....	
8th Infantry.....	146th Infantry.....	37th.
10th Infantry:		
Companies I, K, L, and M.....	136th Machine Gun Battalion.....	37th.
Companies A, B, part of G, and Machine Gun Company.....	135th Machine Gun Battalion.....	37th.
Companies C and part of G.....	112th Trench Mortar Battery.....	37th.
Headquarters Company (less band), Supply Company, and Companies D, E, F, H, and part of G.....	134th Machine Gun Battalion.....	37th.
Band.....	Camp Sherman, Ohio.....	
1st Regiment Field Artillery:		
Less band.....	134th Field Artillery.....	37th.
Band.....	314th Cavalry.....	
2d Regiment Field Artillery:		
Less band.....	135th Field Artillery.....	37th.
Band.....	313th Cavalry.....	
3d Regiment Field Artillery.....	136th Field Artillery.....	37th.
1st Regiment Engineers.....	112th Engineers.....	37th.
1st Battalion Signal Corps.....	112th Field Signal Battalion.....	37th.
Headquarters Troops and Military Police.....	112th Headquarters and Military Police.....	37th.
Ammunition Train.....	112th Ammunition Train.....	37th.
Supply Train.....	112th Supply Train.....	37th.
Engineer Train:		
Part.....	112th Engineers.....	37th.
Part.....	112th Engineer Train.....	37th.
Sanitary Train.....	112th Sanitary Train.....	37th.
9th Separate Battalion Infantry (colored).....	372d Infantry.....	93d.

TABLE 48.—*Oklahoma National Guard*.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry:		
Less machine-gun company and band.....	142d Infantry.....	36th.
Machine-gun company.....	131st Machine-Gun Battalion.....	
Band.....	303d Cavalry.....	
Squadron Cavalry.....	111th Ammunition Train.....	36th.
1st Battalion Engineers.....	111th Engineers.....	36th.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	117th Sanitary Train.....	42d.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	111th Sanitary Train.....	36th.

TABLE 49.—*Oregon National Guard*.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
3d Oregon Infantry.....	162d Infantry.....	41st.
Separate Squadron Cavalry.....	148th Field Artillery.....	41st.
Separate Battalion Engineers.....	116th Engineers.....	41st.
Batteries A and B, Field Artillery.....	147th Field Artillery.....	41st.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	117th Sanitary Train.....	42d.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
Band.....	29th Coast Artillery band, Fort Stevens.	
1st Company:		
Less 29 men.....	13th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	
16 men.....	Battery C, 65th Regiment, Coast Artillery.	
11 men.....	Battery E, 65th Regiment, Coast Artillery.	
2 men.....	Supply Company, 65th Regiment, Coast Artillery.	

TABLE 49.—*Oregon National Guard—Continued.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
2d Company: Less 84 men.....	14th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	
82 men.....	Battery C, 65th Regiment, Coast Artillery.	
2 men.....	Supply Company, 65th Regiment, Coast Artillery.	
3d Company.....	15th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	
4th Company.....	16th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	
5th Company.....	5th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	
6th Company.....	6th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	
7th Company.....	7th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	
8th Company.....	8th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	
9th Company.....	9th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	
10th company.....	10th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	
11th Company: Less 45 men.....	11th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	
45 men.....	65th Regiment, Coast Artillery.....	
12th Company.....	12th Company, Columbia Coast Defense Command.	

TABLE 50.—*Pennsylvania National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Division Headquarters.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	28th.
1st Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 55th Infantry Brigade ..	28th.
1st Infantry.....	109th Infantry.....	28th.
10th Infantry.....	110th Infantry.....	28th.
18th Infantry.....	111th Infantry.....	28th.
16th Infantry.....	112th Infantry.....	28th.
2d Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 56th Infantry Brigade..	28th.
3d Infantry: Less band.....	110th Infantry.....	28th.
Band.....	310th Cavalry.....	
6th Infantry: Less band.....	111th Infantry.....	28th.
Band.....	312th Cavalry.....	
8th Infantry: Less band.....	112th Infantry.....	28th.
Band.....	Camp Wadsworth, S. C.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
13th Infantry: Less band.....	109th Infantry.....	28th.
Band.....	Camp Wadsworth, S. C.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
4th Infantry: Machine-Gun Company, Companies C and D, and parts of sanitary detachment and sup- ply company.	109th Machine-Gun Battalion.....	28th.
2d Battalion and parts of headquarters com- pany and supply company.	107th Machine-Gun Battalion.....	28th.
3d Battalion.....	149th Machine-Gun Battalion.....	42d.
Companies A and B (142) and detachments Headquarters Company (less band), and Supply Company.	108th Machine-Gun Battalion.....	28th.
Band.....	Camp Joseph E. Johnston.....	
Detachment Headquarters Company, Sup- ply Company, and 9 men from Company B.	53d Depot Brigade.....	
1st Cavalry: Detachments of Headquarters Company (less band), Supply Company, and Troops B, F, I, M, and E.	103d Engineers.....	28th.
Machine-Gun Troop.....	108th Machine-Gun Battalion.....	28th.
Detachment Troop I.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	28th.
Detachments of Troops F and H.....	107th Field Artillery.....	28th.
Troops A, C, and G, and detachments of Troops D, K, I, L, and M.	108th Field Artillery.....	28th.
Detachments of Troops I, K, and L.....	109th Field Artillery.....	28th.
Detachments of Troops B and M.....	103d Trench Mortar Battery.....	28th.
Band.....	302d Cavalry.....	
Detachment Troop D.....	Headquarters 53d Field Artillery Brigade.	28th.

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TABLE 50.—*Pennsylvania National Guard—Continued.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 53d Artillery Brigade...	28th.
1st Regiment Field Artillery.....	107th Field Artillery.....	28th.
2d Regiment Field Artillery.....	108th Field Artillery.....	28th.
3d Regiment Field Artillery.....	109th Field Artillery.....	28th.
1st Engineers:		
Less 1 officer and 16 men.....	103d Engineers.....	28th.
1 officer and 16 men.....	103d Engineer Train.....	28th.
1st Battalion Signal Corps.....	103d Field Signal Battalion.....	28th.
Ammunition Train.....	103d Ammunition Train.....	28th.
Supply Train.....	103d Supply Train.....	28th.
Sanitary Train.....	103d Sanitary Train.....	28th.
Field Bakery Company.....	Attached to.....	28th.
Military Police.....	103d Headquarters and Military Police.	28th.

TABLE 51.—*Rhode Island National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Separate Squadron Cavalry:		
Less Troops B and M.....	103d Machine Gun Battalion.....	26th.
Troop B.....	101st Supply Train.....	26th.
Troop M.....	103d Field Artillery.....	26th.
1st Battalion Field Artillery.....	do.....	26th.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	101st Sanitary Train.....	26th.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st band.....		
2d band.....		
1st Company.....	9th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	28th Company, Boston.....	Do.
3d Company.....	10th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
4th Company.....	13th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
5th Company.....	19th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
6th Company.....	20th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
7th Company.....	21st Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
8th Company.....	22d Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
9th Company.....	29th Company, Boston.....	Do.
10th Company.....	30th Company, Boston.....	Do.
11th Company.....	11th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
12th Company.....	12th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
13th Company.....	31st Company, Boston.....	Do.
14th Company.....	14th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
15th Company.....	15th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
16th Company.....	16th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
17th Company.....	17th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
18th Company.....	18th Company, Narragansett Bay.....	Do.
19th Company.....	3d Company, New Bedford.....	Do.
20th Company.....	32d Company, Boston.....	Do.

TABLE 52.—*South Carolina National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry.....	118th Infantry.....	30th.
2d Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company.....	113th Machine Gun Battalion.....	30th.
Sanitary Detachment, Headquarters Com-	105th Headquarters and Military Po-	30th.
pany (less band).....	lice.....	
1st and 2d Battalions.....	105th Ammunition Train.....	30th.
3d Battalion.....	118th Infantry.....	30th.
Supply Company.....	105th Supply Train.....	30th.
Band.....	318th Field Artillery.....	81st (N. A.).
Troop A, Cavalry.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	30th.
1st Battalion Engineers.....	117th Engineers.....	42d.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	105th Sanitary Train.....	30th.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st Company.....	6th Company, Charleston.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	7th Company, Charleston.....	Do.
3rd Company.....	8th Company, Charleston.....	Do.
4th Company.....	9th Company, Charleston.....	Do.
5th Company.....	10th Company, Charleston.....	Do.

TABLE 53.—*South Dakota National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
4th Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company.....	146th Machine Gun Battalion.....	41st.
Company's I, K, and L.....	148th Machine Gun Battalion.....	41st.
1st Battalion Headquarters Company, Supply Company, and Company's H and M.	147th Field Artillery.....	41st.
Company's E, F, and G.....	116th Supply Train.....	41st.
1 man.....	116th Sanitary Train.....	41st.
1st Regiment Cavalry:		
2d Squadron and individual transfers of all officers and men who could be absorbed.	127th Machine Gun Battalion.....	34th.
Band and surplus officers and enlisted men..	307th Cavalry.....	

TABLE 54.—*Tennessee National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry:		
Less Machine Gun Company.....	115th Field Artillery.....	30th.
Machine Gun Company.....	113th Machine Gun Battalion.....	30th.
2d Infantry:		
1st Battalion Headquarters Company (less band) and Supply Company.	119th Infantry.....	30th.
Band.....	120th Infantry.....	30th.
Machine Gun Company.....	113th Machine Gun Battalion.....	30th.
2d Battalion distributed by individual transfers to.....	119th Infantry.....	30th.
	115th Field Artillery.....	30th.
	120th Infantry.....	30th.
3d Battalion distributed by individual transfers to.....	113th Machine Gun Battalion.....	30th.
	119th Infantry.....	30th.
	120th Infantry.....	30th.
3d Infantry.....	117th Infantry.....	30th.
1st Squadron Cavalry:		
Troops A, B, and C.....	114th Machine Gun Battalion.....	30th.
Troop D.....	105th Trench Mortar Battery.....	30th.
1st Regiment Field Artillery.....	114th Field Artillery.....	30th.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	117th Sanitary Train.....	42d.
Field Hospital No. 1.....	105th Sanitary Train.....	30th.
Separate Company Infantry (colored).....	372d Infantry.....	93d.

TABLE 55.—*Texas National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Division Headquarters Troop.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	36th.
1st Infantry Brigade.....	Headquarters 72d Infantry Brigade...	36th.
2d Infantry Brigade.....	Headquarters 71st Infantry Brigade...	36th.
2d Infantry.....	141st Infantry.....	36th.
3d Infantry:		
Less Company D, Machine Gun Company and band.	143d Infantry.....	36th.
Machine Gun Company.....	131st Machine Gun Battalion.....	36th.
Company D.....	133d Machine Gun Battalion.....	36th.
Band.....	309th Cavalry.....	
4th Infantry:		
Less Machine Gun Company and band.....	144th Infantry.....	36th.
Machine Gun Company.....	131st Machine Gun Battalion.....	36th.
Band.....	1st Band, Signal Corps (Kelly Field)...	
1st Infantry:		
Less Machine Gun Company and band.....	141st Infantry.....	36th.
Machine Gun Company.....	132d Machine Gun Battalion.....	36th.
Band.....	303d Cavalry.....	
5th Infantry.....	143d Infantry.....	36th.
6th Infantry:		
Less Company G.....	144th Infantry.....	36th.
Company G.....	133d Machine Gun Battalion.....	36th.
7th Infantry.....	142d Infantry.....	36th.
1st Cavalry:		
Less Headquarters Troop, Machine Gun Troop, and Troops E and K.	132d Field Artillery.....	36th.
Headquarters Troop.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	36th.
Machine Gun Troop.....	133d Machine Gun Battalion.....	36th.
Detachment Troop E.....	Headquarters 61st Artillery Brigade...	36th.
Detachment Troop E and Troop K.....	111th Trench Mortar Battery.....	36th.

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TABLE 55.—*Texas National Guard*—Continued.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Regiment Field Artillery.....	133d Field Artillery.....	36th.
2d Regiment Field Artillery.....	131st Field Artillery.....	36th.
Battalion Engineers.....	111th Engineers.....	36th.
Battalion Signal Corps.....	111th Field Signal Battalion.....	36th.
Headquarters Troop and Military Police.....	111th Headquarters and Military Police.	36th.
Supply Train.....	117th Supply Train.....	42d.
Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2.....	111th Sanitary Train.....	36th.
Field Hospital Companies Nos. 1 and 2.....	do.....	36th.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st Company.....	4th Company, Galveston.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	5th Company, Galveston.....	Do.
3d Company.....	6th Company, Galveston.....	Do.
4th Company.....	7th Company, Galveston.....	Do.
5th Company.....	8th Company, Galveston.....	Do.

TABLE 56.—*Utah National Guard*.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Regiment Field Artillery.....	145th Field Artillery.....	40th.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	115th Sanitary Train.....	40th.

TABLE 57.—*Vermont National Guard*.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry:		
196 enlisted men.....	101st Machine Gun Battalion.....	26th.
3 officers and 213 enlisted men.....	102d Machine Gun Battalion.....	26th.
50 enlisted men.....	102d Infantry.....	26th.
3 officers and 229 enlisted men.....	103d Machine Gun Battalion.....	26th.
13 officers and 700 men.....	101st Ammunition Train.....	26th.
Balance.....	57th Pioneer Infantry.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.

TABLE 58.—*Virginia National Guard*.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry:		
Less band and Machine Gun Company.....	116th Infantry.....	29th.
Machine Gun Company.....	110th Machine Gun Battalion.....	29th.
Band.....	Camp Lee, Va.....	
2d Infantry.....	116th Infantry.....	29th.
4th Infantry:		
Less Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company and Companies D, I, and M.	do.....	29th.
Machine Gun Company and Company D.....	112th Machine Gun Battalion.....	29th.
Headquarters Company and Companies I and M.	111th Field Artillery.....	29th.
Company A, Signal Corps:		
2 officers and 52 men.....	Headquarters Company, 54th Field Artillery Brigade.	29th.
9 enlisted men.....	110th Field Artillery.....	29th.
1 officer and 10 men.....	111th Field Artillery.....	29th.
6 enlisted men.....	112th Field Artillery.....	29th.
1st Field Artillery.....	111th Field Artillery.....	29th.
1st Squadron Cavalry.....	104th Ammunition Train.....	29th.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	104th Sanitary Train.....	29th.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	do.....	29th.

TABLE 58.—*Virginia National Guard*—Continued.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st Company.....	117th Headquarters and Military Police.	42d.
2d Company.....	do.....	42d.
3d Company.....	10th Company, Chesapeake Bay.....	Coast Defense Command.
4th Company.....	8th Company, Chesapeake Bay.....	Do.
5th Company.....	6th Company, Chesapeake Bay.....	Do.
6th Company.....	11th Company, Chesapeake Bay.....	Do.
7th Company.....	12th Company, Chesapeake Bay.....	Do.
8th Company.....		
9th Company.....		

TABLE 59.—*Washington National Guard*.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
2d Infantry.....	161st Infantry.....	41st.
1st Squadron Cavalry:		
Troop C.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	41st.
Troops A, B, and D.....	116th Headquarters and Military Police	41st.
Machine Gun Troop Cavalry.....	147th Machine Gun Battalion.....	41st.
1st Battalion, Field Artillery.....	146th Field Artillery.....	41st.
1st Battalion, Signal Corps.....	116th Field Signal Battalion.....	41st.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	116th Sanitary Train.....	41st.
COAST ARTILLERY.		
1st Band.....	30th Coast Artillery Band.....	
1st Company.....	17th Company, Puget Sound.....	Coast Defense Command.
2d Company.....	18th Company, Puget Sound.....	Do.
3d Company.....	19th Company, Puget Sound.....	Do.
4th Company:		
Less 92 men.....	20th Company, Puget Sound.....	Do.
55 men.....	Battery F, 63d Regiment Coast Artillery.	
37 men.....	Battery F, 65th Regiment Coast Artillery.	
5th Company.....	21st Company, Puget Sound.....	Do.
6th Company.....	22d Company, Puget Sound.....	Do.
7th Company:		
Less 62 men.....	23d Company, Puget Sound.....	Do.
17 men.....	Supply Company, 63d Regiment, Coast Artillery.	
45 men.....	Battery B, 63d Regiment Coast Artillery.	
8th Company.....	24th Company, Puget Sound.....	Do.
9th Company.....	25th Company, Puget Sound.....	Do.
10th Company:		
Less 65 men.....	26th Company, Puget Sound.....	Do.
65 men.....	Battery F, 63d Regiment Coast Artillery.	
11th Company.....	Battery F, 65th Regiment Coast Artillery.	
12th Company:	27th Company, Puget Sound.....	Do.
Less 97 men.....	28th Company, Puget Sound.....	Do.
54 men.....	Battery D, 63d Regiment Coast Artillery.	
43 men.....	Battery F, 65th Regiment Coast Artillery.	

TABLE 60.—*West Virginia National Guard*.

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st Infantry:		
Supply Company.....	113th Engineer Train.....	38th.
Machine Gun Company and 1st Battalion....	137th Machine Gun Battalion.....	38th.
Company E and F.....	113th Engineers.....	38th.
Company G and H.....	113th Ammunition Train.....	38th.
3d Battalion and Headquarters Company (less band).	150th Infantry.....	38th.
Band.....	Camp Gordon, Ga.....	
2d Infantry.....	150th Infantry.....	38th.

TABLE 61.—*Wisconsin National Guard.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
Brigade Headquarters.....	64th Infantry Brigade Headquarters..	32d.
1st Infantry:		
24 officers and 1,018 men.....	127th Infantry.....	32d.
21 officers and 715 men.....	128th Infantry.....	32d.
2 men.....	107th Sanitary Train.....	32d.
4 officers and 1 man.....	64th Infantry Brigade Headquarters..	32d.
2d Infantry:		
1 officer and 16 men.....	Headquarters 64th Infantry Brigade..	32d.
Company's E, F, and G.....	150th Machine Gun Battalion.....	42d.
27 officers and 1,341 men.....	127th Infantry.....	32d.
21 men.....	120th Field Artillery.....	32d.
3 officers and 149 men.....	128th Infantry.....	32d.
3d Infantry:		
2 men.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	32d.
12 officers and 427 men.....	121st Machine Gun Battalion.....	32d.
4 officers and 280 men.....	127th Infantry.....	32d.
27 officers and 1,306 men.....	128th Infantry.....	32d.
4th Infantry:		
6 officers and 171 men.....	119th Machine Gun Battalion.....	32d.
2 officers and 183 men.....	127th Infantry.....	32d.
6 officers and 315 men.....	128th Infantry.....	32d.
3 officers and 181 men.....	107th Trench Mortar Battery.....	32d.
94 men.....	107th Engineers.....	32d.
6 officers and 86 men.....	107th Headquarters and Military Police	32d.
10 officers and 390 men.....	107th Ammunition Train.....	32d.
2 officers and 150 men.....	107th Supply Train.....	32d.
149 men.....	121st Field Artillery.....	32d.
5th Infantry:		
2 officers and 1 man.....	107th Sanitary Train.....	32d.
11 officers and 341 men.....	119th Machine Gun Battalion.....	32d.
1 officer.....	125th Infantry.....	32d.
1 officer and 45 men.....	121st Machine Gun Battalion.....	32d.
5 officers and 189 men.....	127th Infantry.....	32d.
6 officers and 357 men.....	128th Infantry.....	32d.
13 men.....	121st Field Artillery.....	32d.
85 men.....	107th Engineers.....	32d.
12 officers and 453 men.....	107th Ammunition Train.....	32d.
1 officer and 76 men.....	107th Supply Train.....	32d.
6th Infantry:		
3 officers and 102 men.....	Division Headquarters Troop.....	32d.
6 officers and 210 men.....	119th Machine Gun Battalion.....	32d.
5 officers and 114 men.....	127th Infantry.....	32d.
5 officers and 120 men.....	128th Infantry.....	32d.
221 men.....	121st Field Artillery.....	32d.
192 men.....	107th Engineers.....	32d.
3 officers and 218 men.....	107th Headquarters and Military Po- lice.....	32d.
2 officers and 92 men.....	107th Ammunition Train.....	32d.
5 officers and 234 men.....	107th Supply Train.....	32d.
1st Regiment Cavalry:		
18 men.....	Headquarters 57th Field Artillery Brigade.....	32d.
1 officer.....	119th Field Artillery.....	32d.
46 officers and 1,393 men.....	120th Field Artillery.....	32d.
1st Regiment Field Artillery:		
4 officers and 14 men.....	Headquarters 57th Field Artillery Brigade.....	32d.
39 officers and 1,220 men.....	121st Field Artillery.....	32d.
Battalion Signal Corps (11 officers and 165 men)...	107th Field Signal Battalion.....	32d.
Battalion Engineers:		
14 men.....	107th Engineer Train.....	32d.
14 officers and 474 men.....	107th Engineers.....	32d.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	107th Sanitary Train ¹	32d.
Ambulance Company No. 2.....	107th Sanitary Train ¹	32d.
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	107th Sanitary Train ¹	32d.
Field Hospital Company No. 2:		
2 men.....	121st Field Artillery.....	32d.
Balance.....	107th Sanitary Train ¹	32d.

¹ Wisconsin Sanitary Train included 22 officers and 478 enlisted men.TABLE 62.—*Wyoming National Guard.*

Former staff units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
3d Infantry:		
Machine Gun Company.....	146th Machine Gun Battalion.....	41st.
Headquarters Company, Supply Company, 1st Battalion.....	148th Field Artillery.....	
2d and 3d Battalions.....	116th Ammunition Train.....	
3 officers.....	116th Sanitary Train.....	

TABLE 63.—*National Guard organizations utilized in forming the indicated organizations.*

Former State units.	Reorganized as or assigned to—	Division.
1st New Hampshire Infantry (surplus of regiment)	1st Army Headquarters Regiment.....	P. D. C. A. Troops.
2d New York Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 2d Provisional Infantry Brigade.	Do.
4th New York Brigade Headquarters.....	Headquarters 1st Provisional Infantry Brigade.	Do.
1st New York Infantry (surplus of regiment).....	1st Pioneer Infantry (corps troops).....	Do.
14th New York Infantry (surplus of regiment)....	2d Pioneer Infantry (corps troops).....	Do.
5th Massachusetts Infantry (surplus of regiment)..	3d Pioneer Infantry (corps troops).....	Do.
6th Massachusetts Infantry (surplus of regiment)..	4th Pioneer Infantry (corps troops).....	Do.
8th Massachusetts Infantry (surplus of regiment)..	5th Pioneer Infantry (corps troops).....	Do.
10th New York Infantry.....	51st Pioneer Infantry (Army troops)...	Do.
12th New York Infantry (surplus of regiment)....	52d Pioneer Infantry (Army troops)...	Do.
47th New York Infantry.....	53d Pioneer Infantry (Army troops)...	Do.
71st New York Infantry (surplus of regiment)....	54th Pioneer Infantry (Army troops)...	Do.
74th New York Infantry (surplus of regiment)....	55th Pioneer Infantry (Army troops)...	Do.
1st Maine Field Artillery (surplus of regiment)...	56th Pioneer Infantry (Army troops)...	Do.
1st Vermont Infantry (surplus of regiment).....	57th Pioneer Infantry (Army troops)...	Do.
1st Connecticut Infantry (surplus of regiment)....	58th Pioneer Infantry (Army troops)...	Do.
1st Delaware Infantry.....	59th Pioneer Infantry (Army troops)...	Do.
Company A, Connecticut Signal Corps.....	326th Field Signal Battalion.....	Do.
Company B, New Hampshire Signal Corps.....	do.....	Do.
15th New York Infantry (colored).....	369th Infantry.....	93d.
8th Illinois Infantry (colored).....	370th Infantry.....	93d.
9th Separate Battalion Infantry (colored), Ohio...	372d Infantry.....	93d.
1st Separate Battalion District of Columbia Infantry (colored).	do.....	93d.
1st Separate Company Connecticut Infantry (colored).	do.....	93d.
1st Separate Company Massachusetts Infantry (colored).	do.....	93d.
1st Separate Company Tennessee Infantry (colored).	do.....	93d.
1st Separate Company Maryland Infantry (colored)	do.....	93d.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the strength of the National Guard, by States, drafted into the Federal service as reported by the adjutants general of the several States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
ALABAMA.			ARKANSAS.		
Brigade Headquarters.....	2	.....	Staff corps and departments....	1	26
Infantry:			Infantry:		
1st Regiment.....	36	430	1st Regiment.....	42	1,178
Attached sanitary.....	4	57	2d Regiment.....	43	1,949
2d Regiment.....	41	750	3d Regiment.....	47	1,898
Attached sanitary.....	3	26			
4th Regiment.....	49	3,610		132	5,025
	133	4,873			
Cavalry:			Sanitary:		
1st Regiment.....	43	783	Ambulance Company No. 1.	3	109
Attached sanitary.....	5	31	Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	6	78
	48	814		9	187
Signal Corps, Company A.....	3	74	Ammunition train.....	17	769
Sanitary:			Total.....	159	6,007
Ambulance Company No. 1.	3	49			
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	5	80			
	8	129	CALIFORNIA.		
Reserves.....		49	Staff corps and departments....	5	11
Total.....	194	5,939	Engineers, 1st Battalion.....	10	464
ARIZONA. ¹			Signal Corps, Company B.....	3	72

¹ The Adjutant General of Arizona informed this bureau that there were no records on file in his office from which to furnish the data as to the number of officers and enlisted men drafted in to the Federal service.

Statement showing the strength of the National Guard, by States, drafted into the Federal service as reported by the adjutants general of the several states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii—Continued.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
CALIFORNIA—continued.			COLORADO—continued.		
Cavalry:			Engineer Train.....	4	91
1st Squadron.....	13	391	Sanitary Field Hospital No. 1....	3	79
Attached sanitary.....		1	Total.....	198	4,297
Machine gun troop.....	4	87			
	17	479	CONNECTICUT. ¹		
Field Artillery:			Total.....	207	5,817
1st Regiment.....	36	1,134			
Attached sanitary.....	2	8	DELAWARE.		
2d Regiment.....	31	991	Infantry:		
	69	2,133	1st Regiment.....	52	1,316
Coast Artillery Corps:			Attached sanitary.....	6	33
1st Coast Defense Com-			Total.....	58	1,349
mand—					
12 companies (1st to	47	1,285	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
12th, inclusive).....	3	28	Signal Corps, Company B.....	3	73
Attached sanitary.....					
2d Coast Defense Com-			Cavalry:		
mand—			1st Squadron.....	13	340
12 companies (13th to	48	1,491	Attached sanitary.....	1	2
24th, inclusive).....	1	21		14	342
Attached sanitary.....					
	99	2,825	Field Artillery:		
Infantry:			Battery A.....	5	120
2d Regiment.....	44	1,257	Battery B.....	4	129
Attached sanitary.....	4	32		9	249
5th Regiment.....	42	1,043			
Attached sanitary.....	4	31	Coast Artillery Corps:		
7th Regiment.....	45	1,189	1st Company.....	6	82
Attached sanitary.....	4	32	2d Company.....	6	74
	143	3,584		12	156
Sanitary:			Infantry:		
1st Ambulance Company...	1	116	3d Regiment.....	51	666
2d Ambulance Company....	2	112	Attached sanitary.....	6	37
1st Field Hospital Company	6	76	1st Separate Battalion.....	12	600
2d Field Hospital Company.	1	65	Attached sanitary.....	1	8
	10	369		70	1,311
Total.....	356	9,937	Sanitary, 1st Field Hospital	6	84
			Company.....		
COLORADO.			Total.....	114	2,215
Engineers, 1st Battalion.....	15	290			
Signal Corps, Company B.....	3	74	FLORIDA.		
Cavalry:			Staff Corps and Departments...	4	11
1st Regiment.....	52	1,159	Coast Artillery Corps, 1st. 2d,		
Attached sanitary.....	5	24	3d Companies.....	10	325
	57	1,183	Infantry, 1st and 2d Regiments.	98	3,130
Field Artillery:			Sanitary, Field Hospital Com-		
1st Battalion.....	17	466	pany No. 1.....	9	117
Attached sanitary.....		7	Total.....	121	3,583
	17	473			
Infantry:			GEORGIA.		
1st Regiment.....	42	1,128	Staff Corps and Departments...	3	34
Attached sanitary.....	1	8	Brigade Headquarters.....	4	
2d Regiment.....	48	953	Engineers, Company A.....	4	92
Attached sanitary.....	5	18			
	96	2,107	Cavalry:		
			1st Squadron.....	14	422
			Attached sanitary.....	2	7
			Troop A (separate).....	3	102
				19	531

¹ The State did not report the number of officers and enlisted men for each separate organization and unit. These figures are the total officers and enlisted men reported by the adjutant general of the State as inducted into the Federal service in 1917.

