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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA
BUREAU

1921



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1921.

SIR: This, the nineteenth annual report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, covering the operations of this bureau from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, is duly submitted.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the fiscal year ending this date the Militia Bureau has been charged with its regular duties, which pertain to the National Guard not in Federal service, and to matters strictly concerning State forces or militia. The report will be divided into two parts—

Part 1, pertaining to National Guard.

Part 2, pertaining to the personnel of the Militia Bureau.

Due to the provision of the act of June 4, 1920, requiring the appointment of a National Guard officer as Chief of the Militia Bureau, it was presumed that the report of June 30, 1920, would be the final report of a regular officer in that capacity. The law indicated that the appointment should have been made shortly after January 1, 1921. The appointee finally selected, however, had not been confirmed at the end of the present fiscal year, and the subscriber hereto is still chief of the bureau on this date.

On June 4, 1920, the new Army bill took effect, and this report covers the development of the National Guard during the first complete fiscal year of its existence under the new law. As soon as the new act became law the Militia Bureau issued Circular Letter No. 35, dated June 6, 1920, which pertained to the temporary policy of this bureau toward the National Guard, pending the working out and establishment of policies which by the law devolved upon committees of the General Staff, half of whose members were of the Officers' Reserve Corps personnel who had served in the National Guard. A copy of that letter appeared in the last annual report and it remained in force until January 8, 1921, at which time the work of the General Staff committees had progressed sufficiently to justify the rescinding of Circular Letter No. 35, mentioned above, which was effected by Circular Letter No. 1, 1921, under the above date. (Appendix C.)

STRENGTH.

On June 30, 1920, the National Guard strength was as follows:

National Guard Reserve (not active).....	742
State staff corps and departments.....	223
Officers with organizations.....	1,866
Enlisted men.....	54,017
Total.....	56,106

The strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1921, was as follows:

State Staff Corps and departments:	
Officers.....	366
Enlisted men.....	271
Total.....	637
Line organizations:	
Officers.....	5,477
Enlisted men.....	107,516
Total.....	112,993
Total, active.....	113,630
Officers of National Guard Reserve.....	825
Aggregate, including National Guard Officers' Reserve Corps.....	114,455
Increase, active personnel during the year, 102.5 per cent.	

At the beginning of this period 14 States had no National Guard; at the end of the period only 4 States had no National Guard. During the year the following States commenced the reorganization of the National Guard: Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, and North Dakota. New Hampshire and South Dakota are organizing units at this time. Nevada and West Virginia had up to June 30 taken no action so far as is known to the Militia Bureau.

The conditions which retarded the reorganization of the National Guard during the previous fiscal year have been modified to a great extent. The act of June 4, 1920, fixed the status which Congress intended for the National Guard, which, according to the scheme announced by the General Staff, was most gratifying to this component of the Army of the United States. The policy as announced contemplated the separation of the territorial limits of the United States into nine corps areas and the organization of two complete Infantry divisions in each corps area from the National Guard and two or more Cavalry divisions from the entire area of the United States, with the necessary corps and Army troops. This was double the anticipated strength of the Regular Army. The States, with one exception, are joining in with the scheme of organization worked out by the General Staff, and are gradually converting their old organizations into new ones now prescribed for our military forces. The antagonism of labor toward the organization of the National Guard has been denied, but it is a matter of regret to the Militia Bureau that the correspondence received shows that it is not entirely eradicated.

SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The service schools have been well attended by officers and men of the National Guard during this year, but the attendance was limited by appropriations made by Congress. Seventy-six applicants for instruction at the Infantry School at Camp Benning were denied the detail due to lack of sufficient funds. One hundred and forty officers and 137 enlisted men of the National Guard attended the service schools during the year.

The strength of the different branches, National Guard, on June 30, 1921, to whom Federal recognition has been extended is as follows:

Officers:

Infantry.....	3, 016
Infantry (tanks).....	27
Engineers.....	156
Field Artillery.....	832
Coast Artillery.....	403
Signal Corps.....	48
Medical Corps.....	405
Trains, Quartermaster Corps.....	37
Cavalry.....	533
Air Service.....	20
State staff corps and departments.....	366

Total.....	5, 843
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Enlisted strength by branches:

Infantry.....	65, 654
Infantry (tanks).....	496
Engineers.....	3, 054
Field Artillery.....	14, 867
Coast Artillery.....	8, 450
Signal Corps.....	781
Medical Department.....	2, 768
Trains, Quartermaster Corps.....	866
Cavalry.....	10, 490
Air Service.....	90
State staff personnel.....	271

Total.....	107, 787
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The National Guard at the present time is maintained in 44 States, 1 district, and 2 island possessions, and comprises: Infantry—7 brigades, 40 regiments, 5 battalions, and 118 companies. Cavalry—1 brigade, 5 regiments, 8 squadrons, and 61 troops. Field Artillery—2 brigades, 8 regiments, 2 battalions, and 82 batteries. Coast Artillery—mobile (155 G), 4 regiments, 1 battalion, and 5 batteries; fixed defenses, 3 coast-defense commands and 31 companies. Engineers—3 regiments, 2 battalions, and 17 companies. Tanks—8 companies. Air Service—3 squadrons. Signal Corps—11 companies. Medical Corps—2 regiments, 8 hospital and 8 ambulance companies, and 62 detachments. Trains, Quartermaster Corps—2 trains, 5 motor transport companies, 1 military police company, and 2 motor-cycle companies.

The officers of the National Guard who attended the service schools were enthusiastic in their praise of the benefit derived therefrom. It is believed that the expenditure of money along this line brings most valuable results to the National Guard.

Summary of reports of officers in charge of National Guard affairs, including use of National Guard in preservation of order, etc., will be found in Appendix A.

While great improvement was shown in the delivery of equipment in the National Guard organizations during this fiscal year, nevertheless the Militia Bureau is by no means yet completely satisfied with the results obtained after the requisitions have been approved therein. Prompt shipment and delivery by the supply departments is absolutely essential to maintain the interest and morale of new organizations. Marked improvement has been shown.

The amounts expended during the fiscal year from the appropriations made by Congress applicable to the National Guard will be found in detail in Appendix I.

As a result of the annual inspections required by the act of June 4, 1920, Federal recognition was withdrawn from several units which had failed to maintain satisfactory strength and efficiency, as follows: First Corps Area, 1 company of Infantry; Third Corps Area, 1 company of Infantry; Eighth Corps Area, 22 troops of Cavalry. The balance of the organizations complied with the requirements of Federal law.

Due to the necessary delay in perfecting the organization and the policies by the committees of the General Staff the National Guard did not begin its rapid gain until the latter part of the fiscal year. As a result of this failure to organize during the first part of the year considerable funds were available from the 1921 appropriations to pay for field training if held previous to June 30. This fact was communicated to the States and quite a number of them held field training previous to June 30. The total numbers reported as attending the training during the fiscal year were 2,859 officers and 52,711 enlisted men. A few additional organizations were reported as attending such camps, but numbers were not reported. They are estimated at 76 officers and 1,450 enlisted men.

PART I. THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ORGANIZATION, TACTICAL:

The act of June 4, 1920, continued the provision that the organization of the National Guard would be the same as is prescribed for the Regular Army, and, in addition, contained the provision that "until July 1, 1921, companies and corresponding units of the National Guard may be recognized at a minimum enlisted strength of fifty." It further authorized the organization of detachments or parts of units which may be necessary in order to form complete tactical units when combined with troops of other States. The organization of the new Army and the policies and regulations governing the National Guard were given, under the law, to the General Staff. The Militia Bureau furnished to the General Staff all available information concerning the regulations and policies, the strength of the National Guard, the allotments previously made, and many practical ideas which were obtained through handling of the National Guard for a period of 18 years. The organization, as adopted by the War Department, contained many newly designated organizations, some with a strength of less than 50. The details of these organizations were not complete until late in 1920 and the temporary policy announced in Circular Letter 35, January 16, 1920, was con-

tinued until its repeal by Circular Letter No. 1, Militia Bureau, January 8, 1921. (Appendix C.)

An enormous amount of labor was imposed upon the Militia Bureau by the new scheme of organization due to the following changes:

- (a) New strength prescribed for regular units greater than 50.
- (b) The use of designations which formerly had no existence in our military scheme.
- (c) The provisions of law authorizing recognition of units with a strength of 50 enlisted men.

(d) The proportions required in the different grades and ratings. New tables were issued by the Militia Bureau, with the approval of the General Staff, covering the organizations of the following units:

- (a) Those whose prescribed strengths in the Regular Army were less than 50. (Regular Army tables apply.)
- (b) Those whose strengths were 50 or greater.
- (c) Those whose strength was suited to the armories already constructed, approximately a strength of 65.

It was assumed that when organizations of the National Guard secured an enlisted strength equivalent to 80 per cent of the strength prescribed for similar units in the Regular Army that the Regular Army tables would govern. From the act of June 4, 1920, it is apparent that Congress intended to form National Guard organizations whose prescribed strength under the law exceeded 50, and with this in mind the following regulations, after approval by the Secretary of War, were transmitted to the States under date of October 18, 1920, as Circular Letter No. 62, Militia Bureau:

After July 1, 1921, the minimum peace strength of the National Guard units shall be the peace strength prescribed in Tables of Organization for the Regular Army, provided, that in those organizations in which the prescribed peace strength is greater than 65, National Guard organizations may be maintained with 65 active enlisted men in each organization and with assigned National Guard Reserves, the number of which when added to the active strength will equal or exceed the prescribed minimum strength for similar units of the Regular Army. Until July 1, 1921, companies and corresponding units of the National Guard may be recognized, in the discretion of the Chief, Militia Bureau, at a strength of 50 active enlisted men.

While the above policy established a minimum peace active strength of 65 for companies and corresponding units of the National Guard, every effort should be made to encourage the maintenance of such units at the peace strength prescribed for the Regular Army in Tables of Organization.

The modification of the tables to fit the National Guard organizations prescribed by statute law and approved regulations resulted in the tables issued as completed and as inclosures to Circular Letter No. 1, January 8, 1921. These tables prescribed the organization of National Guard units with the following strength:

- (a) A strength of 50 enlisted men.
- (b) A strength of 51 to 64, inclusive.
- (c) 65 to 80 per cent of the prescribed strength of similar units in the Regular Army.

Thus it is seen that after the Tables of Organization for the Regular Army were prescribed it became necessary for the Militia Bureau to work out virtually three sets of tables. In addition to these three sets of tables it was prescribed that all units in the National Guard, in which the prescribed strength of similar units of the Regular Army was less than 50 enlisted men, would be organized upon the Regular Army tables.

Information was received by the Militia Bureau that the territorial limits of the United States were to be divided into nine corps areas, and that there would be organized in each corps area two National Guard divisions with a proportionate number of corps and army troops. The final allotment of the National Guard to the different States and districts was communicated to the Militia Bureau with instructions to proceed with the development according to the appropriations made. These final allotments before being furnished to the Militia Bureau for its guidance had been agreed upon by State authorities and a member of the General Staff, and had received the approval of the Secretary of War. The Militia Bureau was in charge of carrying out the administrative details only. The entire scheme for the National Guard comprises 18 Infantry divisions and 2 or more Cavalry divisions. The scheme which allots the different parts of these tactical units to 50 separate States is very intricate and required a great deal of thought and time to adjust. Under the present law, the Militia Bureau has no power whatever to alter in any way the final allotments made to the States. This is brought particularly to the attention of the State adjutants general for the purpose of avoiding, if possible, any requests for changes in the final allotments. To change an allotment, made after such careful and painstaking labor as was taken by the General Staff, would entail an enormous difficulty in adjustment which it is desirable to avoid.

It soon became apparent that the State authorities had been led to believe that the organization of the National Guard would proceed at once to meet the final allotment, whereas the development of that body, under section 119 of the act of June 4, 1920, is limited by the appropriations made by Congress. As a result some confusion existed in the reorganization of the guard which was rectified as soon as possible by action of the Militia Bureau.

This bureau had, under its temporary policy, allotted troops sufficient to provide for the first authorized increment. Numerous States, taking advantage of the provisions of law, requested authority to develop their final allotment at once. Other States refused to accept the allotments made. The Militia Bureau, in its efforts to assist in the organization of the National Guard, thereupon transferred to States which desired increased allotments those units which had been refused by other States. Later, several of the States changed their administrative officers, which resulted, in many cases, in a change of their attitude toward the reorganization of the National Guard. The new officers objected to being bound by the action of their predecessors and demanded the original allotment for their States; all those conflicting conditions caused additional allotments.

When the new Tables of Organization were received from the General Staff, they were found to include many radical changes; entirely new units were created and old ones changed in strength and composition; this applied to units of all sizes from platoons to divisions. In readjusting under the new organization prescribed, few States were willing to give up any units already in being, and entirely new ones had to be assigned; all this served to increase an allotment already overdrawn. The final result was that the total allotment for the year reached 213,000, while available funds were on hand for an expected strength of only 158,000. Fortunately, the number organized fell considerably short of the larger number named

and available funds were sufficient to maintain the number actually organized. This result was largely due to the issue of surplus supplies of the Regular Army, by authority of Congress, without charge against the National Guard.

Copies of the tables sent out as inclosures to Circular Letter No. 1, Militia Bureau, 1921, are inclosed herewith. (See Appendix C.) The first column of these tables will be of no further use unless the policy be made to continue recognition of units at the reduced strength of 50 enlisted men. Without doubt a new allotment will be made for the next fiscal year on account of the appropriations made by Congress being insufficient to maintain the allotment already made but not yet organized.

To illustrate, it costs on an average \$210 per man to maintain a National Guardsman for one year. The appropriations made by Congress for the ensuing fiscal year amount to \$25,500,000, which will maintain barely 122,000 National Guardsmen. On June 30 there were 113,630 National Guardsmen in existence and 331 organizations allotted but not yet organized, and if they are organized with a strength of 65 as required by law and present regulations, the present forces will be augmented by 21,515 and the National Guard will then be 145,145. Many units of the present guard were organized with a strength of 50 enlisted men which shortly after July 1, 1921, must, by law, attain a strength of 65, an increase of 15 per organization. Not less than 1,000 organizations should attain this strength of 65 and this will further increase the National Guard by 15,000 enlisted men, and the present allotment will soon represent 160,000 men, if developed according to present law.

It is a matter of interest to know that in April 127 new units were organized; in May, 126; in June, 169. These figures are all high-water marks in the development of the National Guard and the flood still continues. If the National Guard attains a strength of 160,000 men by June 30, 1922, while Congress appropriates funds to maintain only 122,000, it must be evident that there will be trouble ahead for this bureau during the present fiscal year.

The present law prescribes the pay for services rendered by the National Guard, and there appears to be no way to avoid creation of a deficiency except by refusing to recognize additional units of that body duly organized under existing provisions of law. Such action will surely cause bitter feelings and charges of bad faith; it would crush the present rising interest in the organization of our second line of defense.

The changes made in the organization of a division, referred to above, have necessitated many transfers of units of one type, and their conversion to other types, with duties pertaining to quite different branches of the service. This subject was taken up in Circular Letter No. 5, dated January 26, 1921. As these transfers and conversions may continue, that letter, which sets forth the approved policy of the Secretary of War in such cases, is quoted in full:

1. Conversions of units to conform to the new allotments of troops and to the recently issued Tables of Organization may be effected as soon as the tables are received and under the following conditions:

(a) When the conversion is effected within a single branch of the service and the new unit is not required to provide storage facilities for a quantity of matériel differing greatly from that of the old unit, no formal inspection for recognition will be required. The State authorities should issue orders covering the transfer or conversion, indicating the date upon which the conversion is effective and the Table of Organization

(Regular Army or modified table issued by the Militia Bureau) to which the unit should conform. The Militia Bureau should be furnished with a copy of such State orders. In this connection, it must be understood that the unit must be composed wholly of National Guard personnel.

(b) Where the conversion requires the new unit to accept responsibility for a greater quantity, or different character, of matériel than was prescribed for the old unit, or where the conversion requires the reorganization of the unit in a different branch of the service, the customary inspection for Federal recognition may be called for if desired; or this inspection may be dispensed with provided the State authorities furnish the Militia Bureau with a certificate executed by a Federal inspector-instructor indicating that the newly organized unit conforms to the prescribed tables and is composed wholly of National Guard personnel, and that adequate storage and armory facilities exist for the personnel and for the changed equipment to be provided. Upon receipt of this certificate the Militia Bureau will extend recognition to the unit in its new status, this recognition being effective as of the date of the State order directing the conversion. In order to simplify the keeping of records and the preparation of pay rolls, it is suggested that State orders be dated as of the first of the month following the month in which the conversion was effected.

2. In preparing armory drill pay rolls for units affected by this letter, the following procedure should be adopted:

(a) Units that have simply had their letter designation changed to another letter of the same regiment will continue their original pay roll, making notation of the date and authority for the change in letter designation.

(b) For units which change from one branch to another or which are given a radically different designation within the regiment (such as the conversion of a lettered Infantry company or a machine-gun company into an Infantry howitzer company), a pay roll should be prepared for the old unit covering that portion of the 6-months' period preceding the issuance of the State order. This pay roll should be indorsed to show that the unit was, by cited authority, converted into another unit. A separate pay roll should be prepared covering the drills of the new unit for the period following the issuance of the State order, and this roll should also be indorsed to show the authority for the change in the unit's designation. The two pay rolls should be forwarded together at the close of the 6-months' period.

3. Officers transferred out of the branch in which they hold commissions should submit new oaths of office.

During the fiscal year covered by this report the following conversions have taken place:

First Corps Area: Three companies of Coast Artillery to a 155-mm. gun regiment.

Second Corps Area: Six companies of Coast Artillery to antiaircraft artillery; six companies of Coast Artillery to a 155-mm. gun regiment.

Third Corps Area: Three companies of Infantry to Engineers; five companies of Infantry to Cavalry.

Sixth Corps Area: One company supply troops into a wagon company; one company ammunition train into a wagon company; one company supply train into a motor transport company; one company ammunition train into a motor transport company.

Seventh Corps Area: One machine-gun company Infantry into a machine-gun company antiaircraft regiment; one regiment Infantry into a regiment of Engineers.

Eighth Corps Area: Twenty-three troops of Cavalry into twenty-three companies of Infantry.

Ninth Corps Area: Two companies of Infantry into two companies of Coast Artillery; one troop of Cavalry into one battery of Field Artillery; five companies of Infantry into five batteries of Field Artillery.

This conversion of units, together with the new organizations adopted, frequently rendered National Guard officers surplus in the new organizations. The commanding officers of some of the new organizations were rated only as lieutenants in place of captains, as previously authorized. The Militia Bureau and the War Department

were both loath to lose some of the officers rendered surplus through this conversion. The matter was brought to the attention of the General Staff and an effort was made to preserve these qualified National Guard officers for the National Guard as it was developed, in order that they could be assigned to vacancies occurring in the new organizations and thus avoid loss of any benefit which they had derived by their Federal recognition. Furthermore, the change was made to aid the Federal Government and was not actuated by any selfish motive on the part of the States. As a result of this condition, Circular Letter No. 18, Militia Bureau, dated March 17, 1921, was issued by direction of the Secretary of War, from which the following extract is quoted:

Officers of the National Guard units federally recognized prior to March 1, 1921, and rendered surplus through the reorganization of such units under Tables of Organization, 1921, will be retained on active duty status as additional officers in such units until absorbed through vacancy or the annual expansion of the National Guard required under section 62, national defense act, approved June 3, 1916. Additional officers not absorbed as herein provided by June 30, 1923, will be transferred to the National Guard Reserve.

From this it will be observed that all surplus officers must disappear by June 30, 1923.

The allotments made by the Militia Bureau for the fiscal year 1921, which were not changed during the fiscal year, are set forth in Appendix F.

ORGANIZATION, GEOGRAPHICAL.

Under authority of section 3 of the act of June 4, 1920, General Orders, No. 50, A. G. O., dated August 20, 1920, abolished the geographical departments known as the northeastern, eastern, southeastern, central, southern, and western, and redivided the continental United States into nine corps areas. ✓

The geographical composition of the respective areas was given in the order as follows:

First Corps Area: The New England States, with headquarters at Boston.

Second Corps Area: New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, with headquarters at Governors Island, N.Y.

Third Corps Area: Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, with headquarters at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. (since changed to Fort Howard).

Fourth Corps Area: North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, with headquarters at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Fifth Corps Area: Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia, with headquarters at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Sixth Corps Area: Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, with headquarters at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Seventh Corps Area: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, with headquarters at Fort Crook, Nebr. Subsequently Arkansas was transferred to this area from the Fourth Corps Area.

Eighth Corps Area: Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

Ninth Corps Area: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California, with headquarters at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

The strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1921, as contemplated in the act of June 4, 1920 (300 enlisted men for each member of Congress); that authorized by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year 1921; that actually recognized on June 30, 1921, and the percentage organized to the number authorized, are given in Appendix G, by States, in order of percentage of the actually organized to the number authorized.

The strength on June 30, 1921, commissioned and enlisted, as distributed in arms and branches in the respective States, is shown in Appendix H.

INFANTRY.

The strength of the Infantry on June 30, 1920, was 1 brigade headquarters, 19 regiments, and 162 companies. The loss during the year, due to withdrawal of Federal recognition for failure to comply with Federal law, was 2 companies.

Tables of Organization were not transmitted by the General Staff to the Militia Bureau until December, 1920, during which time the Infantry of the National Guard was organized for recognition under Circular Letter No. 35, Militia Bureau, 1919, which gave an organization for a strength of 50 enlisted men per Infantry company. Most of the organizations recognized during this fiscal year were brought in with a strength of 50 enlisted men. There were transmitted under date of October 18, 1920, instructions communicated to the Militia Bureau from the Secretary of War relative to the minimum strength of National Guard units after July 1, 1921, as follows:

After July 1, 1921, the minimum peace strength of the National Guard units shall be the peace strength prescribed in Tables of Organization for the Regular Army, provided that in those organizations in which the prescribed peace strength is greater than 65, National Guard organizations may be maintained with 65 active enlisted men in each organization and with assigned National Guard reserves, the number of which when added to the active strength will equal or exceed the prescribed minimum strength for similar units of the Regular Army. Until July 1, 1921, companies and corresponding units of the National Guard may be recognized in the discretion of the Chief, Militia Bureau, at a strength of 50 active enlisted men.

While the above policy established a minimum peace active strength of 65 for companies and corresponding units of the National Guard, every effort should be made to encourage the maintenance of such units at the peace strength prescribed for the Regular Army in Tables of Organization.

Unless instructions are modified, this entails an increase shortly after July 1 of not less than 15 enlisted men in each organization recognized with a strength of 50.

The Infantry regiment at the beginning of this fiscal year was composed of only 15 organizations. After the new organization was adopted by the General Staff each Infantry regiment was compelled to have 18 organizations, 3 battalion headquarters companies being added. The machine-gun company was replaced by one howitzer company and it was prescribed that Companies D, H, and M would be machine-gun companies. This new organization for a regiment entailed many changes in the recognized regiments of the National Guard. Every battalion of Infantry had to add a battalion headquarters company, and in many cases the letters of machine-gun companies had to be altered. A howitzer company had to be made either from the old machine-gun company or a new organiza-

tion formed. In some cases the machine-gun company was transferred to the howitzer company, while in many other cases the machine-gun company was transferred to one of the battalions and a new howitzer company was organized. Under the new organization of the Regular Army the tanks cease to be a separate branch and were incorporated with the Infantry. Under the instructions received previous to June 30, 1921, and the requirements of statute law, it appeared necessary for Infantry companies recognized with a strength of 50 enlisted men to reach a strength of 65 shortly after July 1, 1921. The reports at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1921, show the strength of the Infantry to be as follows: Commissioned officers, 3,016; enlisted men, 65,667; organized in 7 brigades, 40 regiments, 5 battalions, and 118 companies.

The following table shows their location by corps area:

	First.	Sec- ond.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Sev- enth.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Hawaii.	Porto Rico.	Total.
Brigades.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Regiments.....	2	8	6	5	3	5	6	1	2	1	1	40
Battalions.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Companies.....	18	.....	23	30	13	.....	5	8	21	.....	.....	118

During the fiscal year Federal recognition was withdrawn from one company of Infantry in the First Corps Area and one company in the Third Corps Area on account of nonconformity with the provisions of statute law.

The final allotment of National Guard to the various States was made by the General Staff. This allotment gave to the State of Texas an Infantry division in lieu of a Cavalry division. As the development of a Cavalry division in the State of Texas had languished badly during the year, some of the Cavalry units were mustered out, while a few of the most promising were converted into Infantry units and incorporated into the Infantry division. The method of converting was described in Circular Letter No. 5, M. B., 1921.

During this fiscal year 68 Infantry officers of the National Guard attended a special course at the Infantry Service School at Camp Benning, Ga., and reports indicate that great benefits therefrom have been secured. The National Guard students were highly impressed with this school. It is a matter of regret that 76 applications from National Guard Infantry officers to attend the Benning school had to be disapproved by reason of lack of sufficient appropriations.

It is a matter for consideration that the average strength of Infantry companies during the fiscal year terminating June, 1919, was 3 officers and 86 enlisted men; for the fiscal year terminating June, 1920, 3 officers and 79 enlisted men; for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1921, it was 3 officers and 60 enlisted men.

COMPANIES PLACED ON PROBATION.

As a result of unsatisfactory showing made at the armory inspection, the following companies were placed on probation:

Colorado: Third Infantry, machine-gun company, Companies G and H.

Oklahoma: Third Infantry, Headquarters company, machine-gun company, Companies B, F, G, I, and L. Companies E, H, and K having been placed on probation for one year at the time of the armory inspection of 1920, were given until the end of the 1921 field encampment for improvement, and action looking to their disbandment suspended until that time.

Tennessee: Fourth Infantry, Companies A, B, and E, having been placed on probation as a result of the 1920 inspections, were allowed an extension of time to the end of the 1921 period of field training.

Texas: 8th, 16th, and 20th Provisional Companies.

TANKS.

On June 30, 1920, the following tank units had been federally recognized: Company I (32d Company), Janesville, Wis., March 31, 1920. Company M (34th Company), Duluth, Minn., May 25, 1920. Company H (37th Company), Port Clinton, Ohio, June 21, 1920.

The following units have been extended Federal recognition during the past fiscal year: 41st Tank Company, Centralia, Wash., July 6, 1920. 33d Tank Company, Evanston, Ill., November 17, 1920. 45th Tank Company, Denver, Colo., March 24, 1921. 38th Tank Company, Covington, Ky., March 29, 1921. 30th Tank Company, Ozark, Ala., May 11, 1921.

One officer each from the Minnesota and Washington companies pursued a course of instruction at the Tank School, Camp Meade, Md., from September 1 to October 15, 1920; a similar course, three months in extent, will be given in the fall of 1921, to which it is intended to send one officer and one enlisted man from each company.

Tank companies have been allotted to the following States: New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Massachusetts, Delaware, Virginia, and California. Authority for the organization of these units has been granted, and it is believed that all of them will be organized during the next fiscal year. The ultimate allotment calls for the 31st Tank Company, Georgia, the 35th Tank Company, Missouri, and the 43d Tank Company, Connecticut, but authority for the organization of these has not yet been granted.

CAVALRY.

The War Department, under the provisions of the national defense act as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, authorized the organization of the Cavalry of the National Guard by divisions as Army troops, with designations as shown by the following table:

	Normal numerical designations, Cavalry divisions, National Guard.			
Cavalry division.....	21	22	23	24
Special division troops:	21	22	23	24
Signal troop.....	125	126	127	128
Veterinary company.....				
Ordnance company (maintenance).....	125	126	127	128
Cavalry brigades.....	51, 52	53, 54	55, 56	57, 58
Cavalry regiments.....	101, 102, 103, 104	105, 106, 107, 108	109, 110, 111, 112	113, 114, 115, 116
Machine-gun squadrons.....	51, 52	53, 54	55, 56	57, 58
Field artillery battalion (horse).....	165	166	167	168
Engineer battalion (mounted).....	125	126	127	128
Ambulance company.....	165	166	167	168
Division train, Q. M. C.....	21	22	23	24
Wagon companies.....	145, 146	147, 148	149, 150	151, 152
Pack trains.....	40, 41, 42, 43	44, 45, 46, 47	48, 49, 50, 51	52, 53, 54, 55

The distribution to corps areas and designation of organizations are shown in the following table:

Distribution of National Guard Cavalry units to corps areas.

	Designation.
First Corps Area:	
Cavalry division headquarters troop.....	21
Cavalry regiment.....	110
Machine-gun troop.....	C
Second Corps Area:	
Cavalry regiment (brigade).....	51
Third Corps Area:	
Machine-gun squadron headquarters (brigade).....	52
Engineer battalion (mounted).....	125
Fourth Corps Area:	
Cavalry regiment.....	108
Cavalry division headquarters troop.....	23
Cavalry regiment.....	109
Machine-gun squadron headquarters.....	55
Machine-gun troops.....	A, B
Fifth Corps Area:	
Cavalry division headquarters Signal troop.....	22
Cavalry division headquarters veterinary company.....	126
Machine-gun squadron.....	53
Cavalry brigade headquarters and headquarters troop.....	54
Cavalry regiment.....	107
Machine-gun troop (machine-gun squadron).....	54
Engineer battalion (mounted).....	126
Sixth Corps Area:	
Cavalry division headquarters.....	22
Headquarters troop.....	22
Ordnance company (maintenance).....	126
Cavalry regiment (brigade).....	53
Field Artillery battalion (horse).....	166
Ambulance company.....	166
Division train, Quartermaster Corps.....	22
Engineer battalion (mounted).....	127
Seventh Corps Area:	
Cavalry division headquarters.....	24
Headquarters troop.....	24
Signal troop.....	24
Veterinary company.....	128
Ordnance company (maintenance).....	128
Cavalry regiment (brigade).....	57
Field Artillery battalion (horse).....	168
Engineer battalion (mounted).....	128
Ambulance company.....	168
Division train, Quartermaster Corps.....	24
Eighth Corps Area:	
Cavalry regiment (brigade).....	56
Ninth Corps Area:	
Machine-gun squadron headquarters (brigade).....	58

Cavalry units not yet allotted to the National Guard of any corps area.

	Designation.
Cavalry division headquarters.....	21, 23
Signal troop.....	21, 23
Veterinary company.....	125, 127
Ordnance company (maintenance).....	125, 127
Cavalry brigade headquarters and headquarters troop.....	55
Field Artillery battalion (horse).....	165, 167
Ambulance company.....	165, 167
Division train, Quartermaster Corps.....	21, 23

Cavalry units organized.

Corps Areas and States.	Federally recog- nized as of June 30, 1920.	Federally recognized as of June 30, 1921.									Recogni- tion with- drawn, or transfer made to other branches.	
	Troops.	Division head- quarters troops.	Brigade head- quarters.	Brigade head- quarters troops.	Regimental head- quarters.	Regimental head- quarters troops.	Service troops.	Squadron head- quarters.	Troops.	Machine-gun squadron head- quarters.	Machine-gun troops.	Troops.
First Corps Area:												
Massachusetts...	4					1	1		4			
Connecticut...	2								2			
Rhode Island...	2								2			
Total.....	8					1	1		8			
Second Corps Area:												
New York.....	7					1	1	2	10		3	
New Jersey.....	5				1	1	1	2	6			
Total.....	12				1	2	2	4	16		3	
Third Corps Area:												
Pennsylvania...	6				1	1	1	2	12		1	
Fourth Corps Area:												
Tennessee.....	1					1			1			
Alabama.....		1							1			
Louisiana.....									1			
North Carolina...	1								4			
Georgia.....									3			
Total.....	2	1				1			10			
Fifth Corps Area:												
Kentucky.....	2										4	1
Ohio.....	5					1	1	2	12			1
Total.....	7					1	1	2	12		4	2
Sixth Corps Area:												
Illinois.....									2			
Michigan.....								1	3			
Wisconsin.....	11	1		1	1	1	1	2	10			
Total.....	11	1		1	1	1	1	3	15			
Seventh Corps Area:												
Missouri.....	1											1
Kansas.....	4								4			1
Iowa.....	3				1	1	1	2	6			
Total.....	8				1	1	1	2	10			2
Eighth Corps Area:												
Arizona.....	1											2
Colorado.....								1	3			
New Mexico.....									5			
Texas.....	54		1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	3	45
Total.....	55		1	1	1	1	1	3	14	1	3	47
Ninth Corps Area:												
Washington.....											1	
Idaho.....	2					1	1	1	3			
Wyoming.....	8							2	6			2
Utah.....	4							1	3			1
Total.....	14					1	1	4	12		1	3
Porto Rico.....	1								2			
Aggregate.....	124	2	1	2	5	10	9	20	111	1	12	54

FIELD ARTILLERY.

During the year ending June 30, 1921, the Field Artillery of the National Guard showed an increase, as shown in the second column below. The totals on June 30, 1921, are shown in the third column.

Organizations.	1920-21	Total.
Divisional (75-mm.):		
Brigade headquarters and headquarters batteries.....	2	2
Brigade ammunition trains.....	2	2
75-mm. batteries.....	107	125
Regimental headquarters.....	7	8
Headquarters batteries.....	8	9
Service batteries.....	7	8
Battalion headquarters, headquarters detachment, and combat trains.....	19	20
Corps artillery (155-mm. howitzer):		
Regimental headquarters.....	1	1
Regimental headquarters batteries.....	5	5
Service batteries.....	5	6
Battalion headquarters, headquarters detachment, and combat trains.....	3	3
155-mm. howitzer batteries.....	24	27

Federal recognition was not withdrawn from any Field Artillery unit during the fiscal year.

The brigades of Field Artillery in New York and Massachusetts were completed, and in several other States complete regiments were organized and extended Federal recognition during the year.

Four-day camps of instruction for the training of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Field Artillery were held in all corps areas where Field Artillery existed; very satisfactory results were obtained at the majority of these camps.

A most serious handicap in the training of the Field Artillery, National Guard, has been the inability of the Militia Bureau to secure competent sergeant instructors to meet the requirements of the many demands from the various States; considerable of the shortage was due to lack of sufficient appropriations. It is hoped that in the future there will be no lack of instructors and sergeant instructors in sufficient numbers to insure efficient and uniform training throughout the Field Artillery.

In a number of States there is a lack of appreciation of the necessity for suitable storage space for the proper care and protection of the large amount of matériel involved in a battery of Field Artillery, either horse or motor drawn; this, in connection with the failure to provide drill halls permitting of indoor mounted instruction, during which ample light must be provided to insure efficiency, results in a number of organizations going to camp totally unprepared and having to waste much valuable time on most elementary instruction which should have been covered at home stations. Any Field Artillery unit to be efficient or of value to the service must be provided with suitable drill hall, storage, and stable facilities, and the organization of units should not be attempted until these requirements have been met.

In a number of States it is very evident that great care has been given in selecting officers with Field Artillery experience, while in others little or no attention has been given to the selection, which results in a serious handicap to the organization. It is well known that throughout the United States there are many highly proficient

ex-Field Artillery officers and it is believed that every effort should be made to secure their services.

From reports received it is shown that few if any headquarters detachments are to any degree efficient, this being due entirely to a lack of appreciation of the necessity for training these units in their particular and important duties.

COAST ARTILLERY.

On July 1, 1920, the Coast Artillery of the National Guard included 23 companies, distributed as follows:

New York: Thirteen companies.

Oregon: Three companies.

Rhode Island: Seven companies.

During the year ending June 30, 1921, Federal recognition was extended to the following units:

Arkansas: Battalion headquarters and four companies, assigned to antiaircraft.

California: Eight companies, including two which were transferred from the Infantry, all assigned to fixed defenses.

Connecticut: One company, assigned to fixed defenses, and one complete regiment assigned to 155-mm. guns.

Delaware: One regiment, less the headquarters battery and the battalion headquarters and combat train of the first (gun) battalion, assigned to antiaircraft.

Florida: One company, assigned to fixed defenses.

Illinois: Two batteries and one machine-gun company, assigned to antiaircraft.

Maine: Five companies, assigned to fixed defenses; one company of Infantry was transferred to Coast Artillery, and one company of Coast Artillery was transferred to Infantry.

Massachusetts: Headquarters detachment and 12 companies, assigned to fixed defenses.

Missouri: One complete regiment, assigned to antiaircraft.

New York: Eleven companies, assigned to fixed defenses, one complete regiment assigned to 155-mm. guns.

North Carolina: One company, assigned to fixed defenses.

Oregon: One company, assigned to fixed defenses.

Rhode Island: One company, assigned to fixed defenses.

South Carolina: Two companies, assigned to fixed defenses.

Virginia: One company, assigned to fixed defenses.

Washington: Two companies, assigned to fixed defenses; one battery of 155-mm. guns was transferred from the Field Artillery to the Coast Artillery.

Considerable time was required to obtain and install Coast Artillery matériel for armory instruction, and many of the units were formed so near the end of the year that they went to camp with little or no preliminary training in artillery work. It is believed, however, that the foundation is being laid for a valuable auxiliary to the Coast Artillery of the Regular Army.

The distribution of the National Guard Coast Artillery on June 30, 1921, was as follows: Assigned to fixed defenses, 69 companies; assigned to antiaircraft, 2 regiments and 2 battalions; assigned to 155-mm. guns, 2 regiments and 1 battery.

SIGNAL CORPS.

During the year ending June 30, 1921, Federal recognition was extended to the following divisional Signal companies: 26th Division, Massachusetts; 30th Division, North Carolina; 32d Division, Michigan; 37th Division, Ohio; 38th Division, Indiana; 40th Division, California; 44th Division, New Jersey.

The following units organized under Tables of Organization dated May 3, 1917, were reorganized and redesignated to conform to present Tables of Organization: Company C (outpost), Kansas National Guard, now 35th Signal Company; Company B (wire), 1st Battalion, Signal Corps, New York National Guard, now 27th Signal Company; Headquarters supply section, and Companies A (wire) and C (outpost), 1st Battalion Signal Corps, New York National Guard, now 101st Signal Battalion.

Federal recognition was withdrawn from Company C (outpost), Colorado National Guard.

AIR SERVICE.

During the past fiscal year Federal recognition has been extended to observation squadrons in Minnesota and Maryland. Five observation squadrons are being organized and will, without doubt, be presented for Federal recognition during the coming year. Pending the erection of suitable housing facilities for care of Government property no flying equipment has been issued to the recognized units.

ENGINEERS.

The situation in the Engineer branch of the National Guard has shown marked improvement during the past year, increasing from a strength of 16 officers and 437 enlisted men on June 30, 1920, to 179 officers and 3,482 enlisted men on June 30, 1921. The States having recognized units are: District of Columbia, one battalion; Indiana, one battalion; Massachusetts, one regiment; Missouri, one regiment; New Jersey, one battalion; New Mexico, one battalion, one company; New York, one regiment; North Carolina, one company; Ohio, one battalion, one company; Oregon, one company; Pennsylvania, one battalion, four companies; Wisconsin, one company (mounted).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSIONED AND ENLISTED STRENGTH.

During the period July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, Federal recognition has been extended to officers of the Medical Department as shown in the table below. Reserve officers are indicated, below the active, in their proper grades. The enlisted strength, all branches, June 30, 1921, is shown in last column.

States.	Medical.					Dental.			Veterinary.				Adminis- trative.			Enlisted men, all grades.
	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieu- tenants.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieu- tenants.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieu- tenants.	Second lieu- tenants.	Captains.	First lieu- tenants.	Second lieu- tenants.	
Alabama.....			2	1	1		1									31
Arizona.....			1		1											
Arkansas.....			2	4	1											72
Reserve.....			2	2	1			1								
California.....				4												4
Colorado.....				2												
Reserve.....				2												
Connecticut.....				4			1									
Delaware.....			1													
District of Columbia.....																
Florida.....			3	1	2			1								32
Georgia.....			2	4	4		2	1								110
Hawaii.....												1				
Idaho.....			1	1												
Illinois.....			2	2	3		1									55
Indiana.....			1	1			2									33
Iowa.....			1	1												40
Reserve.....				1												
Kansas.....				3	1											38
Reserve.....				1												
Kentucky.....			2	2				1								
Louisiana.....			1	1	1											
Maine.....				1	2									1		105
Maryland.....			1	8	2		2									193
Massachusetts.....			5	23	5		9	2		4	1	1				
Reserve.....				4			3			1						29
Michigan.....			2	1				1								
Minnesota.....				7	6	1	3	1								33
Mississippi.....				3				1								32
Missouri.....			3	4	5		2	2								
Reserve.....				1												
Montana.....				1												
Nebraska.....			2	3			1						1			57
Nevada.....																
New Hampshire.....				1												
New Jersey.....			2	3			2	1				1				43
Reserve.....	1	1	1	2												
New Mexico.....				1	1											
Reserve.....				1												
New York.....	1	1	8	35	11	1	5	6	1	1	2			2		620
Reserve.....				1												30
North Carolina.....			2	1												
North Dakota.....															3	374
Ohio.....	1	2	9	14	4		4	2	1	3						
Reserve.....								1								
Oklahoma.....			1	4	1		1	1								108
Oregon.....				4	1		2									313
Pennsylvania.....			6	22	11	1	6	4		1	2	1		1		
Reserve.....				1												80
Rhode Island.....			1	1	1											
South Carolina.....			1													
South Dakota.....																
Tennessee.....				1	2											29
Texas.....		1	1	3	1	1				1						61
Utah.....			3	5	2											24
Vermont.....				1			2									
Reserve.....				1												
Virginia.....			2		1		2	1		1						96
Washington.....			4	4	5			2				1				
West Virginia.....																
Wisconsin.....		1	5	7	7	1	1	4	1	1	1	3				126
Reserve.....					2						1					
Wyoming.....			1					1								
Porto Rico.....			1	1	4		1									
Total active.....	2	5	79	190	86	5	50	32	3	12	7	8	1	4	3	2,768
Total reserve.....	1	1	3	17	3	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Totals, each branch:																
Active.....			363				87			30			8			
Reserve.....			25				5			2			0			

This statement shows that a considerably larger number of officers of the Medical Department have been recognized than there are reported elsewhere as members of that department on June 30, 1921. This is due to the fact that some separations from the National Guard have taken place, and that in a large number of cases officers have been promoted, which calls for a new recognition for each new grade.

INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING.

Correspondence course.—A correspondence course for medical officers of the National Guard was conducted by senior instructors, sanitary troops, National Guard, between November 1, 1920 and April 30, 1921. This course was completed by 112 medical officers, 101 of whom passed satisfactory examinations.

The lack of interest shown in the course is a source of regret, for the knowledge gained by doing the required work repays the officer most amply for the time spent.

The course is to be continued during six months of the fiscal year 1921-22 and its scope will probably be extended to embrace dental and veterinary officers of the National Guard. It is hoped and expected that it will be better patronized than in the past.

Armory instruction.—The commissioned and enlisted personnel of practically all recognized Medical Department organizations have received the armory instruction required by National Guard Regulations. The work specified has been done with enthusiasm and with the proper spirit and the results are reported as satisfactory.

Officers at Service Schools.—One medical officer of the National Guard from each of the following States attended the 1920-21 session of the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.: New York, Texas, Ohio, and Florida. With one exception, the death of one of the officers, all completed the course with credit. Two of these officers, one from New York and one from Texas, completed a course at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle, Pa., after having graduated from the Army Medical School.

Instructors, Medical Department.—Senior instructors, sanitary troops, have been on duty as follows during the year:

Lieut. Col. James F. Hall, M. C., Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Lieut. Col. Levy M. Hathaway, M. C., New York.

Lieut. Col. John T. Allen, M. C., North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Arkansas.

Lieut. Col. W. N. Bispham, M. C. (from Mar. 1, 1921), Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Col. Elbert E. Persons, M. C., Ohio.

Lieut. Col. Jay R. Shook, M. C. (from Jan. 17, 1921), Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Lieut. Col. Perry L. Boyer, M. C., Illinois.

Lieut. Col. James C. Magee, M. C., Texas and Oklahoma.

Field training.—The following Medical Department units and detachments attended camps of instruction during the fiscal year 1920-21:

	Corps area.									Total
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	
Units.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Detachments.....	5	20	1	4	1	2	10	6	2	51

Special camps for medical officers, noncommissioned officers, and selected privates were held in the First and Second Corps Areas.

The results of field training have been uniformly satisfactory.

During the period covered by this report Federal recognition has been extended to the following numbers of Medical Department units and detachments:

	Corps area.									Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	
Medical regiments.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Hospital companies.....	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	8
Ambulance companies.....	2	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	9
Medical detachments.....	8	21	8	6	4	7	12	4	5	75

STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The following table shows the number of federally recognized National Guard officers of the State staff corps and departments, except medical, by corps or department and grade, on June 30, 1921:

Corps or departments.	Brigadier generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.
Adjutant Generals.....	7	10	16	16	1	—	—	50
Inspector Generals.....	—	—	3	21	—	—	—	24
Judge Advocate Generals.....	—	1	5	29	1	—	—	36
Quartermaster.....	—	2	11	74	69	2	4	162
Ordnance.....	—	—	4	26	12	—	—	42
Totals.....	7	13	39	166	83	2	4	314

There were also 197 federally recognized enlisted men National Guard of the Quartermaster Corps and 8 of the Ordnance Department; total of 205 enlisted men.

The requirements for Federal recognition of National Guard officers appointed in State staff corps and departments were not changed by the act of June 4, 1920. New regulations governing the numbers and grades of the commissioned and enlisted personnel allotted to each State in accordance with the number of federally recognized National Guard in the State have been approved by the Secretary of War and will be included in the new National Guard Regulations.

The seven brigadier generals above are adjutants general of States.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.

The original appointment of commissioned officers of the National Guard Reserve was discontinued by the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, as stated in the following extract from an opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate General of the Army under date of October 6, 1920:

Section 78 of the national defense act, approved June 3, 1916, authorized original appointment of commissioned officers of the National Guard Reserve. The act of June 4, 1920, amended said section "by striking out the same" and substituting different provisions in lieu thereof. The provisions substituted make no provision for such original appointment of commissioned officers. The effect of this action was to repeal the provisions of the section as approved June 3, 1916, authorizing original appointment of commissioned officers in the National Guard Reserve, and as neither the section as amended, nor the provisions of any other statute, renew the former authorization there is now no authority in law for original appointment of commissioned officers in the National Guard Reserve. The sole source from which officers in that organization may be procured is that authorized by section 77 of the national defense act, namely, from officers of the National Guard rendered surplus by the disbandment of their organizations and from officers of the National Guard placed in said reserve upon their own applications.

All enlisted members of the National Guard Reserve, who enlisted under the 6-year enlistment contract previous to June 4, 1920, and who were furloughed to the National Guard Reserve, were discharged by the provisions of Militia Bureau Circular Letter No 65 dated October 30, 1920.

Provision is made in the act of June 4, 1920, for enlistment in the National Guard Reserve for a period of one or three years, and regulations governing such enlistments have been published in a Militia Bureau circular letter. (No. 76, dated December 6, 1920.)

This circular letter is contained in Appendix D to this report.

The number of enlisted reservists who may be assigned to any company, troop, or battery shall not exceed the number of active enlisted men in such unit, provided, that the total enlisted strength, active and reserve, shall not exceed the prescribed war strength of such unit.

The commissioned strength of the National Guard Reserve on June 30, 1921, by grade and branch, is shown in the following table:

National Guard Reserve commissioned strength June 30, 1921, by grade and branch.

	Brigadier gen- erals.	Colo- nels.	Lieu- tenant colo- nels.	Majors.	Cap- tains.	First lieuten- ants.	Second lieuten- ants.	Total.
General officers of the line.....	3							3
Infantry.....		9	7	49	147	96	76	384
Cavalry.....		2	2	18	66	45	32	165
Field Artillery.....		1	3	10	15	8	7	44
Coast Artillery Corps.....		1		1	9	1	2	14
Corps of Engineers.....			2	2	13	1	1	19
Air Service.....							3	3
Signal Corps.....				2	1	2	2	7
Adjutant General's Department.....	2	5	2	4				13
Judge Advocate General's Department.....			1	14	3			18
Inspector General's Department.....				7	1			8
Quartermaster Corps.....			2	6	12	2	3	25
Ordnance Department.....				5	7			12
Medical Corps.....		1	6	27	23	18		75
Dental Corps.....				1	6	5	1	13
Veterinary Corps.....							8	8
Chaplains.....					2	12		14
Total.....	5	19	25	146	305	190	135	825

The provision regarding the enlisted reserve cited above is not generally understood. The maintenance strength of an infantry rifle company National Guard at the present time is 65 and the maximum is 93 (peace strength of a rifle company, Regular Army). The prescribed war strength of an Infantry rifle company is 200, it would therefore be possible for an Infantry rifle company National Guard to have a total strength, active and reserve, of 186 (93 active and 93 reserve).

It is prescribed in the act of June 3, 1916, that the number of enlisted men of the National Guard to be organized under that act, peace strength, shall eventually consist of not less than 800 enlisted men for each Senator and Representative in Congress. It would appear that the law can now be complied with by eventually maintaining a total *active peace strength* of 400 enlisted men for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and an equal number of enlisted reservists. In other words, instead of eventually maintaining a total peace strength of 424,800 active National Guard, it seems that the law can be complied with by maintaining a force of 212,400 active National Guard and an equal number of enlisted reservists.

In computing armory drill and field training pay, it has been determined that the average pay per enlisted man, National Guard, per year is as follows: For armory drill, \$54.14; for field training, \$20.93. The total average pay for an active enlisted man National Guard per year would therefore be \$75.07. The average pay for an enlisted reservist per year would be but \$20.93 (field training). It can be seen from these figures that a great annual saving would be made to the Federal Government by such a scheme in the matter of pay, amounting to approximately \$11,000,000. Another advantage would be that organizations could maintain smaller armories and use without alterations those already erected.

EMERGENCY SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A longshoremen's strike at Galveston, Tex., which began in March, 1920, continued into the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. On June 7, 1920, the governor of Texas declared martial law in Galveston, and ordered in several organizations of National Guard to govern the city and maintain order. The civil government was suspended and Brig. Gen. J. F. Wolters, Texas National Guard, was placed in command. Under the governor's orders, Gen. Wolters exercised martial law until October 7, 1920. After several weeks of duty, a provisional regiment was organized, which was made up of volunteers from all the organizations ordered to Galveston, to constitute a military police force, which maintained order and sustained the provost marshal's courts until the emergency ended. The record both as to administration and as to use of military force was excellent. The civil authorities are not shown to have given any assistance to the military administration.

On May 31, 1921, a riot broke out in Tulsa, Okla., caused by a reported assault by a negro on a white girl. This was written up luridly in a local paper, and crowds soon gathered about the county jail threatening violence to the accused negro who had been arrested. Race antagonisms rapidly developed, armed mobs formed, firing began, and men were killed and wounded. During the evening

the city authorities appealed to the governor, and by his order the local National Guard units were ordered out and reported to the sheriff for duty. Other available troops were ordered to the scene of trouble from Muskogee and Oklahoma City, and arrived during the night and early morning of June 1. During the night fires had broken out in a section inhabited by negroes and these increased during the morning. Additional troops arrived during the day, and were placed at points of control; they protected the fire department in its work, and their presence caused rioting and firing to cease. The city was placed under martial law; the streets were promptly cleared and order was restored.

The majority of the troops were relieved and sent to their stations on June 3. The Tulsa organizations (Company B, service company and sanitary detachment, 3rd Infantry) were retained on duty until June 12.

The following additional organizations were on duty at Tulsa for from one to two days: Companies A, C, D, and E, Third Infantry, and A, C, and D, Second Infantry, Oklahoma National Guard.

A reflex of opinion in responsible quarters regarding outbreaks of lawlessness and failure of local authorities to administer their own police duties is shown by remarks made by the adjutant general of Oklahoma, Gen. Charles F. Barrett, to the chamber of commerce and civic clubs assembled at the city hall in Tulsa, shortly after the riots, which are quoted with strong approbation by a local newspaper:

You have simply laid down. One hysterical woman and an impudent Negro girl, and your city's yellow journals turned loose their shambles. When the guard entered this city at 9 a. m. Wednesday I found 25,000 armed men roaming the streets. The spectacle of negro women and children herded in trucks, with white men armed with shotguns marching behind, greeted our eyes. I shall make this report officially to the governor. It was the short work of 100 guardsmen, without a single shot, to disarm this entire community. Your sheriff could have done it Tuesday night, or your police. They didn't. You know now what real law enforcement with good intent means. If you can't back your officials, put them out and get new ones.

On June 3, 1921, the city of Pueblo, Colo., was overwhelmed by a flood of the Arkansas River. Battery A, Colorado Field Artillery, and Troop C, Cavalry, turned out at the request of civil authorities to assist in saving property and preserving order.

Communication with Denver was greatly impaired, but finally, on the afternoon of the 4th, it was made evident to the State authorities that more troops were needed at Pueblo, and all the National Guard organizations available were ordered there for duty. These organizations were Troops A, B, C, and Headquarters Detachment, Colorado Cavalry, Companies F, G, K, L, and M, and the howitzer company, 177th Infantry; Battery A, Field Artillery, and an Infantry tank company. Company E and headquarters company, 2d battalion, at Lamar, were also ordered out, but were unable to reach Pueblo on account of washed out roads and railroads.

Refugee camps were established to care for the hundreds of homeless, and the city was put under military police control. Every able-bodied man willing to work on clearing up wreckage was put to work at fixed wages (43 cents per hour), and tramps, hobos, and others not willing were rounded up and forced to work under military guard without pay.

Excepting the Cavalry and tank company none of the above troops had been enlisted more than 30 days; one company had been mustered

in only three days before and another but two weeks; none had been federally recognized. The work all these men did was highly commendable; that of the newer organizations was extraordinary. The State and the United States may congratulate themselves on having that type of men in the National Guard.

In Houston, Tex., there is reported to exist a considerable race antagonism, and at one time during the quarter ending June 30 conditions became so threatening that the National Guard organizations in the city were called out and held in their armories for 24 hours. Fortunately there was no outbreak.

Owing to labor troubles involving strikes and lawless violence in the West Virginia coal fields near the Kentucky border line for about a year, there have been several occasions when it was deemed advisable to order out units of the Kentucky National Guard to prevent interference with labor, particularly in the coal mines on the Kentucky side. These conditions, involving many shootings, burning, and much rioting, while not continuously active, have always been present. The fact that West Virginia has had no National Guard to help control the lawless element has put additional work upon the Kentucky authorities.

During May, 1921, the governor of Kentucky ordered out Troops B and C, Cavalry, and Company B, 149th Infantry, which were stationed at various points along the Kentucky side of the Tug River. A large amount of shooting had been going on in and from West Virginia, and many houses were riddled on both sides. On May 27 Pvt. Vaughn, Troop C, Kentucky National Guard, and several members of West Virginia constabulary were killed in a night encounter with armed strikers, one of whom was killed and the others arrested and held by the West Virginia civil authorities for trial.

Border violence largely subsided in June, and the National Guard troops were relieved. The causes of the trouble, however, remain; it is charged that they result entirely from I. W. W. influences.

ARMORIES.

The providing of suitable armories for units of the National Guard is a function of each State for its own organizations. Many cases are noted where there is evident misapprehension as to what is suitable and necessary for that purpose. Frequently a single large room is offered with little or no storage space or available room or rooms for company offices. The essentials include a drill hall large enough to drill a company or similar organization in close order movements; it should have not less than 5,000 or 6,000 square feet floor space. There should be a dressing and locker room for officers, in size depending on how many organizations are to use the armory. For each such organization there should be a small room for a company office, and in case a battalion uses the drill hall a field officers' room and office should be available. Every company or corresponding unit should have a locker room large enough to provide it with dressing and bench space for from 65 to 100 men, say from 250 to 400 square feet of floor space. A storeroom made secure against theft must be provided for all small property and equipment not kept in men's lockers, and other storage space for large equipment, rolling kitchens, or other vehicles, target materials, etc., and stables and wagon and gun sheds, securely

locked, for mounted organizations and those having wheeled equipment.

Every effort should be made by instructors to see that State authorities understand what is necessary in each case for any given type of organization, and that suitable armory, storage, and stable facilities are to be had before an organization is recognized.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The following State encampments were held during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

State.	Organization.	Date of camps.	Place.	Strength present.	
				Officers.	Men.
FIRST CORPS AREA.					
Massachusetts.....	Infantry.....	Nov. 6-20, 1920.....	Camp Devens, Mass.	18	414
	Engineers.....	June 15-29, 1921.....	do.....	31	467
Maine.....	Infantry.....	June 19-July 4, 1920.....	do.....	55	1,033
Connecticut.....	Infantry and Cavalry..	June 11-25, 1921.....	do.....	57	1,410
	do.....	June 16-30, 1921.....	Niantic, Conn.....	8	154
	Battery A., Field Artillery.	June 11-25, 1921.....	do.....	5	107
New Hampshire.....	None.....				
Rhode Island.....	Coast Artillery Corps..	July 11-24, 1920.....	Forts Greble and Getty.	28	535
	Cavalry.....	Aug. 1-15, 1920.....	Camp Devens, Mass.	6	135
	1st Ambulance Company.	June 19-July 3, 1921.....	do.....	3	57
	Battery A, Field Artillery.	June 16-30, 1921.....	Quonsette Point, R. I.	4	81
Vermont.....	Infantry.....	Aug. 7-21, 1920.....	Camp Devens, Mass.	30	522
SECOND CORPS AREA.					
New York.....	Infantry, 23d and 71st, and hospital units.	July 16-Aug. 29, 1920.	Camp Upton.....	146	2,770
	Infantry, 2d and 3d..	July 16-Aug. 30, 1920.	Plattsburg.....	92	2,003
	Coast Artillery Corps..	Aug. 7-30, 1920.....	Fort H. G. Wright.	56	981
	Field Artillery.....	Aug. 1-15, 1920.....	Camp Bragg, N. C.	31	637
	Cavalry.....	do.....	Camp Dix.....	23	476
	Engineers.....	do.....	Camp Humphreys.	10	276
	106th Field Artillery (155-mm. howitzers).	June 12-26, 1921.....	Pine Plains.....	20	550
	Headquarters 52d Field Artillery Brigade.	June 23-27, 1921.....	do.....	(1)	(1)
	74th Infantry.....	May 29-June 12, 1921.	Peekskill, N. Y....	(1)	(1)
	105th Infantry.....	June 12-26, 1921.....	Plattsburg, N. Y..	64	1,000
	69th, 71st, and 106th Infantry.	May 29-July 10, 1921.	Peekskill, N. Y....	53	1,226
New Jersey.....	3d and 6th Infantry...	July 11-Aug. 8, 1920.	Sea Girt, N. J.....	109	1,765
	Battery B, Field Artillery and 1st Squad Cavalry.	July 25-Aug. 8, 1920.	do.....		
Porto Rico.....	1st Infantry and 1st Troop Cavalry.	Dec. 6-20, 1920.....	Salinas.....	37	1,396
THIRD CORPS AREA.					
Pennsylvania.....	Infantry and Cavalry..	Aug. 1-21, 1920.....	Mount Gretna.....	285	5,143
	Field Artillery.....	Sept. 4-29, 1920.....	Camp Bragg.....	41	783
District of Columbia	Infantry.....	Aug. 15-30, 1920.....	Camp Lee.....	7	147
Virginia.....	do.....	July 13-27, 1920.....	do.....	30	555
	Machine-gun Company	Aug. 16-29, 1920.....	Camp Upton.....	4	48
FOURTH CORPS AREA.					
Alabama.....	Infantry.....	Aug. 8-22, 1920.....	Camp McClellan..	40	651
Tennessee.....	do.....	July 16-30, 1920.....	Camp John Sevier.	48	801
Mississippi.....	do.....	Aug. 14-28, 1920.....	State rifle range...	5	66
Louisiana.....	None.....				
Georgia ²					

¹ No data.