Statement showing the strength of the National Guard, by States, drafted into the Federal service as reported by the adjutants general of the several States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii—Continued.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
GEORGIA—continued.			ILLINOIS—continued.		
Field Artillery:			Infantry—Continued.		
1st Battalion.....	18	460	4th Regiment.....	55	1,591
Attached sanitary.....	1	10	Attached sanitary.....	5	33
	19	470	5th Regiment.....	50	1,527
			Attached sanitary.....	5	33
Coast Artillery Corps:			6th Regiment.....	47	1,455
4 companies (1st to 4th, inclusive).....	15	441	Attached sanitary.....	1	17
Attached sanitary.....	1	6	7th Regiment.....	57	1,699
Attached.....		36	Attached sanitary.....	5	29
	16	483	8th Regiment.....	42	1,405
Infantry:			Attached sanitary.....	5	33
1st Regiment.....	52	1,315		449	13,012
Attached sanitary.....	5	24	Sanitary:		
2d Regiment.....	51	1,347	Ambulance Company No. 1.....	5	151
Attached sanitary.....	5	17	Ambulance Company No. 2.....	3	132
5th Regiment.....	50	1,460	Ambulance Company No. 3.....	2	97
Attached sanitary.....	4	33	Ambulance Company No. 4.....	2	77
Separate Companies F, H, and I.....	8	196	Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	3	76
			Field Hospital Company No. 2.....	6	80
Sanitary, Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	175	4,387	Field Hospital Company No. 3.....	5	80
	6	77	Field Hospital Company No. 4.....	5	80
Total.....	246	6,074		31	773
HAWAII. ¹			Total.....	629	18,302
Infantry:			INDIANA.		
1st Regiment.....	51	990	Staff Corps and departments.....	3	50
Attached sanitary.....	1	15	Brigade headquarters.....	4	1
2d Regiment.....	48	1,398	Engineers, 1st Battalion.....	14	449
Attached sanitary.....	2	19	Signal Corps, 1st Battalion.....	8	178
Total.....	102	2,422			
IDAHO.			Cavalry:		
Staff Corps and departments.....	1		1st Squadron.....	14	433
			Attached sanitary.....	1	7
Infantry:				15	440
2d Regiment.....	49	1,912	Field Artillery:		
Attached sanitary.....	6	41	1st Regiment.....	37	1,683
	55	1,953	Attached sanitary.....	6	30
Sanitary, 1st Field Hospital Company.....	5	63		43	1,713
Total.....	61	2,016	Infantry:		
ILLINOIS.			1st Regiment.....	59	1,914
Engineers:			Attached sanitary.....	5	30
1st Regiment.....	31	862	2d Regiment.....	50	1,548
Attached sanitary.....	1	23	Attached sanitary.....	5	35
	32	885	3d Regiment.....	52	1,583
Signal Corps, Company A.....	3	75	Attached sanitary.....	2	27
			4th Regiment.....	51	1,598
Field Artillery:			Attached sanitary.....	5	33
1st Regiment.....	36	1,206		229	6,768
Attached sanitary.....	3	23	Sanitary:		
2d Regiment.....	41	1,266	Director Ambulance Company.....	1	
Attached sanitary.....	6	23	Ambulance Company No. 1.....	5	132
3d Regiment.....	28	1,026	Ambulance Company No. 2.....	5	132
Attached sanitary.....		13	Ambulance Company No. 3.....	5	132
	114	3,557	Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	5	78
Infantry:			Field Hospital Company No. 2.....	6	78
1st Regiment.....	54	1,990		27	552
Attached sanitary.....	4	32	Total.....	343	10,151
2d Regiment.....	54	1,468			
Attached sanitary.....	4	31			
3d Regiment.....	6	1,637			
Attached sanitary.....	55	32			

¹ 1st and 2d Infantry Regiments, Hawaiian National Guard, were drafted into Federal service June 1, 1918.

Statement showing the strength of the National Guard, by States, drafted into the Federal service as reported by the adjutants general of the several States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii—Continued.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
IOWA.			KANSAS—continued.		
Staff Corps and departments...	5	35	Engineer train.....	4	170
Brigade headquarters.....	4	15	Ammunition train.....	18	637
Engineers:			Enlisted Reserve.....		15
1st Battalion.....	11	481	Total.....	317	9,781
Attached sanitary.....	1	11	KENTUCKY. ²		
	12	492	Total.....	187	5,949
Signal Corps, Company C.....	5	75	LOUISIANA.		
Cavalry:			Staff Corps and departments....	2	17
Band.....		28	Cavalry:		
1st Squadron.....	12	409	1st Separate Troop.....	3	94
Attached sanitary.....	1	8	2d Separate Troop.....	3	108
	13	445		6	202
Field Artillery:			Field Artillery, 1st Regiment...	31	809
1st Regiment.....	32	1,136	Infantry:		
Attached sanitary.....	4	23	1st Regiment.....	52	1,709
	36	1,159	Attached sanitary.....	6	35
Infantry:				58	1,744
1st Regiment.....	53	1,856	Sanitary, Field Hospital Com-		
Attached sanitary.....	6	32	pany No. 1.....	4	74
2d Regiment.....	51	1,912	Total.....	101	2,846
Attached sanitary.....	7	34	MAINE.		
3d Regiment.....	52	1,963	Staff Corps and departments....	23	112
Attached sanitary.....	6	32	Field Artillery, 1st Regiment		
1st Separate Company.....	3	150	(heavy).....	43	1,137
	178	5,979	Coast Artillery Corps (1st to		
Sanitary:			13th Companies, inclusive)....	54	1,465
Ambulance Company No. 1.	5	150	Infantry, 2d Regiment.....	50	1,943
Ambulance Company No. 2.	5	120	Total.....	170	4,657
Field Hospital Company			MARYLAND.		
No. 1.....	6	80	Staff Corps and departments....	30	4
Field Hospital Company			Headquarters, 1st Brigade.....	3	14
No. 2.....	6	80	Cavalry, Troop A.....	3	102
	22	430	Infantry:		
Ammunition train.....	22	679	1st Regiment.....	56	1,698
Total.....	297	9,309	4th Regiment.....	53	1,411
KANSAS.			5th Regiment.....	53	2,072
Staff Corps and departments...	56	116	1st Separate Company.....	3	150
Brigade headquarters.....	3	14		165	5,331
Engineers, 1st Battalion.....	14	496	Field Artillery:		
Signal Corps, 1st Battalion.....	11	245	Battery A.....	5	149
Cavalry, 1st Squadron.....	14	425	Battery B.....	5	157
Field Artillery, 1st Regiment...	41	1,254	Battery C.....	5	166
Infantry:				15	472
1st Regiment.....	52	2,092	Coast Artillery Corps:		
2d Regiment.....	52	1,942	Headquarters.....	4	1
3d Regiment.....	52	1,951	1st to 4th Companies.....	12	434
	156	5,985		16	435
Sanitary: ¹			Sanitary:		
Ambulance Company No. 1.		146	Ambulance Company No. 1.	4	147
Ambulance Company No. 2.		119	Field Hospital Company		
Field Hospital Company			No. 1.....	5	82
No. 1.....		79		9	229
Field Hospital Company			Total.....	241	6,587
No. 2.....		80			
		424			

¹ Medical officers for sanitary units included with number given in Staff Corps and departments.

² The State did not report the number of officers and enlisted men for each separate organization and unit. These figures are the total officers and enlisted men reported by the adjutant general of the State as inducted into the Federal service in 1917.

Statement showing the strength of the National Guard, by States, drafted into the Federal service as reported by the adjutants general of the several States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii—Continued.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
MASSACHUSETTS.			MICHIGAN—continued.		
Staff Corps and departments....	4	55	Cavalry:		
Headquarters, 2d Brigade.....	3	14	1st Squadron.....	14	390
Engineers:			Attached sanitary.....	1	
1st Regiment.....	31	968		15	390
Attached sanitary.....	4	24			
	35	992	Field Artillery:		
Signal Corps:			1st Battalion.....	18	484
1st Battalion.....	12	242	Attached sanitary.....	3	8
Attached sanitary.....	1	6		21	492
	13	248	Infantry:		
Cavalry:			31st Regiment.....	52	1,759
1st Separate Squadron.....	15	449	Attached sanitary.....	6	33
Attached sanitary.....	1	9	32d Regiment.....	52	1,797
	16	458	Attached sanitary.....	6	29
Field Artillery:			33d Regiment.....	52	1,958
1st Regiment.....	42	1,221	Attached sanitary.....	6	32
Attached sanitary.....	5	23		174	5,608
2d Regiment.....	38	1,092	Sanitary:		
Attached sanitary.....	6	29	Ambulance Company No. 1.	5	129
	91	2,365	Ambulance Company No. 2.	5	144
Coast Artillery Corps:			Field Hospital Company		
12 companies (1st to 12th, inclusive).....	44	1,357	No. 1.....	6	79
Attached sanitary.....	2	28		16	352
	46	1,385	Total.....	257	7,459
Infantry:			MINNESOTA.		
2d Regiment.....	56	2,026	Staff Corps and departments....	2	24
Attached sanitary.....	5	33	Brigade Headquarters.....	4	14
5th Regiment.....	52	1,999	Field Artillery:		
Attached sanitary.....	6	35	1st Regiment.....	33	1,234
6th Regiment.....	49	1,955	Attached sanitary.....	5	24
Attached sanitary.....	4	34		38	1,258
8th Regiment.....	47	1,881	Infantry:		
Attached sanitary.....	5	35	1st Regiment.....	49	1,847
9th Regiment.....	45	2,050	Attached sanitary.....	6	33
Attached sanitary.....	5	31	2d Regiment.....	52	1,838
	274	10,079	Attached sanitary.....	4	30
Sanitary:			3d Regiment.....	52	1,794
Ambulance Company No. 1.	4	151	Attached sanitary.....	6	38
Ambulance Company No. 2.	5	151		169	5,580
Field Hospital Company			Sanitary:		
No. 1.....	6	80	Ambulance Company No. 1.	3	145
Field Hospital Company			Field Hospital Company		
No. 2.....	6	81	No. 1.....	6	78
	21	463		9	223
Total.....	503	16,059	Total.....	222	7,099
MICHIGAN.			MISSISSIPPI.		
Staff Corps and departments....	3		Staff Corps and departments....	2	20
Brigade Headquarters.....	4	15	Engineers, Company A.....	4	115
Engineers, 1st Battalion.....	14	443	Cavalry:		
Signal Corps:			1st Separate Squadron.....	14	333
1st Field Battalion.....	8	153	Attached sanitary.....	1	5
Attached sanitary.....	2	6	2d Separate Squadron.....	16	480
	10	159	Attached sanitary.....		7
				31	825

Statement showing the strength of the National Guard, by States, drafted into the Federal service as reported by the adjutants general of the several States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii—Continued.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
MISSISSIPPI.			NEBRASKA.		
Field Artillery:			Staff Corps and departments....	6	13
1st Regiment.....	39	1,224	Signal: Company B.....	2	74
Attached sanitary.....	2	30			
	41	1,254	Infantry:		
Infantry:			4th Regiment.....	49	1,111
1st Regiment.....	49	1,327	5th Regiment.....	51	1,883
Attached sanitary.....	5	27	6th Regiment.....	55	1,752
2d Regiment.....	48	1,431		155	4,746
Attached sanitary.....	4	33			
	106	2,818	Sanitary: Field Hospital Com-		
Sanitary:			pany No. 1.....	3	81
Field Hospital Company					
No. 1.....	4	86	Total.....	166	4,914
Total.....	188	5,118			
MISSOURI.			NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Staff Corps and departments....	3	11	Staff Corps and departments....	4	22
1st Brigade headquarters.....	1	6	Signal Corps: Company B.....	3	71
Engineers: 1st Battalion.....	14	284	Cavalry: Machine Gun Troop..	4	77
Signal Corps:			Field Artillery: Battery A.....	5	182
1st Battalion.....	13	273	Coast Artillery Corps: 1st to 4th		
Attached sanitary.....	1	8	Companies.....	15	421
	14	281			
Cavalry: Troop B.....	3	98	Infantry:		
Field Artillery:			1st Regiment.....	47	1,776
1st Regiment.....	42	768	Attached sanitary.....	4	31
Attached sanitary.....	2	20		51	1,807
2d Regiment.....	42	1,081	Sanitary: Field Hospital Com-		
Attached sanitary.....	4	4	pany No. 1.....	6	78
	90	1,873	Total.....	88	2,658
Infantry:					
1st Regiment.....	50	1,916	NEW JERSEY.		
Attached sanitary.....	4	32	Divisional headquarters (en-		
2d Regiment.....	51	1,959	listed personnel).....		28
Attached sanitary.....	4	34	Divisional Headquarters Troop.	3	95
3d Regiment.....	50	1,614	Headquarters 1st Brigade.....	4	15
Attached sanitary.....	3	28	Engineers:		
4th Regiment.....	50	1,940	1st Battalion.....	10	320
Attached sanitary.....	4	33	Attached sanitary.....	1	7
5th Regiment.....	52	1,723		11	327
6th Regiment.....	53	1,715	Signal Corps: 1st Battalion.....	5	113
	321	10,994			
Sanitary:			Cavalry:		
1st Ambulance Company....	5	148	1st Squadron.....	14	400
2d Ambulance Company....	5	107	Attached sanitary.....	1	8
1st Field Hospital Company	5	78		15	408
2d Field Hospital Company.	5	78	Field Artillery:		
	20	411	1st Regiment.....	42	1,219
Motor Supply Train.....	8	324	Attached sanitary.....	5	22
Total.....	474	14,282		47	1,241
MONTANA.			Coast Artillery Corps:		
Staff Corps and departments....	3		1st and 2d Companies.....	6	217
Infantry:					
2d Regiment.....	36	1,767	Infantry:		
Attached sanitary.....	5	33	1st Regiment.....	49	1,743
Total.....	44	1,800	Attached sanitary.....	4	30
			2d Regiment.....	52	1,275
			Attached sanitary.....	5	29
			3d Regiment.....	48	1,440
			Attached sanitary.....	5	34
			4th Regiment.....	49	1,592
			Attached sanitary.....	5	32
			5th Regiment.....	52	1,909
			Attached sanitary.....	5	33
				274	8,117

Statement showing the strength of the National Guard, by States, drafted into the Federal service as reported by the adjutants general of the several States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii—Continued.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
NEW JERSEY—continued.			NEW YORK—continued.		
Sanitary:			Infantry:		
1st Ambulance Company...	5	136	1st Regiment.....	49	2,023
1st Field Hospital Company	6	80	Attached sanitary.....	6	32
	11	216	2d Regiment.....	46	2,133
			Attached sanitary.....	4	33
Total.....	376	10,777	3d Regiment.....	55	2,023
			Attached sanitary.....	6	33
NEW MEXICO.			7th Regiment.....	52	2,068
Infantry: 1st Regiment.....	43	1,141	Attached sanitary.....	6	33
Field Artillery: Battery A.....	5	173	10th Regiment.....	49	1,793
			Attached sanitary.....	5	32
Total.....	48	1,314	12th Regiment.....	49	2,011
			Attached sanitary.....	6	31
NEW YORK.			14th Regiment.....	44	2,040
Staff Corps and departments....	23	25	Attached sanitary.....	6	34
Divisional Headquarters Troop.	3	91	15th Regiment.....	49	1,838
			Attached sanitary.....	6	33
Headquarters 1st Infantry Bri-	2	16	23d Regiment.....	49	1,721
gade.....			Attached sanitary.....	5	32
Headquarters 2d Infantry Bri-	3	15	47th Regiment.....	53	1,732
gade.....			Attached sanitary.....	5	39
Headquarters 3d Infantry Bri-	3	15	69th Regiment.....	48	2,021
gade.....			Attached sanitary.....	6	24
Headquarters 4th Infantry Bri-	2	15	71st Regiment.....	49	1,991
gade.....			Attached sanitary.....	5	35
Headquarters 1st Fieldartil-		13	74th Regiment.....	53	1,804
lery Brigade.....			Attached sanitary.....	6	34
	10	74		717	25,623
Engineers:			Sanitary train:		
22d Regiment.....	31	1,104	Headquarters.....	4	10
Attached sanitary.....	4	22	1st Ambulance Company...	4	149
	35	1,126	2d Ambulance Company...	5	156
			3d Ambulance Company...	7	119
Signal Corps:			1st Field Hospital Company	7	80
1st Battalion.....	13	238	2d Field Hospital Company.	6	79
Attached sanitary.....	2	6	3d Field Hospital Company.	7	76
	15	244	4th Field Hospital Company	5	80
				45	749
Cavalry:			Headquarters and Military Po-		
1st Regiment.....	50	1,496	lice.....	7	226
Attached sanitary.....	7	33	Attached sanitary.....	3	13
Squadron A.....	19	513		10	239
Attached sanitary.....		8			
	76	2,050	Supply Train.....	6	417
			Ammunition Train.....	18	683
Field Artillery:			Engineer Train.....	4	157
1st Regiment.....	37	1,233	Field Bakery No. 1.....	1	105
Attached sanitary.....	8	23			
2d Regiment.....	36	1,254	Total.....	1,220	39,230
Attached sanitary.....	6	23			
3d Regiment.....	25	1,040	NORTH CAROLINA.		
Attached sanitary.....	6	17	Staff Corps and departments....	3	17
	118	3,590	1st Brigade Headquarters.....	1	14
			Engineers, 1st Battalion.....	12	425
Coast Artillery Corps:			Signal Corps, Company A.....	3	88
8th Coast Defense Command	39	1,349			
Attached sanitary.....		39	Cavalry:		
9th Coast Defense Command	41	1,346	1st Squadron.....	14	404
Attached sanitary.....	5	34	Machine Gun Troop.....	4	90
13th Coast Defense Com-				18	494
mand.....	49	1,272			
Attached sanitary.....	5	17	Field Artillery:		
	139	4,057	1st Regiment.....	36	1,075
			Attached sanitary.....	4	22
				40	1,097

Statement showing the strength of the National Guard, by States, drafted into the Federal service as reported by the adjutants general of the several States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii—Continued.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
NORTH CAROLINA—continued.			OHIO—continued.		
Coast Artillery Corps:			Field Artillery:		
6 companies (1 to 6).....	20	668	1st Regiment.....	40	1,275
Attached sanitary.....	1	9	Attached sanitary.....	2	9
	21	677	2d Regiment.....	38	1,265
			Attached sanitary.....	3	23
Infantry:			3d Regiment.....	40	1,242
1st Regiment.....	52	1,881	Attached sanitary.....	3	19
Attached sanitary.....	6	37		126	3,833
2d Regiment.....	47	973			
Attached sanitary.....	5	27	Engineers:		
3d Regiment.....	49	1,352	1st Regiment.....	30	1,065
Attached sanitary.....	5	37	Attached sanitary.....	2	15
	164	4,307		32	1,080
Sanitary:			Signal Corps:		
Ambulance Company, No. 1.....	4	115	1st Battalion.....	9	235
Field Hospital Co. No. 1.....	5	70	Attached sanitary.....	1	3
Veterinary Corps.....	1	.....		10	238
	10	185			
Engineer Train.....	4	87	Sanitary:		
Supply Train.....	1	63	Headquarters, Ambulance		
			companies.....	3	6
Total.....	277	7,454	1st Ambulance Com-	5	153
			pany.....	5	149
NORTH DAKOTA.			2d Ambulance Com-	5	141
Staff Corps and departments.....	4	.....	pany.....	5	141
Infantry:			3d Ambulance Com-	5	140
1st Regiment.....	48	1,388	pany.....	5	140
2d Regiment.....	35	1,404	Headquarters, Field Hos-		
	83	2,792	pital companies.....	2	6
			1st Field Hospital Com-	6	80
Sanitary, Field Hospital Com-			pany.....	6	77
pany No. 1.....	6	70	2d Field Hospital Com-	6	80
			pany.....	6	80
Total.....	93	2,881	3d Field Hospital Com-	6	80
			pany.....	6	80
OHIO.			4th Field Hospital Com-	6	80
Staff Corps and departments.....	6	15	pany.....	3	.....
Divisional Headquarters.....	14	.....	Veterinary Corps.....	9	.....
Attached sanitary.....	3	.....	Dental Corps.....	.....	8
Divisional Headquarters Troop.....	2	83	Camp infirmaries.....		
1st Brigade Headquarters.....	4	15		61	920
2d Brigade Headquarters.....	4	14			
3d Brigade Headquarters.....	4	15	Headquarters and Military Po-		
	37	142	lice.....	10	294
			Attached sanitary.....	3	3
Infantry:				13	297
1st Regiment.....	52	1,832			
Attached sanitary.....	4	32	Ammunition Train.....	18	643
2d Regiment.....	51	1,583	Supply Train.....	8	306
Attached sanitary.....	4	33	Engineer Train.....	3	166
3d Regiment.....	51	1,636			
Attached sanitary.....	5	27	Total.....	821	24,321
4th Regiment.....	52	1,895			
Attached sanitary.....	4	31	OKLAHOMA.		
5th Regiment.....	48	1,806	Engineers.....	12	483
Attached sanitary.....	4	32	(avalry (1 squadron).....	14	420
6th Regiment.....	53	1,613	Infantry.....	43	1,641
Attached sanitary.....	5	31			
7th Regiment.....	51	1,867	Sanitary:		
Attached sanitary.....	4	32	Ambulance companies.....	10	230
8th Regiment.....	50	1,846	Field Hospital companies.....		
Attached sanitary.....	4	31	Attached sanitary to organ-		
10th Regiment.....	52	1,730	izations.....	6	39
Attached sanitary.....	4	32		16	269
9th Separate Battalion.....	14	600			
Attached sanitary.....	1	7	Total.....	85	2,813
	513	16,696			

Statement showing the strength of the National Guard, by States, drafted into the Federal service as reported by the adjutants general of the several States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii—Continued.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
OREGON.			PENNSYLVANIA—continued.		
Staff Corps and departments....	5	30	Sanitary Train.....	43	846
Infantry, 3d Regiment.....	55	1,966	Motor Supply Train.....	8	324
Coast Artillery Corps, 1st to 12th Companies.....	59	1,290	Ammunition Train.....	19	695
Field Artillery, Batteries A and B.....	10	302	Field Bakery Company.....	1	67
Cavalry, 1 squadron.....	15	387	Headquarters and Military Police.....	7	386
Engineers, 1 battalion.....	13	427	Total.....	843	26,369
Sanitary, Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	5	81	RHODE ISLAND.		
Total.....	162	4,483	Staff corps and departments.....		22
PENNSYLVANIA.			Cavalry:		
Staff Corps and departments....	10	50	1st Separate Squadron.....	15	415
Divisional Headquarters.....	23	30	Attached sanitary.....	1	7
Headquarters, 1st Brigade.....	4	15		16	422
Headquarters, 2d Brigade.....	4	15	Field Artillery:		
Headquarters, 3d Brigade.....	4	15	1st Separate Battalion.....	18	558
Headquarters, 4th Brigade.....	3	15	Coast Artillery Corps:		
	38	90	Headquarters, first and second bands and 20 companies (1 to 20).....	84	2,301
Engineers:			Attached sanitary.....	5	43
1st Regiment.....	28	945		89	2,344
Attached sanitary.....	1	22	Sanitary, Ambulance Company No. 1.....	5	149
	29	967	Total.....	128	3,495
Signal Corps:			SOUTH CAROLINA.		
1st Field Signal Battalion....	11	243	Engineers, 1st Battalion.....	17	636
Attached sanitary.....	1	6	Cavalry, Troop A.....	3	87
	12	249	Infantry:		
Cavalry:			1st Regiment.....	47	1,384
1st Regiment.....	46	1,418	Attached sanitary.....	5	29
Attached sanitary.....	5	32	2d Regiment.....	46	981
	51	1,450	Attached sanitary.....	3	33
Field Artillery:				101	2,427
1st Regiment.....	38	1,299	Coast Artillery Corps, 5 companies (1st to 5th).....	18	563
Attached sanitary.....	5	26	Sanitary, Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	4	64
2d Regiment.....	35	1,316	Total.....	143	3,777
Attached sanitary.....	5	22	SOUTH DAKOTA.		
3d Regiment.....	42	1,309	Cavalry:		
Attached sanitary.....	6	24	1st Regiment.....	51	1,483
	131	3,996	Attached sanitary.....	3	32
Infantry:				54	1,515
1st Regiment.....	50	1,980	Infantry:		
Attached sanitary.....	5	34	4th Regiment.....	52	1,952
3d Regiment.....	49	1,626	Attached sanitary.....	6	36
Attached sanitary.....	5	33		58	1,988
4th Regiment.....	57	2,028	Total.....	112	3,503
Attached sanitary.....	5	39	TENNESSEE. ¹		
6th Regiment.....	52	1,849	Infantry:		
Attached sanitary.....	5	24	1st Regiment.....		1,636
8th Regiment.....	47	1,922	Attached sanitary.....		39
Attached sanitary.....	6	33	2d Regiment.....		1,675
10th Regiment.....	46	1,952	Attached sanitary.....		34
Attached sanitary.....	6	33			
13th Regiment.....	50	1,665			
Attached sanitary.....	5	32			
16th Regiment.....	49	2,003			
Attached sanitary.....	4	33			
18th Regiment.....	50	1,930			
Attached sanitary.....	3	33			
	494	17,249			

¹ Includes officers and men reported by the adjutant general of the State as inducted into Federal service. The State did not separate the number of officers and enlisted men.

Statement showing the strength of the National Guard, by States, drafted into the Federal service as reported by the adjutants general of the several States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii—Continued.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
TENNESSEE—continued.			TEXAS—continued.		
Infantry—Continued.			Sanitary:		
3d Regiment.....		1,845	Ambulance Company No. 1.....	4	124
Attached sanitary.....		38	Ambulance Company No. 2.....	4	32
Separate Company G (colored).....		152	Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	6	80
		5,419	Field Hospital Company No. 2.....	4	81
Cavalry, 1st Separate Squadron.....		399		18	317
Field Artillery, 1st regiment.....		1,319	Motor Truck Train:		
Sanitary:			Truck Companies 1 to 6.....	6	312
Ambulance Company No. 1.....		189	Headquarters and Military Police.....	6	298
Field Hospital Company No. 1.....		122	Total.....	581	16,949
		311			
Total.....		7,448	UTAH.		
TEXAS.			Field Artillery:		
Divisional Headquarters.....		25	1st Regiment.....	41	1,293
Headquarters, 1st Brigade.....	4	15	Attached sanitary.....	6	24
Headquarters, 2d Brigade.....	4	15		47	1,317
	8	55	Sanitary: Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	6	73
Signal Corps:			Total.....	53	1,390
1st Battalion.....	11	265	VERMONT.		
Attached sanitary.....		6	Infantry:		
	11	271	1st Regiment.....	53	2,016
Cavalry:			Attached sanitary.....	7	33
1st Regiment.....	53	1,489	Total.....	60	2,049
Attached sanitary.....	2	7	VIRGINIA.		
	55	1,496	Staff Corps and departments....	6	25
Field Artillery:			Brigade Headquarters.....	2	13
1st Regiment.....	42	1,284	Signal Corps: Company A.....	3	75
Attached sanitary.....	3	23	Cavalry:		
2d Regiment.....	41	1,155	1st Squadron.....	18	392
Attached sanitary.....	7	19	Attached sanitary.....	2	9
	93	2,481		20	401
Coast Artillery Corps:			Field Artillery:		
5 Companies (1 to 5).....	19	634	1st Regiment.....	41	1,029
Attached sanitary.....		11	Attached sanitary.....	2	10
	19	645		43	1,039
Infantry:			Coast Artillery Corps: 9 companies (1 to 9).....	36	893
1st Regiment.....	52	1,517	Infantry:		
Attached sanitary.....	3	33	1st Regiment.....	50	1,375
2d Regiment.....	52	1,374	Attached sanitary.....	3	29
Attached sanitary.....	4	31	2d Regiment.....	51	1,705
3d Regiment.....	45	1,216	Attached sanitary.....	5	32
Attached sanitary.....	5	34	4th Regiment.....	51	1,253
4th Regiment.....	40	837	Attached sanitary.....	5	32
Attached sanitary.....	3	31		165	4,426
5th Regiment.....	52	1,985	Sanitary:		
Attached sanitary.....	4	33	Ambulance Company No. 1.....	5	124
6th Regiment.....	51	1,975	Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	5	77
Attached sanitary.....	2	29		10	201
7th Regiment.....	49	1,952	Total.....	285	7,073
Attached sanitary.....	3	27			
	365	11,074			

Statement showing the strength of the National Guard, by States, drafted into the Federal service as reported by the adjutants general of the several States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii—Continued.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.
WASHINGTON.			WISCONSIN—continued.		
Staff Corps and departments....	4	20	Engineers: 1st Battalion.....	15	513
Signal Corps:			Signal Corps: 1st Battalion.....	11	240
1st Battalion.....	12	227	Cavalry: 1st Regiment.....	56	1,473
Attached sanitary.....		6	Field Artillery: 1st Regiment...	56	1,229
	12	233	Infantry:		
Cavalry: 1st Squadron.....	16	488	1st Regiment.....	52	1,968
Field Artillery: 1st Battalion...	9	224	2d Regiment.....	55	1,917
Coast Artillery Corps:			3d Regiment.....	50	1,817
Headquarters, 12 companies			4th Regiment.....	48	2,010
and band.....	51	1,533	5th Regiment.....	53	1,887
Attached sanitary.....	5	32	6th Regiment.....	42	1,818
	56	1,565		300	11,417
Infantry: 2d Regiment.....	49	1,779	Sanitary:		
Sanitary: Field Hospital Com-			Ambulance Company No. 1.	5	150
pany No. 1.....	6	76	Ambulance Company No. 2.	5	150
Total.....	152	4,385	Field Hospital Company		
			No. 1.....	6	81
			Field Hospital Company		
			No. 2.....	6	80
				22	461
			Total.....	468	15,363
WEST VIRGINIA.			WYOMING.		
Infantry:			Infantry:		
1st Regiment.....	58	1,618	3d Regiment.....	44	1,618
2d Regiment.....	58	2,011	Attached sanitary.....	4	8
Total.....	116	3,629		48	1,626
			Sanitary: Dental Corps.....	1	.....
WISCONSIN.			Total.....	49	1,626
Headquarters, 1st Brigade.....	4	15	Grand total.....	12,115	1,366,956
Headquarters, 2d Brigade.....	4	15			
	8	30			

¹ The grand total of enlisted men includes officers and enlisted men for the State of Tennessee.

APPENDIX C.

Strength of National Guard drafted into Federal service Aug. 5, 1917, as shown by returns on file in The Adjutant General's Office, and the number so drafted as reported by State authorities.

State, Territory, or District.	Signal Corps.		Engineers.		Cavalry.		Field Artillery.		Infantry.		Coast Artillery.		Ambulance companies and Field Hospital companies.		Attached Sanitary.		Miscellaneous, Headquarters Trains, etc.		Total.		Reported by adjutants general of States.	
	Officers.	En-listed men.	Officers.	En-listed men.	Officers.	En-listed men.	Officers.	En-listed men.	Officers.	En-listed men.	Officers.	En-listed men.	Officers.	En-listed men.	Officers.	En-listed men.	Officers.	En-listed men.	Officers.	En-listed men.	Officers.	En-listed men.
Alabama.....	3	74			49	933			151	4,876			9	224	20	108	4	13	236	6,228	194	5,939
Arizona.....									46	697					4	24			50	721	(1)	(1)
Arkansas.....									152	5,052			9	187	13	98	21	681	195	6,018	159	6,007
California.....	3	75	12	715	16	406	67	2,349	129	3,462	86	2,694	15	341	27	195	1		356	10,237	356	9,937
Colorado.....	3	78	14	242	47	991	17	397	88	1,827			3	79	15	70	7	119	194	3,803	198	4,297
Connecticut.....	3	70			18	712	10	378	94	3,720	38	1,373	10	236	7	57		29	180	6,575	207	5,817
Delaware.....									51	1,298					6	31			57	1,329	58	1,349
District of Columbia.....	3	73			14	341	9	249	62	1,264	6	154	4	78	8	47			106	2,206	114	2,215
Florida.....									100	3,115	9	329	5	77	6	53			120	3,574	121	3,583
Georgia.....			4	93	18	512	18	524	138	3,811	15	435	6	80	20	92	4	32	223	5,579	246	6,074
Hawaii ²																					102	2,422
Idaho.....									50	1,909			6	79	6	33			62	2,021	61	2,016
Illinois.....	3	75	29	1,045			111	3,631	397	14,411			32	777	50	345	6	59	628	20,343	629	18,302
Indiana.....	8	162	14	402	14	416	38	1,699	194	6,114			25	516	35	184	4	2	332	9,495	343	10,151
Iowa.....	5	74	12	488	13	446	20	499	159	6,057			22	429	21	140	25	860	277	8,993	297	9,309
Kansas.....	13	230	13	494	14	364	40	1,165	146	5,302			20	225	25	140	8	181	279	8,101	317	9,781
Kentucky.....	3	74							154	5,847			17	308	15	103	3	15	192	6,347	187	5,949
Louisiana.....					6	203	40	1,025	50	1,866			4	73	11	48			111	3,215	101	2,846
Maine.....							37	645	50	1,971	40	1,380			9	97	3	196	139	4,289	170	4,657
Maryland.....					3	105	15	509	148	5,049	13	260	10	229	15	103	4	15	208	6,270	241	6,587
Massachusetts.....	12	243	36	1,569	15	435	80	2,854	219	8,919	34	1,316	20	430	38	222	48	1,786	502	17,774	503	16,059
Michigan.....	8	162	13	457	14	419	18	509	156	5,693			16	377	19	106	2	15	246	7,738	257	7,459
Minnesota.....							38	1,414	153	5,710			9	228	20	121	3	14	223	7,487	222	7,099
Mississippi.....			4	121	26	815	39	1,229	101	2,745			4	67	12	106			186	5,083	188	5,118
Missouri.....	12	243	14	333	3	92	80	1,815	300	10,298			19	414	31	218	11	336	470	13,749	474	14,282
Montana.....									44	1,964					5	33			49	1,997	44	1,800
Nebraska.....	2	76							146	5,161			5	82	13	96	4	15	170	5,430	166	4,914
New Hampshire.....	3	69			4	90	5	190	52	1,938	15	307	4	83	6	36			90	2,735	88	2,653
New Jersey.....	8	163	14	453	14	410	42	1,236	250	8,119	6	216	11	212	31	203	4	14	380	11,026	376	10,777
New Mexico.....							5	192	47	1,194					4	31			56	1,417	48	1,314
New York.....	13	234	33	1,070	69	1,990	108	3,692	643	25,268	107	4,023	45	855	102	594	85	1,849	1,205	39,575	1,220	39,230
North Carolina.....	3	68	12	426	17	478	41	1,150	146	4,312	17	663	10	188	29	159	9	262	284	7,706	277	7,454

North Dakota.....									83	3,309			7	70	6	66			96	3,445	93	2,881	
Ohio.....	9	233	32	1,227			122	3,793	468	16,733			44	896	83	433	54	1,575	812	24,890	821	24,321	
Oklahoma.....			12	483	14	420			43	1,641			10	230	6	39			85	2,813	85	2,813	
Oregon.....			12	319	15	368	10	332	51	1,903	50	1,211	3	76	14	75		22	155	4,306	162	4,483	
Pennsylvania.....	12	245	29	972	49	1,478	111	3,770	435	16,395			41	863	61	412	76	1,554	814	25,689	843	26,369	
Rhode Island.....							18	565			59	1,459	5	147	4	43			86	2,214	128	3,495	
South Carolina.....			17	726	3	95			92	2,349	20	541	4	76	11	70			147	3,857	143	3,777	
South Dakota.....					51	1,485			52	1,964					9	65			112	3,514	112	3,503	
Tennessee.....					14	381	42	1,246	155	5,093			10	205	16	115	1	15	238	7,055		7,448	
Texas.....	12	239	15	549	20	671	123	3,675	349	11,616	15	629	16	302	47	309	16	606	613	18,596	581	16,949	
Utah.....							41	1,267					6	73	3	24			50	1,364	53	1,390	
Vermont.....									29	584					1	33			30	617	60	2,049	
Virginia.....	3	74			15	379	39	1,091	149	4,382	20	608	10	218	19	116	14	135	269	7,003	285	7,073	
Washington.....	13	230			18	504	4	147	50	1,931	36	13,88	5	80	16	79			142	4,359	152	4,385	
West Virginia.....									94	3,479					11	61			105	3,540	116	3,629	
Wisconsin.....	9	237	14	493	50	1,440	36	1,011	259	10,044			19	396	37	262	8	30	432	13,913	468	15,363	
Wyoming.....									44	1,647					5	22			49	1,669	49	1,626	
Miscellaneous organi- zations under divi- sional organization.....																		59	582	59	582		
Quartermaster Corps.....																		736		736			
	166	3,501	355	12,677	623	17,379	1,424	44,248	6,969	242,039	586	18,986	520	10,506	972	6,117	485	11,770	12,100	367,223	12,115	4366,956	

¹ No record in State.² Drafted June 1, 1918.³ Includes officers.⁴ Includes Tennessee officers.

APPENDIX D.

National Guard organizations in Federal service on June 30, 1917.

State.	Organization.	Retained or date called.
Alabama.....	First Infantry.....	Retained.
	Second Infantry.....	Do.
	Fourth Infantry.....	Do.
	First Cavalry.....	Do.
	Ambulance Company No. 1.....	Mar. 27, 1917
	Field Hospital Company No. 1.....	Retained.
Arizona.....	First Infantry.....	Do.
Arkansas.....	do.....	Mar. 31, 1917
California.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Fifth Infantry.....	Do.
	Seventh Infantry.....	Do.
	Fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	Fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
	Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
	Fourteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
	Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
	Eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
Colorado.....	First Separate Battalion of Infantry.....	Retained.
	Second Separate Battalion of Infantry.....	Do.
Connecticut.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 28, 1917
	Battery E, Field Artillery.....	Mar. 29, 1917
	Battery F, Field Artillery.....	Do.
	Second Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 2, 1917
	Fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Do.
Delaware.....	First Separate Battalion of Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
District of Columbia.....	Third Infantry.....	Mar. 31, 1917
	First Separate Battalion of Infantry (colored).....	Mar. 25, 1917
Florida.....	First Separate Battalion of Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
Georgia.....	First Infantry.....	Retained.
	Second Infantry.....	Do.
	Fifth Infantry.....	Do.
	Second Separate Squadron of Cavalry.....	Do.
	Troop A (Separate), Cavalry.....	Do.
	First Separate Battalion Field Artillery (less Battery A).....	June 22, 1917
	Battery A, First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery.....	Mar. 30, 1917
	Company A, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
Idaho.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Field Hospital Company No. 1 (mustered into Federal service June 30, 1917), added to call of.	Do.
Illinois.....	First Brigade headquarters.....	Do.
	Second Brigade headquarters.....	Do.
	First Infantry.....	Do.
	Second Infantry.....	Do.
	Third Infantry.....	Do.
	Fourth Infantry.....	Do.
	Fifth Infantry.....	Do.
	Sixth Infantry.....	Do.
	Seventh Infantry.....	Do.
	Eighth Infantry (colored).....	Do.
	First Field Artillery.....	June 25, 1917
	Company A, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
Indiana.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	First Battalion, First Field Artillery.....	June 22, 1917
	Company B, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
	First Ambulance Company.....	June 2, 1917
	First Field Hospital Company.....	Do.
Iowa.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery.....	June 22, 1917
	Company A, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
Kansas.....	Company A, Engineers.....	Do.
Kentucky.....	First Infantry (less Company A).....	Retained.
	Company A, First Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	Second Infantry.....	Do.
	Third Infantry.....	Do.
Louisiana.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 31, 1917
	First Separate Troop of Cavalry.....	Do.
	First Separate Battalion Field Artillery.....	Apr. 10, 1917
Maine.....	Second Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
Maryland.....	Fourth Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Fifth Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
Massachusetts.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Sixth Infantry.....	Mar. 30, 1917
	Ninth Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Company B, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
Michigan.....	Thirty-third Infantry.....	Retained.
	Company A, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
Minnesota.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	First Field Artillery.....	June 22, 1917

National Guard organizations in Federal service on June 30, 1917—Continued.

State.	Organization.	Retained or date called.
Mississippi.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 27, 1917
	Company A, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
Missouri.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Third Infantry.....	Do.
	First Field Hospital Company.....	June 2, 1917
Montana.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Nebraska.....	Fourth Infantry.....	Do.
New Hampshire.....	First Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Apr. 12, 1917
New Jersey.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 28, 1917
	Fourth Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	Fifth Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Companies A and C, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
New Mexico.....	First Infantry.....	Apr. 21, 1917
	Battery A, Field Artillery.....	Do.
New York.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Third Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	Twenty-third Infantry.....	Mar. 30, 1917
	Forty-seventh Infantry.....	Do.
	Seventy-first Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
	Seventy-fourth Infantry.....	Mar. 28, 1917
	First Squadron, First Cavalry.....	Mar. 30, 1917
	First Field Artillery.....	June 22, 1917
	Second Field Artillery.....	June 23, 1917
	Company A, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
North Carolina.....	Second Infantry.....	Retained.
	Supply Company, Third Infantry.....	Do.
	Companies A and B, Engineers.....	Do.
North Dakota.....	Second Battalion, First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Ohio.....	Third Infantry.....	Retained.
	Sixth Infantry.....	Do.
	First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery.....	Do.
	First Battalion, Engineers.....	Do.
	Separate Company D, Engineers.....	Do.
	First Battalion, Signal Corps.....	Do.
Oklahoma.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 31, 1917
Oregon.....	Third Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Pennsylvania.....	First Infantry.....	Do.
	Third Infantry.....	Do.
	Thirteenth Infantry.....	Retained.
	Eighteenth Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	Battery E, Third Field Artillery.....	Retained.
	Company B, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
Rhode Island.....	Second, Fifth, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Mar. 31, 1917
South Carolina.....	First Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	Company C, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
South Dakota.....	Third Battalion, Fourth Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Tennessee.....	First Infantry.....	Apr. 12, 1917
	First Ambulance Company.....	June 2, 1917
	First Field Hospital Company.....	Do.
Texas.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 31, 1917
	Third Infantry.....	Do.
	Fourth Infantry.....	Do.
	First Separate Squadron, Cavalry.....	Do.
	Company B, Engineers.....	June 20, 1917
Vermont.....	First Infantry (less Company B).....	Apr. 2, 1917
	Company B, First Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Virginia.....	Second Infantry.....	Do.
	Fourth Infantry.....	Apr. 2, 1917
	First Separate Squadron, Cavalry.....	Retained.
	First Separate Battalion, Field Artillery.....	June 22, 1917
	Battery D, Field Artillery.....	Apr. 2, 1917
	First and Second Companies, Coast Artillery.....	Do.
Washington.....	Second Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
West Virginia.....	First Infantry.....	Mar. 28, 1917
	Second Infantry.....	Apr. 2, 1917
Wisconsin.....	Third Infantry.....	Mar. 25, 1917
Wyoming.....	Second Separate Battalion Infantry.....	Do.

APPENDIX E.

Separation of officers of the National Guard, United States, from the service between Aug. 5, 1917, and May 10, 1918, by States, with causes.

State.	Physical.	Resigna- tion.	Efficiency board.	Unclassi- fied.	Totals.
Alabama.....	17	15	6		38
Arizona.....					
Arkansas.....	3	5	2	1	11
California.....	7	6	9		22
Colorado.....	9	9	6		24
Connecticut.....	4	1	8		13
Delaware.....	1	1	1		3
District of Columbia.....	3	2	2	1	8
Florida.....	9	14	2		25
Georgia.....	17	11	2		30
Hawaii.....					
Idaho.....					
Illinois.....	33	66	32		131
Indiana.....	9	12	12		33
Iowa.....	3	6	8		17
Kansas.....	24	24	15		63
Kentucky.....	5	26	2		33
Louisiana.....	1	1	2		4
Maine.....	6	1	3		10
Maryland.....	21	9	6		36
Massachusetts.....	8	9	6		23
Michigan.....	9	13	7		29
Minnesota.....	5	9	6		20
Mississippi.....	12	8	8	1	29
Missouri.....	19	20	33		72
Montana.....	1	2	1		4
Nebraska.....	2	1	12		15
Nevada.....					
New Hampshire.....	5		2		7
New Jersey.....	32	34	15		81
New Mexico.....	4	1	2		7
New York.....	53	45	12		110
North Carolina.....	4	57	4		65
North Dakota.....	1	1	1		3
Ohio.....	25	52	30		107
Oklahoma.....	1		2		3
Oregon.....	2	1	3		6
Pennsylvania.....	63	70	15	1	149
Rhode Island.....	4	1	2		7
South Carolina.....	2	5	5		12
South Dakota.....		1	2		3
Tennessee.....	2	14	6		22
Texas.....	18	26	11		55
Utah.....	1				1
Vermont.....					
Virginia.....	32	18	13		63
Washington.....	2				2
West Virginia.....	2	17	4		23
Wisconsin.....	19	24	21		64
Wyoming.....	1				1
Total.....	501	638	341	4	1,484
Additional separations not included in above, as States from which officers were appointed are not of record.....					29
Total number of separations.....					1,513

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APPENDIX F.

Causes of rejection on account of physical disqualifications at muster-in, 1917.

	Ala- bama.	Ari- zona. ¹	Arkan- sas.	Califor- nia.	Colo- rado.	Connec- ticut.	Dela- ware.	District of Co- lumbia.	Flor- ida.	Geor- gia.	Ha- waii. ²	Idaho.	Illi- nois.	In- diana.	Iowa.	Kan- sas.	Ken- tucky. ³
Strength at date of call.....	65		4,754	3,404	3,667	2,357	1,411	2,318	2,872	663	3,125	953	10,859	6,570	6,570	9,000	380
Recruits presented after call.....						3	141	36	12			1,035			70	561	
Total strength.....	65		4,754	5,174	3,667	2,360	1,552	2,354	2,884	663	3,125	1,988	10,859	6,570	6,640	9,561	380
CAUSES OF REJECTION																	
Accidental and unclassified.....			64	81	49	8	14		24	4	157	75	20	5	16	75	
Per cent.....			10.7	12.6	16.7	7.55	13.20		7.5	5.4	28.44	63.5	3.34	0.95	10.33	19.33	
Alcohol and drugs.....			2	5			2	8		1	1		6	1	1		
Per cent.....			0.34	0.76			1.88	4.44		1.33	0.18		0.97	0.19	0.66		
Amputations and deformities.....			28	17	8		1		11	5	14	4	50	46	6	5	
Per cent.....			4.6	2.6	2.73		0.94		3.43	6.7	2.54	3.36	8.36	8.90	3.83	1.28	
Defective dentition.....			6	15	3	2	5	2	36	8	13	6	49	30	1		
Per cent.....			1.0	2.3	1.02	1.87	4.71	1.10	11.25	10.7	2.35	5.04	8.19	5.97	0.66		
Defective hearing.....			13	47	13	4		3	7	2	2	2	21	12	6	14	
Per cent.....			2.1	7.2	4.45	3.6		1.65	2.2	2.70	0.36	1.68	3.51	2.39	3.83	3.58	
Defective mentality.....			3	8	1		3	2			61	1	5	9	2	3	
Per cent.....			0.5	1.2	0.37		2.83	1.10			11.05	0.84	0.80	1.79	1.22	0.76	
Defective vision.....			56	56	39	9	13	12	26	7	17	2	115	42	36	82	
Per cent.....			9.3	8.6	13.35	8.94	12.26	8.70	8.1	9.30	3.07	1.68	19.23	8.36	23.28	21.08	
Deformities of the feet.....			33	24	8	2	5	1	16	2	3	3	11	13	2	15	
Per cent.....			5.5	3.68	2.72	1.87	4.71	0.55	5.0	2.70	0.54	2.52	1.83	2.58	1.22	3.84	
Diseases of the ear.....											19						
Per cent.....											3.44						
Diseases of the eyes.....			8	5	3		1		2	1	35	1	2	3		1	
Per cent.....			1.3	0.75	1.02		0.94		0.62	1.33	6.34	0.84	0.32	0.57		0.25	
Diseases of the nose and throat.....			18	5		4	3		3		2		1				
Per cent.....			3.01	0.76		3.6	2.83		0.94		0.54		0.16				
Fistulae.....			1	1					2				4		1		
Per cent.....			0.17	0.15					0.62				0.54		0.66		
Flatfoot.....			38	129	47	44	6	2	5	8	46		32	15	21	43	
Per cent.....			6.3	19.8	16.13	41.5	5.66	1.10	1.56	10.70	8.33		5.35	2.98	13.54	11.02	
Genito-urinary.....																	
Per cent.....																	
Goiter.....			2				1	3					4	3	2		
Per cent.....			0.34				0.94	1.65					0.54	0.57	1.22		
Hernia.....	1		33	34	16	5	7	5	29	8	34	4	59	39	19	42	
Per cent.....	12.5		5.5	5.3	5.50	4.51	6.60	2.75	9.06	10.70	6.16	3.36	9.66	7.76	12.25	10.76	

¹ Retained in service from 1916.

² Figures for Hawaii are for 1918.

³ No data.

Causes of rejection on account of physical disqualifications at muster-in, 1917—Continued.

	Ala- bama.	Ari- zona.	Arkan- sas.	Califor- nia.	Colo- rado.	Connec- ticut.	Dela- ware.	District of Co- lumbia.	Flor- ida.	Geor- gia.	Ha- waii.	Idaho.	Illi- nois.	In- diana.	Iowa.	Kan- sas.	Ken- tucky.
CAUSES OF REJECTION—contd.																	
Heart.....	1		53	79	45	8	7	3	22	1	30	10	21	25	14	3	
Per cent.....	12.5		8.8	12.3	15.41	7.55	6.60	1.65	6.87	1.33	5.42	8.42	3.51	4.98	9.03	0.76	
Hemorrhoids.....			16	13	8		2	2	3	2	1		6	3	1	5	
Per cent.....			2.67	2.15	2.74		1.88	1.10	0.94	2.70	0.18		0.97	0.57	0.66	1.28	
Hydrocele and varicocele.....			21	4	4	1	3	3	6	7	1	1	20		2	22	
Per cent.....			3.5	0.7	1.36	0.9	2.83	1.65	1.87	9.3	0.18	0.84	2.34		1.22	5.64	
Illiteracy.....				2												1	
Per cent.....				0.3												0.25	
Lungs.....	3		14	38	20		3	114	2	1	27	1	8	10	1	13	
Per cent.....	37.5		2.3	5.9	6.8		2.83	63.69	0.62	1.33	4.89	0.84	1.32	1.91	0.66	3.33	
Nervous diseases.....			2	9	8	2	2	4	3	1		2	3	7	2	1	
Per cent.....			0.34	2.33	2.74	1.87	1.88	2.20	0.94	1.33		1.68	0.38	1.39	1.22	0.25	
Overweight and obesity.....			1	7										2		1	
Per cent.....			0.17	1.08										0.38		0.25	
Skin.....				1		2					3						
Per cent.....				0.15		1.87					0.54						
Underdevelopment.....			9	5	4		1		1		4	5	6	4			
Per cent.....			1.5	0.76	1.40		0.94		0.31		0.72	4.20	1.02	0.79			
Underheight.....			16	1	1						23		1				
Per cent.....			2.6	0.15	0.34						4.15		0.16				
Underweight.....	2		95	12	2		10	3	87	6	49		116	204	13	23	
Per cent.....	25.0		15.8	1.84	0.68		9.44	1.11	27.18	8.0	8.87		19.39	40.63	8.38	6.41	
Veins, arteries, and varicosities.....			15	6	3	2	1	1	1	2	9		6	2		2	
Per cent.....			2.5	0.9	1.02	1.87	0.94	0.55	0.31	2.7	1.63		0.97	0.38		0.50	
Venereal diseases.....	1		51	46	11	13	17	11	11	9	6	1	34	27	9	38	
Per cent.....	12.5		8.52	7.09	3.76	11.32	15.09	6.14	3.7	12.0	1.09	0.84	5.85	5.37	5.71	9.74	
Total rejections.....	8		598	650	293	106	106	179	297	75	557	118	600	502	155	389	
Total per cent rejections.....	12.3		12.5	12.5	7.9	4.5	6.8	7.6	10.2	11.3	17.66	5.9	5.5	7.6	2.3	4.0	

	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada. ¹	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.
Strength at date of call.....	605	2,814	4,531	9,429	4,630	4,017	3,620	11,258	379	3,755	.....	2,750	7,586	36	32,048	5,859	2,756
Recruits presented after call.....	.....	98	501	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	860	.....	.....	109	857	1,288	1,918	3	.....
Total strength.....	605	2,912	5,023	9,667	4,530	4,017	3,620	11,253	1,239	3,755	.....	2,859	8,443	1,324	33,966	5,862	2,756
CAUSES OF REJECTION.																	
Accidental and unclassified.....	4	2	3	37	21	20	30	34	17	32	.....	17	30	.....	225	50	12
Per cent.....	7.8	0.46	0.96	7.15	3.08	10.05	5.85	4.23	12.13	16.18	.....	6.74	4.72	.....	8.50	8.33	10.1
Alcohol and drugs.....	.....	8	30	7	4	1	.....	2	9	.....	.....	1	33	.....	39	3	1
Per cent.....	.....	1.82	9.16	1.35	0.58	0.50	.....	0.24	6.5	.....	.....	0.39	5.1	.....	1.56	0.50	0.87
Amputations and deformities.....	2	18	8	15	16	5	40	58	3	4	.....	3	20	.....	53	45	7
Per cent.....	3.92	4.16	2.53	2.90	2.37	2.50	7.81	9.47	2.16	2.01	.....	1.17	3.14	.....	2.06	7.5	5.9
Defective dentition.....	1	45	18	39	33	18	33	32	5	12	.....	18	35	.....	145	27	6
Per cent.....	1.96	14.4	5.76	7.47	4.83	9.09	6.44	3.99	3.62	6.53	.....	5.15	5.51	.....	5.76	4.5	5.07
Defective hearing.....	.....	26	1	7	9	17	15	12	4	8	.....	15	53	.....	77	21	2
Per cent.....	.....	6.01	0.32	1.34	1.31	8.54	2.92	1.49	2.93	4.02	.....	5.95	8.18	.....	3.06	3.5	1.69
Defective mentality.....	.....	12	9	3	6	.....	4	1	.....	7	.....	3	4	1	29	4	4
Per cent.....	.....	2.80	2.88	0.57	0.87	.....	0.78	0.12	.....	3.51	.....	1.17	0.62	50.0	1.15	0.66	3.33
Defective vision.....	4	71	33	103	32	49	34	206	21	22	.....	79	85	.....	338	54	8
Per cent.....	7.8	16.2	10.57	17.93	4.69	24.62	6.63	25.69	15.21	11.1	.....	29.7	11.80	.....	15.44	9.00	6.76
Deformities of the feet.....	1	4	5	3	9	1	7	4	.....	6	.....	1	2	.....	54	17	4
Per cent.....	1.96	0.91	1.60	0.57	1.31	0.50	1.36	0.49	.....	3.01	.....	0.39	0.32	.....	2.14	2.83	3.33
Diseases of the ear.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the eye.....	1	11	.....	.....	6	1	7	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	13	4
Per cent.....	1.96	2.5	.....	.....	0.87	0.50	1.36	1.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.32	.....	0.55	2.16	3.38
Diseases of the nose and throat.....	2	6	2	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	4	11	1	12	5	.....
Per cent.....	3.92	1.10	0.64	0.19	.....	.....	0.78	0.37	.....	.....	.....	1.56	1.73	50.0	0.47	0.83	.....
Fistulae.....	1	.....	28	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	2	.....
Per cent.....	1.96	.....	8.97	0.76	0.29	.....	0.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.47	.....	0.27	0.33	.....
Flat foot.....	1	57	28	70	.....	33	37	7	7	24	.....	8	53	.....	282	19	2
Per cent.....	1.96	13.12	8.01	11.61	.....	16.58	7.22	0.86	5.06	12.06	.....	3.12	8.18	.....	11.21	3.81	1.69
Genito-urinary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goiter.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	4	.....	7	4	3	.....	1	4	.....	3	.....	1
Per cent.....	.....	.....	0.32	0.19	0.73	2.00	.....	0.86	2.89	1.51	.....	0.39	0.62	.....	0.15	.....	1.69
Hernia.....	9	16	26	37	112	17	42	88	10	21	.....	12	54	.....	184	40	25
Per cent.....	17.6	3.7	8.34	7.15	16.43	8.54	8.2	10.97	7.23	10.50	.....	4.68	8.50	.....	7.31	6.65	21.10
Heart.....	7	22	17	32	14	17	47	87	17	19	.....	21	31	.....	209	43	7
Per cent.....	12.9	5.07	5.44	6.17	2.05	8.54	9.17	10.84	12.31	9.04	.....	8.35	4.88	.....	8.31	7.16	5.92

¹ No troops.