² Held before June 30, 1920.

State.	Organization.	Date of camps.	Place.	Strength present.	
				Officers.	Men.
Florida.....	Infantry.....	Aug. 11-25, 1920.....	Camp Jos. E. Johnston.	32	535
North Carolina.....	do.....	Sept. 7-21, 1920.....	Camp Glenn.....	17	271
South Carolina.....	do.....	Aug. 14-29, 1920.....	Rifle range.....	6	129
FIFTH CORPS AREA.					
Ohio.....	All arms.....	Sept. 1-17, 1920.....	Camp Perry.....	104	1,767
Indiana.....	None.....				
West Virginia.....	No troops.....				
Kentucky.....	4-day school.....	June 20-23, 1921.....	Camp Sherman.....		
SIXTH CORPS AREA.					
Illinois.....	None.....				
Michigan.....	None.....				
Wisconsin.....	All arms.....	July 11-Aug. 29, 1920	Camp Douglas.....	170	5,137
SEVENTH CORPS AREA.					
Missouri.....	Infantry.....	July 11-25, 1920.....	Camp Clarke.....	62	909
	Cavalry.....	Aug. 22-Sept. 5, 1920.	Practice march....	3	55
Kansas.....	Infantry and Cavalry..	Aug. 18-29, 1920.....	Fort Riley.....	59	1,137
	Signal troops.....	Aug. 15-29, 1920.....	Camp Funston.....	4	58
Arkansas.....	None.....				
Nebraska.....	do.....				
Minnesota.....	All arms.....	June 5-15, 1921.....	Fort Snelling.....	148	2,278
	5th Infantry.....	June 11-28, 1921.....	do.....	49	1,154
	1st Infantry.....	June 14-29, 1921.....	Lake City.....	59	1,139
North Dakota.....	None.....				
South Dakota.....	do.....				
Iowa.....	All arms.....	Aug. 10-24, 1920.....	Storm Lake.....	52	924
EIGHTH CORPS AREA.					
Colorado.....	Cavalry.....	Aug. 1-15, 1920.....	Fort D. A. Russell.	3	69
Oklahoma.....	Infantry.....	Aug. 5-21, 1920.....	Fort Sill.....	78	1,587
	do.....	June 5-20, 1921.....	do.....	131	2,207
	State staff.....	June 4-19, 1921.....	do.....	19	64
New Mexico.....	None.....				
Arizona.....	Cavalry.....	Sept. 6-25, 1920.....	Camp Harry J. Jones.	4	58
	Infantry.....	May 12-June 12, 1921.	Camp Douglas.....	21	382
Texas.....	Cavalry.....	Aug. 6-20, 1920.....	Camp Mabry.....	83	1,151
	All arms.....	June 9-26, 1921.....	do.....	78	753
NINTH CORPS AREA.					
California.....	Infantry.....	Sept. 12-26, 1920.....	Santee.....	20	283
Idaho.....	Departments.....	June 13-27, 1921.....	Camp Lewis.....		
	Cavalry.....	do.....	Boise Barracks.....	23	264
	State staff.....	do.....	do.....	9	4
Montana.....	None.....				
Oregon.....	Coast Artillery Corps..	July 6-20, 1920.....	Camp Lewis.....	(1)	(1)
	Staff departments and Infantry.	June 15-29, 1921.....	do.....	77	1,575
	Field Artillery and Engineers.	do.....	do.....	(2)	(2)
	Coast Artillery Corps..	do.....	Fort Stevens.....	(2)	(2)
Utah.....	Cavalry.....	June 14-27, 1921.....	Fort D. A. Russell.	7	170
	Departments and Artillery.	June 13-27, 1921.....	Camp Lewis.....	(2)	(2)
Washington.....	All arms.....	July 6-Aug. 29, 1920.	do.....	49	567
	Infantry.....	July 11-25, 1920.....	Camp Dengel.....	51	897
	Artillery and Tank Corps.	June 12-26, 1921.....	Camp Lewis.....	(2)	(2)
Wyoming.....	Cavalry.....	Sept. 1-15, 1920.....	Basin.....	27	248
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.					
Hawaii.....	Infantry.....	Sept. 18-Oct. 2, 1920.	Schofield Barracks.	23	313

¹ Three companies.

² Held before June 30, 1920.

Reported attendance, 2,869 officers, 52,711 enlisted men. Estimated, where not reported, 76 officers, 1,450 enlisted men. Total, 2,945 officers, 54,161 enlisted men.

SCHOOL CAMPS.

For preliminary training prior to the annual camps, short schools of instruction were held for selected officers and enlisted men in each State, as follows:

State.	Organization.	Date of schools.	Place.
FIRST CORPS AREA.			
Massachusetts.....	Engineers..... Coast Artillery Corps.. Infantry, Signal Com- pany, 1st Supply Train.	May 20-23, 1921..... June 17-20, 1921..... June 16-19, 1921.....	Hanover, Mass. Fort Strong. Camp Devens.
Maine.....	3d Infantry.....	June 21-24, 1921.....	Do.
Connecticut, Massa- chusetts, and Rhode Island.	Cavalry.....	June 8-11, 1921.....	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
Vermont.....	1st Infantry.....	June 21-24, 1921.....	Camp Devens, Mass.
Rhode Island.....	Coast Artillery Corps..	June 6-9, 1921.....	Fort Greble.
SECOND CORPS AREA.			
New York.....	All arms except Ar- tillery and Cavalry. Cavalry..... Field Artillery..... Coast Artillery.....	May 15-21, 1921, and May 22-23, 1921. June 5-11, 1921..... June 19-25, 1921..... June 12-15, 1921.....	Peekskill, N. Y. (2 periods). Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Montauk Point. Fort Hancock, N. J.
New Jersey.....	School of Musketry..... For all arms except Field Artillery. Field Artillery.....	June 2-7, 1921..... June 7-11, 1921..... June 19-25, 1921.....	Camp Edwards, Sea Girt, N. J. Do. Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.
THIRD CORPS AREA.			
Pennsylvania.....	All arms.....	June 18-19, 1921.....	Mount Gretna.
Maryland.....	Infantry.....	June 26-28, 1921.....	Saunders range.
District of Colum- bia.	All arms.....	June 20-25, 1921.....	Do.
Virginia.....	Infantry..... Engineers..... All arms.....	July 6-11, 1920..... June 6-11, 1921..... June 6-8, 1921.....	Camp Simms. Do. Camp Meade, Md.
FOURTH CORPS AREA.			
Florida.....	1st Infantry Motor Transport Com- pany. Coast Artillery Corps.. 1st Infantry.....	Aug. 2-5, 1920..... Aug. 9-12, 1920..... June 22-25, 1921.....	Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla. Fort Screven, Ga. Camp Williamson, near Vicks- burg, Miss.
FIFTH CORPS AREA.¹			
SIXTH CORPS AREA.			
Michigan.....		June 19-24, 1921.....	Hanson State Military Reserva- tion.
SEVENTH CORPS AREA.¹			
EIGHTH CORPS AREA.¹			
NINTH CORPS AREA.			
Oregon.....	All arms.....	May 23-26, 1921.....	Clackamas.

¹ No schools reported.

These "Four-day school camps" were established for the purpose of giving basic instruction to selected officers and enlisted men of the National Guard a short time prior to the opening of the 15-day summer camps, with a view to going over the basic principles of training men, to establish a definite system, and avoid haphazard methods. All who have participated indorse them as highly valu-

able in obtaining coordination of effort and definite progressive training. There have been many applications for longer periods, six days being frequently recommended.

The majority of the officers who gave the instruction to the National Guard in the annual training camps, both Regular and National Guard, were graduates of the service schools. The results attained were markedly superior to any previous work of the kind. An extensive experiment was made in Pennsylvania in the use of the "block system" of instruction, and the results were decidedly satisfactory. These experiments indicated that the best results were obtained by use of the block system in morning drills under the United States instructors, and that in the afternoons the National Guard units should be handled by their own officers, under supervision of the United States officers.

Experience had demonstrated that to get dependable results the United States instructors detailed should be in the ratio of one commissioned officer to each infantry battalion or its equivalent in other arms and branches.

TARGET PRACTICE.

A number of camps of instruction in rifle firing were held during the period covered by this report, the majority in connection with the annual encampments for field training. No detailed reports of these camps have been submitted to this bureau, but from information received this instruction, undoubtedly, proved to be of great practical value.

Reports of small-arms firing received from the different States during this period show that the Regular Army qualification course was fired in a number of cases. Very creditable results are shown in the qualifications made in the courses fired.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AT THE NATIONAL MATCHES, 1920.

There were 19 National Guard teams in attendance at the national matches, 1920, as follows:

State.	Team captain.	Number of members.
Alabama.....	Maj. Thomas C. Locke.....	18
Arizona.....	Capt. Edward Linton.....	18
California.....	Maj. Earnest E. Kirk.....	18
Colorado.....	Capt. Arthur B. Smith.....	17
District of Columbia.....	Maj. Frank W. Holt.....	16
Florida.....	Maj. H. M. Snow.....	18
Kansas.....	Maj. Jerry C. Springstead.....	18
Kentucky.....	Maj. Isaac Wilder.....	18
Maine.....	Maj. Irvin E. Doane.....	18
Maryland.....	Maj. Frank A. Hancock.....	12
Minnesota.....	Maj. Jason L. Lewis.....	15
New Jersey.....	Maj. John Nolan.....	18
Ohio.....	Capt. James H. West.....	18
Oregon.....	Maj. William G. White.....	17
South Carolina.....	Capt. William H. Hawkins.....	17
Tennessee.....	Maj. K. J. Schumann.....	18
Texas.....	Maj. Roy E. Blount.....	18
Utah.....	Lt. Col. Fred Jorgensen.....	18
Washington.....	Maj. Elmer R. Brady.....	

One of the principal features of the matches from a National Guard standpoint was the Small Arms Firing School supervised by

Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma, executive officer of the national matches, and under the immediate direction of Lieut. Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Officers' Reserve Corps, who was director of instruction at the Small Arms Firing School which was established at Camp Perry during the war. He is the author of "Rifle Training for War," published by the War Department and which book covers the course of instruction in the school. In order that a member of any team who had not heretofore participated in a national match might receive the Government allowances for transportation and subsistence he was required to report for this school not later than noon August 1. All other National Guard team members were given until noon August 10 to report. Each team was placed under the instruction of a competent instructor, each one a former instructor or graduate of the Small Arms Firing School. All students were required to take the same prescribed course of instruction and with very beneficial results.

An opportunity was given to those desiring to fire the Regular Army qualification course, as prescribed in Small Arms Firing Regulations, and a number of the National Guard competitors took advantage of this opportunity, the majority making excellent qualifications.

Maj. Jason L. Lewis, team captain of the Minnesota National Guard team, and Capt. Arthur B. Smith, team captain of the Colorado National Guard team, were chosen as team captain and team coach, respectively, of the National Guard team to participate in the united service team match.

Although the majority of the team members were new men, with probably less instruction than any other members of teams present, some never having fired at 1,000 yards range, excellent general results, comparatively, were obtained, largely due to the systematic preliminary course of instruction.

The members of the above National Guard teams participated in the following 18 matches: The Presidents', Members', Governors', Adjutant Generals', Adjutant Generals' Cup, Leach Cup, Wimbledon Cup, Catrow Cup, Enlisted Men's Team, Regimental Team, Marine Corps, Rapid Fire, Offhand, Camp Perry Trophy, Grand Aggregate, Herrick Trophy, National Individual, and National Rifle Team Matches; in the latter the National Guard teams stood in the whole list entered in the following order:

NATIONAL RIFLE TEAM MATCH.

20. Minnesota.	42. District of Columbia.	55. Oregon.
28. Washington.	44. Colorado.	58. Utah.
28. Texas.	45. Alabama.	59. South Carolina.
31. Arizona.	49. California.	64. Tennessee.
35. Ohio.	51. Maryland.	65. Kentucky.
36. Kansas.	53. Florida.	
37. Maine.	54. New Jersey.	

The numerals preceding names of States show their respective relative places among all competing teams.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS AT SERVICE SCHOOLS, U. S. A.

The table following shows the number of National Guard officers who applied for admission to the service schools during the year and the number who were authorized to attend:

School.	Applied.	Attended.
The School of the Line.....	2	1
The Infantry School.....	144	68
The Cavalry School.....	45	30
The Field Artillery School.....	47	22
The Coast Artillery School.....	2	2
The Engineer School.....	8	7
The Tank School.....	3	3
The Army Medical School.....	8	5
The Medical Field Service School.....	2	2
Total.....	261	140

Of the total number of officers who reported for instruction at the service schools, 118 completed the prescribed courses and were declared proficient in all subjects, 18 completed the courses but were rated as deficient in certain subjects, 2 officers died during the course, and 2 were relieved on account of sickness before graduation.

For the coming year the policy will be to send National Guard officers only to the special service schools, each of which has arranged a special and intensive course of instruction lasting three months and intended only for officers of the National Guard. It is believed that the money expended on this feature of instruction produces more of value in the training of the National Guard than that used in any other way. The attendance has been limited in each case by the inadequate appropriations, and it is a matter of genuine regret that sufficient funds are not available to make the maximum use of the advantages offered by the Army schools and so eagerly sought by the officers of the National Guard.

LEGISLATION, UNITED STATES.

During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, the changes made by the act of June 4, 1920, were put into effect. These changes in the law affected the entire scheme of organization in and of the National Guard, as well as of the Regular Army. The several changes made in the law which affected the National Guard were stated in the Annual Report, Militia Bureau, for June 30, 1920. Almost every type of military unit was changed in some degree, and new changes in organization had to be carried into effect. The laws regarding distribution of troops, so that in each corps area the different units allotted all taken together would make two complete National Guard tactical divisions, caused many changes; organizations which began as Infantry or Cavalry found themselves overnight in the Artillery or other arms or parts of special organizations.

The result of these changes materially delayed the development of the National Guard, as, until all the changes involved were effected, few new units were begun and those which had been changed into other arms had to begin their work over again.

However, nearly all these adjustments were made in the first four or five months of the operation of the new law, and new units, organized originally thereunder, began to appear. As stated elsewhere, however, nearly all of the 102 per cent increase in the National Guard gained during the fiscal year was made during the six months from January 1 to June 30, 1921.

PROPOSED UNITED STATES LEGISLATION.

Originating with the Adjutants Generals' association several proposed amendments to the act of June 4, 1920, were brought to the attention of a section of the General Staff in April, 1921, and met with its approval. They were then transmitted to the chairman of the House Military Committee. Some of the proposed changes did not meet with the approval of the Militia Bureau for various reasons, but it is understood that the House Military Committee has proposed a bill covering several of the proposed changes and that it will be pressed for passage. The proposed amendments affect the sections of the above bill as noted below, and are in substance as follows; the sections referred to are those of the act of June 4, 1920:

1. Section 5, paragraph 2, provides that National Guard officers who have demonstrated their fitness for duty in the General Staff shall be added to the eligible list for such duty.

2. Section 37 provides that any recognized National Guard officer may be appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the same grade and branch. (The present law only provided for the admission of such personnel who were officers at the time of the approval of the original act.)

3. Section 67: That expenses for the hire of clerks in the offices of the United States property and disbursing officers may be paid from National Guard appropriations if approved by the Secretary of War.

4. Section 81: That the President may assign to duty in the Militia Bureau three officers who hold or have held commissions in the National Guard and who are also reserve officers, who shall receive the pay of their respective grades from National Guard appropriations, including longevity pay based on prior service in the Organized Militia.

5. Section 99: That officers and enlisted men attending United States service schools shall receive pay and allowance for the necessary period of travel from and to their home stations, and omits the proviso that in no cases shall the pay and allowance exceed those of a captain.

6. Section 109: That commanding officers of companies and corresponding units shall receive \$240 a year in addition to drill pay prescribed; the present law limits such payments to "captains commanding organizations;" several organizations formerly commanded by captains are now under the reorganization commanded by lieutenants.

7. Section 110: That warrant officers and enlisted men shall receive one-thirtieth of the initial monthly pay of their respective grades *or specialist ratings* as of like grades and *ratings* in the Regular Army.

8. Section 110: (As to payment of National Guard, etc.) The second paragraph proposes to transfer to the property and disbursing officers of States the duties of paying the officers and enlisted men in the respective States the amounts due for drill pay as authorized by sections 109 and 110 of the present law.

LEGISLATION BY STATES.

The following States have enacted legislation during the past year affecting their respective military forces:

Indiana provides that the organization, armament, and discipline of the Indiana National Guard shall be the same as that now, or as may be hereafter, prescribed for United States forces, and that the governor shall have power to fix and alter the maximum strength of any organization of the Indiana National Guard, provided none shall exceed in strength that prescribed for a like organization in the Regular Army. It is also prescribed that the discipline and regulations of the Indiana National Guard shall be the same, so far as applicable, as those of the Regular Army, as also all articles of war, and that the system of instruction in the National Guard shall be the same as that of the United States Army.

A new law of West Virginia authorizes the governor to reorganize the National Guard in accordance with the national defense act, as amended, and requires that "The governor shall cause the National Guard of this State always to conform to all such Federal laws and regulations as are now or may hereafter from time to time become operative and applicable, notwithstanding anything in the laws of this State to the contrary." The governor is given power "to increase the force beyond the maximum established by law, in case of war, insurrection, or invasion, or imminent danger thereof." When the National Guard is employed in the service of the State, officers shall receive the basic pay of their respective grades in the United States Army; enlisted men shall receive double the prescribed basic pay of their grades in the United States Army; all shall receive transportation and subsistence. The law specifically complies with the requirements of section 110, national defense act, in regard to qualifications and tenure of office of officers of Staff Corps and departments. Owing to local conditions, West Virginia has not yet organized any National Guard units.

By senate bill 180 the State of Oregon enacts a complete new law regarding the militia and the National Guard, which agrees with Federal laws where required, and in general in other matters. The following items are noticed: The Adjutant General shall be appointed from officers of the National Guard or National Guard Reserve above the grade of first lieutenant, and who must have had not less than six years' commissioned service in the Oregon National Guard; colonels of regiments and coast defense commands, majors commanding separate battalions, and captains of companies, batteries, etc., are elected; other officers are appointed by the governor on recommendation of immediate commanders. All officers are retired on reaching the age of 64. The law provides that men drafted into United States service shall, on release from such service, resume their membership in the militia and continue to serve in the National Guard until the dates on which their original enlistments would have expired. All officers must properly equip themselves, but after a year of service each shall be entitled to an allowance of \$75 by the State on account of his original equipment. The Adjutant General and six selected officers, four of whom must be from the line, shall constitute a general staff whose duty it shall be to advise the governor in all military matters. A civilian subpoenaed before a military court, commission, or board, or any officer designated to take

a deposition, who fails to respond or to produce documentary evidence called for is liable to trial in justice courts and if found guilty shall be fined not less than \$25 not more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months, or both fine and imprisonment. Military courts of all kinds are appointed and administered in like manner to similar bodies authorized by law in the Army. Any member of the National Guard killed or disabled in line of duty shall be entitled to just assistance and compensation from the State as deemed just by the General Staff, not exceeding a maximum prescribed by State laws. All reports and communications of a member of the National Guard in line of military duty shall be privileged and can not be used as evidence in a civil or criminal suit brought against such member, who, in that case, shall be entitled to be defended in court by the judge advocate or the attorney general, or both, without expense to the accused.

The State of Rhode Island also enacted a new military law which prescribes that when the militia is ordered out for duty it shall be subject to the Articles of War, and Army Regulations shall be in force so far as applicable, and that courts-martial shall possess similar jurisdiction and powers of sentence as United States courts-martial in similar cases. The adjutant general is elected by the general assembly, and shall hold office for five years. There shall be six aides to the governor, detailed from National Guard or Naval Militia, active or retired, not above the grade of major; active officers so detailed not to be relieved from performance of duties with their organizations. The National Guard shall consist of such numbers of officers and enlisted men as may be prescribed by laws of the United States. Officers are appointed by the governor on recommendation of the adjutant general. Staff officers are subject to section 110, national defense act. Officers shall be retired at the age of 64; officers may be retired on application on length of service. Restrictions as to eligibility for appointment as commissioned officer and provisions for an eligible list for appointment are included.

Kansas has revised its military law to conform more closely to the principles of organization and administration in the Army. A paymaster general is authorized who shall be property and disbursing officer of the State, with an assistant and authorized office force. A military advisory board is provided for, one of whose duties is to make changes in organizations, and to insure that they conform to the laws of the United States, and to make equitable adjustments of armory allowances, to the best interests of the service in the State. Provision is also made for State pay for drills, and pay based on qualification for target practice.

Several other States have also made minor changes in their military laws, all in the way of coordinating such laws with those of the United States on like subjects, or for purely local administration.

UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS ON DUTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In an effort to secure better coordination of understanding and of activities of officers on duty with the National Guard, a letter comprising a general discussion of many of the phases of the work of instructors was sent under date of November 5, 1920, to each of the officers in charge of militia affairs at corps area headquarters. As

the subjects discussed are basic, and recur more or less in all quarterly reports, it is deemed appropriate to include a copy of the letter in this annual report. It should be noted that the titles "Inspector-instructors" and "Officers in charge of militia affairs" had not, at the date of the letter referred to, been superseded by the modified titles now in use, "Instructor" and "Officer in charge of National Guard affairs," respectively.

The body of that letter reads as follows:

1. The analysis of comments and recommendations in letters and reports received in this bureau suggests the desirability of a letter to each officer in charge of militia affairs in an attempt to coordinate effort in the development of the National Guard.

2. The act of June 4, 1920, contemplates the development of the National Guard to a force of approximately 435,000. Under the policy of decentralization of control necessary in so large a force it has been found necessary to maintain in each corps area headquarters an officer familiar with the problems of the National Guard and the policy of the Militia Bureau. There are many questions concerning the National Guard unfamiliar to officers who have associated only with Regular troops. The duties incumbent upon officers in charge of militia affairs at corps area headquarters present opportunities of constructive work in the development of our military forces and merit the best effort from the officers so detailed.

3. The officer in charge of militia affairs is assigned to the staff of the corps area commander and provision must be made by the latter for office space and clerical assistants. There are no funds available from National Guard appropriations under the provisions of law to furnish clerical assistants to officers in charge of militia affairs. In passing upon questions which arise not covered by the National Guard Regulations and the circulars of the Militia Bureau, it should be borne in mind that the files of the Militia Bureau furnish records for precedents and are always available.

4. In providing for the instruction of the National Guard its first and greatest mission must be kept in view, namely, that by service in the National Guard the citizen may in time of peace fit himself for his military obligations in time of war without removal from his home surroundings or his usual vocation for long periods of time.

THE USE OF INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS.

5. The experience of this bureau indicates that successful inspector-instructors plan their work in the National Guard for an entire year culminating in the field training period as a general rule. Therefore the program for field training should be drawn up by the inspector-instructor and submitted to corps area headquarters for approval. It is incumbent upon the officers in charge of militia affairs to determine what particular feature of field training is to be emphasized by corps area commanders during the ensuing year and communicate this fact to the inspector-instructors and request the submission of the program of instruction at once, making such alterations as are necessary to meet the approval of the corps area commander.

6. The officers in charge of militia affairs should insist upon inspector-instructors furnishing them with lists of officers and men especially suited for duty at the service schools as well as those suited for service with the Regular Army under the last provision of section 44, act of June 4, 1920. It is desired that those selected shall be men capable of absorbing the training rendered available and transmitting it to the enlisted personnel of the National Guard, and not merely men who are seeking a job at Federal expense.

7. During the annual inspection it is believed advisable to utilize inspector-instructors in the inspection of units of the National Guard providing the duty assigned to any one of them does not exceed the inspection of two Infantry regiments. Inspector-instructors should not be required to inspect their own regiments, but preferably adjoining regiments or regiments in other States.

The general conception of an inspection is a formal function once a year, which has been carefully prepared for by all concerned, and seldom results in anything but criticism. It should be enjoined on all inspectors that National Guardsmen are peculiarly sensitive to both criticism and commendation, and that the latter is far more constructive than the former. An attitude of friendly helpfulness on the part of inspector-instructors is the one which gets results, and no officer should remain on this duty who fails to comprehend that fact and follow that course.

8. In planning field training camps inspector-instructors should be notified in advance as to particular subjects in which they will be used as instructors during the encampment so that they may make special preparation and become expert in that particular line. They should be used as instructors for the various camps and moved

from one State to another according to some schedule. It is deemed advisable to keep the senior inspector-instructor of each arm in his own State for a period of not less than two weeks immediately preceding the State encampment in order that he may assist in the preparation for the ensuing field training.

9. The necessary blanks for the inspection of any new units should be kept on hand in your office. When these inspection reports pass through the corps area headquarters they should be carefully examined to insure completeness and correctness. Many reports are received in the Militia Bureau in which essential blanks are missing. Correspondence to secure these missing blanks results, and recognition and equipment of the unit are therefore delayed. The unit must comply with the law before recognition can be extended and equipment furnished. The personnel of each unit should live in the same locality so far as practicable.

PROPERTY.

10. Long delays have occurred in providing uniforms, arms, and equipment, and this condition has caused discouragement and injury to the morale of the National Guard units; these delays have been incidental to the disorganization caused by war, but it is thought that finally conditions have readjusted themselves and that future deliveries will be reasonably prompt.

11. It is essential that for the present all requisitions be passed on and approved by the Militia Bureau in order that available appropriations may be distributed in proportion to the progressive organization of the National Guard in the several States. During the formative period some States will not organize any National Guard units, others will organize only a portion of their allotments, and others will exceed their allotments. The equipment of the National Guard in the usual case must be paid for from National Guard appropriations which are under the control of the Secretary of War. It must be evident that the advance apportionment of these funds to the different States under the conditions enumerated above can not be made. There must be some reservoir where the policy of give and take can be exercised. As soon as the National Guard has been completely formed and the needs of each State can be known in advance it will be possible to make allotments of the National Guard appropriations to the corps areas and delegate to the corps area commander authority for issuing supplies and making disbursements. Suggestion has been made that stores be consigned to property and disbursing officers of the different States and issued by them to new organizations on receipt of notice of Federal recognition. The law provides for the issue of stores to units of the National Guard and not to States, and therefore, precludes this method of supply.

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

12. The funds appropriated by Congress make it impracticable in the general case to authorize more than two visits each six months to organizations under their charge by inspector instructors and sergeant instructors assigned to units. This item of expense is large and with the increase in the cost of transportation more frequent visits would entail greater appropriations. It is deemed essential to keep the expense of the National Guard down to a reasonable figure if it can be done. In some States provision has been made for expense of additional visits of instruction from funds other than Federal. Estimates for visits to be paid for from Federal funds should be furnished the Militia Bureau in ample time. Efforts have been made to secure additional commutation of rations for enlisted men, thus far without success. These efforts will be continued. Effort will also be made to increase the daily expense allowances of inspector-instructors absent from home stations. The present amount is a matter of statute law and can be increased only by act of Congress.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

13. Official publications for instructional purposes for the National Guard are paid for from funds appropriated for the support of the National Guard. Official publications for the use of the regular personnel on duty with the National Guard are furnished from Regular Army appropriations. The comptroller requires as a suitable voucher for the expenditure of funds a requisition for official publications emanating from the States and the cost will be defrayed from the allotment made to the State. It has been found that when such publications are issued in bulk an enormous waste occurs. For instance, the number of enlistment blanks furnished for the States for the reorganization of the National Guard is absolutely colossal, and yet we have barely 70,000 men at the present time. When States know that the allotment of money made to their National Guard must pay for the official publications and blanks used in the State there seems to be some effort at economy.

CIRCULATION OF INFORMATION.

14. The adjutant general is the official State representative with whom the Militia Bureau must correspond. It is found that this official does not always transmit information or instructions which he receives. In order to circulate information contained in orders and circular letters to the personnel of the National Guard, it is suggested that officers in charge of militia affairs get in touch with newspaper correspondents and furnish to them as matters of news copies of orders and circular letters other than those of a confidential nature bearing upon the National Guard. This will assist in the circulation of information to the National Guard.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

15. The four days' camp of instruction which was authorized this year previous to the field training period was designed for the purpose of brushing up the officers and enlisted men upon the subjects in which they would be required later to instruct during the field training period and to instruct staff officers in their prospective duties. Such camps for short periods should not be authorized for any other purpose. Wherever special instruction is required for property and disbursing officers or officers of the Staff Corps and departments the inspector-instructor should be required to furnish a program for the four days' preliminary camp and for the entire field training period.

ARMORY PAY.

16. The Militia Bureau is at this time endeavoring to simplify the system of armory pay and would be glad to receive suggestions from officers in charge of militia affairs on this subject. The present plan upon which we are working is to have a combined monthly attendance, drill, and pay roll as a voucher for the payment of armory pay. The present law requires armory pay to be disbursed by the Quartermaster's Department and limits pay to 6-month periods. It is realized that more frequent payments would be beneficial to morale and drill attendance, but when the National Guard is fully developed one payment will entail the issuance of 425,000 checks. The cost of the clerical work in the Treasury in passing upon these accounts would almost equal the amount received by the National Guard if payments were made monthly.

(Signed) J. McI. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS.

The following officers of the Army have been detailed on duty in charge of all matters concerning the development of the National Guard within the respective corps areas, at the headquarters of which they were stationed, each being a member of the administrative staff of the corps area commander.

First Corps Area: Col. Louis C. Scherer, Cavalry, from January 25, 1920. Col. William F. Martin, Infantry, from June 6, 1919, to January 7, 1920.

Second Corps Area: Col. Raymond Sheldon, Infantry, from February 19, 1921. Col. Samuel W. Miller, Infantry, from May 14, 1919, to February 9, 1921.

Third Corps Area: Lieut. Col. George W. Stuart, Infantry, from October 1, 1920.