Causes of rejection on account of physical disqualifications at muster-in, 1917—Continued.

	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.
CAUSES OF REJECTION—contd.																	
Hemorrhoides.....	3			4	1		15	3	1			1	3		24	6	1
Per cent.....	5.88			0.76	0.14		2.92	0.37	0.72			0.39	0.47		0.95	1.00	0.84
Hydrocele and varicocele.....	1	13	10	13	12		30	9	7			1	4		67	14	2
Per cent.....	1.96	3.00	3.20	2.51	1.75		5.85	1.11	5.06			0.39	0.62		2.66	2.33	1.69
Illiteracy.....		2		4								1			3	1	
Per cent.....		0.46		0.76								0.39			0.15	0.16	
Lungs.....	1	17	29	12	14	5	10	39	4	7		12	16		127	32	1
Per cent.....	1.96	4.39	9.29	2.32	2.05	2.50	1.97	4.73	2.89	3.51		4.68	2.51		5.05	5.33	0.84
Nervous diseases.....		6	2	3		3	6	5		2			13		35	7	
Per cent.....		1.10	0.64	0.57		1.50	1.16	0.61		1.00			2.04		1.38	1.16	
Overweight and obesity.....		1	5	1	2		3	2	3	1		1	2		10		1
Per cent.....		0.23	1.60	0.19	0.29		0.58	0.24	2.16	0.50		0.39	0.32		0.39		0.84
Skin.....				1					2								
Per cent.....				0.19					1.44								
Underdevelopment.....		2	3	9			18	4	6	11			7		74	5	
Per cent.....		0.46	0.96	1.74			3.51	0.49	4.33	5.52			1.10		2.94	0.82	
Underheight.....		1			9		3	6				1	25		27	1	
Per cent.....		0.23			1.31		0.58	0.74				0.39	3.93		1.07	0.16	0.84
Underweight.....	4	53	9	10	261	1	49	110	6			35	85		167	113	5
Per cent.....	7.8	13.4	2.88	1.92	33.26	0.50	9.76	13.71	4.33			13.88	11.8		6.63	18.83	4.23
Veins, arteries, and varicosities.....		3	4	10	7	4	8	10		5		2	7		62	8	3
Per cent.....		0.69	1.28	1.91	1.02	2.00	1.56	1.25		2.50		0.78	1.10		2.42	1.33	2.53
Venereal diseases.....	9	31	44	91	107	3	68	56	10	15		19	53		197	70	21
Per cent.....	17.60	7.17	14.00	17.60	15.30	1.50	13.20	6.37	7.24	7.54		7.53	8.34		7.83	11.66	17.7
Total rejections.....	51	432	315	517	632	199	512	802	136	199		256	635	2	2,514	600	118
Total per cent rejections.....	8.4	14.8	6.2	5.3	15.0	4.9	14.1	7.12	10.9	5.03		9.3	7.5	0.1	7.4	10.2	4.2

	Ohio.	Okla- homa. ¹	Ore- gon.	Penn- sylvan- ia.	Rhode Island.	South Caro- lina.	South Dak- ota.	Ten- nessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Ver- mont. ¹	Vir- ginia.	Wash- ington.	West Vir- ginia. ¹	Wis- consin.	Wyo- ming. ¹	Totals exclud- ing Hawaii.
Strength at date of call.....	21,232	.....	1,147	22,182	3,061	1,884	2,894	4,923	13,584	1,302	.....	5,541	2,638	.....	17,171	.....	.....
Recruits presented after call.....	.....	.....	118	1,388	11	3	298	.....	.....	79	.....	779	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total strength.....	21,232	.....	1,253	23,570	3,072	1,887	3,192	4,922	13,584	1,381	.....	6,320	2,663	.....	17,171	.....	261,654
CAUSES OF REJECTION.																	
Accidental and unclassified.....	78	.....	1	10	1	12	8	60	85	9	.....	119	11	.....	2	.....	1,375
Per cent.....	9.28	.....	0.81	0.5	1.81	3.98	5.68	8.36	7.96	16.39	.....	17.17	6.70	.....	0.66	.....	312
Alcohol and drugs.....	5	.....	.....	94	1	.....	6	.....	7	1	.....	2	.....	.....	22	.....	697
Per cent.....	0.55	.....	.....	5.25	0.16	.....	4.27	.....	0.65	1.39	.....	0.28	.....	.....	7.38	.....	932
Amputations and deformities.....	31	.....	10	5	12	19	.....	49	78	.....	.....	8	5	.....	4	.....	562
Per cent.....	3.69	.....	8.11	0.23	1.98	6.18	.....	6.83	6.36	.....	.....	1.15	3.05	.....	1.32	.....	213
Defective dentition.....	13	.....	5	63	115	7	1	42	16	.....	.....	23	3	.....	14	.....	2,428
Per cent.....	1.66	.....	4.05	3.72	19.00	2.28	0.71	5.84	1.49	.....	.....	3.46	1.83	.....	4.65	.....	507
Defective hearing.....	28	.....	3	7	6	12	11	23	23	1	.....	29	7	.....	1	.....	.....
Per cent.....	3.33	.....	2.43	0.35	0.99	3.98	7.10	3.20	2.15	1.39	.....	4.84	4.27	.....	0.33	.....	.....
Defective mentality.....	30	.....	.....	14	7	1	3	12	11	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent.....	3.57	.....	.....	0.71	1.15	0.32	2.13	1.67	1.02	.....	.....	1.44	0.61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defective vision.....	122	.....	17	187	76	40	51	65	74	.....	.....	69	21	.....	22	.....	.....
Per cent.....	14.40	.....	13.93	11.11	12.56	13.12	36.42	9.06	6.92	.....	.....	9.95	12.96	.....	7.3	.....	.....
Deformities of the feet.....	29	.....	2	140	21	5	3	9	13	3	.....	17	5	.....	7	.....	.....
Per cent.....	3.45	.....	1.62	8.30	3.47	1.63	2.13	1.25	1.21	4.17	.....	2.43	3.05	.....	2.32	.....	.....
Diseases of the ear.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diseases of the eyes.....	3	.....	1	30	1	3	2	5	21	.....	.....	8	1	.....	3	.....	181
Per cent.....	0.33	.....	0.81	1.77	0.16	0.97	1.42	0.70	1.96	.....	.....	1.15	0.61	.....	0.99	.....	.....
Diseases of the nose and throat.....	21	.....	3	33	5	2	.....	6	26	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	12	.....	208
Per cent.....	2.50	.....	2.43	1.95	0.82	0.65	.....	0.83	2.43	.....	.....	9.25	.....	.....	3.98	.....	252
Fistulae.....	3	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	7	.....	10	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Per cent.....	0.33	.....	.....	8.19	.....	.....	4.98	.....	0.93	.....	.....	0.57	.....	.....	10.63	.....	.....
Flatfoot.....	80	.....	13	27	97	10	4	39	44	2	.....	39	4	.....	8	.....	1,385
Per cent.....	9.54	.....	10.65	1.60	16.03	3.25	2.84	5.43	4.11	2.78	.....	5.62	2.44	.....	2.65	.....	.....
Genito-urinary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goiter.....	13	.....	1	27	1	.....	.....	3	3	4	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	109
Per cent.....	1.66	.....	0.81	1.60	0.15	.....	.....	0.41	0.28	5.56	.....	0.10	1.83	.....	1.32	.....	.....
Hernia.....	15	.....	4	117	42	31	3	50	89	1	.....	48	6	.....	20	.....	1,420
Per cent.....	1.78	.....	3.24	6.94	6.94	10.09	2.13	6.49	8.33	1.39	.....	6.92	3.66	.....	6.64	.....	.....

¹ No data.

Causes of rejection on account of physical disqualifications at muster-in, 1917—Continued.

	Ohio.	Okla- homa.	Ore- gon.	Penn- sylvan- ia.	Rhode Island.	South Caro- lina.	South Dak- ota.	Ten- nessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Ver- mont.	Vir- ginia.	Wash- ington.	West Vir- ginia.	Wis- consin.	Wyo- ming.	Totals exclud- ing Hawaii.
CAUSES OF REJECTION—contd.																	
Heart.....	78		12	67	60	31		58	94	17		59	11		5		1,374
Per cent.....	9.28		9.83	3.97	9.91	10.09		8.10	8.80	26.22		8.51	6.70		1.65		
Hemorrhoids.....	19			7	4	5		12	21	1		20					212
Per cent.....	2.26			0.35	0.66	1.63		1.67	1.96	1.39		2.88					
Hydrocele and varicocele.....	17		1	126	40	14	2	34	5			15	2		58		591
Per cent.....	2.02		0.88	7.47	6.61	4.56	1.42	4.74	0.46			2.16	1.22		19.26		
Illiteracy.....									3			7					24
Per cent.....									0.23			0.67					
Lungs.....	49			163	8	3	22	23	55	5		27			25		934
Per cent.....	5.83			9.67	1.35	0.97	15.71	3.2	5.14	8.19		3.89			8.30		
Nervous diseases.....	28		4	18	4	1	1	4	13	2		11			1		215
Per cent.....	3.38		3.24	1.07	0.66	0.32	0.71	0.55	1.21	2.78		1.58			0.33		
Overweight and obesity.....	2		1	23	1	2		2	4	1		3			2		84
Per cent.....	0.22		0.81	0.76	0.16	0.65		0.27	0.37	1.39		0.43			0.66		
Skin.....										4							10
Per cent.....										5.56							
Underdevelopment.....	11		20	15	2	9	6	13	35	5		20	24		1		335
Per cent.....	1.31		16.39	0.89	0.33	2.74	4.26	1.81	3.24	8.19		2.87	14.81		0.33		
Underheight.....	1			14	1		2		4			1			1		117
Per cent.....	0.11											0.10			0.33		
Underweight.....	80		8	129	63	57	3	149	195	5		67	5		29		2,276
Per cent.....	9.52		6.48	7.66	10.24	18.56	2.13	20.77	18.25	8.19		9.66	3.08		9.63		
Veins, arteries, and varicosities.....	11		2	40	8	5	4	11	7			19	1		3		285
Per cent.....	1.31		1.62	2.37	1.35	1.63	2.84	1.53	0.65			2.76	0.61		0.99		
Venereal diseases.....	73		14	190	19	38	1	48	132			67	37		25		1,717
Per cent.....	8.69		11.47	11.27	3.12	12.37	0.71	6.68	12.35			9.66	22.84		8.30		
Total rejections.....	840		122	1,684	595	307	140	717	1,068	61		693	162		301		18,755
Total per cent rejections.....	3.9		9.7	7.1	19.6	16.3	4.4	14.6	7.9	4.4		10.9	6.0		1.7		7.16

APPENDIX G.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT, JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918.

1. The following report of the National Guard activities in the Northeastern Department for the period from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, is submitted herewith.

2. On July 1, 1917, the National Guard in this department, excepting the State staff corps, was composed of the following organizations not in Federal service:

Maine: First Heavy Field Artillery; Headquarters and 13 companies of Coast Artillery.

New Hampshire: First Infantry; Troop A, Cavalry; Battery A, Field Artillery; Field Hospital No. 1; Company B, Signal Corps; Second Company, Coast Artillery Corps; Third Company, Coast Artillery Corps; Fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Vermont: Detachment Quartermaster Corps.

Connecticut: First Separate Company of Infantry; Third Squadron of Cavalry; Ambulance Company No. 1; Field Hospital No. 1; Company A, Signal Corps.

Massachusetts: Headquarters, Second Brigade; Fifth Infantry; Eighth Infantry; First Squadron of Cavalry; Supply and Headquarters Company, provisional regiment of Cavalry; First Field Artillery; Second Field Artillery; Field Hospital No. 1; Field Hospital No. 2; Ambulance Company No. 1; Ambulance Company No. 2; First Regiment Engineers; First Battalion Signal Corps; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Companies and Band, Coast Artillery Corps.

Rhode Island: First Squadron of Cavalry; First Battalion, Field Artillery; Ambulance Company No. 1; First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Companies, and First and Second Bands, Coast Artillery Corps.

3. On July 1, 1917, the following organizations were in Federal service:

Maine: Second Infantry.

New Hampshire: First Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Vermont: First Regiment of Infantry.

Connecticut: First Regiment of Infantry; Second Regiment of Infantry; Battery E, Field Artillery; Battery F, Field Artillery.

Massachusetts: Second Regiment of Infantry; Sixth Regiment of Infantry; Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

Rhode Island: Second Company, Coast Artillery Corps; Fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps; Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery Corps; Fifteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

4. On July 25, 1917, all the National Guard in this department, with the exception of the State staff corps and departments, were called into Federal service and ordered to the various mobilization camps. On August 5, 1917, they were drafted into the service of the United States and the initial muster was completed on the following dates at the places named:

Organization.	Date of completion.	Station.
Maine:		
1st Heavy Field Artillery.....	Aug. 16, 1917.	Brunswick, Me.
Headquarters, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Aug. 11, 1917.	Fort Williams, Me.
1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Do.
2d Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Fort Levett, Me.
3d Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Fort McKinley, Me.
4th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Fort Baldwin, Me.
5th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Fort Williams, Me.
6th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Fort Levett, Me.
7th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Fort Williams, Me.
8th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Fort Preble, Me.
9th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Fort McKinley, Me.
10th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Fort Preble, Me.
11th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Fort McKinley, Me.
12th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Do.
13th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Fort Lyon, Me.
New Hampshire:		
1st Infantry.....	Aug. 1, 1917..	Concord, N. H.
Troop A, Cavalry.....	do.....	Do.
Battery A, Field Artillery.....	do.....	Do.
Field Hospital No. 1.....	do.....	Do.
Company B, Signal Corps.....	do.....	Do.
2d Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Aug. 4, 1917.	Fort Constitution, N. H.
3d Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Do.
4th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.....	Do.
Vermont: Detachment Quartermaster Corps.....		
	Aug. 11, 1917.	Concord, N. H.

Organization.	Date of completion.	Station.
Connecticut:		
1st Separate Company, Infantry.....	Aug. 17, 1917.	Niantic, Conn.
3d Squadron Cavalry.....	do.	Do.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	do.	Do.
Field Hospital No. 1.....	do.	Do.
Company A, Signal Corps.....	do.	Do.
Massachusetts:		
Headquarters, 2d Brigade.....	Aug. 5, 1917..	Cadet Armory, Boston.
5th Infantry.....	Aug. 10, 1917.	Charlestown, Mass.
8th Infantry.....	Aug. 2, 1917..	Lynnfield, Mass.
1st Squadron, Cavalry.....	do.	Commonwealth Armory.
Supply and Headquarters Company, Provisional Regiment, Cavalry.....	Aug. 10, 1917.	Boxford, Mass.
1st Field Artillery.....	do.	Do.
2d Field Artillery.....	do.	Do.
Field Hospital No. 1.....	July 31, 1917.	Commonwealth Armory.
Field Hospital No. 2.....	July 29, 1917.	South State Armory.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	July 31, 1917.	Commonwealth Armory.
Ambulance Company No. 2.....	July 29, 1917.	South State Armory.
1st Regiment Engineers.....	Aug. 4, 1917..	Cadet Armory, Boston.
1st Battalion Signal Corps.....	Aug. 2, 1917..	Commonwealth Armory.
1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Aug. 11, 1917.	Fort Revere, Mass.
2d Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Do.
3d Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Strong, Mass.
4th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Banks, Mass.
5th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Andrews, Mass.
6th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Strong, Mass.
7th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Banks, Mass.
8th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Andrews, Mass.
9th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Heath, Mass.
10th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Do.
11th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Andrews, Mass.
12th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Banks, Mass.
Band, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Do.
Rhode Island:		
1st Squadron Cavalry.....	Aug. 17, 1917.	Quonset Point, R. I.
1st Battalion, Field Artillery.....	Aug. 10, 1917.	Boxford, Mass.
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	Aug. 17, 1917.	Quonset Point, R. I.
1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Aug. 12, 1917.	Fort Adams, R. I.
3d Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Wetherill, R. I.
4th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Greble, R. I.
6th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Do.
7th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Do.
8th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Do.
9th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Aug. 11, 1917.	Fort Standish, Mass.
10th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Do.
11th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Aug. 12, 1917.	Fort Wetherill, R. I.
13th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Aug. 11, 1917.	Fort Warren, Mass.
14th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Aug. 12, 1917.	Fort Kearney, R. I.
16th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Wetherill, R. I.
17th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Greble, R. I.
18th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Rodman, Mass.
19th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Aug. 5, 1917.	Do.
20th Company, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Aug. 11, 1917.	Fort Standish, Mass.
1st Band, Coast Artillery Corps.....	Aug. 12, 1917.	Fort Wetherill, R. I.
2d Band, Coast Artillery Corps.....	do.	Fort Greble, R. I.

5. The officers and enlisted men of the State Staff Corps were drafted at various times as needed, and on April 20, 1918, all officers of State Staff Corps and Departments not drafted, with the exception of the property and disbursing officer, were transferred to the National Guard Reserve by Circular Letter No. 4, Militia Bureau, dated April 20, 1918. This applied to all States except Maine.

6. Authority was granted on February 28, 1918, by the Militia Bureau, for the State of Maine to proceed with the organization of one regiment of Infantry, and under the provisions of Circular Letter No. 4 this State was allowed the minimum staff organization as prescribed for two regiments or less. On June 30, 1918, four companies of the Third Maine Infantry had been inspected and recognized as follows: Company D, April 24, 1918; Companies A, B, and C, May 11, 1918.

The organization and recruiting of the other companies was progressing, but they had not yet been inspected. None of the officers of the above-named companies had been examined but had been recognized subject to examination.

7. None of the other New England States have formed, or attempted to form, new National Guard organizations. State or Home Guard organizations have been formed to take the place of the old National Guard. These in all cases are subject only to State control.

M. H. COOK,
Major, Adjutant General.
Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs, Northeastern Department.

APPENDIX H.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF NATIONAL GUARD IN THE EASTERN DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 1, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1918.

1. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the Acting Chief, Militia Bureau, dated August 23, 1918, the following report is submitted covering the operations of the National Guard in this department during the period from October 1, 1917, to September 1, 1918.

2. The undersigned has been on duty as officer in charge militia affairs and chief mustering officer at these headquarters since March 25, 1918.

ORGANIZATION.

3. Section 62, act of June 3, 1916, prescribes the number of National Guard as follows:

"NUMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The number of enlisted men of the National Guard to be organized under this Act within one year from its passage shall be for each State in the proportion of two hundred such men for each Senator and Representative in Congress from such State, and a number to be determined by the President for each Territory and the District of Columbia, and shall be increased each year thereafter in the proportion of not less than fifty per centum until a total peace strength of not less than eight hundred enlisted men for each Senator and Representative in Congress shall have been reached, etc."

The proclamation of the President of July 3, 1917, calling into the service of the United States the National Guard of New York and Pennsylvania on July 15, 1917, the National Guard of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia on July 25, 1917, and drafting the National Guard of those States on August 5, 1917, naturally stripped this Department of its recognized National Guard units and caused to some extent a lull in further organization.

(a) *New Jersey*.—The first State to organize new National Guard units subsequent to August 5, 1917, and to request that they be inspected for Federal recognition was New Jersey. This State organized one regiment of Heavy Artillery and two companies of Coast Artillery. Inspection of these units for Federal recognition was ordered by the Militia Bureau, August 22, 1917. Capt. Ralph D. Bates, C. A. C., inspector-instructor, was detailed to make the prescribed inspection and completed this duty on September 14, 1917. Based on his reports and recommendations the organizations were extended Federal recognition as follows: Third Company Coast Artillery, from August 30, 1917; Fourth Company Coast Artillery, from October 26, 1917; Second Regiment Heavy Field Artillery, from October 26, 1917.

(b) *Virginia*.—The next State to organize new units and request inspection for Federal recognition was Virginia. Under authority of the Militia Bureau, five companies of Coast Artillery, located at Bristol, Roanoke, Richmond (two companies), and South Boston, respectively, were organized. On December 6, 1917, the company located at Bristol was ordered by the Chief, Militia Bureau, to be inspected, and on December 10, 1917, the remaining four companies were ordered inspected. Capt. Eli E. Bennett, C. A. C., Fort Monroe, Va., was detailed to make the prescribed inspection which was completed on December 15, 1917. Based on his reports and recommendations, the five companies were extended Federal recognition as follows: Tenth Company Coast Artillery, to date from December 11, 1917; Eleventh Company Coast Artillery, to date from December 12, 1917; Twelfth Company Coast Artillery, to date from December 14, 1917; Thirteenth Company Coast Artillery, to date from December 12, 1917; Fourteenth Company Coast Artillery, to date from December 13, 1917.

During May, 1918, the War Department, at the request of the State, authorized the organization of one regiment of Infantry, National Guard. The Chief, Militia Bureau, also sanctioned the organization of a machine gun company of Infantry prior to the formation of the other units of the regiment. It is understood at these headquarters that this organization is being formed, but no reports covering its progress have as yet been received.

(c) *District of Columbia*.—On August 12, 1918, the commanding general, District of Columbia Militia, requested that Company A, Fifth Infantry, District of Columbia National Guard, be inspected for Federal recognition. This request was referred on the same date to the Chief, Militia Bureau, and authority to detail an officer on this duty was granted the department commander August 19, 1918. Capt. Stuart A. Hamilton, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Monroe, Va., was detailed to make the required inspection on August 22, 1918, after conferring with the adjutant general, District of

Columbia National Guard (Capt. R. D. La Garde, United States Army, retired), and arranging with that officer all necessary details. The report covering this inspection was received at these headquarters August 27, 1917, and forwarded to the Chief, Militia Bureau, on the following day, with recommendation that the company be extended Federal recognition.

(d) *States that have not organized National Guard units.*—The States of Delaware, Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania have not organized any National Guard, as prescribed by the National Defense Act. It is understood that they are, however, raising troops for home defense and State service only.

PLANS FOR FURTHER ORGANIZATION.

4. Under date of April 24, 1918, pursuant to instructions from the Chief, Militia Bureau, April 23, 1918, these headquarters telegraphed the adjutants general of the six States and the District of Columbia in this department to ascertain their intention with respect to the formation of National Guard forces. The replies, briefly stated, were as follows:

Delaware: "Not expected to organize, prior to January 1, 1919."

District of Columbia: "Contemplated to organize, prior to January 1, 1919, one regiment and one separate battalion Infantry (white troops), one separate battalion Infantry (colored troops), one battery Field Artillery, one troop Cavalry, one Signal Corps company, one Field Hospital company, two companies Coast Artillery."

Maryland: "Not definitely decided. Probably one Infantry regiment."

New Jersey: "Contemplate applying to War Department for Federal recognition as National Guard, seven battalions and two separate companies Infantry, State Militia, before January 1, 1919."

New York: "No intention of organizing new units prior to January 1, 1919."

Pennsylvania: "Will not form any National Guard units this year."

Virginia: "Contemplate organization one complete regiment Infantry and one battery Field Artillery, National Guard, at earliest practicable date."

EXAMINATION OF STATE STAFF OFFICERS.

5. At the request of the Chief, Militia Bureau, under date of April 1, 1918, a board of officers was appointed by the commanding general, Eastern Department (par. 13, Special Orders, No. 135, Headquarters Eastern Department, June 3, 1918), to formulate suitable series of questions to be furnished present appointees and future candidates for examination, as certified by the Militia Bureau, and to pass upon their qualifications on receipt of their written replies. The procedure and all details concerning the examination of applicants were published by the Militia Bureau in Circular Letters Nos. 4, 6, and 7. The assistance of United States Army recruiting officers was invoked by The Adjutant General of the Army as per instructions contained in G. R. S. Circular Letter No. 44, series of 1918, dated May 18, 1918. To date five applications have been received at these headquarters to take the examination in the staff departments. Two officers have taken the examination and their papers have been forwarded to the Chief, Militia Bureau.

STATE ENCAMPMENT NEW JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD.

6. The only State in the Eastern Department that had organizations recognized by the War Department that met all the requirements as to personnel, periods of drills, etc., and were sufficiently organized and equipped to take part in the annual 15-day encampment, authorized by the National Defense Act, was New Jersey. On July 30, 1918, the commanding general, Eastern Department, under authority contained in letter from Militia Bureau, July 20, 1918, approved a recommendation made by the adjutant general, State of New Jersey, that the 15-day encampment for the Second Regiment Field Artillery and the Third and Fourth Companies Coast Artillery commence August 26 and close September 9, 1918. The daily schedule of instruction submitted by the adjutant general was also approved. Four United States Army officers were detailed for duty with the above-named organizations as inspectors and instructors. The camp of instruction is now under way and from all reports is proving a success. Col. John J. Bryne, Coast Artillery, United States Army, was detailed as the senior inspector and instructor, and will render a report to these headquarters covering his duties at the New Jersey State camp. This report will subsequently be forwarded to the Militia Bureau.

CALL OF PRESIDENT OF MAY 1, 1918.

7. Under date of May 1, 1918, the President called into the Federal service the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Companies Virginia Coast Artillery, to be armed and equipped as Infantry and employed on interior guard duty. Mustering officers were detailed, the necessary number of medical officers were assigned as their assistants, all necessary instructions were issued in due time, and the work proceeded in a most satisfactory manner. The muster-in started on May 2, 1918, and on May 7 the mustering officers were returned to their proper stations. In this connection the following table is submitted:

Organization.	Home rendezvous.	Date of call.	Date completion initial muster.	Destination.	Date ordered.	Date departed.	Strength.
10th Company.	Bristol, Va....	1918 May 1	1918 May 2	Fort Monroe	1918 May 6	1918 May 11	3 officers, 100 enlisted men.
11th Company.	Roanoke, Va....	do	May 6	do	do	do	3 officers, 107 enlisted men.
12th Company.	Richmond, Va....	do	May 7	do	do	May 10	3 officers, 122 enlisted men.
13th Company.	do	do	do	do	do	do	3 officers, 111 enlisted men.
14th Company.	South Boston, Va.	do	May 3	do	do	do	3 officers, 108 enlisted men.

The above organizations are at the present time on duty guarding public utilities in the Eastern Department.

ARMORY INSPECTIONS.

8. The annual inspection of the Second Regiment New Jersey Field Artillery and the Third and Fourth Companies New Jersey Coast Artillery, required by section 93 of the National Defense Act, was completed by the department inspector pursuant to instructions from the Inspector General of the Army. The following table shows the home stations of the above-named organizations and the dates on which they were inspected:

Date of inspection.	Organizations.	Home station.
2D NEW JERSEY FIELD ARTILLERY.		
Feb. 20, 1918	Battery F.....	Jersey City, N. J.
Feb. 21, 1918	Battery A.....	Newark, N. J.
Feb. 25, 1918	Battery B.....	Do.
Feb. 26, 1918	Supply Company.....	Do.
Feb. 27, 1918	Battery C.....	Englewood, N. J.
Feb. 28, 1918	Battery D.....	Paterson, N. J.
Mar. 1, 1918	Battery E.....	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Mar. 4, 1918	Headquarters Company, Woodbury detachment of Battery C, and headquarters.	Camden, N. J.
COAST ARTILLERY TROOPS.		
Mar. 5, 1918	3d Company Troop Armory.....	Red Bank, N. J.
Mar. 6, 1918	4th Company Troop Armory.....	Do.

The strength of the above-named New Jersey units as reported by the adjutant general of that State under date of January 21, 1918, is as follows:

Organization.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
2d Regiment Field Artillery.....	47	1,170
3d Company Coast Artillery.....	3	77
4th Company Coast Artillery.....	3	76

MISCELLANEOUS.

9. Pursuant to instructions of the War Department, dated September 12, 1917, and telegram dated September 27, 1917, directing that inventories be made of ordnance, quartermaster, and all other property in possession of States in this department, an officer of the Regular Army was detailed to carry on this work. Reports were rendered by him and from time to time the State property and disbursing officer of each State having such property was required to turn the same into various supply depots indicated by the chiefs of the respective War Department bureaus.

SETTLEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY, LATE LIEUT. COL. HENRY A. BOSTWICK, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

Pursuant to telegram from the Chief, Militia Bureau, dated August 30, 1917, a board of officers was appointed under paragraph 26, Special Orders No. 232, H. E. D., 1917, to inventory and complete customary returns of property and public funds covering the accountability of the late Lieut. Col. Henry A. Bostwick, property and disbursing officer for the State of New York. The personnel of this board at that time was Lieut. Col. James M. Hutchinson, Seventy-first New York Infantry, president, Lieut. Col. Albert B. Sloan, Infantry, National Army, and Maj. William Forse, Coast Artillery Corps. Due to exigencies of the service the two officers last named were relieved therefrom and the board as at present constituted consists of Lieut. Col. Hutchinson, president, and Maj. James Eben, Infantry, recorder. The members of this board have worked energetically and faithfully to complete the duties directed, but owing to the incomplete condition of all current returns, and the departure for overseas of many responsible officers from whom it is almost impossible to obtain the necessary receipted vouchers upon which certain large items of quartermaster and ordnance property might be credited upon Col. Bostwick's returns, the completion of this work has been greatly delayed. The board renders a weekly report to these headquarters, showing the work covered, and at the present time all returns except the ordnance have been closed. This return, due to various causes, among which is the lack of experienced clerical assistants, still remains open. All obstacles are being overcome by the board, and it is expected that this return will be closed in the very near future. Reports have been rendered to the Chief, Militia Bureau, from time to time, covering the above subject.

INSPECTORS-INSTRUCTORS.

The lack of permanent inspectors-instructors with the few States having organized units, or those that are organizing units to be inspected for Federal recognition, has, as may be expected, had its effect in that the States have no experienced officers to lend assistance in the training and organization of State units. This office has from time to time been ready and willing to aid the States in any way practicable to perfect its National Guard.

ABSENTEES AT INITIAL MUSTER.

Absentees at initial muster whose cases came to the attention of this office were immediately brought under Federal control and sent for duty with the organizations whether they were overseas or within the territorial limits of the United States.

The Militia Office at these headquarters has taken over a good deal of the work incident to the selective-service law, passed by Congress May 18, 1917.

FREDERICK PERKINS,

Colonel, Infantry,

Officer in Charge Militia Affairs, Eastern Department.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT ON NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT,
JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918.

Prior to the call of July 25, 1917, there were 862 officers and 22,223 men in the Federal service from States in this department, an increase for July of 1,585 men. On July 25, the troops of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee not already in Federal service were called and mustered in. These troops numbered 422 officers and 12,630 men.

The work of effecting the initial muster of these troops was accomplished by 27 officers of the line. Regular Army, and selected National Guard officers in Federal service, and 26 medical officers selected from those on duty with National Guard troops in Federal service and from the Medical Reserve Corps. In the performance of their duties these officers visited 79 home stations of National Guard organizations. Of the men presented for muster 12.6 per cent were rejected because of physical disability. The highest percentage of rejections for one organization was 37 per cent.

There were absent from the call on July 25, 416 men. Many of these men have reported since, and every effort has been made to locate and apprehend the others, or induce them to join their proper organizations.

The equipment of the organizations which had been on duty on the Texas border was fairly satisfactory; that of others, very poor. Practically all of the newly recognized organizations had neither clothing nor equipment.

Following the call of August 5, 1917, 367 officers and 11,907 men from the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi were mustered into the Federal service. The work of effecting this muster was accomplished by 46 officers from the Regular Army and selected officers of the National Guard in Federal service, and 45 medical officers selected from the National Guard and the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. In the performance of their duties these officers visited 101 home stations of National Guard organizations.

Four hundred and forty-three men were absent from the draft of August 5. As in the case of the absentees from the call of July 25, many of these men have since reported and diligent search has been made for the remainder. There are about 20 who have not been located.

FORTY-SECOND DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD, UNITS THEREOF ORGANIZED IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

1. In a confidential communication from The Adjutant General of the Army, under date of August 1, 1917, the department commander was informed that the Secretary of War had directed the organization of a composite division of National Guard for service in France. Units for this division were ordered organized from the National Guard of 28 States. Instructions to the department commander directed the organization, in the Southeastern Department, of the following: One regiment of Infantry, from the National Guard of Alabama; one battalion of Engineers, to form one of the two units of a regiment of Engineers, from the National Guard of South Carolina; one machine gun battalion, three companies, from the National Guard of Georgia; one division Engineer train, from the National Guard of North Carolina; one ambulance company, from the National Guard of Tennessee; one division headquarters troop, from the National Guard of Louisiana.

2. These units were to be organized at full war strength, in accordance with the new tables of organization, which required expansion, in most instances, in order to obtain the necessary strength in officers and enlisted men. Instructions of The Adjutant General of the Army, of August 1, 1917, authorized the department commander to make necessary transfers of enlisted men from any commands of other States to the units of the States selected, or through the assignment of personnel drafted under the act of May 18, 1917.

3. It was also directed that personal equipment of men transferred to the new units be transferred with them, and that the department commander completely equip the new units with equipment C, extra heavy clothing, heavy tentage, field ranges, and march kits, in so far as the supply available at the quartermaster depot at Atlanta, Ga., might permit.

4. The organizations had none of the new equipment prescribed in the new tables of organization, and it was arranged with the heads of the supply departments in Washington, by telegraph, that this new equipment be shipped direct to Camp Albert L. Mills, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., for the organizations upon their arrival.

UNITS SELECTED.

The organizations to form the units ordered were selected and telegraphed to The Adjutant General of the Army August 4, 1917. Approval of these selections was received in telegram from The Adjutant General of the Army August 10, 1917.

One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry.—For the Infantry regiment the Fourth Alabama Infantry was selected. It was the only regiment in the department commanded by a Regular Army officer (Capt. William P. Screws, Infantry, United States Army). Confidential instructions were sent to the commanding general, First Alabama Brigade, August 11, 1917, directing him to proceed immediately with the reorganization

of the Fourth Alabama Infantry to form the One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry. In order to carry out these instructions it was necessary practically to deplete other units of the First Alabama Brigade. Full strength of the regiment, as shown in the new tables of organization—3,605 enlisted men—was effected August 17, 1917, by the following transfers of enlisted men: From the First Alabama Infantry, 880 men; from the Second Alabama Infantry, 620 men; from the First Alabama Cavalry, 533 men. Total, 2,033 men.

In order to complete the authorized personnel of 95 officers, the regiment required 2 captains, 31 first lieutenants, and 16 second lieutenants. Upon recommendation of the brigade commander, 4 first lieutenants and 1 second lieutenant were transferred from other units of the First Alabama Brigade to the regiment, leaving 27 first lieutenants and 15 second lieutenants to be assigned by the War Department from the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Quartermaster supplies were sent to the regiment from the Atlanta depot by express; so that the regiment was completely equipped by August 25. The animals of the regiment were shipped to the port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., on August 27. The regiment entrained at Montgomery, Ala., on August 28 and proceeded to the concentration camp, Camp Albert L. Mills, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., going in eight sections, the first section at 10.45 a. m. and the last section at 6.05 p. m.

One hundred and fifty-first Machine Gun Battalion.—For the One hundred and fifty-first Machine Gun Battalion, Companies B, C, and F, Second Georgia Infantry, were selected, and the commanding general First Georgia Brigade, State Mobilization Camp, Macon, Ga., was instructed on August 11 to proceed with its organization. In order to effect the full enlisted strength, as shown in the new tables of organization—550 men—transfers of men from other units of the Georgia Brigade were made August 19. In order to obtain the authorized personnel of 20 officers, it was necessary to transfer to the battalion, from other units of the brigade, 1 major, 2 first lieutenants, and 5 second lieutenants. Maj. Cooper D. Winn, jr., adjutant general, First Georgia Brigade, was selected for battalion commander and transferred to the battalion.

Quartermaster supplies were sent to the battalion from the Atlanta depot by express; so that the battalion was completely equipped by August 25. Being a new organization, the battalion had no animals, transportation, or any of the machine gun equipment prescribed under the new tables of organization. The battalion entrained at Macon, Ga., for Camp Albert L. Mills, at 1.45 p. m. August 29.

First Battalion, One hundred and seventeenth Engineer Train.—For the First Battalion, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment of Engineers, the first battalion (Companies A, B, and C, South Carolina Engineers), commanded by Maj. J. M. Johnson, was selected. In order to effect the proper organization of the battalion, it was concentrated at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., on August 16. In order to effect the full enlisted strength, as shown in the new tables of organization—753 men—the commanding officer at Camp Sevier was directed to transfer 420 men to the battalion from other National Guard units under his command. The transfers were effected August 21. In order to complete the authorized personnel of 20 officers, the War Department was requested to assign 3 first lieutenants and 3 second lieutenants from the Officers' Reserve Corps.

The quartermaster supplies were sent to the battalion from the Atlanta depot by express, and the battalion was completely equipped by August 25. Being a new organization, the battalion had no animals, transportation, or engineer equipment prescribed under the new tables of organization. The battalion entrained at Greenville, S. C., for Camp Albert L. Mills, at 2 o'clock, August 28.

One hundred and seventeenth Engineer Train.—For the One hundred and seventeenth Engineer Train, the Engineer train of North Carolina, stationed at Wilmington, N. C., was selected. The train had been organized under the old tables of organization and it was therefore necessary to transfer 8 men from the train to Company A, North Carolina Engineers in order to reduce its enlisted strength to 82 men. As organized the train had one captain, two first lieutenants, and one second lieutenant. The War Department approved the department commander's recommendation that Capt. Richard D. Clowe, who organized the train, be permitted to remain with it. One of the first lieutenants had submitted his resignation, which was accepted in order to reduce the first lieutenants to one.

Quartermaster equipment was shipped from the Atlanta depot by express, and other equipment was furnished by the quartermaster at Fort Caswell, N. C., so that the train was completely equipped by August 25. Being a new organization, the train had no animals, transportation, or Engineer equipment prescribed by the new tables of organization. The train left Wilmington, N. C., for Camp Albert L. Mills at 8 a. m., August 31.

Third Ambulance Company, One hundred and seventeenth Sanitary Train.—For the Third Ambulance Company, One hundred and seventeenth Sanitary Train, the First Tennessee Ambulance Company, on duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was selected. The company was taken, practically, as constituted, under the old tables of organization, with 5 officers and 152 men.

Quartermaster supplies were shipped to the company from the Atlanta depot by express, and the company was completely equipped by August 25. The animals of the company were shipped to the port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., August 29. The company entrained at Fort Oglethorpe for Camp Albert L. Mills at noon August 30.

Headquarters Troop, Forty-second Division.—For the Headquarters Troop, Forty-second Division, the First Separate Troop, Louisiana Cavalry, at Camp Nichols, New Orleans, La., was selected. The troop was taken practically as constituted under the old tables of organization, being brought to the full strength of 104 men by transfers from other organizations at Camp Nichols.

Quartermaster supplies were shipped to the troop from the Atlanta depot by express, and troop was completely equipped by August 25. The animals of the troop were shipped to the port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., August 27. The troop entrained at New Orleans, La., for Camp Albert L. Mills at 5 o'clock p. m., August 28.

ORGANIZATION OF ADDITIONAL UNITS.

Since the call of August 5, 1917, the following have been organized: Fourth Regiment Tennessee National Guard, given Federal recognition April 28, 1918; Fifth Regiment Tennessee National Guard, given Federal recognition April 30, 1918; First Battalion Arkansas Engineers, given Federal recognition May 17, 1918; Fourth Regiment Arkansas Infantry, given Federal recognition May 3, 1918; Fourth Company Coast Artillery Corps, Florida, given Federal recognition June 15, 1918.

Federal recognition was extended to all officers of these organizations, subject to future examination to determine their fitness for their present duties.

Only seven companies of the Fifth Arkansas Infantry were inspected, as the others were not prepared for inspection. Federal recognition has not been extended in this case.

Militia Bureau circular letter No. 3, dated March 27, 1918, stated that inasmuch as a definite policy with reference to the utilization as a Federal force of the units of the National Guard recognized since August 5, 1917, had not been announced at the time the new State organizations were formed, the States could continue these organizations for domestic duty, or they might apply to have such organizations disbanded and the members thereof duly discharged from their obligations under their oath of office and oath of enlistment.

On April 23, 1918, the officer in charge of militia affairs for the Southeastern Department was called upon to ascertain the present intentions of the State adjutants general of this department, respecting the formation of National Guard forces this year. The States of Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Tennessee did not contemplate the organization of additional units. Mississippi proposed to organize one regiment of Infantry, and Georgia intended to form 1,000 National Guard Infantry. Arkansas was willing to organize an Infantry or Cavalry regiment in case the units which they already had were given Federal recognition. Florida appeared to be undecided as to additional units unless assured of Federal recognition after same had been organized. On April 20, 1918, South Carolina had 16 companies, 4 of which were expected to disband later in the year.

Militia Bureau circular letter No. 8, May 4, 1918, sets forth the policy in regard to formation of new National Guard units, and specifically states that it must be made manifest to all concerned that National Guard units recognized during the present emergency may not anticipate Federal service.

TRAINING.

The department commander arranged for a camp of instruction for officers of the South Carolina Reserve Militia during the week beginning June 10, 1918, at Styx, S. C. A letter from the Militia Bureau, dated July 20, 1918, informed the officer in charge of militia affairs at these headquarters that it was the desire of this bureau to afford every facility possible for the training and promotion of efficiency of all National Guard units which had been organized and recognized since the draft of August 5, 1917, which applied to the Fourth and Fifth Infantry of Tennessee; the Fourth Infantry and First Battalion of Engineers of Arkansas, and the Fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps of Florida, all of which have been recognized. Plans are now under way and being perfected for a 15-day camp of instruction for these organizations.

EXAMINATION OF STAFF OFFICERS.

Complying with Militia Bureau letter of May 3, 1918, the department commander took steps to ascertain the names of officers of the State staff corps and departments who desired to take examinations. Since it appeared to be more practicable to hold these examinations after the camps of instruction have closed, this policy will be pursued.

HENRY G. SHARPE,
Major General, United States Army, Commanding Southeastern Department.

APPENDIX K.

EXTRACTS OF REPORT ON OPERATIONS OF NATIONAL GUARD IN THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT JUNE 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918.

The National Guard of the 15 States in the Central Department as it existed on August 5, 1917, was called and drafted into the Federal service.

A complete report on the organizations called into Federal service on July 15, July 25, and August 5, 1917, under the proclamation of the President of July 3, 1917, was made by the chief mustering officer to the department commander on July 24, 1918 (copy herewith inclosed as Exhibit A).

NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

By circular letter No. 17, of August 24, 1917, from the Chief of the Militia Bureau to the adjutants general of all States the organization of National Guard units, additional to those drafted into Federal service, was authorized within the quotas prescribed by the act of June 3, 1916. Units so organized were to be equipped and armed in accordance with existing law as soon as practicable, but arms and equipment were not to be supplied until the needs of the Regular Army, National Guard, then drafted, and the National Army, were filled. The instructions also stated that men within the draft ages enlisted in such National Guard units would still be subject to draft under the selective-service law. The instructions at that time stated that organizations would be left on State duty, called into Federal service, or drafted under the provisions of section 111, act of June 3, 1916, as the circumstances required.

Circular letter No. 27, Militia Bureau, December 13, 1917, informed the adjutants general of the States that the policy of the War Department in connection with the calling of the new units of the National Guard into the service of the United States, was that inasmuch as all National Guard units in existence on August 5, 1917, had been drafted into the military service of the United States and that the raising of additional forces for the prosecution of the war was provided for by other means, the Secretary of War directed that none of the National Guard created since the draft of August 5, 1917, would be called into the military service of the United States at that time.

On March 27, 1918, the Chief of the Militia Bureau issued circular letter No. 3, which stated that the several States were authorized under existing law to organize National Guard units to take the place of those drafted into Federal service; when such troops were organized, inspected, and recognized as duly constituted National Guard, the Federal Government would comply with the requirements of law by furnishing them such arms, clothing, and equipment as were or would be available after the needs of all troops in the Federal service had first been met. It also stated that such National Guard troops would be maintained for domestic duty only and would not be called or drafted into Federal service during the period of the present emergency for service beyond the seas.

Since previous to the issue of circular letter No. 3, 1918, no definite policy had been announced with reference to the use to be made of the National Guard recognized since August 5, 1917, the States were advised that they could then continue the organizations under the conditions outlined in that circular or they could apply to have such organizations disbanded and members thereof duly discharged from their obligations under their oath of office or oath of enlistment.

Full instructions pertaining to the formation of new National Guard units were later furnished in circular letter No. 8, Militia Bureau, to the adjutants general of the States.

In compliance with telegram from the Chief of the Militia Bureau of April 23, 1918, requesting the officer in charge of militia affairs to ascertain the intentions of States

respecting the formation of National Guard forces this year, both as to number planned and arms of service contemplated, information was requested from the adjutants general of the States, and replies were received as follows:

Colorado.—The adjutant general of Colorado in telegram of May 28, 1918, stated that it was the intention of that State to form twelve companies of white and one company of colored Infantry.

Illinois.—The adjutant general of Illinois in telegram of June 4, 1918, stated that it was not the intention of that State to organize any new units with a view of having them extended Federal recognition.

Indiana.—The adjutant general of Indiana, in letter of May 2, 1918, stated that no new National Guard regiments would be organized in that State.

Iowa.—In letter of May 25, 1918, the adjutant general of Iowa stated that authority had been granted by the Militia Bureau to organize one complete regiment of Infantry, one battalion of Field Artillery, and one field hospital, and of those authorized the State had already organized one battery of Field Artillery, one field hospital, and one battalion of Infantry, and it was the intention to complete the regiment of Infantry during the year.

Kansas.—In telegram of April 25, 1918, the adjutant general of Kansas stated that at least two National Guard regiments of Infantry would be organized prior to January 1, 1919.

Kentucky.—The adjutant general of Kentucky, in telegram of April 24, 1918, stated that no National Guard organizations would be organized in that State.

Michigan.—In telegram of April 25, 1918, the adjutant general of Michigan stated that the intentions at that time were to organize five or six regiments of Infantry and two troops of Cavalry, Michigan National Guard.

Minnesota.—The adjutant general of Minnesota stated in telegram of May 8, 1918, that three regiments of Infantry, National Guard, would be organized, with a view to Federal recognition prior to January 1, 1919.

Missouri.—The adjutant general of Missouri, in letter of April 24, 1918, stated that in addition to the regiment already organized and inspected for Federal recognition, another Infantry regiment was in process of organization and would be ready for Federal recognition within three months.

Nebraska.—The adjutant general of Nebraska, in telegram of April 29, 1918, stated that no new National Guard units would be formed in the immediate future.

North Dakota.—The adjutant general of North Dakota, in telegram of June 14, 1918, stated that no new National Guard units would be organized prior to January 1, 1919.

Ohio.—In letter of April 29, 1918, from the adjutant general of Ohio, it was stated that unless there was a change in the policy of that department no National Guard units would be organized this year.

South Dakota.—In telegram of April 24, 1918, the adjutant general of South Dakota stated that it was the intention to organize one regiment of Infantry and one Field Hospital.

West Virginia.—The adjutant general of West Virginia, in telegram of April 25, 1918, stated that the organization of new National Guard units in 1918 was not contemplated.

Wisconsin.—The adjutant general of Wisconsin, in telegram of April 24, 1918, stated that no new National Guard units would be organized.

Under the authority stated in the preceding instructions from the Chief of the Militia Bureau, several States organized new units which were inspected for Federal recognition, and in nearly all cases were granted Federal recognition prior to July 1, 1918. The following States organized new units which were inspected and granted Federal recognition, or inspected and not granted recognition, prior to July 1, 1918, as follows:

Colorado.—By letter of June 1, 1918, the Chief of the Militia Bureau authorized the inspection for Federal recognition of eight companies of Infantry, with a view to their Federal recognition as duly constituted National Guard. The location and home station of the organizations were given as follows: Company A, home station, Golden, Jefferson County, Colo., but then on active duty at and near Leadville, Colo., guarding various utilities; Company B, home station, Boulder, Boulder County, Colo., but then on active duty at and near Denver, Colo., guarding various utilities; Company C, home station, Denver, Denver County, Colo.; Company D, home station, Grand Junction, Mesa County, Colo.; Company E, home station, Hugo, Lincoln County, Colo.; Company F, home station, Denver, Denver County, Colo.; Company G, home station, Rifle, Garfield County, Colo.; Company I, home station, Hot Sulphur Springs, Grand County, Colo.

Capt. James E. Allison, Fortieth Infantry, Fort Riley, Kans., was detailed to make the inspection of the above organizations, by letter of June 7, 1918.

By telegram of June 17, 1918, from the Chief of the Militia Bureau, the inspection of additional units, Colorado Infantry, was authorized as follows: Company K, Alamosa; Company L, Glenwood Springs; Company M, Grand Junction; and by telegram of June 19, 1918, from the Chief of the Militia Bureau, the inspection of Company H, Westcliffe, was authorized, and Capt. Allison was instructed to include the additional units in his inspection. On June 30, 1918, the inspection reports of the 12 lettered companies in the State of Colorado had not yet been received.

Indiana.—In letter of December 5, 1917, the Chief of the Militia Bureau authorized the inspection of one regiment of Field Artillery in Indiana, with a view to its Federal recognition as duly constituted National Guard, Capt. C. B. Colquitt, Tenth Infantry, was detailed to make the inspection and the inspection reports were forwarded to the War Department by indorsement of December 31, 1917, recommending that the Second Indiana Field Artillery be recognized by the Militia Bureau after certain defects had been remedied.

Federal recognition was extended to the Second Indiana Field Artillery from January 10, 1918, by letter from the Chief of the Militia Bureau of January 15, 1918. The Sanitary Detachment was extended Federal recognition to date from January 10, 1918, by letter from the Chief of the Militia Bureau of May 28, 1918.

In letter of May 21, 1918, to the Chief of the Militia Bureau, the adjutant general of Indiana requested authority to disband the Evansville Platoon of Battery F, Second Field Artillery, and in the third indorsement thereon of May 31, 1918, from the Chief of the Militia Bureau, authority was granted to disband this platoon of Battery F.

The stations of the units of the Second Indiana Field Artillery are as follows: Regimental headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind.; sanitary detachment, Indianapolis, Ind.; headquarters company, Marion, Ind.; supply company, La Porte, Ind.; Battery A, Indianapolis, Ind.; Battery B, Indianapolis, Ind.; Battery C, Indianapolis, Ind.; Battery D, Anderson, Ind.; Battery E, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Battery F, Evansville, Ind.; Platoon Battery F, Terre Haute, Ind.

Iowa.—In letter of November 20, 1917, the Chief of the Militia Bureau authorized the inspection with a view to Federal recognition of the following-named units, Iowa National Guard: One field hospital company, Iowa City, Iowa; one company infantry, Council Bluffs, Iowa; one company infantry, Des Moines, Iowa.

Lieut. Col. Robert O. Ragsdale, Des Moines, Iowa, was detailed to make the inspection. By letter of December 4, 1917, the Chief of the Militia Bureau authorized the inspection of one company of infantry at Mason City, Iowa, and one company of infantry at Iowa City, Iowa. The inspection of these units was made by Lieut. Col. Ragsdale, with the exception of the company at Iowa City, which was not inspected owing to the fact that it had fallen below the minimum strength required.

The reports were forwarded to the Chief of the Militia Bureau by letter of December 18, 1917, and it was recommended that Federal recognition be extended to the units after certain defects noted thereon had been remedied.

Federal recognition was extended to Field Hospital Company No. 3, Iowa City, from December 12, 1917, by letter from the Chief of the Militia Bureau of February 13, 1918.

Federal recognition was extended to Companies A, B, C, Iowa Infantry, to date from May 7, 1918, by M. B. letter of May 8, 1918.

Under instructions contained in letter of February 9, 1918, the Chief of the Militia Bureau authorized the inspection with a view to Federal recognition of the following units, Iowa National Guard: One battery field artillery, Burlington, Iowa; one company infantry, Sioux City, Iowa (Company D).

Maj. Elliot Caziarc, Fortieth Infantry, Fort Sheridan, Ill., was detailed to make the inspection; his reports were forwarded to the Chief of the Militia Bureau, by letter of March 20, 1918, which recommended that Federal recognition be extended after certain defects had been remedied.

Federal recognition was extended to Battery A, Iowa Field Artillery, from May 2, 1918, and to Company D, Sioux City, Iowa, from May 2, 1918, by Militia Bureau letters of May 8, 1918.