Fourth Corps Area: Col. James H. Frier, Infantry, from May 12, 1919.

Fifth Corps Area: Lieut. Col. James K. Parsons, Infantry, from September 28, 1920.

Sixth Corps Area: Col. Cromwell Stacey, Infantry, from October 8, 1920. Col. Daniel B. Devore, Infantry, from April 2, 1919, to October 6, 1920.

Seventh Corps Area: Lieut. Col. Fred V. S. Chamberlain, Infantry, from September 21, 1920.

Eighth Corps Area: Col. Franklin O. Johnson, Cavalry, from September 29, 1919.

Ninth Corps Area: Col. Robert H. Noble, Infantry, from April 21, 1919.

Hawaiian Department: Lieut. Col. Edwin J. Nowlen, Infantry, from January 15, 1921. Maj. Joseph T. Clement, Infantry, from January 26, 1920, to January 4, 1921.

A summary of the report of each of the above officers will be found in Appendix A.

INSTRUCTORS, NATIONAL GUARD.

The following table shows the number and distribution to States, by arms and corps, of inspector-instructors, sergeant instructors, and retired officers, as of June 30, 1921:

	Instructors.								Sergeant instructors.							
	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery Corps.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.	Medical Department.	Retired.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery Corps.	Engineers.	Medical Department.	Signal Corps.	Quartermaster Corps.
Alabama.....	1								3	1						
Arizona.....	1										1					
Arkansas.....	1								3							
California.....	2			1					4			1				1
Colorado.....	1	1						1	3	1						1
Connecticut.....	1			1					1	1		1				
Delaware.....				1								1				
District of Columbia.....													1			1
Florida.....	1								2							
Georgia.....	1	1	1					1	2	1						1
Hawaii.....									2							
Idaho.....		1								1						
Illinois.....	3	1	1				1	1	3	1				1		1
Indiana.....	1		1						2				1			
Iowa.....	2	1	1						5	1	1					
Kansas.....	1	1	1					1	3	1	1				1	1
Kentucky.....	1	1							1	1						
Louisiana.....			1							1						
Maine.....	1			1					2			2				
Maryland.....	2								8							
Massachusetts.....	3	1	2	1			1		5	1	3	3		1		2
Michigan.....	1	1							2	1	1					1
Minnesota.....	3		1						7		2					1
Mississippi.....	1							1	1							1
Missouri.....	2			1			1		7		2					1
Montana.....	1															
Nebraska.....	1								2							
New Jersey.....	2	1	1						8	1	2		1			1
New Mexico.....		1								1						
New York.....	6	2	2	3	1	1	1		19	3	6	9	1	2		2
North Carolina.....	1	1	1						2	1						
Ohio.....	4	2	1				1		11	4	1		1	1		1
Oklahoma.....	2		1						5		2					1
Oregon.....	1			1					5			1				1
Pennsylvania.....	5	1	2		1		1		16	3	6		2			1
Rhode Island.....				1				1		1		1				1
South Carolina.....	1							1	3							
Tennessee.....	1						1	1	4	1						1
Texas.....	2	2					1		4	4				1		1
Utah.....		1	1						4	1	3					
Vermont.....	1								3							
Virginia.....	2							1	4		1					1
Washington.....	1		1	1					3	1		1				1
Wisconsin.....	3	1	1					1	8	3	1					
Wyoming.....		1								1						
Porto Rico.....	1	1							4							
Total.....	65	23	20	12	2	1	8	10	167	37	33	20	7	6	1	23

¹ Orders issued, officers not reported for duty by June 30.

Grand totals:

Active officers.....	131
Retired officers.....	10
Sergeant-instructors.....	294

The gain during the year was 1 retired officer, 65 inspector-instructors, and 129 sergeant instructors.

The medical officers listed are stationed in States shown, but their duties extend to districts which now coincide with corps areas.

FEDERAL FUNDS.

ALLOTMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The appropriation for "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1921," provided the sum of \$20,000,000. Adding to this amount the sum of \$25,617.02 derived from cash received from the sale of property and material and \$13,825.41 received from States as payments for lost, damaged, or destroyed equipment made a total available sum of \$20,039,442.43. The total expenditures against this sum to date aggregate \$8,842,413.14, leaving a balance of \$11,197,029.29. This balance will, however, be reduced to a considerable extent by outstanding obligations yet unsettled. A substantial sum, estimated at about \$3,000,000, will, however, be returned to the United States Treasury, and in explanation of this it should be stated that during the first three months of the fiscal year, when summer encampments could be held, the National Guard was of comparatively small strength, whereas during the last half of the fiscal year, when a greater strength had been reached, the summer encampments were naturally deferred until the summer months occurring in the succeeding fiscal year and, therefore, applicable to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1922. The unexpended balance also involves an item of \$4,532,927 for armory drill pay, which will probably be reduced in view of payments due and yet to be made, although a statement as to the amounts already paid and amounts to be paid from this subappropriation has not yet been received from the Finance Department which is charged with payments of armory drill pay to the National Guard.

The appropriations "For arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service" was \$8,000,000 and was provided by Congress for reimbursing the Army for such articles of equipment as could not be furnished the National Guard (without charge) from surplus stores of the Army and must, therefore, be paid for. A final statement of such charges has not yet been furnished by the supply services of the Army and it is therefore impracticable to state at this date the amount of such obligations, but it is believed that practically the entire sum appropriated was obligated.

Tables of all financial data in connection with the National Guard, so far as pending adjustments with the Finance and Supply Departments of the Army will permit, are attached to this report (Appendix I).

The national defense act (sec. 62) provides that 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 men such for each Senator and Representative in Congress from such State, * * * 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 shall have been reached."

A proviso as follows is also contained in said section of the law: "*Provided further*, That this shall not be construed to prevent any State * * * from organizing the full number of troops required under this section in less time than is specified in this section * * *". The estimates of appropriations submitted by this bureau under this law have heretofore been on the basis of the possible strength of the National Guard that could be attained under the law above quoted, allowing for an average of such maximum and figuring on a certain strength at the beginning of the fiscal year and on a gradual increase up to the maximum required by said law at the close of the fiscal year concerned. After such estimates have been prepared on that basis, and plans made for organizing National Guard units in accordance therewith, it has been determined that Congress did not intend to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out such a program, and a change of plans as to strength and as to allotments of troops to the several States became necessary. This change of plans results in loss of interest by the States and in general dissatisfaction and discontent on their part with consequent detriment to the proper development of the National Guard. Under the law now existing, is is, therefore, the duty of the Militia Bureau to raise the number of National Guard to the strength definitely prescribed by the law, if it can do so within the limits of the appropriations by Congress. It is not known, however, a sufficient time in advance, what the appropriations will be in order to make definite plans for the year concerned. The law should be changed so as to provide that the number of the National Guard shall be determined by the Secretary of War, conditioned on the funds provided by Congress.

ARMORY DRILL PAY.

The act of June 4, 1920, provided a system of payment for armory drill pay different from that provided by the basic act of June 3, 1916. This new system was inaugurated as of July 1, 1920. It is believed that this new system is fairer and is accepted generally as being more equitable to all concerned than the previous system and that it will be productive of satisfaction. A new method of recording armory drill attendance and of having such record become cumulative data for submission as part of the pay rolls, of having the pay rolls certified by the instructor on duty with the organization, and of forwarding such pay rolls by him direct to the finance officer of the corps area for payment was inaugurated with a view to reducing considerable complaint of delays in payment. It is believed that a fair trial of the present system will demonstrate its worth. It is further believed, however, that the present system of payment by checks forwarded to the individual members of National Guard units by finance officers of the Army could be improved on, and payments expedited by providing that the amount due each company unit shall be determined by the drill reports, submitted to and certified by the instructors on duty with the respective organization and that the amount due such unit as a whole shall be turned over as a lump sum to the commanding officer of the unit for payment by him to the individual members entitled thereto.

FEDERAL PROPERTY.

The equipping of National Guard units has been accomplished during the year with an unusual absence of complaint as to alleged delayed shipments. It frequently happens that units are inspected for Federal recognition a very short time prior to the annual encampment which the new units desire to attend. This has resulted in expectation on the part of the units concerned that their equipment shall be furnished in time for such encampments and in anxiety as to the possibility of accomplishing the shipments, but through efforts of this bureau and the hearty cooperation of the supply services of the Army, this has generally been accomplished even though the available time was extremely limited.

The National Guard has been furnished equipment similar to that furnished the Army with minor exceptions deemed unessential for the training of the National Guard in State service.

Under a provision of law considerable of the equipment furnished was supplied from Regular Army stores without charge against National Guard appropriations.

It is believed that the efforts of this bureau to impress upon the State authorities the necessity of properly caring for Federal property issued them for National Guard purposes has resulted in great improvement in the protection of the Government's interest. Where reports of survey have indicated that lack of proper care and attention on the part of the National Guard has resulted in losses, the States concerned have been required to reimburse the Government for the value of the loss and from State or individual funds.

It is believed advisable that a broad and careful study should be given by the General Staff of the Army to the question of what equipment should be issued to the National Guard and maintained at all times for the training of the National Guard and also for possible use in Federal service. Also that this study should include the problem of what equipment, both as to kinds and quantities, should be kept in conveniently located storehouses, for replacement during State service, and for immediate and automatic issue to the National Guard in the event of its call or draft into Federal service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports from some sources indicate an indifference and lack of sympathy with National Guard activities on the part of men who were in the service during the war. It is greatly to be regretted that such conditions should prevail; all Army officers on duty with National Guard organizations should make every endeavor to gain the sympathetic cooperation of ex-service men; their interest, experience and training are valuable assets which should not be disregarded.

In some organizations officers are reported as below grade in the qualities necessary for their positions; in such cases the facts should be brought to the attention of the State authorities by the instructors. Only men of high standing and ability in every way should be commissioned in the National Guard.

Many reports are received indicating the high value of the sympathetic support of the press in regard to National Guard activities and personnel. This should be sought for every organization, and if valid reasons exist why such support is lacking no effort should be spared to modify the deterrent conditions.

There are many reports of insufficiency in number of instructors. The Militia Bureau hopes to be able to provide one for every battalion or its equivalent in other troops; at present the appropriations available for expenses for travel of instructors are so small that it is impossible to provide for necessary visits of instruction by Army officers at the majority of National Guard stations.

Complaint is made that the checking of semiannual pay rolls, particularly those of June 30, interferes with proper performance of the duties of instructors in connection with summer camps, etc. There are no other officers available for this duty. Every effort should be made to have the rolls correctly made up during June and finished promptly on the 30, so that there should be as little interference as possible with the field instruction duties of instructors, and, further, to insure prompt payment of the organizations.

Paragraph 385, National Guard Regulations, permits an instructor to accept National Guard commissions in command of regiments or separate battalions if the governor of the State where he is on duty desires to appoint him. A recent report suggests that the two duties are not compatible, and that such appointments should not be made.

The Militia Bureau holds quite a contrary opinion; an officer who is not only an instructor detailed, but has also the prestige and authority carried by a National Guard commission, is in the best possible position to get results, both for the State and for the United States. If such officer fails, it would seem to show that the wrong man had been detailed and appointed.

Evidence still arrives of failures in many cases on the part of accountable officers to fully realize their responsibilities as to Government property. Losses, thefts, and lack of care are too frequently reported. If such conditions persist in an organization, it is evident that a change in command is necessary.

Reports are made of lack of knowledge of messing of organizations. Attention is called to the fact that the schools for bakers and cooks are open to National Guardsmen, and usually applications for attendance can be approved. An enterprising captain can usually enlist men who have had experience in cooking.

The use of the mechanical equipment, rolling kitchens, artillery, and transportation units in motion, tentage displayed with personnel and equipment, and other similar means of attracting attention are proving of great value in recruiting drives. Instructors should encourage the use of every means available for building up the enlisted personnel and getting the types desired. Demonstrations of equipment used in Chemical Warfare Service when available or improvised, and displayed, always attract attention. To "sell the National Guard" to the public, advertising is necessary. The best advertising is that which attracts the most attention, and the visual type of advertising is the most effective.

PART II. THE MILITIA BUREAU.

The commissioned personnel which carried on the work of reorganizing the new National Guard during the year was made up of the following officers:

On duty on June 30, 1921:

Brig. Gen. Jesse McL. Carter, Chief of Bureau.

Col. John W. Heavey, Infantry, executive officer.

Col. Christopher C. Collins, Medical Corps.

Col. Charles B. Drake, Cavalry.

Col. Henry B. Clark, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Hand, Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Greene, retired.

Maj. Henry R. Stiles, retired.

Maj. John A. Brockman, Infantry.

Maj. Henry A. Finch, Engineer Corps.

Maj. Jesse D. Elliott, Infantry.

Maj. George R. Harrison, Infantry.

Maj. Walter C. Gullion, Infantry.

Maj. Francis M. Maddox, Infantry.

Maj. Louis C. Wilson, Quartermaster Corps.

The following officers performed duty in the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year, but were relieved before June 30, 1921:

Col. Kirby Walker, Cavalry, relieved January 26, 1921.

Lieut. Col. Robert W. Collins, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved August 7, 1920.

Maj. Lucien H. Taliaferro, Field Artillery, relieved December 11, 1920.

Capt. Hugh H. Temple, Signal Corps, relieved January 7, 1921.

Capt. Allan C. Smith, Infantry, honorably discharged November 30, 1920.

The work of the bureau has been very heavy during the past year, due to the active reorganization of the National Guard involving a large amount of correspondence in connection with special inspections, recognition of officers and organizations, arranging for summer camps, clothing and equipping troops, etc. Although every effort has been made to do so, it has not been possible for the bureau, with its limited authorized civilian force of 41 people (36 clerical and 5 subclerical) to keep the work entirely up to date, as the strength of the National Guard at this time is nearly as great as that of the Regular Army.

The inadequacy of the office force has been keenly felt, in fact so much so at times as to cause considerable embarrassment, particularly when the work could not be handled as promptly as the exigencies of the service demanded. The bureau fell so far behind with its work during the month of May that, in addition to extending the hours of labor, it became necessary to obtain the detail of additional clerks from other bureaus of the War Department to relieve the congestion of work in the office.

In closing my last report as Chief of the Militia Bureau, I wish to testify to the faithful and efficient services rendered by the commissioned officers detailed and by the employees of the bureau at all times, and to recommend that every effort be made to secure from Congress the necessary authority for a substantial increase in its clerical personnel in order that the bureau may perform its various and increased duties more promptly and efficiently.

Respectfully submitted.

J. McI. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of reports of operations made by the respective Officers in Charge of National Guard Affairs at the headquarters of the corps areas for the year from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, inclusive:

I. BY COL. L. C. SCHERER, CAVALRY, HEADQUARTERS, FIRST CORPS AREA.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS RECOGNIZED AS NATIONAL GUARD DURING FISCAL YEAR 1921.

Connecticut: 1 battery Field Artillery (155-mm. howitzer); 1 regiment Infantry; 1 regiment (155-mm. guns); 1 company, Coast Artillery.

Maine: 5 companies, Coast Artillery; 1 sanitary detachment.

Massachusetts: 1 division signal company; 1 headquarters and 6 companies, supply train; 1 regiment, Engineers; 14 companies, Coast Artillery; 2 regiments and 2 batteries, Field Artillery; 1 ammunition train; 2 troops, Cavalry; 2 regiments less 1 company, Infantry; 3 companies, Infantry, in separate battalion, Infantry; 3 sanitary detachments; 1 ambulance company.

Rhode Island: 1 company, Coast Artillery; 1 headquarters detachment, Coast Artillery Corps; 1 sanitary detachment, Coast Artillery Corps; 2 batteries, Field Artillery.

Vermont: 4 companies, Infantry.

DISBANDMENT OF FORMER UNITS.

Companies H, K, and M of the 3d Infantry, Maine National Guard, were disbanded and new units formed in their place, and have received Federal recognition. Company A, 3d Infantry, Maine National Guard, and 1st Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Maine National Guard, exchanged designations November 15, 1920.

PROSPECTIVE NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

The prospects for new organizations are very good in the First Corps Area. New Hampshire is the only State to fail in raising any National Guard organizations; however, a recruiting campaign has been started and one battery of Field Artillery is ready for inspection for Federal recognition, and prospects are bright for additional units to be presented rapidly.

EXAMINATION OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

A board of officers has been convened in each State for the examination of officers who have been in service a year or more, for permanent recognition, which has been granted in most cases.

II. BY COL. RAYMOND SHELDON, INFANTRY, HEADQUARTERS, SECOND CORPS AREA.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS RECOGNIZED AS NATIONAL GUARD DURING FISCAL YEAR 1921.

Delaware: Antiaircraft regiment, Coast Artillery Corps—3 gun batteries, 1 search-light battery, 1 service battery, 4 machine-gun companies, and 1 battalion headquarters machine gun.

New Jersey: 1 brigade headquarters (57th); 3d Infantry, complete (114th Infantry); 1st Cavalry, complete; 1 divisional signal company; 1st Battalion 1st Field Artillery (75-mm.), complete; and 1 company, Engineers. Inspected for recognition, but not officially recognized by June 30; 2 companies of Engineers, 1 hospital company, and 1 ambulance company.

New York: Infantry: 3d, 23d, 69th, and 71st Regiments, complete; the 7th, 5 companies; 10th, 11 companies; 14th, 10 companies; 74th, 6 companies. Field Artillery: The 1st, 2d, and 65th Regiments, complete. Coast defense commands, 8th and 9th, complete; 1 signal battalion, complete; 102d Medical Regiment, complete; and 2 companies, 1st Machine-Gun Battalion.

Porto Rico: 1st Regiment Infantry, less regimental headquarters; 2 troops of Cavalry and 1 quartermaster detachment, staff corps and departments.

DISBANDMENT OF FORMER UNITS.

Pursuant to authority contained in letters, Militia Bureau, February 23, 1921, April 1, 1921, and April 16, 1921, respectively, the following National Guard units were disbanded:

New York: 2d Infantry, 1 platoon of Company D, Plattsburg; 3d Infantry, Company E, Canandaigua; Company G, 1 platoon each at Brockport and Clyde; Company H, 1 platoon at Williamson; Company I, 1 platoon at Massena.

The disbandment of the above platoons was authorized with the understanding that it will not cause the strength of the parent company to fall below 65 enlisted men. Three infantry companies to replace units above disbanded have been inspected for Federal recognition and recognized by the Militia Bureau.

Porto Rico: Pursuant to letter, Militia Bureau, November 5, 1921, the Adjutant General of Porto Rico was authorized to disband the Medical Detachment, 1st Infantry, Porto Rico National Guard, at Mayaguez, and further authorized the organization of a medical detachment at Ponce, Porto Rico, which was inspected and recognized.

PROSPECTIVE NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

Delaware: 1 detachment, Medical Corps; 1 headquarters battery, and 1 battalion headquarters and combat train, antiaircraft regiment.

New Jersey: Brigade Headquarters Company, 1 company, Engineers; Headquarters Companies, 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, 113th Infantry; and Headquarters Companies, 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, 114th Infantry.

New York: 1 Infantry division headquarters; 2 Infantry brigade headquarters, and headquarters companies; 12 battalions headquarters companies; 6 companies, Infantry; 1 tank company; 1 Field Artillery brigade headquarters battery; 1 medical detachment; 2 battalion headquarters, headquarters detachment, and combat train, Field Artillery (75-mm.); 1 observation squadron; 1st Corps Artillery headquarters; 3d battalion headquarters, headquarters detachment, and combat train, Artillery (155-mm. howitzer); 1 corps, Engineer headquarters; 1 special corps troops, headquarters; 1st corps, headquarters and detachment; 1 antiaircraft regiment; 1 machine-gun squadron, headquarters and medical detachment.

Due to the improved conditions of recruiting, there is every reason to believe that the allotment of 32,604 officers and enlisted men for the Second Corps Area will be reached by the end of the new fiscal year. Practically every State in this corps area will have no difficulty in organizing and maintaining such units as are allotted them under the national defense act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920. The State of New York has at present sufficient units of the New York Guard which can be converted in National Guard units authorized for that State, and has adequate armory facilities for them.

EXAMINATION NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

Pursuant to Circular Letter No. 66, Militia Bureau, December 26, 1919, and confidential instructions from the Chief, Militia Bureau, dated October 4, 1920, examinations of National Guard officers for permanent Federal recognition were held throughout the corps area. The intent of these examinations was to secure competent officers for our citizen soldiery and to purge the National Guard of inefficient and undesirable officers. Boards were appointed by these headquarters in the States of New York and New Jersey and the district of Porto Rico. There were 35 examining boards appointed. Two hundred and thirty-one officers passed, 39 officers (of whom 32 were Field Artillery Reserve) were disqualified, and 6 officers failed in some subjects and are to be reexamined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual armory inspection.—The annual armory inspection of the National Guard, Second Corps Area, was made by the Inspector General's Department as required by section 93, act of June 3, 1916. Action was taken by this office as required by 193 and 893½, Army Regulations, and paragraphs 566 and 1019, N. G. R., 1919. The reports showed great improvement over the last annual armory inspection reports. The only common deficiency was the lack of blank forms, which could not be obtained from the adjutants general of the respective States, although requisitioned for by organization commanders.

Armory drill pay.—Pay rolls for armory drill pay were examined and approved by this office. Great improvement over last year was evidenced in the payment of National Guard units due to more careful preparation of pay rolls.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Enlistment period in National Guard.—Necessary legislation should be sought amending section 69, act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, which authorizes reenlistments in the National Guard for one year only. It is recommended that reenlistment periods be for three years.

Blank forms.—The issue of a memorandum by the Militia Bureau showing exactly what blank forms are now required by National Guard organizations is recommended. Means should be provided whereby organizations may readily obtain the necessary blank forms.

Credit for armory drill pay.—An assembly for parade on a national holiday should be credited as one for which drill pay is due, since the benefit derived by the organization from a three or four hour march is greater than that derived from an armory close-order drill.

Instructors.—The necessity for additional instructors in this corps area has become acute. In addition to the senior instructor of each arm, whose duties should be largely supervisory, there should be numerous assistants, preferably selected graduates of the special service schools, whose duties would be to conduct schools and be actually present as instructors at practical training.

Sergeant instructors.—Commissioned officers are far preferable to sergeants as instructors, although the latter are useful in the specialties, and it is hoped that a large number may soon be detailed with the National Guard; otherwise additional sergeant instructors should be detailed without delay and the allowance should be materially increased. Men of the very best type, above the average in intellect, are needed for this duty; but if the pay is not made attractive they will not care for the detail; their pay and allowances are but little more than they would be in garrison.

Supplies.—It is urgently recommended that supplies requisitioned be expedited. Delay in this matter seems to be the main cause of complaint during the past fiscal year.

Stationery.—It is recommended that all stationery required by instructors and sergeant instructors on duty with the National Guard be supplied by the corps area quartermaster. The present system causes much delay.

III. BY LIEUT. COL. G. W. STUART, INFANTRY, HEADQUARTERS, THIRD CORPS AREA.

The following table shows, for each State, the units already organized July 1, 1920, the gains or losses during the year following, and units existing June 30, 1921. Losses are indicated by an asterisk. The gains and losses include those incidental to conversions of units from one type to another.

Units.	Pennsylvania.			Maryland.			Virginia.			District of Columbia.		
	Number in 1920.	Gain.	Number in 1921.	Number in 1920.	Gain.	Number in 1921.	Number in 1920.	Gain.	Number in 1921.	Number in 1920.	Gain.	Number in 1921.
INFANTRY.												
Brigade headquarters companies.....		2	2									
Regimental headquarters.....		1	1		1	1		1	1			
Headquarters companies.....		4	4		1	1		1	1	1	*1	
Service and supply companies.....	1	2	3		2	2	1		1			
Machine-gun companies.....	2	11	13		4	4	1	5	6			
Howitzer companies.....		3	3		2	2		1	1			
Battalion headquarters.....		8	8					2	2			
Rifle companies.....	13	30	43	5	10	15	11	5	16	2	*2	
Sanitary and medical detachments.....	1	2	3		1	1						
Total.....	17	63	80	5	21	26	13	15	28	3	*3	
FIELD ARTILLERY.												
Regimental headquarters.....		1	1									
Headquarters companies.....												
batteries.....		5	5									
Service batteries.....		2	2									

Units.	Pennsylvania.			Maryland.			Virginia.			District of Columbia.		
	Number in 1920.	Gain.	Number in 1921.	Number in 1920.	Gain.	Number in 1921.	Number in 1920.	Gain.	Number in 1921.	Number in 1920.	Gain.	Number in 1921.
FIELD ARTILLERY—contd.												
Battalion headquarters, headquarters detachment and combat troops.....		7	7									
Batteries.....	2	18	20		1	1		3	3			
Total.....	2	33	35		1	1		3	3			
ENGINEERS.												
Headquarters and service companies.....		1	1								1	1
Companies.....		5	5								2	2
Auxiliary companies.....											1	1
Total.....		6	6								4	4
CAVALRY.												
Brigade headquarters troops.....		1	1									
Regimental headquarters and service troops.....		4	4									
Machine-gun troops.....	1	2	3									
Troops.....	5	7	12									
Total.....	6	14	20									
MISCELLANEOUS UNITS.												
Ambulance companies.....		2	2		1	1						
Hospital companies.....		1	1		1	1						
Motorcycle companies.....		1	1									
Coast Artillery Corps companies.....								1	1			

PROSPECTIVE NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

It is anticipated that in the next year the remaining units of the 28th Division will be organized in Pennsylvania and the authorized units of the 29th Division will be organized in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

EXAMINATIONS OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

The required examinations for qualification of National Guard officers under the national defense act were held in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. No examinations were required in Maryland until the latter part of June, 1921, at which time they were precluded by camps devoted entirely to instruction and training.

INSTRUCTORS.

The following table shows the number of instructors on duty in connection with the National Guard, Third Corps Area:

Arm.	Pennsylvania.		Maryland.		Virginia.		District of Columbia.	
	Officers.	Noncommissioned officers.	Officers.	Noncommissioned officers.	Officers.	Noncommissioned officers.	Officers.	Noncommissioned officers.
Infantry.....	5	16	2	8	2	4		2
Field Artillery.....	2	10				1		
Engineers.....	1	1						
Medical Corps.....	1	1				1		
Quartermaster Corps.....		1						
Cavalry.....	1	3						
Total.....	10	32	2	8	2	6		2

MISCELLANEOUS.

In November, 1920, the corps area commander invited the adjutants general of the States and senior officers of the National Guard to meet with him and officers of his staff at Baltimore to discuss National Guard affairs and especially the total allotment of National Guard units to the various States. The reorganization and training of the National Guard has shown marked benefits as a result of this meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations are submitted:

1. A National Guard pay roll of the utmost simplicity and brevity, in form and substance, consistent with a valid voucher for the disbursement of Federal funds, should be provided.

2. Examination for qualification of National Guard officers at the annual encampment where practical tests may be held. It is believed to be wrong in principle to require National Guard officers to comply with requirements of this kind of Federal law at their own expense.

3. More cohesion in the organization and operation of the instructor and sergeant instructor personnel in the States should be effected.

4. Arms, equipment, and uniforms should be furnished promptly to Federally recognized units.

5. In view of the limited funds for personal visits of instructors and the consequent necessity for increased correspondence, a more liberal interpretation should be had of the law governing the use of the penalty envelope to cover correspondence between units and officers of the National Guard with officers and offices of the Regular Army on subjects concerning the organization, equipment, supply, instruction, and training of the National Guard and originating in the offices or with officers of the National Guard.

IV. BY COL. JAMES H. FRIER, INFANTRY, HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH CORPS AREA.

The following is a statement showing the progress of the National Guard in this corps area during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

States and branch of service.	Units end of fiscal year 1920.	New units organized in fiscal year 1921.	Units lost in fiscal year 1921.	Total number units at end of fiscal year 1921.
Alabama:				
Infantry.....	11 companies..	5 companies.....	.....	16 companies.
Cavalry.....	.....	2 troops.....	.....	2 troops.
Field Artillery.....	.....	1 battery.....	.....	1 battery.
Quartermaster Corps.....	.....	1 motor transport company.....	.....	1 motor transport company.
Medical Department.....	.....	1 medical detachment (Infantry).....	.....	1 medical department detachment (Infantry).
Florida:				
Infantry.....	8 companies..	6 companies.....	.....	14 companies.
Quartermaster Corps.....	.....	1 motor transport company.....	.....	1 motor transport company.
Medical Department.....	.....	2 medical department detachments (Infantry).....	1 medical department detachment.....	1 medical department detachment (Infantry).
Georgia:				
Infantry.....	2 companies..	15 companies.....	.....	17 companies.
Cavalry.....	.....	3 troops.....	.....	3 troops.
Field Artillery.....	.....	7 batteries.....	.....	7 batteries.
Engineers.....	.....	1 company.....	.....	1 company.
Medical Department.....	.....	1 medical department detachment, 1 hospital company.....	.....	1 medical department detachment (Infantry), 1 hospital company.
Louisiana:				
Infantry.....	.....	5 companies.....	.....	5 companies.
Cavalry.....	.....	1 troop.....	.....	1 troop.
Field Artillery.....	.....	1 battery.....	.....	1 battery.
Mississippi:				
Infantry.....	1 company....	10 companies.....	.....	11 companies.
Medical Department.....	.....	1 medical department detachment (Infantry).....	.....	1 medical department detachment (Infantry).