Minnesota.—The Chief of the Militia Bureau in letter of August 22, 1917, to the officer in charge of militia affairs, Central Department, authorized the inspection of the Second Minnesota Field Artillery, with a view to its Federal recognition. Capt. Fred A. Cook, Forty-first Infantry, and Capt. Louis Farrell, D. O. L., were detailed to make the inspections and the reports were forwarded to the Militia Bureau on September 6, 7, and 8; by letter from the Militia Bureau of November 12, 1917, Federal recognition was extended to the Second Minnesota Field Artillery to date from October 11, 1917.

The stations of the units of Second Minnesota Field Artillery follow: Regimental headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.; headquarters company, St. Paul, Minn.; Supply

Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Battery A, Albert Lea, Minn.; Battery B, Waseca, Minn.; Battery C, St. James, Minn.; Battery D, Marshall, Minn.; Battery E, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Battery F, Moorhead, Minn.

In telegram of April 11, 1918, to the Secretary of War, the governor of Minnesota recommended the immediate muster out of the Second Minnesota Field Artillery, and authority was granted in telegram from the Secretary of War, to the governor of Minnesota, dated April 13, 1918, to disband the organization. The regiment was disbanded pursuant to General Orders, No. 2, Headquarters Minnesota Military Forces, adjutant general's office, April 30, 1918, the enlisted men were honorably discharged, and the officers placed in the National Guard Reserve.

Missouri.—The inspection for Federal recognition of one regiment of infantry, State of Missouri, located at Kansas City, Mo., was authorized by letter of March 23, 1918, from the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

Capt. James A. Van Fleet, Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., was detailed to make the inspection, and Federal recognition was extended to the above organization, as the Seventh Missouri Infantry, to date from May 14, 1918, by letter from the Chief of the Militia Bureau of May 18, 1918.

By first indorsement of June 22, 1918, on letter of June 18, 1918, the Chief of the Militia Bureau authorized the inspection for Federal recognition of the sanitary detachment organized by the State of Missouri, at Kansas City, Mo., for assignment to the Seventh Missouri Infantry. Up to July 1, 1918, the inspection had not yet been made.

DRILL REPORTS.

By circular letter No. 34, of December 27, 1917, the Chief of the Militia Bureau instructed the adjutants general of all States, that in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 119, War Department, September 11, 1917, pay rolls and drill reports covering semiannual pay due officers and enlisted men of the National Guard not mustered into the Federal service as provided by sections 109-110, act of June 3, 1916, should be forwarded for settlement to department commanders.

Up to July 1, 1918, drill reports had not yet been received from all of the organizations recognized by the Militia Bureau as National Guard, and in many instances, those received were improperly prepared, making it necessary to return for correction.

On examination of the drill reports of the supply company, Second Indiana Field Artillery, it was found that the enlisted strength of the company was 124 men. A decision was requested from the Chief of the Militia Bureau by letter of August 1, 1918, as to whether the members of the organization in excess of the authorized strength would be entitled to pay, provided the company had held the requisite number of drills to entitle them to payment, and had qualified by their individual attendance. By first indorsement of August 8, 1918, the Chief of the Militia Bureau stated that recognition of the Second Indiana Field Artillery, including the supply company, in excess of the maximum strength, was extended by the War Department with a view to obtaining as many enlisted men as practicable, the readjustment to conform to the tables of organization being left for later determination; that, upon informal inquiry of the auditing officers of the Treasury Department, it was learned that the matter of pay for men temporarily assigned to a specific organization but at the time in excess of the prescribed maximum strength was considered to be an administrative matter and not an accounting matter involving inhibition of pay for such men in excess, and that, in view of these facts, pay for the enlisted men who were privates but in excess of the prescribed strength was authorized, provided they otherwise qualified in every respect.

PROPERTY.

Under instructions from The Adjutant General of the Army of September 12 and 27, 1917, the department commander detailed officers to make an inventory of all property in the hands of States in the Central Department. The reports of inventory were forwarded by the department commander. The instructions received in reply were forwarded to the United States property and disbursing officers of the States for compliance, and up to June 30, information as to date action was taken, was had as follows:

Colorado.—All medical, signal, engineer, quartermaster, and ordnance property was shipped in accordance with instructions. All unserviceable property was submitted for the action of an inspector.

Illinois.—All quartermaster property was shipped on June 13, June 15, and June 18. (Since June 30 information has been received that all ordnance property was shipped on July 25 and August 3; all medical property on July 23; all signal property on August 9, 1918; and the engineer property destroyed as per instructions.)

Indiana.—Instructions for the disposition of the quartermaster property were forwarded to the United States property and disbursing officer by indorsement of June 2, 1918, but up to June 30 no information as to action taken had been received. (Instructions for the disposition of all ordnance, engineer, signal, and medical property were forwarded to the United States property and disbursing officer by indorsement of July 20, 1918, but as yet no information as to action taken has been received.)

Iowa.—Instructions for the disposition of all property in the State of Iowa were forwarded to the United States property and disbursing officer by indorsement of April 9, 1918. To June 30 no information as to what action was taken had been received.

Kansas.—Papers containing instructions for the disposition of the property in the States of Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas, were forwarded to the United States property and disbursing officers of Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas, in turn, by indorsement of March 12, 1918. The adjutant general of Colorado, after necessary action was taken by that State, forwarded the papers to the United States property and disbursing officer of Nebraska, from whom nothing has been heard since. As a consequence, nothing can be done by the United States property and disbursing officer of Kansas toward the disposition of the property in his possession.

Kentucky.—Instructions as to the disposition of all property in State of Kentucky were forwarded to United States property and disbursing officer, by indorsement of April 9, 1918, and as yet no information in reply thereto has been received as to what action was taken.

Michigan.—All property in State of Michigan has been acted on and properly disposed of in accordance with instructions.

Minnesota.—Instructions for the disposition of the quartermaster property in State of Minnesota were forwarded by indorsement of June 1, 1918, to United States property and disbursing officer. No information in reply thereto had been received up to June 30, 1918. (Instructions for the disposition of the medical and ordnance property forwarded by indorsement to United States property and disbursing officer on July 20, 1918.)

Missouri.—Instructions for the disposition of all property in State of Missouri forwarded to the United States property and disbursing officer by indorsement of April 9, 1918. To June 30, 1918, no information as to action taken had been received.

Nebraska.—See remarks under Kansas.

North Dakota.—All quartermaster property was disposed of on June 6, 1918. All ordnance property was disposed of on May 6, June 7, and June 15. There was no medical, signal, or engineer property in the State of North Dakota.

Ohio.—All quartermaster property in State of Ohio was shipped on June 14, 19, and 21. (Instructions for the disposition of the other property in State of Ohio were forwarded by indorsement of July 20, 1918, to the United States property and disbursing officer.)

South Dakota.—All quartermaster property in South Dakota has been properly disposed of in accordance with instructions. (Instructions for the disposition of the ordnance, signal, and medical property were forwarded to the United States property and disbursing officer by indorsement of July 20, 1918.)

West Virginia.—All quartermaster property in State of West Virginia has been properly disposed of in accordance with instructions. (Information received since June 30, that all medical and ordnance property was disposed of on or before Aug. 21, 1918.)

Wisconsin.—All quartermaster property in Wisconsin was properly disposed of in accordance with instructions. (Instructions for the disposition of the ordnance, signal, engineer, and medical property were forwarded to the United States property and disbursing officer by indorsement of July 20, 1918.)

This office will get in immediate communication with the United States property and disbursing officers of the States, from whom no information has been received as to the disposition of the property in their possession, with a view to expediting their compliance with the instructions forwarded to them.

Considerable confusion and resultant difficulty was experienced in the administration of this office as regards property in the hands of the States. While the reports of inventory of the property referred to above, rendered by the officers so detailed by the department commander, were going through the necessary channels, the adjutants general, and in some instances the United States property and disbursing officers, evidently impatient in failing to receive instructions for the disposition of the property in their possession, compiled subsequent lists of property and forwarded them either to these headquarters or to the Chief of the Militia Bureau, for instructions as to disposition. These subsequent lists in every instance included property already included in the original inventory, and as a result instructions for its disposal were given two or three times for the same property.

NATIONAL GUARD STAFF OFFICERS.

The Chief of the Militia Bureau having announced in letter to the department commander of April 1, 1918, that it was the desire of the War Department to discontinue the practice of recognizing National Guard staff officers "subject to examination," except in case of emergency, preparations were made in accordance with instructions contained in said letter and also in M. B. Circular letters Nos. 4, 6, and 7, 1918, and letter of May 3, 1918, to have National Guard staff officers, who were recognized subject to examination, meet that condition.

Lists of staff officers required to, or desiring to take the examinations, as outlined in above letters, were requested from the adjutants general of the States.

The use and facilities of the recruiting offices was authorized by the War Department to assist in carrying out the examinations (G. R. S. Circular letters, 1918 series, No. 44), and lists of recruiting stations were furnished to the adjutants general of the States, with instructions to have officers who desired, or were required to take the examination, to make their preference known as to place of examination.

In accordance with instructions contained in M. B. Circular letter No. 6, April 29, 1918, a board of officers was appointed by paragraph 18, Special Orders, No. 127, Headquarters Central Department, to formulate suitable series of questions for the examination of, and for passing upon the examinations of officers of staff corps and departments, National Guard, to be examined. (This was later changed by paragraph 12, Special Orders, No. 178, Headquarters Central Department.)

All instructions and papers pertaining to the examination were furnished by this office to the board. (The examinations have since been completed but the result is not yet known.)

CARL REICHMANN,

Colonel, Infantry, Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs, Central Department.

EXTRACT OF EXHIBIT A.—Organizations of the National Guard in Federal Service departing for cantonments.

Organizations.	Special orders.	Date of departure.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Colorado (To Camp Kearny):				
Field Hospital Company No. 1 (42d Division).....	Par. 1, S. O. 196.....	Sept. 8	15	221
Battalion Engineers.....	do.....	do.....	3	82
Engineer Train.....	do.....	do.....	3	67
Signal Troops.....	Par. 26, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 26	3	67
First Cavalry.....	do.....	Sept. 29	54	1,048
First Infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 27	49	1,007
Second Infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 29	57	810
Colorado (To Camp Greene): Battalion Field Artillery.....	do.....	Sept. 28	19	412
Illinois (To Camp Logan):				
Field Hospital No. 1.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 17	6	79
Field Hospital No. 2.....	Par. 10, S. O. 204.....	Sept. 13	5	79
Field Hospital No. 3.....	do.....	do.....	5	80
Field Hospital No. 4.....	do.....	do.....	5	80
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	Par. 17, S. O. 215.....	Sept. 27	11	518
Ambulance Company No. 2.....				
Ambulance Company No. 3.....				
Ambulance Company No. 4.....				
First Field Artillery (42d Division).....				
Second Field Artillery.....	Par. 1, S. O. 197.....	Sept. 7	41	1,094
Battery A, in advance.....	Par. 16, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 16	5	189
Third Field Artillery.....	Par. 9, S. O. 207.....	Sept. 17	28	993
Battery A, in advance.....	Par. 17, S. O. 183.....	Aug. 22	5	130
First Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Par. 4, S. O. 204.....	Sept. 11	1	7
Second Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	do.....	Sept. 13	1	7
First Infantry.....	Par. 17, S. O. 215.....	Oct. 1	56	1,840
Second Infantry.....	Par. 17, S. O. 201.....	Sept. 10	46	1,732
Company E, in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 15	3	81
Company H, in advance.....	do.....	do.....	3	130
Third Infantry.....	Par. 8, S. O. 200.....	Sept. 13	42	1,789
Company C in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 16	3	143
Fourth Infantry.....	Par. 3, S. O. 225.....	Oct. 9	49	1,729
Company E in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 16	3	117
Fifth Infantry.....	Par. 12, S. O. 202.....	Sept. 14	49	1,657
Company E in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 16	3	169
Sixth Infantry.....	Par. 21, S. O. 201.....	Sept. 8	44	1,169
Seventh Infantry.....	Par. 17, S. O. 215.....	Sept. 29	50	1,865
Company A in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 15	3	103
Eighth Infantry.....	Par. 12, S. O. 229.....	Oct. 12	57	1,950
Company G in advance.....	Par. 16, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 18	3	138
Company A, Signal Corps.....	Par. 10, S. O. 204.....	Sept. 13	3	78
First Engineers (less Company A).....	Par. 1, S. O. 196.....	Sept. 7	35	1,110
Company A, First Engineers.....	Par. 17, S. O. 215.....	Sept. 30	2	161
Company B, First Engineers.....	Tel., Oct. 26, 1917.....	Oct. 26	2	149
Company M, Sixth Infantry.....	Tel., Oct. 25, 1917.....	Oct. 24	2	148

EXTRACT OF EXHIBIT A.—Organizations of the National Guard in Federal Service departing for cantonments—Continued.

Organizations.	Special orders.	Date of departure.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Indiana (to Camp Shelby):				
Field Hospital No. 1.....	Par. 16, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 25	5	79
Field Hospital No. 2.....	Par. 10, S. O. 204.....	Sept. 13	5	79
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	Par. 16, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 25	5	130
Ambulance Company No. 2.....	Par. 12, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 23	3	100
Ambulance Company No. 3.....	Par. 10, S. O. 204.....	Sept. 13	5	117
Battalion Engineers (less Company B).....	Par. 19, S. O. 208.....	Sept. 17	11	270
Signal Troops.....	do.....	do.....	8	163
First Indiana Cavalry.....	Par. 10, S. O. 204.....	Sept. 13	3	331
Troop A in advance.....	Par. 12, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 22	3	96
First Field Artillery (42d Division).....				
First Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Par. 12, S. O. 209.....	Sept. 16	1	2
First Infantry.....	Par. 18, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 26	52	1,510
Company F in advance.....	Par. 12, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 21	4	130
Second Infantry.....	Par. 7, S. O. 227.....	Oct. 13	51	1,555
Company B in advance.....	Par. 12, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 20	4	140
Third Infantry.....	Par. 18, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 28	49	1,404
Company F in advance.....	Par. 12, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 22	5	136
Fourth Infantry.....	Par. 18, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 25	51	1,532
Company B in advance.....	Par. 12, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 20	3	145
Company B, Engineers.....	Par. 9, S. O. 207.....	Sept. 15	4	135
Iowa (to Camp Cody):				
Field Hospital No. 1.....	Par. 20, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 28	5	80
Field Hospital No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	5	80
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	4	150
Ambulance Company No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	3	115
First Battalion Engineers:				
Company A.....	Par. 4, S. O. 225.....	Oct. 8	3	166
Headquarters and Company C.....	Par. 19, S. O. 215.....	Sept. 26	7	159
Company B.....	Par. 20, S. O. 183.....	Aug. 24	3	164
Company C, Signal Troops.....	Par. 20, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 25	5	74
Ammunition Train.....	do.....	do.....	17	672
First Squadron Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	11	343
Troop A in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 17	3	105
First Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Par. 20, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 25	1	14
First Infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 27	57	1,122
Second Infantry.....	Par. 7, S. O. 185.....	Aug. 28	55	1,273
Company A in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 17	3	77
Third Infantry (42d Division).....				
Separate Company Infantry.....	Par. 12, S. O. 202.....	Sept. 12	3	149
Headquarters and First Battalion Field Artillery (to Fort Logan H. Roots).....	Par. 13, S. O. 129.....	July 1	15	538
Second Battalion Field Artillery.....	Par. 20, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 25	12	392
Battery D in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	4	187
Kansas (to Camp Doniphan):				
Field Hospital No. 1.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 26	4	70
Field Hospital No. 2.....	Par. 19, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 27	4	80
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	5	149
Ambulance Company No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	4	117
Battalion Engineers.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 24	10	328
Company A in advance.....	Par. 8, S. O. 236.....	Oct. 15	5	150
Engineer Train.....	Par. 19, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 27	18	1,864
Battalion Signal Troops.....	do.....	Sept. 25	14	241
Ammunition Train (42d Division).....				
Squadron Cavalry.....	Par. 19, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 24	12	307
Troop A in advance.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 26	3	79
First Field Artillery.....	Par. 19, S. O. 213.....	Oct. 1	34	994
Battery F in advance.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 26	5	187
First Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Par. 1, S. O. 196.....	Sept. 5	1	13
First Infantry.....	Par. 19, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 30	43	1,696
Company A in advance.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 24	3	137
Supply Company in advance.....	Par. 19, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 27	1	36
Second Infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 29	45	1,847
Company H in advance.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 26	4	139
Third Infantry.....	Par. 19, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 25	41	1,504
Company A in advance.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 24	3	144
Machine-Gun Company.....	Tel., Aug. 29.....	Aug. 30	3	74
Company H.....	Par. 4, S. O. 229.....	Oct. 11	4	147
Kentucky (to Camp Shelby):				
Field Hospital No. 1.....	Par. 10, S. O. 204.....	Sept. 13	4	79
Field Hospital No. 2.....	Par. 9, S. O. 207.....	Sept. 15	6	79
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	Par. 10, S. O. 204.....	Sept. 13	5	149
Company B, Signal Corps.....	do.....	Sept. 14	1	59
First Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Par. 21, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 26	3	15
First Infantry.....	Par. 13, S. O. 224.....	Oct. 7	49	1,751
Second Infantry.....	Par. 21, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 27	52	1,761
Company C in advance.....	Par. 12, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 21	3	148
Third Infantry.....	Par. 21, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 26	55	1,788
Company A in advance.....	Par. 12, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 21	3	148

EXTRACT OF EXHIBIT A.—Organizations of the National Guard in Federal Service departing for cantonments—Continued.

Organizations.	Special orders.	Date of departure.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Michigan (to Camp MacArthur):				
Field Hospital No. 1.....	Par. 12, S. O. 202.....	Sept. 16	6	81
Ambulance Company No. 1 (42d Division).....				
Ambulance Company No. 2.....	Par. 22, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 28	5	152
Battalion Engineers:				
Headquarters and Companies B and C.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	10	290
Company A.....	Par. 9, S. O. 216.....	Oct. 1	4	167
Battalion Signal Troops.....	Par. 21, S. O. 201.....	Sept. 12	10	168
First Squadron Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	12	311
Troop A in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	3	102
First Battalion Field Artillery.....	Par. 22, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 28	20	535
First Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Par. 21, S. O. 201.....	Sept. 8	2	15
Thirty-first Infantry.....	Par. 22, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 24	49	1,762
Company D in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	3	144
Thirty-second Infantry.....	Par. 21, S. O. 201.....	Sept. 16	54	1,776
Company L in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	3	138
Thirty-third Infantry.....	Par. 7, S. O. 227.....	Oct. 10	58	2,005
Minnesota (to Camp Cody):				
Field Hospital No. 1.....	Par. 11, S. O. 214.....	Sept. 28	5	80
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	4	146
First Field Artillery (42d Division).....				
First Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....		Aug. 27		
First Infantry.....	Par. 22, S. O. 226.....	Oct. 10	52	1,967
Second Infantry.....	Par. 11, S. O. 214.....	Sept. 27	54	1,806
Company K in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 19	3	147
Third Infantry.....	Par. 7, S. O. 185.....	Aug. 27	49	1,745
Company H in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 19	3	123
Missouri (to Camp Doniphan):				
Field Hospital No. 1.....	Par. 16, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 25	5	79
Field Hospital No. 2.....	Par. 23, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 24	5	74
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	Par. 16, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 26	4	146
Ambulance Company No. 2.....	Par. 23, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 24	4	110
Battalion Engineers.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 23	13	331
Battalion Signal Troops (42d Division).....				
Supply Train.....	Par. 20, S. O. 183.....	Aug. 27	8	318
Troop B, Cavalry.....	Par. 23, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 26	3	105
First Field Artillery.....	do.....	Sept. 30	38	736
Battery E in advance.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 24	5	138
Second Field Artillery.....	Par. 20, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 26	35	960
Battery A in advance.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 24	5	174
First Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Par. 23, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 29	1	13
First Infantry.....	do.....	Oct. 1	41	1,661
Company D in advance.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 27	3	140
Second Infantry.....	Par. 23, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 26	47	1,672
Company A in advance.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 23	3	142
Supply Company in advance.....	Par. 23, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 24	2	35
Third Infantry.....	Par. 5, S. O. 225.....	Oct. 12	50	1,612
Fourth Infantry.....	Par. 23, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 24	44	1,657
Company L in advance.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 23	3	136
Fifth Missouri Infantry.....	Par. 23, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 25	48	1,420
Company F in advance.....	Par. 1, S. O. 182.....	Aug. 24	3	131
Supply Company in advance.....	Par. 23, S. O. 213.....	Sept. 25	2	40
Sixth Missouri Infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 29	52	1,686
Supply Company in advance.....	do.....	Sept. 25	1	35
Nebraska (to Camp Cody):				
Field Hospital No. 1 (42d Division).....				
Company B Signal Corps.....	Par. 21, S. O. 201.....	Sept. 10	2	76
First Brigade Headquarters Detachment.....		Aug. 21		
Fourth Infantry.....	Par. 7, S. O. 185.....	Aug. 26	42	1,467
Company G in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 17	3	149
Fifth Infantry.....	Par. 21, S. O. 201.....	Sept. 14	50	1,737
Company C in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 17	3	150
Sixth Infantry.....	Par. 21, S. O. 201.....	Sept. 14	53	1,836
Company C in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 17	3	150
North Dakota:				
Field Hospital No. 1 (Camp Cody).....	do.....	Aug. 16	6	70
First Infantry (Camp Greene).....	Par. 7, S. O. 212.....	Sept. 29	51	2,057
Second Infantry (Camp Greene).....	do.....	Oct. 1	47	1,622
South Dakota:				
First Cavalry (Camp Cody).....	Par. 20, S. O. 206.....	Sept. 15	45	1,383
Troop K in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 17	4	105
Fourth Infantry (Camp Greene).....	Par. 7, S. O. 212.....	Sept. 28	56	2,014
Ohio (to Camp Sheridan):				
Division Headquarters Troop.....	Par. 1, S. O. 196.....	Sept. 6	2	84
Military Police.....	do.....	do.....	11	294
Field Hospital No. 1.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 25	5	68
Field Hospital No. 2.....	Par. 21, S. O. 201.....	Sept. 9	6	77
Field Hospital No. 3.....	do.....	do.....	3	71
Field Hospital No. 4.....	do.....	do.....	6	80
Headquarters Ambulance Companies.....	Par. 6, S. O. 212.....	Oct. 1	2	

EXTRACT OF EXHIBIT A.—Organizations of the National Guard in Federal Service departing for cantonments—Continued.

Organizations.	Special orders.	Date of departure.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Ohio (to Camp Sheridan)—Continued.				
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	Par. 6, S. O. 212.....	Oct. 1	5	157
Ambulance Company No. 2.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 24	3	144
Ambulance Company No. 3.....	Par. 6, S. O. 212.....	Oct. 1	5	132
Ambulance Company No. 4.....	do.....	do.	5	146
First Engineers (less Companies B and D).....	Par. 20, S. O. 183.....	Aug. 24	22	743
Company B.....	Par. 7, S. O. 225.....	Oct. 9	5	152
Company D.....	Par. 6, S. O. 225.....	Oct. 8	3	170
Engineer Train.....	Par. 20, S. O. 183.....	Aug. 24	3	167
Ammunition Train.....	Par. 19, S. O. 208.....	Sept. 17	19	681
Supply Train.....	Par. 20, S. O. 183.....	Aug. 23	9	315
First Battalion Signal Troops.....	Par. 6, S. O. 212.....	Sept. 28	10	235
First Brigade Headquarters and Detachment.....	Par. 21, S. O. 201.....	Sept. 9	3	15
Second Brigade Headquarters and Detachment.....	do.....	Sept. 10	3	12
Third Brigade Headquarters and Detachment.....	Par. 14, S. O. 201.....	Sept. 14	3	15
First Infantry.....	Par. 3, S. O. 226.....	Oct. 9	51	1,568
Company F in advance.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 23	3	124
Second Infantry.....	Par. 6, S. O. 212.....	Sept. 30	54	1,447
Company C in advance.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 25	3	133
Company I in advance.....	do.....	do.	3	118
Third Infantry.....	Par. 6, S. O. 225.....	Oct. 8	49	1,213
Company K (Fairfield).....				
Fourth Infantry (42d Division).....				
Fifth Infantry.....	Par. 6, S. O. 212.....	Sept. 25	48	1,530
Company C in advance.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 25	3	130
Sixth Infantry.....	Par. 6, S. O. 212.....	Sept. 27	56	1,435
Companies G and H in advance.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 25	6	253
Seventh Infantry.....	Par. 7, S. O. 227.....	Oct. 14	48	1,562
Company C in advance.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 24	3	107
Eighth Infantry.....	Par. 6, S. O. 212.....	Sept. 29	44	1,513
Companies A and C in advance.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 24	6	274
Ninth Infantry.....	Par. 13, S. O. 229.....	Oct. 13	12	605
Company B in advance.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 25	3	149
Tenth Infantry.....	Par. 15, S. O. 207.....	Sept. 16	47	1,523
Company C in advance.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 23	3	140
Company G in advance.....	Par. 12, S. O. 202.....	Sept. 11	3	148
First Field Artillery—				
Batteries A, B, and C.....	Par. 23, S. O. 226.....	Oct. 12	18	555
Headquarters, Supply and Headquarters				
Companies, Batteries E and F, Sanitary				
Detachment.....	Par. 6, S. O. 212.....	Sept. 28	14	553
Battery D in advance.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 23	6	189
Second Field Artillery.....	Par. 6, S. O. 212.....	Sept. 24	37	1,136
Battery A in advance.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 26	5	184
Third Field Artillery.....	Par. 8, S. O. 200.....	Sept. 10	39	1,085
Battery A in advance.....	Par. 7, S. O. 184.....	Aug. 25	5	188
West Virginia (Camp Shelby):				
First Infantry.....	Par. 10, S. O. 204.....	Sept. 15	55	1,552
Company C in advance.....	Par. 12, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 20	3	142
Second Infantry.....	Par. 10, S. O. 204.....	Sept. 16	54	2,022
Company E in advance.....	Par. 12, S. O. 181.....	Aug. 22	3	144
Wisconsin (Camp MacArthur):				
Field Hospital No. 1.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	6	69
Field Hospital No. 2.....	Par. 21, S. O. 206.....	Sept. 28	4	89
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	Par. 12, S. O. 202.....	Sept. 14	4	119
Ambulance Company No. 2.....	Par. 21, S. O. 206.....	Sept. 28	2	119
Battalion Engineers.....	Par. 8, S. O. 200.....	Sept. 15	16	499
Battalion Signal troops.....	do.....	do.	14	237
First Cavalry.....	do.....	Sept. 11	53	1,376
Troop H in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	3	105
First Field Artillery.....	Par. 8, S. O. 200.....	Sept. 9	42	1,033
Battery F in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	5	190
First Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	Par. 15, S. O. 198.....	Sept. 5	2	15
Second Infantry Brigade Headquarters.....	do.....	do.	3	15
First Infantry.....	Par. 21, S. O. 206.....	Sept. 24	50	1,675
Companies A and G in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	6	300
Second Infantry.....	Par. 21, S. O. 206.....	Sept. 28	33	1,224
Companies A and L in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	5	300
Companies E, F, and G (Machine Gun Bat-				
talion, 42d Division).....				
Third Infantry.....	Par. 8, S. O. 200.....	Sept. 13	42	1,732
Company D in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	3	150
Fourth Infantry.....	Par. 21, S. O. 206.....	Sept. 25	47	1,839
Company H in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	3	148
Fifth Infantry.....	Par. 21, S. O. 206.....	Sept. 26	51	1,501
Company C in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	3	150
Sixth Infantry.....	Par. 21, S. O. 206.....	Sept. 27	48	1,453
Company B in advance.....	Par. 11, S. O. 176.....	Aug. 18	3	146

APPENDIX L.

EXTRACTS OF REPORT ON OPERATIONS OF NATIONAL GUARD IN THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT AUGUST 31, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1918.

1. The periods covering the operation of the National Guard of the several States in the Southern Department, between August 31, 1917, and September 1, 1918, can well be divided into two phases, namely: (a) Activities of the National Guard inducted into Federal service subsequent to draft of August 5, 1917; (b) activities of the National Guard not in the Federal service.

2. The duties pertaining to the office of militia affairs, Southern Department, have been performed by the following officers during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1918: Officer in charge of militia affairs from September 1, 1917, to September 8, 1917, Col. J. G. Galbraith, United States Army, retired; officer in charge of militia affairs from September 9, 1917, Maj. J. Watt Page, United States Army (formerly of the National Guard of United States (Texas)).

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD INDUCTED INTO FEDERAL SERVICE SUBSEQUENT TO DRAFT OF AUGUST 5, 1917.

3. Prior to the date of draft, August 5, 1917, all new organizations of the States of Texas and Oklahoma had been inspected, extended Federal recognition, and as many officers as possible had appeared before examining boards for the prescribed examination as to their fitness for appointment or promotion. Great difficulty was experienced in securing mustering officers and medical examiners, due to the shortage of Regular Army officers in this department at that time, and at the time the mobilization of the National Guard was commenced no mustering or assistant mustering officer was available to send to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., hence no report of the arrival of the troops at Camp Bowie was made to this department until the arrival of Col. Tate, on September 1, 1917. In lieu of this information, the dates the troops were ordered by the department commander to leave home stations are given. In the future, in order to facilitate the work at mobilization points, it is recommended that the camp or division commander render to the department commander concerned all necessary reports pertaining to the arrival of troops in the absence of a mustering officer or an assistant.

MOBILIZATION.

4. The following organizations of the National Guard of the various States in this department were already in the Federal service at date of draft of August 5, 1917, having been on border patrol duty for various periods of time since May, 1916. The dates they left for mobilization camps are given below:

Arizona.—First Infantry, left Naco, Ariz., for Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., October 16, 1917.

New Mexico.—Battery A, Field Artillery, left Albuquerque, N. Mex., for Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C., September 24, 1917.

Oklahoma.—First Infantry arrived at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., August 31, 1917; strength, 46 officers, 1,649 enlisted.

Texas.—Second, Third, and Fourth Texas Infantry Regiments were moved from border stations to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., between October 11 and 14, 1917. First Battalion, First Texas Cavalry, on guard duty at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., from early in April, 1917. Company B, Battalion Texas Engineers, ordered to leave Camp Travis, Tex., for Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., August 15, 1917. Other National Guard organizations of the various States in the Southern Department, called and drafted on August 5, 1917, were all mobilized at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., by September 11, 1917, with the following exceptions: Oklahoma Ambulance Company No. 1, left Fort Sill, Okla., for Camp Albert L. Mills, September 2, 1917. Texas Coast Artillery ordered to leave home stations for Fort Crockett, Galveston, Tex., August 14, 1917. Infantry Division Supply Train (Motor), Texas National Guard, ordered to leave Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., August 30, 1917, for Camp Albert L. Mills.

STRENGTH.

5. Following is the strength of the drafted National Guard of the Southern Department on August 31, 1917:

Organizations.	Com- mis- sioned.	En- listed.	Organizations.	Com- mis- sioned.	En- listed.
ARIZONA.			TEXAS—continued.		
1st Infantry.....	46	678	5th Infantry.....	52	2,245
Sanitary Detachment.....	4	24	Sanitary Detachment.....	6	33
Reservists.....		28	6th Infantry.....	51	2,041
NEW MEXICO.			Sanitary Detachment.....	3	33
1st Infantry.....	43	1,185	7th Infantry.....	56	2,009
Sanitary Detachment.....	3	18	Sanitary Detachment in- cluded.		
Battery A, Field Artillery.....	5	190	1st Field Artillery.....	42	1,384
OKLAHOMA.			Sanitary Detachment in- cluded.		
1st Infantry.....	44	1,588	2d Field Artillery.....	40	1,229
Sanitary Detachment.....	5	33	Sanitary Detachment.....	5	48
Reservists.....		17	Reservists of Field Artillery.....		3
Field Hospital No. 1.....	5	73	1st Cavalry.....	57	1,624
Reservists.....		3	Sanitary Detachment.....	7	28
Ambulance Company No. 1.....	5	150	Reservists.....		17
Reservists.....		9	Division Train and Military Po- lice.....	9	267
Battalion Engineers.....	12	477	No Sanitary Detachment.		
Reservists.....		40	Infantry Division Supply Train (Motor).....	8	344
Squadron Cavalry.....	13	367	No Sanitary Detachment.		
Sanitary Detachment.....	1	7	Coast Artillery Corps.....	19	629
TEXAS.			Sanitary Detachment.....	2	11
1st Brigade.....	2	14	Battalion Signal Corps.....	12	268
2d Brigade.....	2	14	Sanitary Detachment.....	1	7
1st Infantry.....	50	1,718	Battalion Engineers.....	13	522
Sanitary Detachment.....		34	No Sanitary Detachment.		
2d Infantry.....	54	1,367	Division Headquarters Troop.....	3	111
Sanitary Detachment.....	4	32	No Sanitary Detachment.		
Reservists.....		28	Field Hospital No. 1.....	6	80
3d Infantry.....	48	1,227	Field Hospital No. 2.....	6	86
Sanitary Detachment.....	5	32	Ambulance Company No. 1.....	4	151
Reservists.....		14	Ambulance Company No. 2.....	4	76
4th Infantry.....	44	1,123	Total.....	678	22,788
Sanitary Detachment.....	3	33			
Reservists.....		19			

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD NOT IN FEDERAL SERVICE.

CAMPS.

7. No joint encampments of National Guard organizations, or camps of instruction for National Guard officers, were held during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1918.

A letter from the Chief, Militia Bureau, dated July 20, 1918, was received, advising that it was the desire of the bureau that every facility possible should be afforded for the training and promotion of efficiency of all National Guard units which had been organized and recognized since the draft of August 5, 1917; that the equipment for these units would be rushed, and that training camps would be selected, and that no organizations with insufficient preliminary drill training would be sent to these camps. This applied to the six new regiments of Texas Cavalry and the two regiments of Infantry of Oklahoma National Guard in this department.

With further reference to the above, a letter dated August 6, 1918, was received, advising that arrangements had been made to furnish the necessary tentage and other essential equipment to such organizations contemplating camps of instructions during the calendar year 1918, and directing that requisitions be submitted immediately, but that no camp of instruction for the Texas Cavalry regiments would be arranged, due to their intended induction into Federal service.

INSTRUCTORS.

8. No inspector-instructors nor sergeant-instructors were detailed in this department during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1918.

MOBILIZATION SITES.

9. Letter from the commanding general, Southern Department, dated July 3, 1918, to The Adjutant General of the Army, requested provisions be made for the accommodation of the Texas Cavalry when called into Federal service. In view of the fact that all camps in this department were congested and due to the scarcity of water at Leon Springs, Tex., it was recommended that the best location for Cavalry training in this department were such places as Alpine, Marfa, Fort Stockton, etc., where large tracts of land are available, at small cost, and where water is reported abundant and altitude sufficiently great and climate satisfactory. In reply The Adjutant General advised that the Texas Cavalry would not be called until it had been fully equipped, and on account of the great need for equipment for troops for overseas service it would probably be several months before this could be arranged; however, information with reference to the calling into the service of the Texas Cavalry would be given sufficiently in advance to enable the making of all necessary preparations for camps, etc.

GARRISON AND ARMORY INSPECTIONS.

10. The usual armory inspection of the National Guard was unnecessary, because old units were all in Federal service and no new units had been recognized prior to March 30, 1918. All surplus equipment had been shipped in by each State after an inventory had been taken in compliance with letter from The Adjutant General of the Army, dated September 12, 1917, and telegraphic instructions of September 27, 1917, directing that a Regular Army officer be detailed to take, in concert with the property and disbursing officer of each State, an inventory of all property for which the States in the department were then accountable. Immediately upon receipt of the above officers were detailed for the various States in this department, and all inventories of property were forwarded to Washington by November 9, 1917.

EXAMINATIONS STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

12. A letter from the Chief, Militia Bureau, dated May 3, 1918, on the subject "Examination National Guard Staff Officers," directed the examination of officers of State staff corps and department, who were recognized in 1917, subject to future examination, and inclosed therewith copy of circular letters Nos. 4, 6, and 7, Militia Bureau, 1918, containing information bearing on the subject. Pursuant to authority contained in the above-mentioned circular letters an examining board was immediately detailed, instructions did not require the candidate to appear in person before the board. Each officer was examined by a reputable physician and Form 378-1 A. G. O. (physical examination) was furnished in each case. The questions covering the professional examinations were mailed to the recruiting officer nearest the residence of the officer to be examined. Instructions to the recruiting officers were furnished direct by The Adjutant General of the Army in G. R. S. Circular Letter, 1918 series, No. 44, dated May 18, 1918. The adjutants general of the various States concerned were directed by telegraphic instructions, these headquarters, dated June 7, 1918, that the examination would be held on June 12, 1918, and requesting that the candidates present themselves for examination at the places designated. Recruiting stations concerned were also notified same date. Following is a list of officers qualified: Oklahoma: Maj. Samuel H. Harrelson, Quartermaster Corps. Texas: Maj. Walter F. Woodul, adjutant general's department; Maj. Dan B. Meyer, Quartermaster Corps; Capt. Homer W. Griffiths, Quartermaster Corps; Capt. Melvin Rouff, Quartermaster Corps.

Letter of July 13, 1918, from the Chief, Militia Bureau, extended to the following named officer Federal recognition, he having qualified therefor by passing the prescribed examination, from the date indicated: Maj. Walter F. Woodul, adjutant general's department, October 16, 1917.

In the cases of all the others, who were found qualified upon examination, the provisional recognition extended them in 1917, was made permanent.

NEW UNITS.

14. *Arizona*.—None authorized.

New Mexico.—None authorized.

Oklahoma.—Letter of February 28, 1918, from the Chief, Militia Bureau, authorized the organization of the following named units: three battalions of Infantry.

Telegram dated May 17, 1918, from the Chief, Militia Bureau, authorized the forming of a complete regiment of Infantry, incorporating therein the three battalions previously authorized.

Telegram dated June 12, 1918, from the Chief, Militia Bureau, authorized the organization of a separate battalion of Infantry, in addition to the Infantry regiment heretofore authorized.

Telegram, dated June 21, 1918, from the Chief, Militia Bureau, authorized the forming of an additional regiment of Infantry, including the separate battalion, authorized by telegram of June 12, 1918.

Texas.—Letter of February 28, 1918, from the Chief, Militia Bureau authorized the organization of the following named units: three regiments of Infantry; six regiments of Cavalry.

INSPECTIONS.

15. *Oklahoma.*—Letter from the Chief, Militia Bureau, dated April 22, 1918, authorized the detail of Regular Army officers to inspect new Infantry regiment for Federal recognition. The adjutant general, State of Oklahoma, reported by telegram dated June 17, 1918, that one Infantry regiment was ready for inspection. Maj. Charles G. Sturtevant, Thirty-seventh Infantry, and First Lieut. Joseph H. Kelleher, Fifty-seventh Infantry, were immediately detailed to make the inspection.

Telegram of June 25, 1918, from the Governor of Oklahoma, advised that the additional battalions authorized were ready for inspection. Following telegram from the Chief, Militia Bureau, dated June 28, 1918, was received: "Inspection not to exceed three battalions and attached sanitary troops, Oklahoma Infantry authorized in addition to regiment now being inspected." The same inspecting officers were utilized for the inspection of the additional authorized battalions.

Telegram from the Chief, Militia Bureau, dated July 18, 1918, to the Governor of Oklahoma, copy of which was furnished these headquarters, advised that certain proposed officers who were over age be inspected, and waiver would be considered when inspection reports were received at the Militia Bureau.

The inspection of the new units of the Oklahoma National Guard was commenced on June 19, 1918, and completed on July 31, 1918, the delay in making this inspection was caused by the authorization of an additional regiment of Infantry after the inspectors had been detailed to inspect one regiment.

Reports of the inspection of the Second and Third Oklahoma Infantry regiments were forwarded to the Chief, Militia Bureau, August 3, 1918.

Texas.—In connection with the organization of the six regiments of Cavalry, it is deemed proper to remark that the Governor of the State of Texas requested of the department commander, that an officer be detailed to duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the State for a period of 30 days, during the organization of the six regiments of Cavalry. This was impracticable, but in order to assist the State of Texas in every way possible it was decided that the officer in charge of militia affairs, should, when practicable, spend 2 days a week in visiting the State Adjutant General's office and the headquarters of the two units. This was carried out and visits were made to Austin, Dallas and Houston. All expenses and transportation connected with these trips, were paid by the State of Texas.

Pursuant to authority contained in a letter from the Chief, Militia Bureau, dated June 28, 1918, the following officers were detailed to make the inspection of the two cavalry brigades, with a view of extending Federal recognition to these new units: Col. R. R. Wallach, Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Fitzhugh Lee, Cavalry; Lieut. Col. William P. Moffet, 16th Cavalry; Lieut. Col. W. D. Forsyth, 314th Cavalry; Maj. Ephraim F. Graham, 309th Cavalry; Maj. Arthur H. Wilson, Cavalry.

In order to facilitate and hurry the inspection as much as possible, each of the above-named officers was given a complete regiment as far as practicable.

The inspection of the six regiments of Cavalry was commenced on July 6, 1918, and completed July 25, 1918. Reports of the inspection were forwarded to the Chief, Militia Bureau, as follows; Sixth Cavalry on July 27, 1918; First and Second Brigade Headquarters and Second Cavalry, July 31, 1918; First and Third Cavalry on August 4, 1918; Fourth Cavalry (short Troop F) and the Fifth Cavalry (short Machine Gun and Supply Troops and Troop E) on August 7, 1918.

Reports of the Machine Gun and Supply Troops and Troop E, of the Fifth Cavalry were forwarded August 10, 1918.

* Authorization for the inspection for Federal recognition of the three Infantry regiments has been received at these headquarters and the State is at present mustering these new units into State service.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION (NEW UNITS).

16. *Oklahoma*.—No Federal recognition has as yet been extended the two Infantry regiments.

Texas.—Federal recognition extended the two Cavalry brigades as of dates shown below: First Brigade Headquarters, August 23, 1918; Second Brigade Headquarters, August 28, 1918; Second Cavalry, August 15, 1918; Third Cavalry, August 21, 1918; Fourth Cavalry, August 28, 1918; Fifth Cavalry, August 28, 1918; Sixth Cavalry (except Headquarters and Machine Gun troops), August 15, 1918; Sixth Cavalry, Headquarters and Machine Gun Troops, August 20, 1918; Seventh Cavalry, August 21, 1918.

J. WATT PAGE,

Major, United States Army, In Charge Militia Affairs, Southern Department.

APPENDIX M.

REPORT ON NATIONAL GUARD IN THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to telegram from the Chief of the Militia Bureau, dated August 23, 1918, no National Guard units have been organized and accorded Federal recognition in any of the States in this department since the old National Guard organizations were incorporated into Federal service on August 5, 1917.

The State of Washington has an organized "State Guard" which has been principally employed under the direction of the State fire warden. It is organized also for such other necessary duties of police nature as may fall within the province of State government.

J. F. MORRISON,

Major General, U. S. Army, Commanding Western Department.

APPENDIX N.

DECEMBER 3, 1917.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding Generals of all Departments.

Subject: Letter of instructions concerning use of troops as United States Guards.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War and in pursuance of section 13, President's proclamation concerning alien enemies quoted below, the following letter of instructions is furnished for your information and guidance:

"13. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one hundred yards of any canal; nor within one hundred yards of any wharf, pier, or dock used directly by or by means of lighters by any vessel or vessels of over five hundred (500) tons gross engaged in foreign or domestic trade other than fishing; nor within one hundred yards of any warehouse, shed, elevator, railroad terminal or other terminal, storage or transfer facility adjacent to or operated in connection with any such wharf, pier, or dock; and wherever the distance between any two of such wharves, piers, or docks, measured along the shore line connecting them, is less than eight hundred and eighty yards, an alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one hundred yards of such shore line."

LAYING OUT OF ZONES.

2. You will consult with the United States marshal of each district in your department as to piers, docks, wharves, and other facilities which come within the scope of the President's proclamation and are in need of protection by Federal troops. The district marshal has been furnished suitable warning cards which you should secure and place, by labor of troops, where troops are used as guards. In addition, a well-defined mark, rope, wire or fence barricade, where possible, should inclose the land sides of those piers, docks, or wharves referred to in the above proclamation, when under protection of troops, and such marks or barricades should be plainly labeled. all around exterior protection will be provided if necessary with passageways properly arranged for ingress and egress. Water fronts must be watched with greatest vigilance. Ample passageways through the barricades must be provided to prevent blocking of traffic.

3. Wherever piers, docks, or wharves to be guarded are nearer, measured along the shore, than 880 yards, the intervening ground, 100 yards from shore line, is prohibited to alien enemies and will be properly marked.

4. You are informed that attention will first be given to those piers, docks, or wharves which are now used for supplies destined for the war zones. Later the service will be extended.

5. The necessity of the guard will be determined, and troops placed per instructions from this office, except to meet an emergency, when you may act at once, furnishing report of action and emergency to The Adjutant General immediately.

6. The use of street cars, railroads, streets, and passageways passing through restricted zones by alien enemies even on continuous passage will entail penalty when detected, except when on way to or from public ferries, and then only on such cars or streets leading directly to such public ferries.

7. The entrances and exits of public ferries will be properly excluded from restricted zone areas by suitable markings and barricades.

RESTRICTED ACCESS.

8. All alien enemies must be prevented from entering the prohibited water-front areas. All permits previously granted allowing alien enemies access to these water-front zones have been revoked by the new proclamation and under no circumstances whatever will any alien enemies be permitted to pass the water-front zone line. The penalty for intruding upon restricted zones is internment for part or the whole period of the war. In the performance of guard duty in connection with the enforcement of the alien enemy act, the Manual of Interior Guard, United States Army, will apply so far as practicable.

9. United States citizens may enter the zones prohibited to alien enemies.

10. To efficiently carry out the restricting of access it may become necessary to inconvenience citizens, but this must be reduced to a minimum. You have two duties in this respect:

(a) The general public must be informed that disobedience or disregard of patrol sentinels in time of war is attended with grave danger; that the sentinel is required to use the force necessary to enforce his orders; that the investigation of citizens may be a necessity; that all persons who are ordered to halt should do so; and that persons starting to escape from a sentinel gives strong proof for a reasonable doubt of innocent intent.

(b) The United States guards and patrol sentinels will be instructed that no unnecessary interruption of citizens in their daily peaceful pursuits will be permitted; nor will unnecessary delay or interruption of transportation to and from piers, docks, or wharves be countenanced. The attention of the guards will be directed toward alien enemies and their presence upon prohibited zones and to the duties prescribed in General Orders, Manual of Interior Guard Duty. The United States Guards and patrols will confine their attention, as far as practicable, to the outer limits of the zones.

IDENTIFICATION.

11. Each owner of a dock, pier, or wharf has been directed by the Department of Justice to provide a day and a night inspector to determine at the entrances who has access to the piers, docks, and wharves. This duty will not be performed by United States Guards. The extinguishing of fire concerns the United States Guards only as outlined in General Orders of a Sentinel and Manual of Interior Guard Duty.

PASSES.

12. All passes heretofore issued are now void. A new system of passes is being devised by the Department of Justice, and when completed will be communicated to you. Acting in conjunction with agents of the Department of Justice, arrangements should be made with customs authorities and others having official business within areas protected by troops for a system of identification by passes, or otherwise, to avoid interference with the transaction of legitimate business.

ARRESTS.

13. If an alien enemy is discovered within the barred zone, the guard should immediately take him into custody and detain him and thereupon should immediately notify the United States marshal of the district. When the United States marshal, or a deputy marshal, appears to claim him, the soldier or other person detaining him should surrender the custody to the marshal or deputy marshal.

14. Whenever the guard or other member of the Army has any doubts or questions concerning the proper location of the barred zone, area, the definition of alien enemy, the scope of the presidential proclamation or of his powers as a member of the patrol, his immediate commanding officer should as quickly as possible consult the United States attorney of the district.

Courteous treatment will be accorded to alien enemies, or others, while they are in custody of the guards.

15. To avoid correspondence, all officers and men upon this duty will familiarize themselves with the following announcements of the Department of Justice.

"(a) All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile government being males of the age of 14 years and upwards and not actually naturalized in the United States, are alien enemies.

"(b) German-born children of naturalized Germans are not alien enemies, provided naturalization of parents was completed before the children had reached maturity. Otherwise they are alien enemies unless naturalized themselves.

"(c) American-born children of German citizens residing in the United States are not aliens, unless, after maturity, they become naturalized in Germany.

"(d) Naturalization of alien enemies can not be completed during the period of the war.

"(e) German-born children of American citizens temporarily residing in Germany are not alien enemies. If, however, parents' residence is permanent in Germany, the offspring must have established by suitable action citizenship in the United States.

"(f) A native, citizen, denizen, or subject of the German Empire remains an alien enemy, even though he has taken out first papers in the United States or has been naturalized in any country, other than the United States."

GUARDS.

16. The number of men used as a United States guard will be governed by the requirements in each case, and will be only such as to make the guard effective.

17. The organization of a special force for use as interior guards is now being considered, but the details are not ready for publication.

18. Until such time as this additional force is organized and ready to take over the guarding of piers, docks, wharves, and major utilities pertaining to the prosecution of war, the necessary guards will be taken from regular troops or other forces under your command.

19. You are directed to furnish a report of the action taken by you and to make such recommendations as you deem advisable.

20. The expense connected with arrangements of markings of restricted zones, quartering and messing of guards, transportation of troops, is chargeable against Army appropriations.

21. Requests for troops for this duty will be forwarded by you to the Adjutant General with your recommendation in each case before action except as noted in paragraph 5.

22. It is not intended that the Federal Government take over the State or municipal duties of police or fire protection. The object is to aid the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war by rendering efficient protection to those industries, necessities and localities directly concerned with prosecution of the war.

WILLIAM KELLY, Jr.,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX O.

JANUARY 22, 1918.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding Generals of all Departments.

Subject: Protection of Government Supplies.

1. In continuation of letter of instructions dated December 3, 1917, and pursuant to policy of Secretary of War announced January 21, 1918, you are informed that whenever large quantities of Government stores are concentrated within the municipal limits of cities, towns, or other places, permission to place exterior military guards over such stores when danger is threatened will be granted by the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

2. Such guards will be used for exterior protection only and will be in addition to private watchmen for interior protection. The strength of such military guards will be reduced to the least number consistent with efficient exterior protection of the localities wherein Government stores are held.

3. The special instructions for these guards will be issued by the officer under whom the guard is directly placed and after consultation with the staff or supply officer who is accountable for the stores guarded and careful consideration of the particular problem due to location in each case. The general public will be inconvenienced as little as possible consistent with effective exterior protection.

4. The officer in charge of the guard has the mission of preserving the Government stores from destruction by whatever force proceeding from the outside inward and he will use his best judgment in fulfilling his mission.

5. The interior protection obtained by watchmen will rest with the accountable officer.

6. In case of dispute, the matter will be settled by the department commander within whose department the stores are held.

7. In case of fire or other duties falling within the province of municipalities, guards from the United States forces will aid such municipal agents in the performance of municipal duties so far as is possible consistent with efficient exterior protection of Government stores.

8. Except as provided in paragraph 5, letter December 3, 1917, guards will not be placed until permission is obtained from the Chief of the Militia Bureau, and all correspondence pertaining to the placing of United States troops as guards will be made direct to room 455, War Department.

9. Paragraph 22, letter December 3, 1917, is modified accordingly.

WILLIAM KELLY, Jr.,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX P.

JANUARY 30, 1918.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding Generals of all Departments.

Subject: Use of troops as guards for shipyards and major utilities.

1. The following memorandum is quoted for your information:

"JANUARY 28, 1918.

"MEMORANDUM FOR GEN. CARTER:

"The Secretary of War directs as follows: That it is believed, for the present at least, that when requests are made from the shipbuilding yards for protection by the troops, that this should be granted. Inspection would first be made of the situation by the department commander and his recommendation will be the guide for action.

"The Secretary further directs that when there is a National Guard equipped in any of the States, it may be used for that purpose; that Home Guards shall not be brought into the United States service; that if further troops are needed, either the Regulars or troops from the National Guard and National Army be used. The general principle would be to take such necessary troops from the nearest camp or cantonment, or, if that is not practicable, from the one which in any case may prove most suitable. It is believed better that the actual troops shall be chosen by the division commander, having the understanding that such detail is only temporary and that no single bodies of men will be kept on duty for any great length of time, but will be replaced by others. * * * You will, therefore, take action in accordance with the above instructions.

(Signed) "JOHN BIDDLE,
"Major General, Acting Chief of Staff."

2. In pursuance of this memorandum, department commanders will limit the number of guards placed over shipyards and major utilities to the smallest number that can render efficient exterior protection and will remove such guards and return them to the proper station as soon as the situation will warrant such action. This procedure is essential when troops are taken from divisions in order to reduce to the lowest possible limit the delay in training of divisions destined for oversea service. The placing of guards will be determined by officers of experience and good judgment.

3. So far as practicable, the general public will be informed that the theater of operation for armed soldiers is the battle field of Europe and that each citizen would greatly aid this country by considering himself a guard for the detection of intrigue, deceit, and the stealthy evildoers working in the interest of the enemy; that each soldier detained unnecessarily as a guard in this country is aiding and abetting the enemy in France.

4. In reporting necessity for guards to the Chief of the Militia Bureau pursuant to General Orders No. 147, War Department, 1917, each report will hereafter specify the smallest number that can efficiently perform the duty required.

5. The provisions of letters of instruction dated December 3, 1917, and January 22, 1918, are modified only in so far as they conflict with these instructions.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM KELLY, Jr.,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX Q.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP.

The order of the Secretary of War of May, 1917, suspending all issues of ordnance stores to civilian institutions was modified on May 11, 1918, by authorizing the issue to civilian rifle clubs during the ensuing year of 3,000 rifles, Model 1898, caliber .30, and 2,500,000 ball cartridges for these rifles. This permitted the issue of a limited amount of the regular allowance of ammunition to rifle clubs which is being made when called for. The national matches were not held during the year.

The appropriation, \$240,000, available for arms, ammunition, targets and other accessories for target practice, during the fiscal year has been expended in the purchase of 5,000 caliber .22 rifles, 20,000,000 caliber .22 cartridges, 3,000 indoor target carriers, 500 outdoor target carriers and target accessories as authorized by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice for issue to clubs and high schools. The issue of certain articles had been commenced at the close of the fiscal year. Instructions governing issues to rifle clubs were published as Special Regulations, War Department, No. 38, 1918.

The absence in the service of the most active members of clubs has resulted in a number of clubs going out of existence; though others have been organized, so that the number has remained practically the same as the preceeding year. Of the appropriation "Rifle ranges for civilian instruction," no year, there was on hand June 30, 1917, \$301,530.90 from which there has been expended to June 30, 1918, \$1,426.02.

E. V. BOOKMILLER,

Major, United States Army, Retired, Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

APPENDIX R.

TABLE 1.—Disbursements under available appropriations during the fiscal year 1918.