States and branch of service.	Units end of fiscal year 1920.	New units organized in fiscal year 1921.	Units lost in fiscal year 1921.	Total number units at end of fiscal year 1921.
North Carolina:				
Infantry.....	1 company.....	15 companies.....	.....	16 companies.
Cavalry.....	1 troop.....	3 troops.....	.....	3 troops.
Field Artillery.....	.....	1 battery.....	.....	1 battery.
Coast Artillery Corps.....	.....	1 company.....	.....	1 company.
Signal Corps.....	.....	1 company.....	.....	1 company.
Medical Department.....	.....	1 medical department detachment.....	.....	1 medical department detachment (Infantry regiment).
South Carolina:				
Infantry.....	7 companies.....	7 companies.....	.....	14 companies.
Field Artillery.....	.....	1 battery.....	.....	1 battery.
Coast Artillery Corps.....	.....	2 companies.....	.....	2 companies.
Quartermaster Corps.....	.....	1 motor transport company.....	.....	1 company.
Tennessee:				
Infantry.....	14 companies.....	4 companies.....	5 companies.....	13 companies.
Cavalry.....	1 troop.....	1 troop.....	.....	2 troops.
Medical Department.....	1 medical department detachment.....	.....	.....	1 medical department detachment (Infantry regiment).
Arkansas: Infantry.....	1 company.....	1 company.....	(1)	(1)

¹ State of Arkansas was transferred from Fourth to Seventh Corps Area, effective Dec. 22, 1920.

EXAMINATION OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

Until recently it has been practically impossible to appoint more than one examining board in each State, due to lack of qualified members. This condition has been gradually overcome and in the future it is believed that examinations will be more expeditiously handled in the cases of all officers other than medical. The wide distribution of such medical officers as have been appointed in the corps area, and also the few whose professional examination has been waived when appointed, makes the appointment of medical boards generally impracticable. Examination in technical professional subjects should be simplified *and be largely practical tests*; that practically necessitates the holding of such examinations during the authorized 15-day camps in this corps area.

SERGEANT INSTRUCTORS.

The qualifications of the sergeant instructors largely determine the progress in military instruction made by the units of the National Guard to which they are assigned and the relations existing between the Regular Army and the National Guard. Due to the rapid organization of units in the last half of the fiscal year, and the exhaustion of funds which prevented their detail, the number on duty in this area has not been adequate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A conference between General Staff representatives and the adjutant general of the States of the corps area (or their representatives) was held at Charleston, S. C., on November 5 and 6, 1920, and final allotments of organizations to States under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, discussed and agreed upon.

The drastic reduction in the clerical forces of the Army makes the services of all field clerks assigned to the corps area adjutant's office necessary in that office and emphasizes the recommendation made in my last annual report that the necessary force of this office be authorized from National Guard appropriations as is now done from specific appropriations in the case of other operating departments at corps area headquarters. Aside from any question of from what funds these clerks are paid, there should be a chief clerk and one assistant, whose permanency on the duty could be depended upon and who, due to such fact, would specialize on the duties and interest themselves in them.

I desire to express my admiration and appreciation of the untiring efforts made by every State adjutant general in this area to comply strictly with all requirements of law in the organization of his guard units, of the desire to have only military considerations influence appointment of officers, and the hearty cooperation afforded this office in carrying out instructions of the Militia Bureau.

Few buildings occupied as armories in this corps area were constructed or rebuilt for that purpose.

State appropriations in the area for the support of the National Guard for the current year vary from \$15,000 to \$75,000. It would seem that some relation should be established between the annual State appropriations for the maintenance and the Federal funds allotted for that year for training.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That any first lieutenant of any branch of the medical department, federally recognized as fulfilling the requirements of paragraphs 232 and 282, National Guard Regulations, 1919, have his professional examination waived in that grade.
2. That medical officers attending armory drills of other branches for the purpose of giving medical or sanitary instruction be credited with pay for such periods.
3. That paragraphs 451 to 461, National Guard Regulations, 1919, be revised so as to more specifically prescribe the duties of retired officers.
4. That funds for the hire of a chief clerk and one assistant in the office National Guard affairs for each corps area be secured by congressional appropriation.
5. That instructors act as Quartermaster Corps agents for the purpose of issuing transportation requests to Regular Army personnel on duty, permanent or temporary, with the National Guard.

V. BY LIEUT. COL. JAMES K. PARSONS, INFANTRY, HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH CORPS AREA.

The following shows the progress of the National Guard in the Fifth Corps Area during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921:

	Units, end fiscal year 1920.	New units, fiscal year 1921.	Units lost, fiscal year 1921.	Total units, end fiscal year 1921.	Remarks.
Ohio:					
Infantry.....	30	42	.....	72	Note 1.
Artillery.....	.....	11	.....	11	Note 2.
Cavalry.....	5	10	2	13	Note 3.
Engineers.....	.....	4	.....	4	
Medical Department.....	1	10	.....	11	
Special troops, Infantry Division.....	.....	3	.....	3	
Division trains.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Total.....	36	81	2	115	
Indiana:					
Infantry.....	.....	18	.....	18	Note 1.
Artillery.....	.....	12	.....	12	Note 1.
Engineers.....	.....	3	.....	3	
Medical Department.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Special troops, Infantry Division.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Division trains.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Total.....	.....	36	.....	36	
Kentucky:					
Infantry.....	.....	12	.....	12	Note 2.
Artillery.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Cavalry.....	2	3	1	4	Note 1.
Medical Department.....	.....	1	.....	1	Note 1.
Special troops, Infantry Division.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Total.....	2	18	1	19	
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE 1.—One unit inspected prior to June 30 not yet recognized.

NOTE 2.—Two units inspected prior to June 30 not yet recognized.

NOTE 3.—One disbanded, one converted into infantry company.

None of the States has completed the 1921 allotment. Ohio and Kentucky should complete their allotment before June 1, 1922. Indiana will complete its allotment in the near future and is now making preparations to organize another Infantry regiment and complete the Artillery regiment (75-mm.) and the Engineer regiment; an aviation squadron can also be organized if it is allotted. No attempt has been

made to organize the National Guard of West Virginia due to the fact that there were no State laws authorizing one. However, this has been remedied and the organization of a National Guard in that State will begin very shortly, and it is believed the allotment for 1921 will be completed in the near future.

Boards for the examination of National Guard officers were convened in Ohio, and of the 42 officers that appeared before the boards all were found qualified. No examinations were held in Indiana and Kentucky as the National Guard in those States have just been organized. None was held in West Virginia as there is no National Guard in that State.

The work of instructors has been mainly that of inspecting new units for Federal recognition and therefore they have devoted only part of their time to instruction; however, the instruction has been satisfactory.

The work of the sergeant instructors has been satisfactory.

It is recommended:

(a) Except in exceptional cases, only soldiers without families be detailed as sergeant instructors; then, without causing hardship, their station could be changed as often as necessary at a small cost to the Government and a great benefit to the organization to which assigned, and little inconvenience to the noncommissioned officer involved.

(b) That more than one instructor be detailed on duty with a regiment, as the allowance of one is not sufficient, even for a regiment located under one roof.

(c) That the number of officers authorized for the National Guard be on a war strength and not a peace strength basis, as is now the case. This can be authorized by the Secretary of War under section 60 of the national defense act. This increase would be of great benefit to the National Guard, as due to the short time allowed for drill, a larger number of instructors than is ordinarily required are necessary. There would also be an additional advantage of having at the outbreak of war a full complement of officers. The cost of these additional officers would be small compared to the benefits to be derived.

(d) That all units of the National Guard equivalent to a company be commanded by a captain, even though the smaller unit in the Regular Army is commanded by an officer of lesser rank. As example, a motor-cycle company is commanded by a first lieutenant although his responsibilities are as great as a captain commanding a company, yet because he is not a "captain commanding an organization" he is denied the additional pay authorized under section 109, national defense act. Such conditions can only breed discontent and works ill for the organization.

(e) That duration of camps of instruction be increased from four working days to six working days. It is realized that these camps must of necessity be short, but, as a rule, a man who can give four days to this work can give six just as well, provided he goes on Sunday and returns on Sunday, as he usually takes a week off when he goes to camp.

(f) That the initial issue of equipment to National Guard organizations be made by the corps area commander; this would simplify and accelerate issue. The present system is not satisfactory.

VI. BY COL. CROMWELL STACEY, INFANTRY, HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH CORPS AREA.

Development of the National Guard during the year ending June 30, 1921:

	Units, end of fiscal year 1920.	New units, end of fiscal year 1921.	Units lost or converted, fiscal year 1921.	Total units, fiscal year 1921.
Illinois:				
Infantry.....		45 companies.....		45 companies.
Field Artillery.....		12 batteries.....		12 batteries.
Cavalry.....		2 troops.....		2 troops.
Antiaircraft, Coast Artillery Corps.....		3 batteries.....		3 batteries.
Tank Corps.....		1 company.....		1 company.
Medical detachment.....		2 detachments.....		2 detachments.
Michigan:				
Infantry.....	3 companies.....	21 companies.....		24 companies.
Cavalry.....		4 troops.....		4 troops.
Field Artillery.....		5 batteries.....		5 batteries.
Signal Corps.....		1 company.....		1 company.
Medical detachment.....		1 detachment.....		1 detachment.

	Units, end of fiscal year 1920.	New units, end of fiscal year 1921.	Units lost or converted, fiscal year 1921.	Total units, fiscal year 1921.
Wisconsin:				
Infantry.....	35 companies..	21 companies.....	5 companies were merged to form 2 Service com- panies.	53 companies.
Cavalry.....	11 troops.....	8 troops.....	1 troop converted to Field Artillery.	18 troops.
Field Artillery.	2 units.....	5 batteries.....	3 batteries converted from 2 Cavalry troops and 1 company ammunition train.	10 batteries.
Division trains.....		2 wagon com- panies.	Converted from 1 com- pany supply train and 1 company ammunition train.	2 wagon com- panys.
		2 motor transport companies.	Converted from 1 com- pany ammunition train and 1 company supply train.	2 motor transport companies.
		1 motor repair section.		1 motor repair section.
Ammunition train.....		1 company.....	Converted from 1 company supply train.....	1 company.
Tank company.....	1 platoon.....	1 platoon.....		1 company.
Medical detachment	1 detachment	3 detachments.....		4 detachments.
Military police com- pany.		1 company.....	Organized from surplus men from the 24th Sep. Co. Inf.	

The strength of the National Guard of the Sixth Corps Area on June 30, 1921, is 615 commissioned officers and 11,608 enlisted men.

EXAMINATION OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

Boards have been appointed in each State for the examination of such National Guard officers as may be ordered before it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This corps area has an exceptionally well qualified set of instructors and sergeant instructors, and they have all rendered most efficient and satisfactory service.

I do not believe that the present system of requiring instructors to check pay rolls will work out satisfactorily. For the period from January to June the roll should be checked during the months of July, August, and September. Instructors can not do this, as they are busy with summer camps. I believe that after a fair trial this system will be abandoned and we will return to the system of having pay rolls checked at corps area headquarters in the office of the officer in charge of National Guard affairs.

I consider the development of the National Guard in this corps area most satisfactory in every respect, considering the tremendous difficulties which had to be overcome.

The system of supply of the National Guard is very unsatisfactory. There is some little improvement over last year, but scarcely enough to make any appreciable difference in the discontent and discouragement caused by the delay in receiving arms, uniforms, and equipment. I do not believe that any marked improvement can be looked for until the system of supply is radically changed.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend that corps area commanders be more directly charged with the control, supervision, and supply of the National Guard and that they be given the authority and the supplies to carry this idea out. It is idle to state in orders or regulations that they are responsible and then withhold the means by which they could carry out the necessary control.

VII. BY LIEUT. COL. FRED V. S. CHAMBERLAIN, INFANTRY, HEADQUARTERS,
SEVENTH CORPS AREA.

The progress of the National Guard in this corps area in organization and reorganization of units has been far greater than could be reasonably anticipated September 1, 1920, when the corps area was established.

There was dissatisfaction when the corps area was established in the matter of the payment of the National Guard for armory drill pay. It is believed that 50 per cent of the dissatisfaction was due to avoidable causes on the part of the Federal authorities, and that 50 per cent has been due to the delay in submitting pay rolls by State authorities.

The relationship with the National Guard throughout the corps area, it is felt, leaves nothing to be desired. On November 4, 1920, a conference of all adjutants general and such other officers as the adjutants general wished to attend was held at Omaha, Nebr. At that time it was proposed and agreed to, by the adjutants general that these conferences could well be held every six months. The second conference was held April 6, 1921. It is believed unnecessary to comment on the advantages and desirable results obtained therefrom.

The number of sergeant instructors, limited in the past months by available appropriations, should be increased.

Instruction has been necessarily basic. Practically every organization throughout the area has been reorganized or formed in the period covered by this report.

Field training in this area is necessarily postponed in the agricultural States until after the harvest. No field training has been conducted, except 15 days for the First Infantry, Minnesota, State camp, at Lake City, Minn., June 14 to 29, 1921, and for the Fifth Infantry, Minnesota, at Fort Snelling, June 11 to 26, 1921. Reports of these have not been received to date.

There should be an assistant to the officer in charge of National Guard affairs in each corps area, both to assist in caring for the steadily increasing administrative work and as an understudy in the event of the disability of the officer in charge. The assistant could also get out monthly a bulletin containing matters of interest to the National Guard and suggestions for recruiting.

It is not believed to be to the best interests of the service to send instructors to their home States and sometimes to their home towns, and it is recommended that requests for such detail, sometimes made by the State authorities, be disapproved.

The appointment of instructors, while on such duty, as colonels of regiments is not considered to be to the best interests of the service. The colonel of a National Guard regiment has opportunity to give his entire time to his duties as such, and the combination of colonel and instructor is not thought a good one. Regular officers appointed colonels of National Guard regiments should be relieved from duty as instructors.

The officers in charge of National Guard affairs could, to great advantage, be called to the Militia Bureau for conference and instruction once a year.

ORGANIZATIONS OF NATIONAL GUARD, SEVENTH CORPS AREA, WHICH HAVE BEEN EXTENDED FEDERAL RECOGNITION FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1920, TO JUNE 30, 1921.

Arkansas: 14 companies of Infantry, including brigade, regimental and battalion headquarters; 1 ambulance company; 1 antiaircraft machine-gun battalion company.

Iowa: 14 companies of Infantry, including brigade, regimental, and battalion headquarters; 2 howitzer companies; 1 battery Field Artillery, and 6 troops Cavalry.

Kansas: 1 company Infantry, 5 batteries Field Artillery, 1 troop Cavalry.

Minnesota: 19 companies of Infantry, including brigade, regimental and battalion headquarters; 1 howitzer company; 2 batteries Field Artillery; 1 quartermaster corps detachment; 1 medical detachment, and 1 Air Service observation squadron.

Missouri: 20 companies Infantry, including brigade, regimental, and battalion headquarters; 1 howitzer company; 7 batteries Field Artillery; 1 medical detachment; 8 batteries antiaircraft Artillery, and 6 companies antiaircraft machine-gun battalion.

Nebraska: 10 companies Infantry, including regimental and battalion headquarters; 1 hospital company, and 1 howitzer company.

North Dakota: 5 companies of Infantry.

ORGANIZATIONS OF NATIONAL GUARD, SEVENTH CORPS AREA, WHICH HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND ARE AWAITING FEDERAL RECOGNITION JUNE 30, 1921.

Arkansas: 3 companies Infantry; 1 howitzer company; 4 antiaircraft machine-gun battallion companies.

Iowa: 2 companies of Infantry.

Minnesota: 1 company of Infantry.

ORGANIZATIONS AWAITING INSPECTION FOR RECOGNITION.

Arkansas: 1 company of Infantry.

Iowa: 1 company of Infantry; 1 medical detachment.

Nebraska: 1 company of Infantry.

UNITS WHICH HAVE BEEN DISBANDED IN THIS CORPS AREA.

Iowa: Supply Company and Company I, 4th Infantry; Company E, 134th Infantry.

Kansas: Troop A, 1st Cavalry; Company K, 4th Infantry.

Minnesota: Band section, Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry.

Missouri: Troop A, 1st Cavalry.

VIII. BY COL. F. O. JOHNSON, CAVALRY, HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTH CORPS AREA

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL GUARD.

The following table gives the changes in composition of the National Guard in this corps area, during the period of this report:

State.	Name of unit.	Existed June 30, 1920.	Existing June 30, 1921.	Gain.	Loss.
Arizona.....	Troops, Cavalry ¹	1			1
	Batteries, Field Artillery.....	1	2	1	
	Companies, Infantry ²		6	6	
Colorado ³	Signal Companies.....	1			1
	Troops, Cavalry ¹		4	4	
	Howitzer companies, Infantry.....		1	1	
	Sanitary detachments, Infantry.....	1	1		
	Tank companies, Infantry.....		1	1	
	Companies, Infantry ²	15	19	4	
	Batteries, Field Artillery.....		1	1	
New Mexico.....	Troops, Cavalry.....		5	5	
	Engineer companies (combat) ⁴		5	5	
	Batteries, Field Artillery.....		1	1	
Oklahoma.....	Sanitary detachments, Infantry.....	2	2		
	Companies, Infantry ²	30	35	5	
	Howitzer companies, Infantry.....		2	2	
	Batteries, Field Artillery.....		6	6	
Texas.....	Troops, Cavalry ¹	95	11		84
	Sanitary detachments, Cavalry.....	6	1		5
	Companies, Infantry ²	35	17		18
	Sanitary detachments, Infantry.....	3			3
	Machine-gun troops, Cavalry ¹		4	4	

¹ Includes headquarters troops and service troops, Cavalry.

² Includes headquarters companies, service, machine-gun, and rifle companies, Infantry.

³ Colorado came into this corps area on Sept. 1, 1920; the numbers given in column 4 above are as of that date.

⁴ Includes 1 headquarters and service company, Engineers.

NOTE.—Credit is given all States in columns 4 and 5 for units which had been ordered inspected before June 30, 1921, but which had not received recognition at that date. Credit is also given Texas in column 4 for seven provisional Infantry companies which require certificate by instructor, as to conformity with conditions imposed by the Militia Bureau, before Federal recognition can be extended them.

PROSPECTIVE NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

Each State has signified its intention to complete organization of the 1921 increment. Should that increment be completed in each State before June 30, 1922, the following new units will be organized in this corps area during the fiscal year 1922:

Arm of service.	Arizona.	Colorado.	New Mexico.	Oklahoma.	Texas.
Infantry.....	None.....	None.....	None.....	1 brigade headquarters company; 1 brigade veterinary detachment.	Texas is short an entire Infantry division except 1-brigade headquarters company, 1 regimental headquarters company, 4 rifle companies.

Arm of service.	Arizona.	Colorado.	New Mexico.	Oklahoma.	Texas.
Cavalry.....	None.....	None.....	1 squadron headquarters detachment.	None.....	None.
Field Artillery (75-mm).	1 battalion headquarters detachment and combat train.	1 battalion combat train.	None.....	1 headquarters battery, 1 service battery, 1 sanitary detachment, 2 battalion headquarters detachments and combat trains, 2 batteries.	(See Infantry.)
Artillery (155-mm).	None.....	None.....	do.....	1 battalion headquarters detachment and combat train.	1 regiment.
Air Service.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	None.....	2 balloon companies.
Antiaircraft Artillery.	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 regiment.
Coast Artillery.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	3 companies.
Engineers.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1 auxiliary battalion. (See also Infantry.)
Medical troops.....	do.....	1 Vet. Evac. Co.	do.....	do.....	(See Infantry.)
Signal Corps.....	do.....	1 company (operations).	do.....	do.....	Do.
Trains.....	do.....	1 motor transport company.	do.....	do.....	1 motor transport company.

EXAMINATION OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

Boards for the examination of National Guard officers have been maintained in four States in this corps area, i. e., Oklahoma, Arizona, Colorado, and Texas. The fifth State, New Mexico, has not had, during the fiscal year just ended, any officers who had been commissioned more than a year. The numbers of National Guard officers examined, by States, according to the records of this office, is as follows: Arizona, 1; Colorado, 11; Oklahoma, 78; Texas, 20.

National Guard troops were called into active State service during the year in the following cases:

Colorado: Flood relief work and preservation of law and order, Pueblo. Troops which participated: Battery A, Field Artillery, Troops A, B, and C, and Headquarters Detachment, Cavalry Squadron; Howitzer Company; Companies F, G, K, L, and M, Infantry Regiment, Tank Company, and State staff corps and departments.

Oklahoma: Riot duty, Tulsa, May 31 to June 12, 1921. Troops employed: Company A, C, and D, Second Infantry; Service Company, Sanitary Detachment, and Companies A, B, C, D, and E, Third Infantry.

Texas: Strike duty, Galveston, July 1, 1920, to about October 1, 1920. Troops employed: 1st Cavalry, Brigade Headquarters; State staff corps and departments; 2d Cavalry; 3d Cavalry; 5th Cavalry; 7th Cavalry; 2d Provisional Cavalry Troop; 4th Provisional Cavalry Troop, and 8th Provisional Cavalry Troop.

The Tulsa race riot was admittedly a serious incident and the fact that the Oklahoma National Guard succeeded in coping with that grave situation in a remarkably short time, without the discharge of a rifle and emerged therefrom with only praise from both factions in the riot and from the city administration, won for them the esteem of others, as indicated in press accounts of the affair.

ARMORY DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

Formulation by a board of officers of a plan of elementary instruction for all arms and branches of the service, to cover approximately the equivalent in time of 25 days of actual instruction, each of five 30-minute drill periods, is recommended. The plan should provide for individual instruction and instruction by squads and platoons only. All training should be dismounted. There will be plenty of time to devote to special training for arms following this elementary instruction.

The attendance at armory drills is not satisfactory. It is believed that this condition will improve when:

(a) The officers and enlisted men become more generally and better acquainted with the pay provisions of the national defense act.

(b) The State authorities dispose of officers who do not find time to attend drills with their respective companies.

(c) The State authorities insist on attendance at drills by the men by application of such corrective measures as are indicated.

ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES.

While no State in this corps area has succeeded in completing the organization of its 1921 increment, all, except Texas, have succeeded beyond the expectations of this office.

During the past year Gen. Hulen (commander of the 36th Division, Texas National Guard), has maintained an office at Houston, Tex., under the adjutant general, State of Texas, for the purpose, at first, of reorganizing the National Guard of the State into a division of Cavalry, and during the past six months the reorganization of the State National Guard into an Infantry division, a Cavalry regiment, and a machine-gun squadron and auxiliary troops.

It will probably become necessary to reduce the Texas 1921 increment and transfer to other States a proportionate share of the funds allotted Texas in case the organization work in that State does not soon meet with a greater degree of success. Several other States in the Eighth Corps Area desire to organize more units than are allotted to them.

APPOINTMENT AND EXAMINATION OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

Officers are appointed on a basis of selection, or election, without examination or other proper means of assuring their competency. National Guard Regulations permit an officer to hold his office for a year before examination, which is too long; the qualifications of officers should be determined promptly.

FIELD TRAINING.

The advisability of conducting joint encampments (maneuvers) of the Regular Army, National Guard, and the Organized Reserves, especially of officers and non-commissioned officers, should be given consideration.

INSTRUCTORS.

Without exception the instructors on duty in this corps area during the year have given their honest efforts to all phases of National Guard activities in their respective districts, and their work has kept them busy.

If they are to be assigned all manner of work, not related to their details as instructors, it is very necessary that each be supplied a sergeant instructor with clerical ability, to be on duty in his office at all times. At present, it is understood, an instructor must, in addition to his duties incident to his detail in connection with National Guard troops, assist World War veterans with reference to compensation, hospital treatment, etc.; assist in securing material for civilian military training camps; assist in distribution of Victory medals, make enlistments in the Reserve Corps, etc. Without clerical assistance, it is out of the question for any instructor to perform properly the work assigned to him.

IX. BY COL. ROBERT H. NOBLE, INFANTRY, HEADQUARTERS, NINTH CORPS AREA.

1. The following tabulation shows the tactical organizations existing June 30, 1920, the changes to include June 30, 1921, and the organizations existing at the latter date:

State and branch of service.	June 30, 1920.	June 30, 1921.	Gain.
California:			
Infantry companies.....	7	17	10
Signal Corps companies.....		1	1
Coast Artillery companies.....		8	8
Field Artillery battalions.....		2	2
Idaho: Cavalry troops.....	2	5	3
Montana: Infantry companies.....		1	1
Nevada.....			

State and branch of service.	June 30, 1920.	June 30, 1921.	Gain.
Oregon:			
Infantry companies.....	14	18	4
Coast Artillery companies.....	3	4	1
Battalion headquarters.....		1	1
Medical detachment.....		1	1
Utah:			
Cavalry troops.....	4	13	9
Field Artillery batteries.....	2	3	1
Washington:			
Infantry companies.....	11	16	5
Infantry, sanitary detachment.....		1	1
Field Artillery batteries.....	1	8	7
Field Artillery trains.....		2	2
Field Artillery, sanitary detachment.....		1	1
Coast Artillery companies.....		2	2
Cavalry, military guard, troops.....		1	1
Tank Corps companies.....		1	1
Medical detachment, ambulance companies.....		1	1
Coast Artillery battalions (155-mm.).....		1	1
Wyoming: Cavalry troops.....	8	7	2

¹ 1 troop converted to Field Artillery.² Loss.

PROSPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

It is confidently expected that all units allotted by the Militia Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, will be promptly organized.

STATE CAMPS HELD.

Reports of those camps show that excellent instruction has been imparted. The officers and men of the National Guard units, and the State authorities concerned, have expressed their satisfaction at the results obtained, and their appreciation of the spirit of helpfulness and comradeship displayed by all officers and men of the Regular Army who had to do with supply and instruction at the camps. Without enlarging upon the matter, it can confidently be stated that the wishes of the War Department, the Chief, Militia Bureau, and the commanding general, Ninth Corps Area, for a close cooperation between the Regular Army and the National Guard toward the promotion of the "One Army" spirit have been fully met. During July, August, and September instruction camps for National Guard units of Wyoming, Washington, California, and Montana will be held.

INSTRUCTORS.

The Regular Army officers and sergeants detailed and assigned as instructors in the corps area have been greatly interested in their duties, have done excellent work, and given satisfaction to the State authorities. They have made visits of instruction to the full limit of Federal funds available, and in some instances the States have supplied additional funds for visits. State officials concerned are desirous that instructors be detailed to the fullest extent that the law and appropriations will permit.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Attention is invited to the recommendations above made, that as many instructors and sergeant instructors be detailed for duty in each State as the law and appropriations will permit and as may be necessary to instruct units federally recognized. At present the number on duty is too small to secure the highest efficiency. It would also promote their efficiency and reduce the routine correspondence of this office if all instructors on being detailed were ordered to report to the corps area commander in person for instructions, instead of merely by letter as at present, to be by him directed to report to the adjutant general and the senior instructor of the State to which detailed, proceeding thereafter to the stations to which assigned. By this means instructors would learn existing policies and routine as to National Guard matters, and become better acquainted with the officials under whom they are to perform their duties and be personally and professionally known to them. At present officers detailed as instructors, reporting direct to stations to which assigned, however excellent their professional qualifications as instructors, are at a disadvantage in learning many matters of routine, and are not known personally or professionally at these headquarters.

Recommendations previously made for an assistant to the officer in charge of National Guard affairs this corps area are renewed. Proper performance of the duties of this office requires visits by the officer in charge to all the training camps during their progress, and occasional absences from headquarters during the year. Personal contact with State authorities, with the personnel of National Guard units, and with the instructors on duty with them, from time to time, is of value to the corps area National Guard officer, and is welcomed by the officials named. To permit such visits to be made, and at the same time conduct the routine of this office, the volume of which is constantly growing, would fully occupy the time of the corps area National Guard officer and an assistant.

REMARKS.

This report would be incomplete without mention of the excellent and cordial cooperation of all the offices of the adjutants general of the States in the corps area with this office in matters relating to the reorganization of the National Guard.

X. BY LIEUT. COL. E. J. NOWLEN, INFANTRY, HEADQUARTERS, HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

1. The officer making the report was detailed as officer in charge of National Guard affairs of this department on January 15, 1921, when, under telegraphic orders from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., he relieved Maj. Joseph T. Clement, Infantry, who was also instructor, National Guard of Hawaii.

2. On June 20, 1920, the composition of the National Guard of Hawaii was as follows: On island of Oahu, Territorial Staff Corps and departments as authorized in National Guard Regulations for States having less than one regiment; Regimental Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry; Supply Company, Machine-Gun Company, and Companies A, B, C, D, and E, 1st Infantry. Company G was organized during the year; the title of the Supply Company was changed to Service Company, that of the Machine-Gun Company to Company D, and Company D became Company F.

On the island of Hawaii were organized during the year Companies I, K, and L, and on Maui Company A, 2d Infantry.

The prospects as to new units during the year ending June 30, 1922, are stated to include on island of Oahu, howitzer company, Company H, battalion headquarters companies of 1st and 2d Battalions, and medical detachment, 1st Infantry. On Hawaii, Company M and battalion headquarters company 3d Battalion, 1st Infantry. On Maui, Company D, 2d Infantry, and on Kanai, Companies E and H, 2d Infantry.

3. The organization of the following units is authorized during the coming fiscal year: Completion of two regiments of Infantry; two companies Coast Artillery, one telegraph company, Signal Corps; increase of Staff C and D to allotment for "two regiments or less than four." The department commander has recommended that the Coast Artillery and Signal Corps companies be omitted and that no increase in personnel of Staff C and D be made at present.

4. A camp of instruction for the Hawaii National Guard was held at Schofield Barracks September 18 to October 2, 1920. Instructors were detailed from the regular organizations.

5. The enlisted personnel of the Hawaii National Guard consists of Filipinos, Hawaiians, Koreans, Chinese, Portugese, Porto Ricans, a few white Americans, and various mixtures of the above races; Filipinos, Hawaiians, and part Hawaiians predominate.

6. Company records and care of property are poor.

7. The allowance of \$5 per day for expenses when on trips of instruction is insufficient; all hotel rates are on the American plan, from \$6 per day up. It is recommended that the allowance be increased to \$8 per day.

APPENDIX B.

List of State adjutants general and their addresses.