Under section 1661, Revised Statutes (Arming and equipping the militia).....	\$8,495.13
Under section 67, act of June 3, 1916 (Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1918).....	692,461.40
Under section 83, act of June 3, 1916 (Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for Field Service, National Guard, 1918).....	352,606.16
Supplying and exchanging Infantry equipment, National Guard, 1918.....	Nil.
Special appropriation for procurement of Field Artillery matériel.....	10,000,000.00

TABLE 2.—Appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1918"—Expenditures by subappropriations.

Subappropriation.	Amount available.	Amount expended.	Balance.
Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for horses.....	\$1,000,000.00	\$47,807.60	\$952,192.40
Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment.....	500,000.00	30,032.13	469,967.87
Expenses, camps of instruction.....	1,000,000.00	138,782.96	861,217.04
Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools.....	150,000.00	7,233.37	142,766.63
Pay and allowances of officers, National Guard, Militia Bureau.....	12,000.00	662.08	11,337.92
Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.....	60,000.00	25,757.55	34,242.45
General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard.....	2,000,000.00	272,991.57	1,727,008.43
Rifle range for District of Columbia National Guard.....	50,000.00	45,129.85	4,870.15
Travel of Federal officers and noncommissioned officers making inspections.....	25,000.00	2,122.66	22,877.34
Travel of Federal officers and noncommissioned officers changing stations.....	15,000.00	4,332.22	10,667.78
Travel of Federal officers and noncommissioned officers on visits of instruction.....	130,000.00	6,295.45	123,704.55
Travel of Federal officers and noncommissioned officers, connection camps of instruction.....	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
Inspection of target ranges, etc.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Inspection of matériel, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Signal Corps.....	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Transportation of supplies.....	200,000.00	102,085.34	97,914.66
Expenses of sergeant-instructors.....	100,000.00	6,959.95	93,040.05
Office rent, inspector-instructors.....	25,000.00	268.67	24,731.33
	5,312,000.00	692,461.40	4,619,538.60

TABLE 3.—Statement, by States, of expenditures under the subappropriations enumerated under the general appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1918," not apportioned to States.

State, Territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia.	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for horses.	Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment.	Expenses, camps of instruction.	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools.	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.	Transportation of supplies.
Alabama.....	\$1,195.83	\$255.00	.....	.....	\$631.97	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	\$250.00	.....	.....
California.....	2,067.14	2,380.00	.....	.....	697.83	.....
Colorado.....	2,412.02	497.01	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Connecticut.....	2,805.89	816.00	.....	.....	750.00	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....
District of Columbia.....	1,563.96	1,054.25	\$332.91	.....	519.44	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550.00	.....
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	631.94	.....
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	131,355.16	2,638.62	1,083.33	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Illinois.....	2,577.99	2,037.77	.....	.....	791.68	.....
Indiana.....	277.80	544.00	.....	768.88	547.22	.....
Iowa.....	.....	40.83	.....	.....	656.28	.....
Kansas.....	1,230.67	815.99	.....	236.13	469.21	.....
Kentucky.....	1,017.22	272.00	.....	236.11	558.33	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	68.00	.....	.....	215.28	.....
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	550.00	.....
Maryland.....	1,221.10	376.00	.....	.....	456.95	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	2,696.77	3,628.45	.....	793.59	\$644.55
Michigan.....	.....	504.00	.....	.....	656.24	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166.66	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	371.90	.....
Missouri.....	1,662.55	1,563.97	.....	.....	687.49	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323.61	.....
Nebraska.....	411.20	111.99	.....	.....	541.66	.....
Nevada ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	1,228.72	624.00	466.44	.....	250.00	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	1,176.67	.....	.....	677.09	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	24.38	500.00	.....
New York.....	7,207.95	2,561.81	.....	480.42	694.45	.....
North Carolina.....	.....	384.00	.....	.....	598.43	.....
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00	.....
Ohio.....	1,648.47	448.00	.....	.....	709.63	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Oregon.....	1,323.80	432.00	.....	250.00	547.06	.....
Pennsylvania.....	8,578.28	3,653.74	.....	.....	916.66	535.80
Rhode Island.....	.....	1,139.83	.....	.....	463.88	102.40
South Carolina.....	.....	192.00	.....	.....	547.19	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	576.00	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Tennessee.....	762.10	.....	.....	236.11	547.11	27.90
Texas.....	1,472.19	952.00	.....	.....	666.66	.....
Utah.....	4,110.99	2,516.00	.....	.....	500.00	174.69
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.....
Virginia.....	375.68	192.00	.....	.....	625.00	600.00
Washington.....	2,656.05	954.50	.....	1,512.72	398.59	.....
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	533.30	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	196.00	.....	.....	331.89	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	² 100,000.00
Total.....	47,807.60	30,032.13	138,782.96	7,233.37	25,757.55	102,085.34

¹ No National Guard.² Allotted to Quartermaster General, but details of obligations not yet obtainable; only \$10,098.60 having actually been disbursed to July 30, 1918.

TABLE 4.—Statement of issues of military stores and funds placed to the credit of property and disbursing officers of the States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia under the subappropriation "General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard," appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1918," act of June 3, 1916, for the fiscal year 1918.

State, Territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia.	Amount to credit of States.			Value of issues, fiscal year 1918.						Funds placed to credit of property and dis- bursing officer, less re- fundments to personal credit.	Total value of expendi- tures.	Balance June 30, 1918.
	Allotments fiscal year 1918.	Refunds for lost and sold property.	Total amount available, fiscal year 1918.	Quarter- master.	Ordnance.	Signal.	Medical.	Publica- tions.	Miscel- laneous.			
Alabama.....	\$1,031.33	\$4.03	\$1,035.36	\$0.25				\$606.59			\$606.84	\$428.52
Arizona.....	236.34		236.34					236.34			236.34	
Arkansas.....	44,117.48	34.00	44,151.48	22,620.25	\$9,578.00			796.31			32,994.56	11,156.92
California.....	27,236.45		27,236.45					849.32		\$150.00	999.32	26,237.13
Colorado.....	31,828.42	82.23	31,910.65					319.30			319.30	31,591.35
Connecticut.....	19,294.23	206.25	19,500.48	4.79			\$4.87	478.54		50.00	538.20	18,962.28
Delaware.....	5,914.14		5,914.14					212.48			212.48	5,701.66
District of Columbia.....	7,154.18	22.00	7,176.18	11.50				328.47		2,324.72	2,664.69	4,511.49
Florida.....	21,352.51	407.38	21,759.89					244.47			244.47	21,515.42
Georgia.....	6,563.71		6,563.71					535.79		90.89	626.68	5,937.03
Hawaii.....	28,893.65		28,893.65	8.49				770.56		12,200.40	12,979.45	15,914.20
Idaho.....	210.08		210.08					210.08			210.08	
Illinois.....	102,082.02	8,896.66	110,978.68	3.01	285.00		5.55	1,178.24			1,471.80	109,506.88
Indiana.....	46,377.57	127.59	46,505.16	6.22	10.65	\$7.00	3.50	1,246.09		582.90	1,856.36	44,648.80
Iowa.....	53,513.76		53,513.76		8,805.30			612.72			9,418.02	44,095.74
Kansas.....	76,300.89	247.77	76,548.66	11.50	35.00			491.17		100.00	637.67	75,910.99
Kentucky.....	3,230.21		3,230.21	8.40				503.30		1,158.75	1,670.45	1,559.76
Louisiana.....	4,963.35	1,015.81	5,979.16	18.83	3.40			263.65			285.88	5,693.28
Maine.....	20,801.19	532.70	21,333.89	2.75	.47			351.96			355.18	20,978.71
Maryland.....	25,955.16	320.61	26,275.77	8.52				498.94			507.46	25,768.31
Massachusetts.....	92,206.75	1.55	92,208.30	5.50				1,191.86		15,658.25	16,855.61	75,352.69
Michigan.....	49,418.48	1,515.85	50,934.33		12.73			531.64		3,550.00	4,094.37	46,839.96
Minnesota.....	27,932.32		27,932.32	2.15	65.28			652.35			719.78	27,212.54
Mississippi.....	28,033.63		28,033.63	1.71				211.16		12.26	225.13	27,808.50
Missouri.....	79,000.69		79,000.69	62.49		162.40		676.40		23,322.90	24,224.19	54,776.50
Montana.....	479.49		479.49	.10				211.21			211.31	268.18
Nebraska.....	26,539.19		26,539.19	62.86				493.99			556.85	25,982.34
Nevada ¹												
New Hampshire.....	22,092.50	19.20	22,111.70	.74	² 139.27			295.65			157.12	21,954.58

¹ No National Guard.

² Recredit in excess of issues.

TABLE 4.—Statement of issues of military stores and funds placed to the credit of property and disbursing officers of the States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, under the subappropriation "General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard," appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1918," act of June 3, 1916, for the fiscal year 1918—Continued.

State, Territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia.	Amount to credit of States.			Value of issues, fiscal year 1918.						Funds placed to credit of property and dis- bursing officer, less re- fundments to personal credit.	Total value of expendi- tures.	Balance June 30, 1918.
	Allotments fiscal year, 1918.	Refunds for lost and sold property.	Total amount available, fiscal year 1918.	Quarter- master.	Ordnance.	Signal.	Medical.	Publica- tions.	Miscel- laneous.			
New Jersey.....	\$25,790.42		\$25,790.42	\$6,078.13	¹ \$1,363.67		\$5.91	\$1,382.47			\$6,102.84	\$19,687.58
New Mexico.....	210.08		210.08					210.08			210.08	
New York.....	233,365.37	\$582.65	233,948.02	14.00	¹ 1,292.32			2,490.57		\$6,187.40	7,399.65	226,548.37
North Carolina.....	44,141.76	41.25	44,183.01	4.73	¹ 243.30	\$1.75	1.22	528.96			293.36	43,889.65
North Dakota.....	16,606.93	1,973.41	18,580.34		¹ 176.57			211.83		400.00	435.26	18,145.08
Ohio.....	145,980.49	9.04	145,989.53	39.84	¹ 58.97			1,110.90		442.17	1,533.94	144,455.59
Oklahoma.....	8,072.65		8,072.65	1.59		20.00		250.95		12.00	284.54	7,788.11
Oregon.....	21,245.50	729.53	21,975.03	28.02	12.00		191.82	336.56			568.40	21,406.63
Pennsylvania.....	149,113.85	5.20	149,119.05	.63				1,976.95		178.13	2,155.71	146,963.34
Rhode Island.....	27,307.40	99.32	27,406.72	2.57	¹ 208.26			245.10		300.00	339.41	27,067.31
South Carolina.....	19,523.63	287.59	19,811.22	18.09	.90			373.48		500.00	892.47	18,918.75
South Dakota.....	27,021.02	2,402.11	29,423.13					214.14			214.14	29,208.99
Tennessee.....	29,651.34		29,651.34	24,757.19		180.12		528.48		3,878.00	29,343.79	307.55
Texas.....	63,466.57	423.63	63,890.20	247.64			1.11	944.29			1,193.04	62,697.16
Utah.....	12,799.64		12,799.64	.52				218.15		125.00	343.67	12,455.97
Vermont.....	302.98		302.98	2.64				210.68			213.32	89.66
Virginia.....	13,280.38	1,401.39	14,681.77	1.30				665.76		1,450.00	2,117.06	12,564.71
Washington.....	20,675.59	483.37	21,158.96					413.50		200.00	613.50	20,545.46
West Virginia.....	482.35		482.35		¹ 1,562.03			315.13			² 1,246.90	1,729.25
Wisconsin.....	104,056.19		104,056.19	.19				517.81		275.00	793.00	103,263.19
Wyoming.....	10,848.74		10,848.74					183.82			183.82	10,664.92
Unallotted funds.....	48,297.40		48,297.40									48,297.40
Field Artillery ranges.....	125,000.00		125,000.00						² \$125,000.00		125,000.00	
Total.....	2,000,000.00	21,872.12	2,021,872.12	54,037.14	13,764.34	371.27	213.98	28,328.19	125,000.00	73,148.77	294,863.69	1,727,008.43

¹ Recredit in excess of issues.

² Allotted for procurement of Field Artillery ranges.

TABLE 5.—Statement of issues to the States, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia of armament and equipment under section 83, act of June 3, 1916, fiscal year 1918.

State, Territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia.	Total of issues, fiscal year 1918.						Total.
	Quartermaster.	Ordnance.	Signal.	Medical.	Publications.	Miscellaneous.	
Alabama.....							
Arizona.....							
Arkansas.....	\$15,284.64	\$36,360.00			\$114.80		\$51,759.44
California.....							
Colorado.....		1,000.00			20.00		1,020.00
Connecticut.....	13.02	1.50			16.00		30.52
Delaware.....							
District of Columbia.....	3.72				2.20		5.92
Florida.....							
Georgia.....							
Hawaii.....	16.76	2.50			32.50	¹ \$33,000.00	33,051.76
Idaho.....					.75		.75
Illinois.....		12.00			12.90		24.90
Indiana.....	6.62				4.03		10.65
Iowa.....	13,140.23	2,841.44		\$5,405.81	154.20		21,541.68
Kansas.....	10.81				1,476.60		1,487.41
Kentucky.....		.67			.70		1.37
Louisiana.....							
Maine.....	9,858.19	11,640.00	\$30.32				21,528.51
Maryland.....	176.52				14.00		190.52
Massachusetts.....							
Michigan.....	.10				46.50		46.60
Minnesota.....							
Mississippi.....					10.30		10.30
Missouri.....	28,933.68	37,515.00			304.40		66,753.08
Montana.....							
Nebraska.....					11.00		11.00
Nevada ²							
New Hampshire.....	7.83			1.74	5.30		14.87
New Jersey.....	29,539.48				114.25		29,653.73
New Mexico.....	1.30				.40		1.70
New York.....	5.46						5.46
North Carolina.....	4.81				41.75		46.56
North Dakota.....	.22				96.25		96.47
Ohio.....	7.35						7.35
Oklahoma.....							
Oregon.....					12.00		12.00
Pennsylvania.....							
Rhode Island.....					13.85		13.85
South Carolina.....	.68				38.50		39.18
South Dakota.....							
Tennessee.....	33,450.85	74,429.64	180.12		320.30		108,380.91
Texas.....					15.00		15.00
Utah.....							
Vermont.....							
Virginia.....	3.55				12.50	³ 16,360.00	16,366.05
Washington.....		360.00					360.00
West Virginia.....					1.30		1.30
Wisconsin.....					50.00		50.00
Wyoming.....					67.32		67.32
Total.....	130,465.82	164,162.75	210.44	5,407.55	3,009.60	49,350.00	352,606.16

¹ Reservation for supplies to be furnished by department commander, Hawaiian Department.² No National Guard.³ Funds, property, and disbursing officers.

TABLE 6.—Statement of issues of military stores, funds to credit of property and disbursing officers, and charges for lost property pertaining to the States, the Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, under the appropriation "Arming and equipping the Militia," under section 1661, Revised Statutes, for the fiscal year 1918.

State, Territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia.	Balance July 1, 1917.	Value of issues, fiscal year 1918.					Funds placed to credit of disbursing officer, less re-fundments to personal credit.	Charges for property lost and unaccounted for.	Total value of expenditures or re-credits.	Balance to credit of State June 30, 1918.
		Quar-ter-mas-ter.	Ord-nance.	Sig-nal.	Med-ical.	Pub-lica-tions.				
Alabama.....	\$258.51									\$258.51
Arizona.....	1,043.36					\$0.50			\$0.50	1,042.86
Arkansas.....	4.53						¹ \$22.02		¹ 22.02	26.55
California.....	150.00						¹ 17,187.79	¹ \$1,743.17	¹ 15,444.62	15,594.62
Colorado.....	1,512.87							1,512.87	1,512.87	
Connecticut.....	8,550.65	\$33.24						154.49	187.73	8,362.92
Delaware.....	2,087.92						¹ 915.00		¹ 915.00	3,002.92
Dist. Columbia.	615.00						¹ 153.51		¹ 153.51	768.51
Florida.....	510.84									510.84
Georgia.....	929.35									929.35
Hawaii.....	30.82									30.82
Idaho.....										
Illinois.....	2.83						¹ 83.93		¹ 83.93	86.76
Indiana.....	30,192.90	434.30					¹ 198.50	3,178.33	3,811.13	26,381.77
Iowa.....	5,072.61		¹ \$2,099.58	¹ \$15.00		188.45	¹ 355.12		¹ 571.01	5,643.62
Kansas.....	42.99						¹ 364.66		¹ 364.66	407.65
Kentucky.....	129.16					9.00	¹ 160.79		¹ 151.79	280.95
Louisiana.....	1,681.33	174.65					¹ 5,375.55	20.06	¹ 5,530.14	7,211.47
Maine.....	767.84							536.79	536.79	231.05
Maryland.....	484.94		49.26				¹ 256.49		¹ 207.23	692.17
Massachusetts.....	322.40		¹ 1,226.67				¹ 1,226.67			322.40
Michigan.....	1,692.12	91.33	¹ 181.40				75.89	1,706.30	1,692.12	
Minnesota.....	1,493.07	256.65					¹ 7,313.47		¹ 7,056.82	8,549.89
Mississippi.....	1,397.34						¹ 505.28	53.72	¹ 451.56	1,848.90
Missouri.....	1,380.00						437.85		437.85	942.15
Montana.....	5,384.22							278.86	278.86	5,105.36
Nebraska.....	12,177.24						6,460.00	234.25	6,694.25	5,482.99
Nevada ²										
N. Hampshire.....	8,596.00						¹ 33.14	8,195.51	8,162.37	433.63
New Jersey.....	26.96		¹ 207.69						¹ 207.69	234.65
New Mexico.....					\$1.36		¹ 142.45		¹ 141.09	141.09
New York.....	174.52						¹ 43.56		¹ 43.56	218.08
North Carolina.....	1,000.70							1,000.70	1,000.70	
North Dakota.....	7,889.12							3,849.47	3,849.47	4,039.65
Ohio.....	1,566.86						¹ 201.60	1,357.66	1,156.06	410.80
Oklahoma.....	19,629.15						912.60	2,407.45	3,320.05	16,309.10
Oregon.....	644.30						25.08	471.18	496.26	148.04
Pennsylvania.....	77.82						¹ 2,363.26	1,671.35	¹ 691.91	769.73
Rhode Island.....			¹ 867.74					867.74		
South Carolina.....	11,332.71						159.87	7,303.01	7,462.88	3,869.83
South Dakota.....	3,263.12									3,263.12
Tennessee.....	25,989.48						5,332.64		5,332.64	20,656.84
Texas.....	13,700.64	64.80					¹ 6,437.83	1,356.81	¹ 5,016.22	18,716.86
Utah.....	24.66						¹ 3.50		¹ 3.50	28.16
Vermont.....	143.63									143.63
Virginia.....	80.27		31.35			8.55		1.50	41.40	38.87
Washington.....	.51									.51
West Virginia.....							¹ 351.75	328.23	¹ 23.52	23.52
Wisconsin.....	211.77					154.22			154.22	57.55
Wyoming.....	3,885.14						¹ 553.24		¹ 553.24	4,438.38
Total.....	176,152.20	705.67	¹ 4,502.47	¹ 15.00	1.36	360.72	¹ 26,284.60	38,229.45	8,495.13	167,657.07

¹ Recredit in excess of issues, etc.

² No National Guard.

TABLE 7.—Statement of gross expenditures made by the property and disbursing officers of the several States, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, and the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau, during the fiscal year 1918, from appropriations for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918, as shown by the accounts current.

State, Territory of Hawaii, and District of Columbia.	Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard (fiscal year designation indicated under each subappropriation).																																Total of 1917 appropriations.	Total of 1918 appropriations.	
	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for horses.		Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals and equipment.		Expenses, camps of instruction.		Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools.		Pay and allowances of officers, National Guard, Militia Bureau.	Militia Bureau (miscellaneous expenses).	General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard.				Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.		Rifle range for District of Columbia National Guard.	Travel of Federal officers making inspections.		Travel of Federal officers changing stations.		Travel of Federal officers on visits of instruction.		Transportation of supplies.		Expenses, sergeant instructors.		Office rent, inspector instructors.		Arming and equipping the militia.		Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard.			
											Equipment and incidental expenses.		Rifle practice and target ranges.					Com-mis-sioned.	Non-com-mis-sioned.	Com-mis-sioned.	Non-com-mis-sioned.	Com-mis-sioned.	Non-com-mis-sioned.												
																																			1917
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1918	1917	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917			1918
Alabama	\$676.11	\$465.93		\$255.00												\$631.97						\$20.35												\$676.11	\$1,531.90
Arizona																										\$212.39									
Arkansas			\$1,860.00	1,350.01	\$784.45		\$336.05	\$250.00							\$350.00																				
California															104.16	687.42																			
Colorado			780.00	497.01											83.34	463.88																			
Connecticut	88.40		982.00	680.00											104.16	638.00																			
Delaware	7.60															250.00																			
District of Columbia				1,091.00	1,170.18	\$332.91					11,872.11	670.83	\$766.64	\$375.00	175.00		\$45,129.85																		
Florida															58.34	508.33																			
Georgia																631.94																			
Hawaii																916.66																			
Idaho					91,142.69			2,025.96									458.33																		
Illinois																791.68																			
Indiana	155.80	2.15		2,037.77							1,120.00					547.22																			
Iowa	7.76	7.18	1,104.94	544.00			430.36	768.88			434.90					656.28																			
Kansas			2,700.00	112.00			134.44									469.21																			
Kentucky			180.00	815.99			264.33	236.13								408.17																			
Louisiana	507.75		240.00	272.00			319.76	278.01								232.68																			
Maine				68.00												215.28																			
Maryland							99.16	195.96								425.00																			
Massachusetts				376.00												456.95																			
Michigan			3,480.00	2,344.25	1,615.83	3,628.45	541.76				44.35				145.83	751.93																			
Minnesota	7.10			504.00			69.47									656.24																			
Mississippi			6,496.00													186.66																			
Missouri																289.56																			
Montana				1,563.97							323.83					687.49																			
Nebraska																																			
New Hampshire			240.00	111.99			67.16									58.34																			
New Jersey			780.00	624.00												41.67																			
New Mexico	42.10		1,455.00	1,176.67	4,044.42		322.00				17.35				416.67	295.14																			
New York																500.00																			
North Carolina				2,561.81			24.38				1,349.27	702.26	161.25	4,706.77		520.85																			
North Dakota				384.00			480.42									556.76																			
Ohio																701.37																			
Oklahoma			960.00	448.00												709.63																			
Oregon							798.77									458.27																			
Pennsylvania				432.00												533.17																			
Rhode Island			7,832.00	3,653.74	174.17						116,544.00					916.66																			
South Carolina			458.99	1,139.83							7,766.89	300.00	387.20		331.59	547.19																			
South Dakota				192.00							20,529.29					250.00																			
Tennessee																505.40																			
Texas	2.50	727.90	720.00	576.00			679.97	236.11								558.34																			
Utah	8.34			952.00												290.00																			
Vermont		47.67		2,507.96												495.53																			
Virginia			70.00	192.00												624.99																			
Washington																349.98																			
West Virginia	10.43	183.91	700.07	354.50	248.18		23.33	1,512.72								533.30																			
Wisconsin																																			
Wyoming			720.00	196.00																															
Militia Bureau									\$662.08	\$1,802.26																									
Total	1,831.63	1,434.74	31,759.00	28,613.50	8,037.23	95,104.05	4,403.07	6,258.57	662.08	1,802.26	160,866.40	12,291.60	22,002.80	30,234.08	4,210.29	22,482.19	45,129.85	1,422.20	544.02	177.01	404.72	1,066.84	3,421.47	410.79	1,535.13	3,774.45	4,724.60	20.83	225.83	9,456.51	16,606.96	415,442.44	16,313.70	657,227.24	269,380.

Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard (fiscal year designation indicated under each subappropriation).

[illegible]

APPENDIX S.

[Indorsement on bill introduced in the House of Representatives May 29, 1917, to amend sec. 60 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
June 6, 1917.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. Section 60, act of June 3, 1916, provides that the organization, etc., of the National Guard shall be the same as that which is prescribed for the Regular Army.

2. Section 10, act of June 3, 1916, prescribes, among other things, that persons hereafter commissioned in the Medical Corps, United States Army, shall be promoted to the grade of captain, Medical Corps, upon the completion of five years' service therein, subject to passing the examination prescribed by the Secretary of War.

3. Based upon the requirements of the above sections of the act of June 3, 1916, Circular No. 23, Militia Bureau, 1916 (copy herewith inclosed),¹ was published. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of this circular govern appointments and promotions made in the Medical Corps of the National Guard.

4. The Judge Advocate General, under date of August 14, 1916, made the following decision:

"*Held*, That the conformity of organization of the National Guard to the Regular Army required by the statute does not relate to the qualification of officers for appointment or promotion; that the matter of appointment or promotion rests primarily with the governor of the State, subject to the rules prescribed in section 74 of the national defense act relating to the classes of persons from which National Guard officers shall be appointed, and in section 75 relating to examinations to determine qualifications, and that, therefore, an original appointment to the grade of major may, subject to the restrictions mentioned, be made by the governor without regard to the previous service of the appointee; but that inasmuch as the office of captain in the Medical Corps has no existence independent of the person qualified by a period of service to fill it, appointees to that grade in the Medical Corps of the National Guard must have served as first lieutenants for the period fixed by law."

Under the law as defined by the above decision, first lieutenants of the Medical Corps who were members of the Organized Militia on June 3, 1916, and who subscribed to the oath prescribed in the act of June 3, 1916, must serve three years on the active list of the Organized Militia or National Guard before they are eligible to the grade of captain, Medical Corps, National Guard. Appointees to the grade of first lieutenant, Medical Corps (active list), National Guard, on or after June 3, 1916, must serve five years in this grade before they are eligible for promotion to the grade of captain, Medical Corps, National Guard. Promotion in the grade of major, Medical Corps, National Guard, can be made from the grade of first lieutenant, Medical Corps, and from civilian doctors with no prior service. No vacancy can exist in the grade of captain, Medical Corps, National Guard, except for those persons who have the requisite service under the law.

5. Section 37, act of June 3, 1916, created an Officers' Reserve Corps. The President is authorized to appoint and commission as reserve officers in the various sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps, in all grades up to and including that of major. No period of service or prior service is prescribed for the grade of captain, Medical Section, Officers' Reserve.

6. Paragraph 63, Circular 21, Militia Bureau, 1916 (copy inclosed),¹ and paragraph 10, Circular 23, Militia Bureau, 1916 (copy inclosed),¹ limit appointments to the National Guard Reserve to persons with prior service, who have been honorably separated from service in the Regular Army, National Guard, or Organized Militia.

7. Under the law and regulations referred to above first lieutenants in the Medical Corps, National Guard, must serve three to five years in this grade before they are eligible for the grade of captain, Medical Corps, while a large number have been, and a larger number of civilian physicians will be, appointed to the grades of captain and major of the Medical Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army, who have had no prior military service. This discriminates against the persons appointed to the Medical Corps of the National Guard, and on this account many excellent officers of the Medical Corps, National Guard, with from one to less than three years' service, have resigned. The services of these officers, who have been trained on the border and are well qualified to fill the grades of captain and major, Medical Corps, National Guard, are badly needed.

¹ Not printed.

REPORT ACTING CHIEF MILITIA BUREAU.

8. It is recommended that during the period of the war first lieutenants of the Medical Corps of the National Guard shall be eligible to promotion as captain upon such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. It is believed that such an amendment to the law will induce a great many excellent physicians, whose services are badly needed, to join the National Guard.

WM. A. MANN,
Brigadier General, General Staff, Chief of Bureau.