State.	The adjutant general.	Address.
Alabama.....	Moon, Hartley A., brigadier general.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	Ingalls, Walter S., brigadier general.....	Phoenix.
Arkansas.....	Beeson, Virgil A., brigadier general.....	Little Rock.
California.....	Borree, James J., brigadier general.....	Sacramento.
Colorado.....	Hamrock, Patrick J., brigadier general.....	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Cole, George M., brigadier general.....	Hartford.
Delaware.....	Ellison, J. Austin, brigadier general.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	LaGarde, Richard D., major.....	Washington. ¹
Florida.....	Lovell, Charles P., brigadier general.....	St. Augustine.
Georgia.....	Nash, J. Van Holt, brigadier general.....	Atlanta.
Hawaii.....	Potter, William D., lieutenant colonel.....	Honolulu.
Idaho.....	Patch, L. V., brigadier general.....	Boise.
Illinois.....	Dickson, Frank S., brigadier general.....	Springfield.
Indiana.....	Smith, Harry B., brigadier general.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	Lasher, Louis G., brigadier general.....	Des Moines.
Kansas.....	Martin, Charles I., brigadier general.....	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Morris, Jackson, brigadier general.....	Frankfort.
Louisiana.....	Toombs, L. A., brigadier general.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Hadley, John A., brigadier general.....	Augusta.
Maryland.....	Reckord, Milton A., brigadier general.....	Annapolis.
Massachusetts.....	Stevens, Jesse F., brigadier general.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	Bersey, John S., colonel.....	Lansing.
Minnesota.....	Rhinow, W. F., brigadier general.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	Scales, Eric C., brigadier general.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	Raupp, William A., brigadier general.....	Jefferson City.
Montana.....	Sheridan, Charles L., brigadier general.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	Paul, Herbert J., brigadier general.....	Lincoln.
Nevada.....	Sullivan, Maurice J., brigadier general.....	Carson City.
New Hampshire.....	Howard, Charles W., brigadier general.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Gilkyson, Frederick, brigadier general.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	Brown, Henry R., brigadier general.....	Santa Fe.
New York.....	Kincaid, J. Leslie, brigadier general.....	Albany.
North Carolina.....	Metts, J. Van B., brigadier general.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	Fraser, G. A., brigadier general.....	Bismarck.
Ohio.....	Florence, George, brigadier general.....	Columbus.
Oklahoma.....	Barrett, Charles F., brigadier general.....	Oklahoma City.
Oregon.....	White, George A., brigadier general.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Beary, Frank D., brigadier general.....	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island.....	Abbot, Charles W., brigadier general.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	Moore, William W., brigadier general.....	Columbia.
South Dakota.....	Hazle, W. A., brigadier general.....	Aberdeen.
Tennessee.....	Brumit, Phillip I., brigadier general.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	Barton, Thomas D., brigadier general.....	Austin.
Utah.....	Williams, W. G., lieutenant colonel.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Johnson, Herbert T., brigadier general.....	Montpelier.
Virginia.....	Stern, Jo Lane, brigadier general.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thompson, Maurice, brigadier general (acting).....	Seattle.
West Virginia.....	Davis, Thomas B., major (acting).....	Charleston.
Wisconsin.....	Holway, Orlando, brigadier general.....	Madison.
Wyoming.....	McCoy, Timothy J., brigadier general.....	Cheyenne.
Porto Rico.....	Wilson, John A., major.....	San Juan.

¹ 472 L Street NW.

APPENDIX C.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 1.

M. B. 325.43.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, January 8, 1921.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: Tables of Organization under the act of June 4, 1920, for the National Guard.

1. There are forwarded herewith certain Tables of Organization governing units of the National Guard organized under the act of June 4, 1920. Additional tables will be forwarded as soon as prepared without request therefor. Correspondence on this subject will only serve to delay the issue of other tables since the clerical force in the Militia Bureau is very limited.

Each of the tables will set forth two separate compositions based on strengths as follows:

(a) Composition based on a strength of 50 enlisted men prescribed by law as the minimum strength for *Federal recognition* only.

(b) Composition based on the *maintenance* strength (65 enlisted men for most units) prescribed by regulations.

(c) In addition there is indicated in each table the prescribed enlisted peace strength for the corresponding unit in the Regular Army, this figure being fixed by law as the *prescribed minimum* strength for units of the National Guard, and must be attained.

2. The column indicating the composition between 50 and 64 men per organization for recognition will become obsolete on June 30, 1921. The column showing the strength for maintenance, 65 and upward per organization, will govern after July, 1, 1921.

3. Attention is called to the fact that the prescribed minimum strength may be made up of active members in each organization or may be made up of 65 active members and the balance "assigned reservists." (See Circular Letters Nos. 62 and 76, Militia Bureau, 1920.)

4. The noncommissioned officers are classified according to grades and specialists according to ratings; these grades and ratings are noted in the tables furnished. It should be noted that where the Regular Army peace strength is sufficient to justify it the last column in each table shows the composition of the unit for strengths between 65 men and 80 per cent of its prescribed enlisted strength in the Regular Army. Except as otherwise noted in the Militia Bureau tables whenever an organization reaches a strength in its active members equal to 80 per cent of the prescribed minimum for the Regular Army, that organization can appoint noncommissioned officers and give the ratings to all specialists as prescribed in the peace table strength for the Regular Army. Wherever the Militia Bureau tables fail to indicate the duties of noncommissioned officers and specialists, these men may be assigned duties selected from those assigned to the corresponding grades and ratings in the Regular Army.

5. Whenever an organization falls temporarily below the required minimum enlisted strength, it will not be necessary to demote or disrate the surplus noncommissioned officers and specialists not provided for in the tables governing the composition of the unit at reduced strength. Such surplus noncommissioned officers and specialists will be absorbed by discharges or routine separations, and the vacancies thus created will not be filled until the unit has again enrolled the required minimum strength.

6. Attention is invited to the following points:

(a) For units with a prescribed minimum enlisted strength of less than 50 men, the Regular Army tables will govern.

(b) Under the provisions of General Orders No. 36, War Department, June 19, 1920, the number of privates first class appointed in any organization must not exceed 50 per cent of the number of privates in the same organization.

(c) Buglers which were rated as specialists in the 6th class in General Orders No. 36, no longer have a specialist rating. Buglers may be appointed from the privates first class or privates, but they receive no extra compensation.

7. Attention is also invited to the fact that wherever the tables prescribed for the Regular Army indicate "lieutenants," this term is used because the Regular Army is at present decidedly short of second lieutenants, due to the great number of vacancies in that grade, and second lieutenants are, therefore, not available. Since this condition does not exist in the National Guard, the tables issued by the Militia Bureau indicate the proper quota of first lieutenants and second lieutenants for National Guard units.

8. It is enjoined upon all to read these tables carefully and to endeavor to follow them without question or evasion. It is believed that a careful study of the tables, together with this letter, will answer any of the questions which may arise, thus avoiding unnecessary correspondence with the Militia Bureau.

9. Militia Bureau Circular Letter No. 35, June 16, 1920, is hereby rescinded.

By direction of the Secretary of War.

J. McI. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

Inclosures, tables.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION, NATIONAL GUARD.

Infantry and Cavalry divisions—Headquarters; special troops headquarters; train headquarters; Ordnance maintenance company. Infantry regiment—Headquarters and headquarters company. Artillery regiment (155-mm. howitzer)—Headquarters and headquarters battery. Cavalry machine-gun squadron—Headquarters and headquarters detachment. Engineer regiment, general service—Medical detachment. Motor transport command. Infantry division—Headquarters company.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY DIVISION HEADQUARTERS (T. O. 2P AND 402P).

	Forward echelon.			Rear echelon.								Total.
	Division commander and aids.	General Staff section.	Signal section.	Adjutant's section.	Inspector's section.	Quartermaster section.	Ordnance section.	Judge Advocate section.	Finance section.	Chaplain section.	Postal section.	
Major general.....	1											1
Colonel.....		1 1										1
Lieutenant colonel.....		2 5	1	1	1							8
Lieutenant colonel or major.....						1	1	1	1			4
Major or captain.....				1								1
Captain or first lieutenant.....	3 3	{	{	1		2		1				9
First lieutenant or second lieutenant.....						1					1	
Chaplains.....										2		
Enlisted men, Infantry.....												51
Enlisted men, Cavalry.....												49

HEADQUARTERS OF UNITS OF INFANTRY AND CAVALRY DIVISIONS (OTHER THAN DIVISION HEADQUARTERS).

	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Captain.	First lieutenant.	Second lieutenant.	Chaplain.	Enlisted men.
Special troops, headquarters (Infantry and Cavalry division) (T. O. 3P and 403P).....			1	5 1	5 1			8
Headquarters company, Infantry division (T. O. 4P) ⁶				1		1		76
Ordnance maintenance company, Infantry and Cavalry division (T. O. 12P and 412P).....				1	1			48
Headquarters and headquarters company, Infantry regiment (T. O. 24P).....	1	1	9 1	10 4			4 1	65
Division train headquarters, Infantry (T. O. 91P).....			1		5 1	5 1		11
Division train headquarters, Cavalry (T. O. 491P).....				1	5 1			5
Headquarters and headquarters battery, Regiment 155-mm. howitzer (T. O. 134P).....	1	1		11 3	12 2		4 1	60
Medical detachment, Engineer regiment (general service) (T. O. 163P) ¹³			1	14 2				16
Motor transport command (T. O. 194P).....				1	5 1	5 1		6
Headquarters and headquarters detachment, Cavalry machine-gun squadron (T. O. 430P).....			1		5 2			33

¹ Chief of Staff.

² Four assistant chiefs of staff, one division machine-gun and howitzer officer.

³ Two aids act as assistants to general staff officers.

⁴ To hold rank from second lieutenant to colonel according to length of service.

⁵ One adjutant, one supply officer, assigned as desired by State authorities.

⁶ For 50-man organization the company headquarters and forward echelon may be organized as shown in T. O. 4P (columns 4 and 5) and sufficient privates first class and privates of rear echelon may be added to absorb remainder of men enrolled. Military police company to be organized as separate unit.

⁷ Infantry.

⁸ Cavalry.

⁹ Regimental machine-gun officer. (In peace this officer also performs duties connected with small-arms practice.)

¹⁰ One adjutant, one intelligence, plans, and training officer, one supply officer, one commanding headquarters company. (In peace one officer performs the duties of adjutant, one combines those of intelligence officer and plans and training officer, and one performs those of supply officer.)

¹¹ One adjutant, one commanding headquarters battery.

¹² One plans and training officer, one on duty with headquarters battery.

¹³ Tables of Organization 163P, 164P, and 168P for Engineer units, general service, approved Apr. 9, 1921, supersede the tables of same number applying to "Corps and Army Engineer units" approved Dec. 15, 1920. Consolidated table for "Officers for headquarters units" issued by Militia Bureau is amended so far as applies to medical personnel for National Guard Engineer regiment attached to corps or Army headquarters.

¹⁴ Dental.

Officers for headquarters units of brigades, regiments, and battalions of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers, and Signal Corps, and for headquarters of motor cycle and motor transport companies.

	Brigadier gen- eral.	Colonel.	Lieutenant colo- nel.	Major.	Captain.	First lieuten- ant.	Second lieuten- ant.	Chaplain.	Enlisted men.	Regular Army Table of Or- ganization
Infantry:										
Brigade headquarters.....	1			1	2	2				22P
Brigade headquarters company ¹									45	22P
Regimental headquarters and head- quarters company.....		1	1	² 1	³ 4			1		24P
Battalion headquarters.....				1		1				27P
Battalion headquarters company ⁴									41	27P
Brigade medical detachment.....					⁵ 1				4	90P
Regimental medical detachment (Table 23P in error).....				1	⁶ 4				30	90P
Cavalry:										
Brigade headquarters.....	1			1	2	2	2			421P
Regimental headquarters.....		1	1		2	1		1		424P
Squadron headquarters and head- quarters detachment.....				1		2	1		21	426P
Regimental medical detachment.....				1	⁷ 5				32	423P
Artillery:										
Headquarters and headquarters bat- tery, corps, Artillery brigade.....	1			1	2	3	3		43	132P
Field Artillery (75-mm.):										
Divisional Field Artillery brigade headquarters.....	1			1	⁸ 2	3	2			32P
Divisional Field Artillery brigade headquarters battery.....						1			43	32P
Regimental headquarters and head- quarters battery.....		1	1		⁹ 3	2		1		34P
Regimental medical detachment.....				1	¹⁰ 4				29	90P
Engineers (division, corps, or Army):										
Regimental headquarters.....		1	¹¹ 1		1	1		1		64P
Battalion headquarters (in regiment)				1		¹¹ 1				63P
Regimental medical detachment.....				1	¹⁰ 2				20	90P
Battalion headquarters mounted (Cavalry division).....				1	1	2				466P
Battalion headquarters and service platoon (Cavalry division).....					1	1			60	466P
Mounted battalion medical detach- ment.....					¹² 1	¹³ 1				466P
Signal Corps: Signal battalion headquar- ters and headquarters company (corps unit).....				1	2				40	107P
Motor transport company.....						¹¹ 1	1		44	95P
Motor cycle company.....						¹¹ 1	1		36	11P

¹ Officered by brigade staff officers or aids.

² Regimental machine-gun officer.

³ One captain commands headquarters company, one is adjutant, one is supply officer, and one combines duties of intelligence office and plans and training officer.

⁴ Commanded by battalion staff officer.

⁵ Veterinary.

⁶ Two dental.

⁷ One dental, two veterinary.

⁸ Aids. One aid commands brigade headquarters battery.

⁹ One captain commands headquarters battery and is regimental communication officer.

¹⁰ One dental, one veterinary.

¹¹ Not provided for in Regular Army tables. Especially authorized for National Guard units.

¹² Dental.

¹³ Veterinary.

Headquarters company, Infantry division, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(See Militia Bureau Circular Letter No. 1, 1921, in reference to the Tables of Organization prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army unit, 76. For Regular Army peace time organization this unit is combined with divisional military police company. For National Guard the units are organized separately.)

	50-64	65-75
Captain.....	1	1
First lieutenant.....	1	1

Headquarters company, Infantry division, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men—Con.

	50-64	65-75
First sergeant.....	1	1
Sergeants, including mess, supply stable, and messengers, mounted (1 or 2).....	4	5
Corporals, including clerk and messengers, mounted (1 or 2).....	2	3
Privates first class and privates.....	43-57	56-66
Total enlisted.....	50-64	65-75
The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:		
Fourth class—Cooks, first (1); horseshoers (1).....	2	2
Fifth class—Cooks, assistant.....	1	1
Sixth class—		
Chauffeurs.....	1	2
Mechanics.....		1
Wagoners.....		1

When the unit enrolls 76 men, the Regular Army Table of Organization (4-P) will be followed, except that the following personnel, having been allotted to the military police unit, will *not* be included: 1 first lieutenant, 1 first cook, 1 assistant cook.

Headquarters company, Infantry regiment; Service company, Infantry regiment, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army Infantry headquarters company, 65. Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army Infantry service company, 168.)

	Headquarters company.		Service company.	
	50-64 men.	65 men.	50-64 men.	65-134 men.
Captain.....	1	1	1	1
First lieutenants.....			2	2
Second lieutenant.....			1	1
Warrant officer.....				1
Master sergeants.....	1 regimental sergeant major.		2	3
First sergeant.....	1		1	(1 personnel.)
Staff sergeants.....			2	(2 regimental supply.)
Sergeants.....	3 { 1 supply. 1 mess. 1 platoon chief.		4 { 1 band. 1 mess. 1 stable. 1 supply.	7 { 1 band. 2 color.) 2 band. 2 supply. 1 mess. 1 stable. 1 wagon master.
Corporals.....	4 { 1 clerk. 1 operator. 2 section chiefs.		5 { 2 band. 1 clerk. 2 assistant wagon masters.	6 { 3 band. 1 clerk. 2 assistant wagon masters.
Privates first class and privates.....	41-55		36-50	46-114
Total enlisted.....	50-64		50-64	65-134
The following specialists are authorized to be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown in the above table:				
Second rating—Musicians.....		As prescribed for Regular Army.	2	4
Third rating—Musicians.....			3	6
Fourth rating—Musicians.....			3	6
Cooks, first.....	1		1	1
Horseshoers.....			1	1
Wheelwrights.....				1
Carpenters.....	1			
Mechanics.....	1			
Fifth rating—Musicians.....			7	15
Cooks, assistant.....	1		1	1
Saddler.....			1	1
Chauffeur.....	1			
Sixth rating—Mechanics.....	1			
Observers.....	1			
Operators (radio and wire).....	2			
Wagoners.....			5	10

The number of privates first class can not exceed 50 per cent of the number of privates.

Machine-gun company and howitzer company, Infantry regiment, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army, Infantry, machine-gun company, 78. Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army, Infantry, howitzer company, 63.)

	Machine-gun company.		Howitzer company.	
	50-64 men.	65-77 men.	50-62 men.	63 men.
Captain.....	1	1	1	As prescribed for the Regular Army.
First lieutenant.....	1	1	1	
Second lieutenant.....	1	1	1	
First sergeant.....	1	1	1	
Sergeants, including—				
Platoon sergeants.....	2	2	2	
Section leader.....	2	4	1	
Supply and signal.....		1		
Mess.....	1	1	1	
Corporals, including—				
Company clerk.....	1	1	1	
Squad leader.....	5	7		
Miscellaneous.....			5	
Privates first class and privates.....	38-52	48-60	40-52	
Total.....	50-64	65-77	50-62	
The following specialists are authorized to be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown in the above table:				
Fourth rating—Cooks, first.....	1	1	1	
Fifth rating—				
Cooks, assistant.....	1	1	1	
Saddlers.....		1		
Sixth rating—				
Gunners.....	2	3		
Mechanics.....	1	1	1	

Companies D, H, and M of the Infantry regiment have been designated to receive machine-gun training.

Infantry rifle company, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army unit, 93 men.)

	50-64 men.	65-74 men.
Captain.....	1	1
First lieutenant.....	1	1
Second lieutenant.....	1	1
First sergeant.....	1	1
Sergeants (including mess, supply, and gas).....	5	7
Corporals (company clerk and squad leaders).....	5	7
Privates first class.....	13-17	16-19
Privates.....	26-36	34-40
Total enlisted.....	50-64	65-74
The following specialists are authorized to be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:		
Fourth rating—Cooks, first.....	1	1
Fifth rating—Cooks, assistant.....	1	1
Sixth rating—		
Mechanics.....	1	1
Automatic riflemen.....		1

Tank company, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army unit, 105 men.)

	One pla- toon.	50 to 64 men.			One pla- toon.	65 to 84 men.		
		Head- quarters section.	Three pla- toons.	Total.		Head- quarters section.	Three pla- toons.	Total.
Captain.....		1		1		1		1
First lieutenants.....	(1)		2	2	(1)		2	2
Second lieutenants.....	(1)	1	1	2	(1)	1	1	2
First sergeant.....		1		1		1		1
Staff sergeant in charge of repair unit.....		1		1		1		1
Sergeants.....	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	5
Corporals.....	2	3	6	9	3	3	9	12
Privates first class and pri- vates.....	8	10-24	24	34-48	8	22-41	24	46-65
Total enlisted.....	11	17-31	33	50-64	12	29-48	36	65-84
The following specialists may be appointed from the pri- vates first class and privates shown above:								
Third rating—								
Bench and lathe men.....		1		4		1		4
Blacksmiths.....		1				1		
Mechanics.....		1				1		
Welders.....		1				1		
Fourth rating—								
Cooks, first.....		1		7		1		7
Mechanics.....		3				3		
Tank drivers.....	1		3		1		3	
Fifth rating—								
Cooks, assistant.....		1		3		1		3
Chauffeurs.....		2				2		
Sixth rating—								
Chauffeurs.....		3		9		3		12
Motor cyclists.....		2				2		
Signalmen, assistants.....		1				1		
Tank drivers.....	1		3		2		6	

¹ Two platoons commanded by first lieutenants; one platoon by second lieutenant.

² One mess sergeant; one supply sergeant.

One platoon should remain at the same station as the company headquarters. The other two platoons may be detached, each at a separate station. A detached platoon should have its strength increased by assignment of 4 privates first class and privates from the company headquarters.

Headquarters troop, Cavalry brigade; headquarters troop, and service troop, Cavalry regiment, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength for corresponding Regular Army unit: Headquarters troop, Cavalry brigade, 78 men; headquarters troop, Cavalry regiment, 86 men; service troop, Cavalry regiment, 114 men.)

	Headquarters troop, Cavalry brigade.	Headquarters troop, Cavalry regiment.	Service troop, Cavalry regiment.
Captain.....	1	1	1
First lieutenants.....	1	1	2
Second lieutenant.....	1	1	1
Warrant officer.....	1	1	1
Master sergeants, including regimental sergeant major and supply sergeant.....			
First sergeant.....	1	1	2
Staff sergeant (assistant band leader).....			1
Sergeants (including band sergeants, mess sergeants, stable sergeant, supply ser- geant, wagon master).....	5	6	6
Corporals (including band corporals, as- sistant wagon master, and company clerk).....	3	6	6
Privates first class.....	13-18	12-17	12-16
Privates.....	28-37	26-35	24-34
Total enlisted.....	50-64	50-64	50-64
The following specialists are authorized to be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:			
Second class—			
Musicians.....			2
Clerk.....	1		2
Third class—			
Chauffeurs, musicians.....	1		3
Fourth class—			
Operators, radio and switchboard.....	2	1	2
Cooks, first.....	1	1	1
Horseshoers.....	1	1	1
Fifth class—			
Chauffeurs.....	1	1	
Musicians.....			6
Saddlers.....		1	10
Cooks, assistant.....	1	1	1
Clerks.....	2	1	1
Sixth class—			
Wagoners.....	1		9
Motor cyclists.....	2	1	12

As prescribed for Regular Army.

Troop, Cavalry regiment; machine-gun troop, Cavalry machine-gun squadron, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army Cavalry troops, 96 men. Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army Cavalry machine-gun troops, 101 men.)

	Troop, Cavalry regiment.		Machine-gun troops.	
	50-64 men.	65-76 men.	50-64 men.	65-80 men.
Captain.....	1	1	1	1
First lieutenant.....	1	1	1	1
Second lieutenants.....	1	1	2	2
Total commissioned.....	3	3	4	4
First sergeants.....	1	1	1	1
Sergeants (including mess sergeants, supply sergeants, and stable sergeants).....	5	6-7	5	6-7
Corporals (including company clerk and one liaison ¹ agent)...	5	6-7	5	6-7
Privates first class.....	13-17	17-20	13-17	17-21
Privates.....	26-36	35-41	26-36	35-44
Total enlisted.....	50-64	65-76	50-64	65-80
The following specialists are authorized to be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown in the above table:				
Fourth class—1 horseshoer, 1 cook, first.....	2	2	2	2
Fifth class—1 saddler, 1 cook, assistant.....	2	2	2	2
Sixth class—				
Mechanic.....			1	1
Gunners, assistant.....				2
Gunners, machine rifle.....	1	2		

¹ Applies to machine-gun troop only.

NOTE.—Additional specialists and noncommissioned officers authorized for the Regular Army may be appointed when 80 per cent of the Regular Army peace strength is attained.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU.

Service battery, 75-mm. gun regiment (horse-drawn); ammunition train, Artillery (brigade), for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army service battery (75-mm.), 103. Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army ammunition train, 67.)

	Service battery.								Ammunition train (brigade).		
	50-64 men.				65-82 men.				50-53 men. ¹		
	Regimental section.	Band section.	First and Second battalion sections.	Total.	Regimental section.	Band section.	First and Second battalion sections.	Total.	Train headquarters and wagon sections.	Trucks and ambulance sections.	Total.
Captain.....	1			1	1			1	1		1
First lieutenant.....	1			1	1			1		1	1
Second lieutenants.....			2	2			2	2	1		1
Warrant officer.....		1		1		1		1			
Master sergeants.....	² 1		³ 1	2	1		1	2			
First sergeant.....	1			1	1			1	1		1
Staff sergeants, including assistant band leaders and supply.....	1	1		2	1	1		2			
Sergeants, including—											
Band and personnel.....	1	1		5	1	1		6			5
Sergeant bugler and stable.....	1										
Supply and wagon master.....	2				2				2	1	
Motor.....									2		
Corporals, including—											
Band and clerk.....	1	2		5	1	3		6	1		4
Assistant wagon master.....			2				2		1		
Assistant truckmaster.....										1	
Ammunition.....										1	
Privates first class and privates.....	9-16	15	11-18	35-49	23-31	15	11-20	49-66	27-30	13	40-43
Total enlisted.....	17-24	19	14-21	50-64	31-39	21	14-23	66-83	34-37	16	50-53
The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:											
Second rating—musicians.....		2		2		2		2			
Third rating—musicians.....		3		3		3		3			
Fourth rating—											
Musicians.....		2		2		2		2			
Cooks, first.....	1			1	1			1	1		1
Horseshoers.....	1			1	1			1			
Fifth rating—											
Musicians.....		8		8		8		8			
Cooks, assistant.....					1			1			
Saddlers.....	1			1	1			1			
Sixth rating—											
Mechanics.....	1			1	1			1	1		1
Wagoners.....	3		2	5	5		4	9	10		10
Chauffeurs.....									3	10	13

¹ For enlisted strength greater than 53 use Regular Army tables.

² Personnel.

³ Supply.

Headquarters and headquarters detachment, and combat train, 75-mm. gun battalion, for minimum strength of 50 to 67 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army units, 85 men.)

	Battalion head-quarters.	Headquarters detachment and combat train, 50-67 men.				Total.
		Head quarters detach-ment.	Train head-quarters.	First platoon.	Second platoon.	
Major.....	1					1
Captains.....	1		1			2
First lieutenants.....	2			1		3
Second lieutenant.....			1			1
First sergeants.....			1			1
Staff sergeant (battalion sergeant major).....		1				1
Sergeants.....		1 2		² 0-2	³ 2	4-6
Corporals, including—						
Caisson.....				2	1	} 10
Scouts (2), signal (2).....		4	1			
Train clerk (1).....						
Range finder (1), instrument (1).....		2				
Privates first class and privates.....		18	1	3-18	12	34-49
Total enlisted.....		27	3	5-22	15	50-67
The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:						
Fourth rating—						
Cooks, first.....					1	} 3
Horseshoers.....					2	
Fifth rating—						
Cooks, assistant.....					1	} 2
Saddlers.....					1	
Sixth rating—						
Mechanics.....					2	} 3
Motorcyclists.....		1				

¹ One chief of battalion scouts; one agent.
² Chiefs of section.
³ One stable; one supply.

For a 50-man unit it is contemplated that the first, second, and third sections of two platoons will have assigned thereto no enlisted men except for one caisson corporal and one ammunition server to each section. As soon as the unit enrolls 68 enlisted men the Regular Army tables must be followed.

Field Artillery battery (75-mm. horse-drawn), for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed minimum peace strength of corresponding Regular Army unit, 114.)

	50-64 men.						65-91 men.					
	Bat- tery head- quar- ters.	Bat- tery de- tail.	Firing battery.			Total.	Bat- tery head- quar- ters.	Bat- tery de- tail.	Firing battery.			Total.
			First pla- toon.	Sec- ond pla- toon.	Third pla- toon.				First pla- toon.	Sec- ond pla- toon.	Third pla- toon.	
Captain.....	1					1	1					1
First lieutenants.....			1	1		2			1	1		2
Second lieutenant.....					1	1					1	1
First sergeants.....	1					1	1					1
Sergeants, including—												
Chiefs of section.....			2	1	1	5-6			2	1	1-2	6-7
Supply (and mess).....					1						1	
Stable.....					1						1	
Instrument.....		1						1				
Corporals, including—												
Company clerk.....	1					6	1					7-8
Instrument.....		1						1				
Signal.....		1						1				
Scout.....		1						1				
Gunners.....			2						2	1	1-2	
Privates first class and privates.....	2	5	26	10-13	5	38-51	2	5	26	13-26	5-16	51-75
Total enlisted.....	4	9	30	0-14	7	50-64	4	9	30	15-30	7-18	65-91
The following special- ists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:												
Fourth rating—												
Chief mechanic.....					1	3					1	}
Cook, first.....					1						1	
Horseshoer.....					1						2	
Fifth rating—												
Cook, assistant.....						1					1	}
Saddler.....					1						1	
Sixth rating—												
Mechanics.....					2	2					2	2

¹ When the battery enlisted strength reaches 64 men, the third section may be organized. As the strength approaches 91 men, the fourth section may be organized. For a strength greater than 91 men, the noncommissioned officers and specialists may be appointed as in the Regular Army and all sections may be organized.

All of the specialists shown above are attached to the maintenance section, third platoon.

Battery, Artillery regiment (155-mm. guns), for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army 155-mm. gun battery, 117.)

	50-64 men.					65-94 men.				
	Bat- tery head- quar- ters.	First pla- toon.	Second pla- toon.	Third pla- toon.	Total.	Bat- tery head- quar- ters.	First pla- toon.	Sec- ond pla- toon.	Third pla- toon.	Total.
Captain.....	1				1	1				1
First lieutenant.....		1	1		2		1	1		2
Second lieutenant.....				1	1				1	1
First sergeant.....	1				1	1				1
Staff sergeant, inclusive (Motor).....	1 (1)				1 (1)	1 (1)				1 (1)
Sergeants, inclusive.....	1	2	1-2	1	5-6	2	2	2	1-3	7-9
Chiefs of section.....		(2)	(1-2)				(2)	(2)	0-(2)	
Observer.....						(1)				
Mess.....										
Communication.....	(1)					(1)				
Supply.....				(1)					0-(1)	
Corporals, inclusive.....	3	2	1-2		6-7	3	2	2	0-1	7-8
Agent.....										
Clerk.....	(1)					(1)				
Gunners.....		(2)	(1-2)				(2)	(2)		
Observers.....	(1)					(1)				
Scout.....	(1)					(1)				
Privates first class and privates, inclusive.....	8	22	4-16	3	37-49	8	22	16-22	3-23	49-75
Chauffeurs, fifth class.....	(1)					(1)			0-(4)	
Chauffeurs, sixth class.....									0-(3)	
Cooks, assistant, fifth class.....	(1)					(1)				
Cooks, first, fourth class.....	(1)					(1)			0-(1)	
Drivers, tractors, fourth class.....		(2)	(2)	(1)			(2)	(2)	(1)-(1)	
Drivers, tractors, fifth class.....				(1)					(1)-(2)	
Mechanics, chief, fourth class.....	(1)					(1)				
Mechanics, sixth class.....				(1)					(1)-(2)	
Miscellaneous (not rated).....	(4)	(20)	(2)-(14)			(4)	(20)	(14)- (20)	0-(11)	
Total enlisted.....	14	26	6-20	4	50-64	15	26	20-26	4-27	65-94

Battery, regiment 155-mm. howitzers (motorized), for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army 155-mm. howitzer battery, 114.)

	50-64 men.						65-91 men.					
	Bat- tery head- quar- ters.	Bat- tery de- tail.	Firing battery.			Total.	Bat- tery head- quar- ters.	Bat- tery de- tail.	Firing battery.			Total.
			First pla- toon.	Sec- ond pla- toon.	Third pla- toon.				First pla- toon.	Sec- ond pla- toon.	Third pla- toon.	
Captain.....	1					1	1					1
First lieutenants.....			1	1		2			1	1		2
Second lieutenant.....					1	1					1	1
First sergeant.....	1					1	1					1
Sergeants, including—												
Chiefs of section.....			2	1		5-6			2	1		6-7
Supply (and mess).....					1						1	
Signal.....	1						1					
Instrument.....		1						1				
Corporals, including—												
Battery clerk.....	1					6	1					7-8
Instrument.....		1						1				
Signal.....		1						1				
Scout.....		1						1				
Gunnery.....			2						2	1		
Privates first class and privates.....	2	5	26	10-13	5	38-51	2	5	26	13-26	5-16	51-75
Total enlisted.....	5	9	30	0-14	6	50-64	5	9	30	15-30	6-17	65-91
The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:												
Fourth class—												
Chief mechanic.....					1	4					1	5
Cook, first.....					1						1	
Chauffeurs.....			2						2	1		
Fifth class—												
Cook, assistant.....						1					1	3
Chauffeur.....		1						1			1	
Sixth class:												
Mechanics.....					2	6					2	7
Chauffeurs.....	1	1	2				1	1	2	1		

¹ When the battery enlisted strength reaches 64 men, the third section may be organized. As the strength approaches 91 men, the fourth section may be organized. For a strength greater than 91 men the non-commissioned officers and specialists may be appointed as in the Regular Army, and all sections may be organized.

Headquarters and headquarters battery, regiment 75-mm. guns (horse-drawn), and headquarters and headquarters battery, regiment 155-mm. howitzers (motorized).

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army 75-mm. unit, 46 (Table 34-P.). Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army 155-mm. unit, 60 (Table 134-P.).

	Headquarters and headquarters battery, 75-mm. Field Artillery regiment.			Headquarters and headquarters battery, 155-mm. Field Artillery regiment.		
	Regimental headquarters.	Headquarters battery.	Total.	Regimental headquarters.	Headquarters battery.	Total.
Colonel.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Lieutenant colonel.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Captains.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
First lieutenants.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total commissioned.....	5	2	18	5	2	18
Master sergeant (regimental sergeant major).....		1	1		1	1
First sergeant.....		1	1		1	1
Staff sergeants (color).....		2	2		2	2
Sergeants, including—						
Chief of regimental scouts.....		1	6		1	6
Mess and supply.....		1			1	
Signal and instrument.....		3			3	
Stable or motor.....		² 1			³ 1	
Corporals, including—						
Clerk and scouts (2).....		3	8		3	8
Signal (3) and instrument.....		4			4	
Range finder.....		1			1	
Privates first class and privates.....		28	28		42	42
Total enlisted.....		46	46		60	160
The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates listed above:						
Fourth class—						
Chief mechanic.....		2	3		1	2
Cook, first.....					1	
Horseshoers.....						
Fifth class—						
Cook, assistant.....		1	2		1	3
Saddler.....		1				
Chauffeurs.....					2	
Sixth class—						
Mechanic.....		1	3		2	13
Chauffeurs.....		2			11	

¹ These tables are copies of Regular Army tables, the only changes being in the definite assignment of officers to specified grades instead of allowing the latitude in that respect required to meet the Regular Army situation. One chaplain is included in the total of officers shown.

The duties of officers and of the enlisted men not rated as specialists may be secured from Regular Army tables when issued.

The enlisted strength of the 155-mm. howitzer unit is shown as 60 men, and National Guard units should enroll that strength for recognition. If this is found to be impracticable without undue delay, the unit may be reduced to one staff sergeant, one sergeant, two corporals, and six privates first class for recognition with 50 men only.

The maintenance strength of this unit is 60 men.

² Stable.

³ Motor.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU.

Service battery, regiment 155-mm. howitzers (motorized), for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army service battery (155-mm. howitzers), 97.)

	50-64 men.				65-77 men.			
	Regi- mental section.	Band section.	First, second, and third bat- talion sec- tions.	Total.	Regi- mental section.	Band section.	First, second, and third bat- talion sec- tions.	Total.
Captain.....	1			1	1			1
First lieutenant.....	1			1	1			1
Second lieutenants.....			3	3			3	3
Warrant officer.....		1		1		1		1
Master sergeants.....	¹ 1		² 1	2	1		1	2
First sergeants.....	1			1	1			1
Staff sergeants, including—								
Assistant band leader.....		1		2		1		2
Supply.....			1				1	
Sergeants, including—								
Band and personnel.....	1	1		5	1	1		5
Sergeant, bugler.....		³ 1				1		
Supply and truckmasters.....	2				2			
Corporals, including—								
Agent.....				5	1			8
Band and clerk, headquarters.....	1	2			1	3		
Clerk, battery.....	1				1			
Assistant truckmasters.....			1				2	
Privates first class and privates.....	9-16	15	11-18	35-49	9-14	15	23-30	47-59
Total enlisted.....	16-23	20	14-21	50-64	17-22	21	27-34	65-77
The following specialists may be ap- pointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:								
Second class—Musicians.....		2		2		2		2
Third class—Musicians.....		3		3		3		3
Fourth class—								
Musicians.....		2		2		2		2
Cooks, first.....	1			1	1			1
Chief mechanic.....	1			1	1			1
Fifth class—								
Musicians.....		8		8		8		8
Cooks, assistant.....					1			1
Sixth class—								
Mechanics.....	1			1	1			1
Chauffeurs.....	6		6	12	8		9	17

¹ Personnel.

² Supply.

³ Performs the duties of agent.

Ammunition company, ammunition train, Corps Artillery brigade, and officer personnel of remaining units of Corps Artillery brigade ammunition train.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army ammunition company of Corps Artillery ammunition train, 70 men (T. O. 158-P).)

Ammunition company.....	50-55 men.
Captain.....	1
Second lieutenant.....	1
Train headquarters and transport companies (T. O. 157-P) enroll less than 50 men each. For corresponding National Guard units Regular Army tables will therefore apply.	
Company headquarters—As prescribed for Regular Army.	
First section—As prescribed for Regular Army, adding privates first class and privates for company enrollment above 46 men until 56 men are enrolled, whereupon second section may be formed and Regular Army organization followed.	

Officer personnel.	Train head-quarters.	Transport company.
Major.....	1	.....
Captains.....	1 2	.....
First lieutenants.....	2	2 1
Second lieutenants.....	2	.....
Total commissioned.....	7	1

¹ Executive and munitions officers. The latter commands the train headquarters detachment of 26 men, but is rated as a staff officer.
² If found desirable, the Militia Bureau will request an additional second lieutenant for this unit.

Coast Artillery company, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men and for normal peace strength of 97 men.

(Applicable only to companies assigned to fixed defenses.)

	50-64 men.	65-78 men.	97 men.
Captain.....	1	1	1
First lieutenant.....	1	1	1
Second lieutenant.....	1	1	1
Total commissioned.....	3	3	.....
First sergeants.....	1	1	1
Sergeants (including sergeants for mess and supply duty).....	5	6	8
Corporals.....	5	7	10
Privates first class.....	13-17	17-20	20-26
Privates.....	26-36	34-44	40-52
Total enlisted.....	50-64	65-78	79-97
The following specialists authorized to be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown in the above table:			
Fourth rating—Cooks, first.....	1	1	1
Fifth rating—Cooks, assistant.....	1	1	1
Sixth rating—Mechanics.....	2	2	2

The Coast Artillery ratings allowed to a company are: One plotter, two gun commanders, two gun pointers, one observer first class, and one observer second class.

Headquarters personnel authorized for coast artillery organizations consisting of from one to five companies.

(For assignment to fixed defenses.)

Companies.	1	2	3	4	5
Majors.....			1	1	2
Captain.....				1	1
First lieutenant.....			1	1	1
Second lieutenants.....			1	1	2
Total commissioned.....			3	4	6
Master sergeants, inclusive.....			1	1	2
Engineers.....			(1)	(1)	(1)
Master electricians.....					(1)
Technical sergeants, inclusive.....		1	2	3	4
Assistant engineers.....		(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Electricians.....			(1)	(1)	(2)
Staff sergeants, inclusive.....	1	2	4	5	8
Assistant engineers.....		(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Electricians.....	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Master gunners.....					(1)
Radio.....				(1)	(1)
Sergeants major.....			(1)	(1)	(2)
Sergeants, inclusive.....			2	4	6
Personnel.....				(1)	(1)
Supply.....					(1)
Miscellaneous.....			(2)	(3)	(4)
Corporals, inclusive.....			3	4	5
Miscellaneous.....			(3)	(4)	(5)
Privates first class.....			2	3	3
Privates.....			6	6	8
Fireman, third class.....			(1)	(1)	(2)
Operators, radio, sixth class.....			(1)	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous (not rated).....			(6)	(7)	(8)
Total enlisted.....	1	3	20	26	36
Coast artillery ratings (fort and fire commands).....			1	2	2
Attached Medical Department:					
Captains or lieutenants.....			1	1	2
Staff sergeants.....			1	1	1
Corporals.....			1	1	1
Privates first class.....			2	3	3
Privates.....			5	6	7
Miscellaneous, sixth class.....			(3)	(4)	(5)
Total enlisted, Medical Department.....			9	11	12

Headquarters and headquarters battery, antiaircraft Artillery, for minimum strength of 50 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army unit, 65 men.)

	Head- quarters.	Head- quarters battery.
Colonel.....	1	
Lieutenant colonel.....	1	
Captains.....	2	
First lieutenant.....	1	1
Second lieutenant.....	1	
First sergeant.....		1
Staff sergeants, inclusive.....		2
Radio.....		(1)
Sergeants major.....		(1)
Sergeants, inclusive.....		4
Corporals, inclusive.....		4
Privates first class and privates, inclusive.....		39
Chauffeur, fifth class.....		(1)
Chauffeurs, sixth class.....		(4)
Cook, assistant, fifth class.....		(1)
Cook, first, fourth class.....		(1)
Miscellaneous (not rated).....		(32)
Total enlisted.....		50

Battalion headquarters and combat train, antiaircraft Artillery, for minimum strength of 50 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army unit, 67 men.)

	Battalion headquarters.	Headquarters detachment and combat train.			
		Headquarters detachment.	Train headquarters.	Sections (3).	Maintenance section.
Major.....	1				
Captain.....	1				
First lieutenant.....	1		1		
Second lieutenant.....		1			1
First sergeant.....			1		
Staff sergeant, inclusive.....		1			
Sergeants major.....		(1)			
Sergeants, inclusive.....		1		3	1
Corporals, inclusive.....		1	1	3	
Privates first class and privates, inclusive.....		11	2	15	10
Chauffeur, fifth class.....		(1)			
Chauffeurs, sixth class.....		(1)		(12)	(2)
Clerk, sixth class.....		(1)			
Cook, assistant, fifth class.....					(1)
Cook, first, fourth class.....					(1)
Mechanic, sixth class.....		(1)			(1)
Radio operator, sixth class.....		(1)			
Miscellaneous (not rated).....		(6)	(2)	(3)	(5)
Total enlisted.....		14	4	21	11

Battalion headquarters (machine-gun) antiaircraft Artillery.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army unit, 16 men.)

	Battalion headquarters.	Headquarters detachment.
Major.....	1	
First lieutenant.....		1
Staff sergeant, inclusive.....		1
Sergeants major.....		(1)
Sergeant, inclusive.....		1
Corporal, inclusive.....		1
Privates first class and privates, inclusive.....		13
Chauffeurs, fifth class.....		(1)
Chauffeurs, sixth class.....		(2)
Cooks, first, fourth class.....		(1)
Mechanics, sixth class.....		(1)
Radio operators, sixth class.....		(2)
Miscellaneous (not rated).....		(6)
Total enlisted.....		16

Service battery, antiaircraft Artillery, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army unit, 92 men.)

	Regi- mental section.	Band section.	First battery section (gun).	Second battery section (machine gun).
Captain.....	1			
First lieutenant.....			1	
Second lieutenant.....				1
Warrant officers.....		1		
Master sergeants, inclusive.....	1		1	
Sergeants major.....	(1)			
Supply.....			(1)	
First sergeants.....	1			
Staff sergeants.....		1		
Assistant band leaders.....		(1)		
Supply.....				(1)
Sergeants, inclusive.....	3	2		
Band.....		(1)		
Bugler.....		(1)		
Miscellaneous.....	(3)			
Corporals, inclusive.....	2-3		1	1
Privates first class and privates, inclusive.....	9-14	17-20	5-8	5-8
Chauffeurs, fifth class.....	(1)			
Chauffeurs, sixth class.....	(3)-(4)		(2)	(2)
Cooks, assistant, fifth class.....	(1)			
Cooks, first, fourth class.....	(1)			
Musicians, second class.....		(2)-(3)		
Musicians, third class.....		(3)-(4)		
Musicians, fourth class.....		(1)		
Musicians, fifth class.....		(11)-(12)		
Miscellaneous (not rated).....	(3)-(7)		(3)-(6)	(3)-(6)
Total enlisted.....	16-22	20-23	7-10	7-10

Searchlight battery, antiaircraft Artillery, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army unit, 114 men.)

	Battery head- quarters.	Opera- tion section.	Mainte- nance section.
Captain.....	1		
First lieutenant.....	1		
Second lieutenant.....	1		
Master sergeants, inclusive.....			1
Engineers.....			(1)
First sergeant.....	1		
Staff sergeants, inclusive.....		2	1
Electrician.....		(2)	(1)
Sergeants, inclusive.....	1	4	
Corporals, inclusive.....	1	4-8	1
Privates first class and privates, inclusive.....	4	29-40	1
Chauffeurs, fifth class.....		(4)	
Chauffeurs, sixth class.....	(2)		(1)
Cooks, assistant, fifth class.....	(1)		
Cooks, first, fourth class.....	(1)		
Mechanics, sixth class.....		(4)	
Miscellaneous (not rated).....		(22)-(32)	
Total enlisted.....	7	39-54	4

Battery antiaircraft Artillery, for minimum strength of 50 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army unit, 76 men.)

	Battery head-quarters.	Firing sections (4).	Maintenance section.
Captain.....	1		
First lieutenant.....	1		
Second lieutenant.....	1		
First sergeant.....	1		
Sergeants, inclusive.....	2	4	1
Corporals, inclusive.....	1	4	
Privates first class and privates, inclusive.....	9	24	4
Chauffeurs, fifth class.....		(4)	
Chauffeurs, sixth class.....			(1)
Cooks, assistant, fifth class.....	(1)		
Cooks, first, fourth class.....	(1)		
Mechanics, chief, fourth class.....	(1)		
Mechanics, sixth class.....			
Miscellaneous (not rated).....	(6)	(20)	(3)
Total enlisted.....	13	32	5

Headquarters and service company, Engineer regiment (divisional, corps, or Army), for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of corresponding Regular Army unit, 170.)

	Headquarters section.		Mounted platoon or engineer dump section.		Transport platoon.		Band section.		Total.	
	50 men.	65 men.	50 men.	65 men.	50 men.	65 men.	50 men.	65 men.	50-64 men.	65-136 men.
Captain.....	1	1							1	1
First lieutenant.....			1	1	1	1			2	2
Warrant officer.....							1	1	1	1
Mastersergeants.....	3	1 4							3	4
Technical sergeants.....	*2	*3							2	3
First sergeants.....	1	1							1	1
Staff sergeants.....	*3	*3				*1	1	1	4	5
Sergeants.....	*2	*3	*1	*1	*1	*1	1	1	5	6
Corporals.....	*2	*2	*1	*2-4		*0-5	4	4	7	8-15
Privates first class and privates.....	3	3-12	7-14	14-21	5-12	8-42	13	13-27	28-42	38-102
Total enlisted.....	16	19-28	9-16	17-26	6-13	10-49	19	19-33	50-64	65-136
The following specialists are authorized to be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown in above table:										
Second rating—Musicians.....							3	3	3	3
Third rating—Musicians.....							5	5	5	5
Fourth rating—Clerks.....	1	1								
Cooks, first.....	1	1								
Horseshoers ²			1	1					6	6
Musicians.....							2	2		

* The duties for the noncommissioned officers marked (*) above and for the privates first class and privates not rated as specialists may be selected from the duties for personnel as indicated in Tables of Organization, 1921, for the Regular Army.

The columns headed "50 men" apply to the organization up to an enlisted strength of 64 men; the columns headed "65 men" apply up to a minimum enlisted strength of 136 men (80 per cent of 170). Additional men beyond a strength of 65 are added in the grades of privates first class and privates, the number of the former not being allowed to exceed 50 per cent of the number of the latter.

¹ One regimental sergeant major, one personnel, one supply, and one as indicated in (*) footnote.

² Fifth class for corps and Army regiments.

Headquarters and service company, Engineer regiment (divisional, corps, or Army), for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men—Continued.

	Headquarters section.		Mounted platoon or engineer dump section.		Transport platoon.		Band section.		Total.	
	50 men.	65 men.	50 men.	65 men.	50 men.	65 men.	50 men.	65 men.	50-64 men.	65-136 men.
The following specialists are authorized, etc.—Contd.										
Carpenters, general.....	1	1								
Fifth rating—										
Chauffeurs.....						1			7	8
Clerks.....					1	1				
Cooks, assistant.....			1	1	1	1				
Musicians.....							3	3		
Saddlers.....					1	1			3	5
Sixth rating—										
Demolition man.....			1	³ 1						
Chauffeurs.....					2	4				

³ Authorized for combat regiment only.

Engineer lettered companies (divisional, corps, and Army), and companies of an Engineer mounted battalion, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of corresponding Regular Army units, 90 men.)

	Company in battalion.	
	50-64 men.	65-72 men.
Captain.....	1	1
First lieutenant.....	1	1
Second lieutenant.....	1	1
Total commissioned.....	3	3
First sergeant.....	1	1
Staff sergeants.....	1	2
Sergeants (including sergeants for supply, mess, and stable duty).....	5	7
Corporals.....	5	7
Privates, first class.....	12-17	16-18
Privates.....	26-35	32-37
Total enlisted.....	50-64	65-72
The following specialists are authorized to be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown in the above table:		
Third rating—Blacksmith * (1).....		1
Fourth rating—Cook, first (1); carpenter,* general (1).....	1	2
Fifth rating—Horseshoer (¹ 1); cook, assistant (1); demolition man * (1).....	2	3
Sixth rating—Motor cycle drivers (2); wagoners (2); draftsman * (² 1); carpenters,* bridge (2).....	4	7

* Specialists marked with an asterisk are not to be appointed until the 65-man strength is attained.

¹ The horseshoer in the mounted company is rated as a fourth class specialist.

² This specialist is not included in the mounted Engineer company organization and is rated in the fifth class for corps and Army Engineer companies.

Auxiliary Engineer companies, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army auxiliary Engineer company, 120 men (T. O., 169-P.).)

	50-64 men.	65-95 men.
Captain.....	1	1
First lieutenant.....	1	1
First sergeant.....	1	1
Sergeants.....	4	5
Corporals.....	5	6
Privates, first class.....	13-18	17-27
Privates.....	27-36	36-56
Total enlisted.....	50-64	65-95
The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:		
Fourth class—Cook, first.....	1	1
Fifth class—		
Cook, assistant.....		1
Carpenter, general.....		1
Sixth class—		
Carpenter, general.....	1	1
Motorcycle drivers.....	1	2

Military police company, divisional, for maximum and minimum strength of 50 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army unit, 50. For Regular Army peace time organization this unit is combined with divisional headquarters company. For National Guard the units are organized separately.)

	50 men (maximum and minimum).
First lieutenant.....	1
Second lieutenant.....	1
Sergeants, including acting first sergeants, acting mess and supply sergeants, and motor cyclist (1)	4
Corporals, including acting company clerk (1) and motor cyclist (1)	6
Privates first class and privates.....	40
Total enlisted.....	50

The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:

Fourth class—Cook, first.....	1
Fifth class—Cook, assistant.....	1
Sixth class—Motor cyclists.....	4
One bugler (no rating) may be appointed.	

Signal battalion, for minimum enlisted strength of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army units: Headquarters, 40; construction company, 215; operations company, 215; total, 470.)

	50-64 man company.			65-172 man company.		
	Head-quarters and head-quarters company.	Construction company.	Operations company.	Head-quarters and head-quarters company.	Construction company.	Operations company.
Major.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Captains.....	2	1	1	2	1	1
First lieutenants.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Second lieutenants.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Total commissioned.....	3	7	7	3	7	7
Master sergeants.....	1	1	1	1	1-2	1-2
Technical sergeants.....	.....	1	1	.....	1-2	1-2
First sergeants.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Staff sergeants.....	2	1	1	2	1-7	1-7
Sergeants.....	1	2-4	2-4	1	4-15	4-15
Corporals.....	2	2-4	2-4	2	4-15	4-15
Privates, first class.....	11	14-17	14-17	11	17-43	17-43
Privates.....	23	28-35	28-35	23	36-87	36-87
Total enlisted.....	40	50-64	50-64	40	65-172	65-172
The following specialists are authorized to be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown in the above table:						
Third class—						
Draftsman.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Electrician, storage battery.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mechanic, auto.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fourth class—						
Blacksmith.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Cooks, first.....	1	1	1	1	1-2	1-2
Troubleman.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fifth class—						
Chauffeurs.....	3	2	2	3	2-6	2-5
Cobbler.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cooks, assistant.....	.....	1	1	.....	1-2	1-2
Electrician, storage battery.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Storekeeper.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sixth class:						
Chauffeurs.....	7	4	4	7	4-11	4-12
Clerks.....	2	1	3	2	1	3-6
Mechanics.....	3	1	1	3	1-2	1-2
Motor cyclists.....	4	2	2	4	2-6	2-8
Operators, radio.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2-6
Operators, switchboard.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2-10
Operators, telegraph.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2-5
Troublemen.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2-4
Linemen.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10-35	.....

Divisional signal company, for minimum enlisted strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army unit, 150.)

	50-64 men.				65-120 men.			
	Head- quar- ters platoon.	Oper- ating platoon.	Con- struc- tion platoon.	Total com- pany.	Head- quar- ters platoon.	Oper- ating platoon.	Con- struc- tion platoon.	Total com- pany.
Captain.....	1			1	1			1
First lieutenant.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Second lieutenant.....		1	1	2		1	1	2
Total commissioned.....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	6
Master sergeants.....		1		1		1		1
Technical sergeants.....			1	1			1-2	1-2
First sergeant.....	1			1	1			1
Staff sergeants.....		1	1	2	1	1-2	1-2	2-5
Sergeants.....	1	1	1	3	1-2	1-4	1-2	3-8
Corporals.....		3	2	5	2	3-6	2-4	5-12
Privates, first class.....	3-4	5-6	4-6	12-16	4-7	6-11	6-11	16-29
Privates.....	4-7	11-14	10-14	25-35	7-14	14-24	14-24	36-62
Total enlisted.....	9-13	22-26	19-25	50-64	13-27	26-48	25-45	65-120
The following specialists are author- ized to be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown in above table:								
Third rating—								
Electricians, storage battery..	1			1	1			1
Mechanics, auto.....					1			1
Fourth rating—								
Cooks, first.....	1			1	1			1
Horseshoers.....					1			1
Fifth rating—								
Chauffeurs.....		1	1	2	1	1	1-2	2-4
Cooks, assistant.....					1-2			1-2
Saddlers.....					1			1
Sixth rating—								
Chauffeurs.....	2		1	3	2-6	1-4	1-2	3-12
Clerks.....	1			1	1	1-2		1-3
Linemen.....			4	4			4-6	4-6
Mechanics.....	1			1	1			1
Motor cyclists.....	1	1		2	1	1-2	1	2-4
Operators, radio.....		3		3		3-8		3-8
Operators, switchboard.....		1		1		1-2		1-2
Operators, telegraph.....						2		2
Pikemen.....			2	2			2-4	2-4
Troublemakers.....		2		2		2-3		2-6
Wagoners.....			2	2			2-4	2-4

Observation squadron, for minimum strength of 90 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army unit, 132. When 80 per cent of Regular Army strength (106) is enrolled, the Regular Army table will govern the appointment of officers, noncommissioned officers, and specialists.)

	Head- quar- ters.	Supply.	Trans- porta- tion.	Engi- neering.	Arma- ment.	Com- muni- cations.	2 flights (4 air- planes each).	Total.
Major.....	1 1							1
Captains.....	2 1						3 3	4
First lieutenants.....	4 1			1			5 6	8
Second lieutenants.....		6 1				6 1	5 6	8
Total commissioned.....	3	1		1		1	15	21
Master sergeants.....				1			2	3
Technical sergeants.....				1		1		2
First sergeant.....	1							1
Staff sergeants.....					1		8	9
Sergeants.....	1	1	1	3				6
Corporals.....				4	1	1		6
Privates first class and privates.....	8	3	9	13	4	6	20	63
Total enlisted.....	10	4	10	22	6	8	30	90
The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:								
First class—								
Electrician, ignition.....				1				
Mechanic, airplane.....				1				
Second class—								
Armorer.....					1			
Cabinetmaker.....				1				
Mechanics, airplane engine.....							4	
Third class—								
Blacksmith.....				1				
Coppersmith.....				1				
Fourth class—								
Cook, first.....	1							
Mechanic, radio.....						1		
Fifth class—								
Cook, assistant.....	1							
Riggers, airplane.....							8	
Sixth class—								
Chauffeurs.....			6					
Clerk.....	1							
Fabric worker, airplane.....				1				
Lineman.....						1		
Mechanics, airplane engine.....							4	
Metal workers.....				1				
Operators, radio.....						2		
Painter.....				1				

¹ Pilot observer.

² Observer operations.

³ Two flight commanders, pilot, one observer.

⁴ Adjutant.

⁵ Three pilots, 3 observers.

⁶ Pilot or observer.

⁷ Twenty-one privates first class, 42 privates. For increase in strength up to 105 men add privates first class and privates in the ratio of 1 to 2.

Hospital companies, sanitary companies, and ambulance companies, for minimum strengths of 50 to 63 men.

(Sanitary company, ambulance company (motor), and ambulance company (animal-drawn) will be recognized on the basis of the Regular Army tables, which prescribe enlisted peace strength of 53, 38, and 50, respectively. Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army hospital company, 80.)

	Hospital company 50-63 men. ¹
Major.....	1
Captains or first lieutenants (one of these may be an officer of the Medical Administrative Corps; one is to be from the Dental Service).....	5
First sergeant.....	1
Staff sergeants.....	3

¹ When the unit attains a strength of 64 enlisted men (80 per cent of the prescribed minimum strength) the Regular Army Tables of Organization may be followed in appointing noncommissioned officers and specialists.

	Hospital company 50-63 men.
Sergeants.....	5
Corporals.....	2
Privates first class.....	13-17
Privates.....	26-35

Total enlisted..... 50-63

The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:

Fourth rating—	
Medical Department technicians.....	2
Cook, first.....	1
Mechanic.....	1
Fifth rating—Cook, assistant.....	1
Sixth rating—	
Medical Department technicians.....	10
Chauffeurs.....	15

Wagon company, Quartermaster Corps, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength for Regular Army unit, 98.)

	50-64	65-78
Captain.....	1	1
First lieutenant.....	1	1
Staff sergeants, wagon master.....	1	1
Sergeants, including—		
Mess and supply.....	1	1
Wagon master (assistant).....		1
Corporals, including—		
Clerk.....	1	1
Wagon master (assistant).....		1
Privates first class and privates.....	47-61	60-73
The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:		
Fourth class—		
Cooks, first.....	1	2
Horseshoers.....	2	3
Mechanic.....	1	1
Fifth class—Saddler.....	1	1
Sixth class—Wagoners.....	10	20

Motor repair company, Quartermaster Corps, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed enlisted peace strength of Regular Army unit, 150.)

	50-64	65-120
Captain.....	1	1
First lieutenants.....	4	4
Master sergeants, foremen.....	1	2
Technical sergeants, inspectors.....	1	2
Sergeants, including mess, supply, and acting first sergeant.....	2	5
Corporals, including clerk.....	2	3
Privates first class and privates.....	44-58	53-108
Total enlisted.....	50-64	65-120
The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates shown above:		
First class—mechanics—		
Assemblers, chief.....	1	2
Repairers, motor and chassis, chief.....	1	2
Repairers, transmission and axle, chief.....	1	2
Second class—		
Machinists.....	1	2
Mechanics (for carburetion and ignition systems).....	1	2
Third class—mechanics—welders.....	1	2
Fourth class—		
Blacksmiths.....	1	2
Carpenters and wheelwrights.....	1	2
Cooks, first.....	1	2
Mechanics, motor cycle.....	1	2
Painters.....	1	2
Trimmers and upholsterers.....	1	2
Fifth class—mechanics—		
Repairers, battery.....	1	2
Repairers, radiator and sheet metal workers.....	1	2
Repairers, tire.....	1	2

Motor repair company, Quartermaster Corps, for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men—
Continued.

	50-64	65-120
The following specialists may be appointed, etc.—Continued.		
Sixth class—		
Mechanics—		
Assemblers.....	3	6
Repairers, motor and chassis.....	4	8
Repairers, radiator and sheet metal workers.....	1	2
Repairers, transmission and axle.....	1	2
Trimmers and upholsterers.....	1	2

Ordnance company (maintenance), for Regular Army, prescribed enlisted strength of 48 men, and of Ordnance company (heavy maintenance) for minimum strengths of 50 and 65 men.

(Prescribed Regular Army enlisted peace strength of Ordnance company (maintenance), 48 men; prescribed Regular Army enlisted peace strength of Ordnance company (heavy maintenance), 115 men.)

	Ordnance company (main-tenance) ¹ Table 12P.	Ordnance company (heavy maintenance) Table 112P.	
		50-64 men.	65-92 men.
Captain.....		1	1
First lieutenant.....	1	1	1
Second lieutenant.....	1		
Technical sergeant (master mechanic).....	1	1	1
First sergeant.....	1	1	1
Sergeants, including—			
Mess and supply.....	1	1	1
Section chiefs.....	4	4	4
Corporals, including—			
Company clerk.....	1	1	1
Tool and stock corporals.....	1	2	2
Assistant chiefs of section.....	3		2
Privates first class and privates.....	36	40-54	53-80
Total enlisted.....	48	50-64	65-92
The following specialists may be appointed from the privates first class and privates listed above:			
First class—			
Machinist.....	1		
Electrician.....	1		
Toolmaker.....	1		
Second class—			
Armorer.....	1		
Mechanics.....	2	3	4
Machinists.....		1	2
Riveters and drillers.....		1	2
Third class—			
Blacksmith (1), carpenter (1).....	2	2	2
Mechanics.....	2		
Armorer.....		1	2
Copper-tin smith (1), welder (1).....			2
Leather worker.....			1
Fourth class—			
Cook, first.....	1	1	1
Welder.....	1		
Blacksmith (1), carpenter (1).....			2
Fifth class—			
Armorer.....	1	1	2
Cook, assistant.....	1	1	1
Mechanics.....	1	5	10
Electrician.....			1
Sixth class—			
Armorer.....	4	1	1
Clerks.....	1	2	4
Leather worker.....	1		1
Mechanics.....	8	5	10
Machinists.....		1	2

¹ This unit replaces the Ordnance light maintenance company. The additional second lieutenant is specially authorized for National Guard Ordnance maintenance companies in both Infantry and Cavalry (T. O. 412P) divisions.

APPENDIX D.

MB. 326.42.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 76.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, December 6, 1920.

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutants General of all States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Subject: The National Guard Reserve.

1. Pending the revision of the National Guard Regulations, the following will govern enlistments in the National Guard Reserve:

“(1) The National Guard Reserve shall consist of:

“(a) Assigned reservists.

“Assigned reservists include all officers and enlisted men of the National Guard Reserve who are assigned to active organizations.

“(b) Unassigned reservists.

“Unassigned reservists include all other persons commissioned or enlisted in the National Guard Reserve who for pertinent reasons are not assigned to active organizations.”

NOTE.—Civilians can not be appointed to commissions in the National Guard Reserve.

“(2) *Eligibility for enlistment* in the National Guard Reserve shall be limited to:

“(a) Persons who have served not less than four months in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

“(b) Persons who have served not less than one year in the Regular Army, the National Guard, in the service of the United States, the Navy, or in the Marine Corps, exclusive of the period April 6, 1917–November 11, 1918.

“(c) Persons who have served in the National Guard for not less than three years.

“(d) Persons who have served a three-year enlistment in the Organized Reserves and have attended a basic course of instruction for enlisted men for a period of 30 days during such enlistment.

“Persons who are ineligible for enlistment in the National Guard Reserve on account of insufficient service in any one of the first three classes above, (a), (b), or (c), may receive a total credit of valuing one day's service under the first class (a), as equivalent to three days' service in the second class (b), and to nine days' service in the third class (c).

“All service shall be attested by honorable discharge certificate or certified copy thereof.

“Enlistments and reenlistments shall be governed with respect to age and physical qualifications by current regulations for enlistment in the National Guard.

“(3) *Term of enlistment shall be:* “One year, for men who served not less than four months in the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and three years for all others.

“(4) *Number of enlisted reservists that may be assigned to active units:* “(a) The number of enlisted reservists who may be assigned to any company, troop, or battery shall not exceed the number of active enlisted men in such unit, provided, that the total enlisted strength, active or reserve, shall not exceed the prescribed war strength of such unit.

“(b) In units where the authorized enlisted peace strength is less than 65, no enlisted reservists shall be assigned until the prescribed peace strength, in active enlisted men, has been reached.”

2. It is especially desired that all National Guard organizations may participate in the next annual period of field instruction with the maximum strength of assigned enlisted reservists as provided for in the circular letter. In order that this may be accomplished, it is very necessary that such enlistment be promptly started.

3. Equipment and clothing for all assigned reservists should be on hand in each organization and if not now on hand must be secured by requisition before the next field training period. Assigned reservists must be actually enlisted before requisitions are submitted.

4. The assigned reserve will not be considered in computing the maintenance strength of 65 active members as required by Circular Letters No. 35, June 16, and No. 62, October 16, 1920, Militia Bureau.

By direction of the Secretary of War.

J. McI. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

APPENDIX E.

*Strength of the National Guard as authorized by the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920,¹
and actual strength at the end of the fiscal years 1920 and 1921.*

State.	First incre- ment, 1920; 200 per Member of Congress.	Actual aggregate strength June 30, 1920.	Second incre- ment, 1921; 300 per Member of Congress.	Actual aggregate strength June 30, 1921.	Third incre- ment, 1922; 450 per Member of Congress.	Fourth incre- ment, 1923; 675 per Member of Congress.	Final incre- ment, 1924; 800 per Member of Congress.
Alabama.....	2,400	977	3,600	1,591	5,400	8,100	9,600
2. Arizona.....	600	214	900	624	1,350	2,025	2,400
3. Arkansas.....	1,800	94	2,700	1,606	4,050	6,075	7,200
4. California.....	2,600	670	3,900	2,141	5,850	8,775	10,400
5. Colorado.....	1,200	950	1,800	825	2,700	4,050	4,800
6. Connecticut.....	1,400	163	2,100	2,867	3,150	4,725	5,600
7. Delaware.....	600	2	900	491	1,350	2,025	2,400
8. District of Columbia.....	600	162	900	332	1,350	2,025	2,400
9. Florida.....	1,200	730	1,800	1,241	2,700	4,050	4,800
10. Georgia.....	2,800	213	4,200	2,022	6,300	9,450	11,200
11. Hawaii.....	600	737	900	929	1,350	2,025	2,400
12. Idaho.....	800	157	1,200	369	1,800	2,700	3,200
13. Illinois.....	5,800	1	8,700	3,831	13,050	19,575	23,200
14. Indiana.....	3,000	8	4,500	2,160	6,750	10,125	12,000
15. Iowa.....	2,600	1,628	3,900	3,170	5,850	8,775	10,400
16. Kansas.....	2,000	1,639	3,000	2,025	4,500	6,750	8,000
17. Kentucky.....	2,600	154	3,900	803	5,850	8,775	10,400
18. Louisiana.....	2,000	-----	3,000	441	4,500	6,750	8,000
19. Maine.....	1,200	1,360	1,800	1,368	2,700	4,050	4,800
20. Maryland.....	1,600	343	2,400	1,925	3,600	5,400	6,400
21. Massachusetts.....	3,600	18	5,400	6,898	8,100	12,150	14,400
22. Michigan.....	3,000	390	4,500	2,579	6,750	10,125	12,000
23. Minnesota.....	2,400	3,267	3,600	5,024	5,400	8,100	9,600
24. Mississippi.....	2,000	105	3,000	825	4,500	6,750	8,000
25. Missouri.....	3,600	1,438	5,400	3,476	8,100	12,150	14,400
26. Montana.....	800	1	1,200	69	1,800	2,700	3,200
27. Nebraska.....	1,600	6	2,400	1,099	3,600	5,400	6,400
28. Nevada.....	600	-----	900	-----	1,350	2,025	2,400
29. New Hampshire.....	800	4	1,200	1	1,800	2,700	3,200
30. New Jersey.....	2,800	1,623	4,200	3,478	6,300	9,450	11,200
31. New Mexico.....	600	2	900	502	1,350	2,025	2,400
32. New York.....	9,000	8,790	13,500	16,181	20,250	30,375	36,000
33. North Carolina.....	2,400	159	3,600	1,645	5,400	8,100	9,600
34. North Dakota.....	1,000	1	1,500	344	2,250	3,375	4,000
35. Ohio.....	4,800	2,503	7,200	7,077	10,800	16,200	19,200
36. Oklahoma.....	2,000	2,674	3,000	2,731	4,500	6,750	8,000
37. Oregon.....	1,000	1,279	1,500	2,125	2,250	3,375	4,000
38. Pennsylvania.....	7,600	2,136	11,400	10,301	17,100	25,650	30,400
39. Rhode Island.....	1,000	804	1,500	1,188	2,250	3,375	4,000
40. South Carolina.....	1,800	566	2,700	1,056	4,050	6,075	7,200
41. South Dakota.....	1,000	3	1,500	1	2,250	3,375	4,000
42. Tennessee.....	2,400	1,370	3,600	1,052	5,400	8,100	9,600
43. Texas.....	4,000	9,632	6,000	1,578	9,000	13,500	16,000
44. Utah.....	800	619	1,200	656	1,800	2,700	3,200
45. Vermont.....	800	553	1,200	934	1,800	2,700	3,200
46. Virginia.....	2,400	880	3,600	1,898	5,400	8,100	9,600
47. Washington.....	1,400	1,308	2,100	2,526	3,150	4,725	5,600
48. West Virginia.....	1,600	3	2,400	1	3,600	5,400	6,400
49. Wisconsin.....	2,600	4,182	3,900	5,813	5,850	8,775	10,400
50. Wyoming.....	600	572	900	387	1,350	2,025	2,400
Porto Rico.....	1,400	1,490	2,100	1,424	3,150	4,725	5,600
Alaska.....	150	-----	225	-----	340	500	600
Total.....	108,950	56,580	163,425	113,630	245,140	367,700	435,800

¹ Sec. 62, defense act: "The number of enlisted men of the National Guard to be organized under this act * * * 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" * * *.

APPENDIX F.

Allotment National Guard troops tactical units, fiscal year 1921.

[illegible]

- ¹ Howitzers.
- ² Guns.
- ³ One howitzer; one gun.
- ⁴ Observation battalion.
- ⁵ Corps headquarters.
- ⁶ Headquarters, Engineers.

7 Corps headquarters company and detachment.
8 Signal battalion.
9 Field remount depot.
10 To be converted into other units by June 30, 1923.
11 Headquarters and service company.

¹² Signal company.
¹³ Squadron headquarters.
¹⁴ Headquarters battery.
¹⁵ Antiaircraft companies.
¹⁶ Battalion only.

¹⁷ Artillery band.
¹⁸ Five howitzers; two
¹⁹ Ten howitzer; one g
²⁰ Two howitzer; one o
²¹ Six antiaircraft com

1

- ¹⁷ Artillery band.
- ¹⁸ Five howitzers; two guns.
- ¹⁹ Ten howitzer; one gun; one observation battalion.
- ²⁰ Two howitzer; one observation battalion.
- ²¹ Six antiaircraft companies.

22 One headquarters, Engineers.
23 One corps headquarters company and detachment.
24 One signal battalion and two signal companies.
25 One field remount depot; one squadron headquarters.
26 One is battalion only.

APPENDIX G.

National Guard strength June 30, 1921, by States, arranged in order of percentages of numbers organized to those authorized.

State.	As con-tem-plated by the defense act of 1920 (300 enlist-ments for each Member of Con-gress).	As au-thorized by the Secretary of War for fiscal year 1921.	As recognized on June 30, 1921.			Recog-nized in per cent of au-thorized.
			Commis-sioned.	Enlisted.	Aggre-gate.	
Connecticut.....	2,100	3,156	140	2,727	2,867	91
Oregon.....	1,500	2,482	103	2,022	2,125	86
Minnesota.....	3,600	6,330	256	4,768	5,024	79
Washington.....	2,100	3,249	138	2,388	2,526	78
Rhode Island.....	1,500	1,520	50	1,138	1,188	78
Arkansas.....	2,700	2,116	86	1,520	1,606	76
Porto Rico.....	2,100	1,903	71	1,353	1,424	75
Florida.....	1,800	1,729	61	1,180	1,241	72
Idaho.....	1,200	533	32	337	369	69
Missouri.....	5,400	5,167	193	3,283	3,476	67
New Jersey.....	4,200	5,214	175	3,303	3,478	67
Pennsylvania.....	11,400	15,392	498	9,803	10,301	67
New York.....	13,500	24,176	773	15,408	16,181	67
Utah.....	1,200	1,000	43	613	656	66
Iowa.....	3,900	4,805	142	3,028	3,170	66
Arizona.....	900	954	30	594	624	65
Michigan.....	4,500	3,970	128	2,451	2,579	65
Maine.....	1,800	2,199	80	1,288	1,368	62
Georgia.....	4,200	3,375	100	1,922	2,022	60
Vermont.....	1,200	1,581	50	884	934	59
Oklahoma.....	3,000	4,708	154	2,587	2,741	58
Massachusetts.....	5,400	11,923	374	6,524	6,898	58
Nebraska.....	2,400	1,899	49	1,050	1,099	58
Ohio.....	7,200	12,445	391	6,686	7,077	57
Wisconsin.....	3,900	10,126	316	5,497	5,813	57
Indiana.....	4,500	3,754	114	2,046	2,160	57
Alabama.....	3,600	2,817	77	1,514	1,591	56
Maryland.....	2,400	3,540	99	1,826	1,925	54
South Carolina.....	2,700	2,002	53	1,003	1,056	53
North Carolina.....	3,600	3,141	83	1,562	1,645	52
Illinois.....	8,700	7,839	171	3,660	3,831	49
Kansas.....	3,000	4,600	123	1,902	2,025	44
New Mexico.....	900	1,148	28	474	502	44
Wyoming.....	900	895	24	363	387	43
Virginia.....	3,600	4,394	97	1,801	1,898	43
California.....	3,900	5,331	96	2,045	2,141	40
Mississippi.....	3,000	2,098	45	780	825	39
Delaware.....	900	1,311	27	464	491	37
Colorado.....	1,800	2,483	51	774	825	33
Tennessee.....	3,600	3,379	61	991	1,052	31
District of Columbia.....	900	1,156	19	313	332	29
Hawaii.....	900	3,524	42	887	929	26
Kentucky.....	3,900	3,116	45	758	803	26
Louisiana.....	3,000	1,868	28	413	441	24
North Dakota.....	1,500	1,667	17	327	344	21
Texas.....	6,000	15,668	102	1,476	1,578	10
Montana.....	1,200	824	5	64	69	8
New Hampshire.....	1,200	826	1	.....	1	.....
South Dakota.....	1,500	511	1	.....	1	.....
West Virginia.....	2,400	2,053	1	.....	1	.....
Nevada.....	900	179	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	163,425	212,076	5,843	107,797	113,630	54

APPENDIX H.

*Strength of the National Guard of the United States as distributed in arms and branches,
June 30, 1921.*

State.	Commissioned.											
	State staff.	Infantry.	Infantry tanks.	Engineers.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery Corps.	Signal Corps.	Medical.	Trains, Quarter-master Corps.	Cavalry.	Air Service.	Total.
1. Alabama.....	8	44	5		8			4	2	6		77
2. Arizona.....	3	17			9			1				30
3. Arkansas.....	10	56				14		6				86
4. California.....	4	47			8	28	4	5				96
5. Colorado.....	4	31	5					2		9		51
6. Connecticut.....	11	55			5	58		5		6		140
7. Delaware.....	6					21						27
8. District of Columbia.....	9			10								19
9. Florida.....	6	49						4	2			61
10. Georgia.....	7	54			22			10		7		100
11. Hawaii.....	7	35										42
12. Idaho.....	5							3		24		32
13. Illinois.....	1	106	3		42	9		5		5		171
14. Indiana.....	3	53		10	37		5	4	2			114
15. Iowa.....	2	92			8			5		35		142
16. Kansas.....	8	44			44		5	8		14		123
17. Kentucky.....	7	30								8		45
18. Louisiana.....	6	15			4					3		28
19. Maine.....	9	54				17						80
20. Maryland.....	10	77			4			8				99
21. Massachusetts.....	10	111		28	96	45	6	49	11	18		374
22. Michigan.....	9	79			20		4	3		13		128
23. Minnesota.....	12	174	5		45						20	256
24. Mississippi.....	10	32						3				45
25. Missouri.....	10	74		34	27	36		12				193
26. Montana.....	2	3										5
27. Nebraska.....	3	40						6				49
28. Nevada.....												
29. New Hampshire.....	1											1
30. New Jersey.....	9	89		3	20		6	10		38		175
31. New Mexico.....	3			3	4			3		15		28
32. New York.....	12	371		30	107	113	10	79		51		773
33. North Carolina.....	5	55				3	5	3		12		83
34. North Dakota.....	2	15										17
35. Ohio.....	12	240		13	38		3	41	5	39		391
36. Oklahoma.....	12	113			29							154
37. Oregon.....	11	60		3	4	15		10				103
38. Pennsylvania.....	11	223		22	121			55	4	62		498
39. Rhode Island.....	3				8	27		6		6		50
40. South Carolina.....	4	40			4	3			2			53
41. South Dakota.....	1											1
42. Tennessee.....	15	41								5		61
43. Texas.....	17	10						5		70		102
44. Utah.....	9				19			4		11		43
45. Vermont.....	7	38						5				50
46. Virginia.....	9	71			9	3		5				97
47. Washington.....	7	54	4		46	11		12		4		138
48. West Virginia.....	1											1
49. Wisconsin.....	20	164	5		44			22	9	52		316
50. Wyoming.....	6							2		16		24
Porto Rico.....	7	60								4		71
Total.....	366	3,016	27	156	832	403	48	405	34	533	20	5,843

APPENDIX I-1.

Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1921.

[Expenditures by subappropriations.]

Subappropriation.	Amount available.	Amount expended.	Amount of deficit.	Balance.
Purchase of animals for mounted units.....	\$1,218,482.00	\$524,922.06	.....	\$693,559.94
Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.	2,096,254.00	954,259.59	.....	1,141,994.41
Compensation of help for care of material, animals and equipment.....	1,873,951.00	589,916.03	.....	1,284,034.97
Expense, camps of instruction.....	5,968,125.00	2,887,543.85	.....	3,080,581.15
Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools.....	224,002.00	174,819.48	.....	49,182.52
Pay and allowances of officers, National Guard, Militia Bureau.....	12,000.00	931.27	.....	11,068.73
Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.....	40,667.00	45,725.87	5,058.87	.....
General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard.....	{ 679,304.00 1 39,442.43 }	255,418.67	.....	463,327.7
Travel of Federal officers and noncommissioned officers making inspections.....	30,462.00	10,664.41	.....	19,797.59
Travel of Federal officers and noncommissioned officers changing stations.....	6,092.00	4,987.74	.....	1,104.26
Travel of Federal officers and noncommissioned officers on visits of instruction.....	30,462.00	40,295.76	9,833.76	.....
Travel of Federal officers and noncommissioned officers, connection with camps of instruction...	46,013.00	16,984.49	.....	29,028.51
Inspection of target ranges, etc.....	1,370.00	30.00	.....	1,340.00
Inspection of material, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Signal Corps.....	2,285.00	1,329.25	.....	955.75
Transportation of supplies.....	182,772.00	239,338.80	56,566.80	.....
Expenses, sergeant instructors.....	45,692.00	93,740.19	48,048.19	.....
Officer rent, etc., inspector instructors.....	9,140.00	1,660.00	.....	7,480.00
Pay of National Guard (armory drill).....	7,532,927.00	² 3,000,000.00	.....	4,532,927.00
Total.....	20,039,442.43	8,842,567.46	119,507.62	11,316,382.59
Deficit.....	.....	.....	.....	119,507.62
Net balance.....	.....	.....	.....	11,196,874.97

¹ Proceeds from sale and refundment for lost Government property.

² Funds disbursed by Chief of Finance, report not received.

APPENDIX I-2.

Statement, by States, of expenditures under the subappropriations enumerated under the general appropriation, "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1921," not apportioned to States.

States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the District of Columbia.	Purchase of animals for mounted units.	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.	Compensation of help for care of material, 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.	Expenses, sergeant instructors.
Alabama.....	\$9,080.00	\$4,575.23	\$2,395.33	\$28,013.90	\$196.78	\$750.00	\$2,119.67
Arizona.....	13,160.00	9,585.30	3,012.49	15,508.24	2,692.60	750.00	350.00
Arkansas.....						750.00	982.17
California.....		21.35	165.00	29,153.67		714.57	1,766.00
Colorado.....		4,752.58	2,019.32	3,019.59		750.00	1,864.90
Connecticut.....	760.00	7,986.91	10,777.51	119,035.56	184.80	800.00	401.90
Delaware.....				8,874.00		750.00	48.00
District of Columbia.....							
Florida.....				8,431.02	26.52	750.00	720.00
Georgia.....	6,080.00	7,889.10	3,412.50	26,002.48	2,573.81	750.00	920.01
Hawaii.....			800.00		1,578.51	750.00	1,112.00
Idaho.....	6,270.00	18,558.56	11,852.50	10,529.65		750.00	360.00
Illinois.....	24,320.00	8,534.96	3,720.00	19,477.74	753.27	750.00	330.00
Indiana.....	1,000.00	147.40		6,372.23	1,626.20	812.49	1,031.51
Iowa.....	12,160.00	35,289.49	19,552.48	4,667.64		750.00	264.00
Kansas.....	25,510.00	49,812.65	33,431.15	42,803.01	704.19	1,000.00	2,209.00
Kentucky.....	6,270.00	22,866.06	11,594.83	53,713.96	2,733.95	1,000.00	2,491.00
Louisiana.....	12,160.00	2,221.93	352.50	3,138.00		597.91	330.00
Maine.....						520.83	100.00
Maryland.....	6,080.00	1,276.27	405.00	24,175.46		750.00	1,428.08
Massachusetts.....	6,080.00	39,049.71	31,144.00	15,279.97	876.00	750.00	1,576.00
Michigan.....	66,690.00	16,878.39	6,547.50	59,194.31	1,520.96	1,333.34	3,609.01
Minnesota.....	11,780.00	6,898.31	28,881.66	14,338.95	2,458.64	750.00	1,838.50
Mississippi.....	36,480.00	32,177.35	7,958.50	73,220.98	7,890.04	1,556.63	3,538.00
Missouri.....				8,193.05		750.00	666.00
Montana.....	34,400.00			39,597.93		999.98	3,591.25
Nebraska.....						718.75	
Nevada.....						750.00	343.00
New Hampshire.....						750.00	
New Jersey.....	19,760.00	52,760.73	27,280.39				
New Mexico.....	950.00	5,128.19	3,490.00	96,422.82	1,015.85	1,000.00	4,666.40
New York.....	45,410.00	118,143.28	72,369.66		48.60	731.25	116.64
North Carolina.....	10,580.00	19,478.21	11,337.50	490,696.93	5,413.41	2,697.90	16,686.72
North Dakota.....				15,338.31	2,652.81	750.00	766.00
Ohio.....	44,130.00	96,691.20	37,708.77			749.88	
Oklahoma.....	18,240.00	3,963.96	6,884.69	177,843.05	2,032.37	1,186.13	4,915.00
Oregon.....	7,580.00	3,790.36	1,980.00	163,235.49	500.00	1,177.08	2,629.50
Pennsylvania.....	42,275.00	85,290.36	40,876.94	113,434.77	2,547.04	750.00	2,848.09
Rhode Island.....		5,603.81	9,943.00	322,438.84	2,418.02	2,041.67	7,984.85
South Carolina.....				36,382.29	4,747.57	750.00	700.83
South Dakota.....				6,214.58		750.00	894.00
Tennessee.....	12,160.00	2,591.96	900.00			750.00	
Texas.....		61,974.46	73,506.83	43,693.07		750.00	1,976.00
Utah.....	6,270.00	39,060.86	26,137.50	131,436.95	10,956.17	2,104.16	5,264.60
Vermont.....				32,089.38	4,250.33	750.00	1,302.00
Virginia.....	17,350.00	8,547.30	2,350.02	25,977.85	781.12	750.00	981.50
Washington.....	6,080.00	4,824.76	5,951.91	28,454.84	303.27	750.00	2,055.15
West Virginia.....				47,730.10	2,408.90	750.00	2,004.00
Wisconsin.....	21,680.00	119,337.87	61,236.56			750.00	
Wyoming.....		55,793.62	29,929.99	148,676.16	4,987.65	1,545.80	2,591.50
Porto Rico.....		2,757.11		35,167.57	1,947.44	687.50	360.00
Militia Bureau.....				57,808.56		750.00	968.26
Miscellaneous.....	257.06			1,600.00	6,992.66		30.00
				300,160.95	195,000.00		9.15
Total.....	524,922.06	1,954,259.59	589,916.03	2,887,543.85	174,819.48	45,725.87	93,740.19

¹ Amount allotted to Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga., and Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla. Final report by States not received.

APPENDIX I-3.

Statement of issues of military stores and funds placed to credit of property and disbursing officers of the States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia, under the subappropriation "General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard," appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1921," act of June 3, 1916, for the fiscal year 1921.

States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia.	Amount to credit of State.			Value of issues, fiscal year 1921.						Funds placed to credit of disbursing officers less refundment.	Total value of expenditures.	Balance June 30, 1921.
	Allotments July 1, 1920.	Refunds for sales and lost or stolen property.	Total amount available fiscal year 1921.	Quarter-master.	Ordnance.	Engineer.	Medical.	Publications.	Miscellaneous.			
Alabama.....	\$4,540.00	\$353.67	\$4,893.67					\$429.28	\$226.22	\$40.30	\$495.80	\$4,397.87
Arizona.....	1,030.00		1,030.00		\$1.71		\$120.00	132.30	500.00	391.29	1,145.30	¹ 115.30
Arkansas.....		14.30	14.30	\$26.29			437.50	315.05	23.70	169.71	972.25	¹ 957.95
California.....	2,630.00	25.40	2,655.40	26.50				31.05	69.53	586.00	713.08	1,942.32
Colorado.....	4,570.00	1,048.30	5,618.30	8.84			21.60	232.75		5,954.04	6,217.23	¹ 598.93
Connecticut.....	750.00		750.00		4.75		75.04	491.25	600.00	371.90	1,542.94	¹ 792.94
Delaware.....								317.48	1.45	3,959.00	4,277.93	¹ 4,277.93
District of Columbia.....	775.00	61.57	836.57		4.48	\$14.40	67.50	178.45		632.01	896.84	¹ 60.27
Florida.....	3,495.00		3,495.00				525.00	328.85	350.19	563.30	1,767.34	1,727.66
Georgia.....	995.00		995.00	94.76			234.15	1,151.95		7,247.00	8,727.86	¹ 7,732.86
Hawaii.....	3,515.00	58.14	3,573.14					387.47	300.00	2,332.00	3,019.47	553.67
Idaho.....	745.00	108.81	853.81	9.86	1.45			425.05		57.10	493.46	360.35
Illinois.....		761.73	761.73	82.68	1.90		21.85	1,041.50	2.40		1,150.33	¹ 388.60
Indiana.....				4.10	5.40			376.83	30.47	295.00	711.80	¹ 711.80
Iowa.....	8,080.00		8,080.00	112.34				688.05	1,249.75	2.25	2,052.39	6,027.61
Kansas.....	7,770.00	1,895.05	9,665.05	66.21			315.00	1,398.40	484.89	4,622.82	6,887.32	2,777.73
Kentucky.....	710.00	45.50	755.50	4.49			57.50	378.40		5.00	445.39	310.11
Louisiana.....							25.00	130.85		4,706.00	4,861.85	¹ 4,861.85
Maine.....	6,525.00	1,101.72	7,626.72		1.08		3.60	410.30		13,321.92	13,736.90	¹ 6,110.18
Maryland.....	1,625.00	13.78	1,638.78	2.93			138.00	1,055.05	160.29	585.00	1,941.27	¹ 302.49
Massachusetts.....	2,250.00		2,250.00	82.72			850.00	4,583.28	610.62	2,391.85	8,518.47	¹ 6,268.47
Michigan.....	1,595.00	250.00	2,595.00	33.89			.82	882.92	1.20	9,062.26	9,981.09	16,613.91
Minnesota.....	15,470.00	199.25	15,669.25	75.00			12.50	2,230.42	14.04	5.00	2,336.96	13,332.29
Mississippi.....	500.00	358.75	858.75	32.86	1.64		154.80	267.66	9.07	1,644.83	2,110.86	¹ 12,252.11
Missouri.....	6,880.00	51.02	6,931.02		1.00		11.10	1,630.83	56.41	1,189.69	2,889.03	4,041.99
Montana.....								3.60			3.60	¹ 3.60
Nebraska.....					3.84			531.95	2.23	29.00	567.02	¹ 567.02
Nevada.....												
New Hampshire.....		97.56	97.56									97.56
New Jersey.....	7,510.00	128.39	7,638.39	16.08			25.00	1,039.35	1,373.11	5,091.94	7,545.48	92.91

New Mexico.....							207.65		47.54	255.19	¹ 255.19
New York.....	42,135.00	389.41	42,524.41	13.55		2,801.90	1,682.26	1,641.89	23,051.35	29,190.95	13,333.46
North Carolina.....	690.00	13.04	703.04	214.06		100.00	992.62		21.05	1,327.73	¹ 624.69
North Dakota.....				39.07					92.85	131.92	¹ 131.92
Ohio.....	11,675.00	1,081.90	12,756.90	10.26	1.90	1,864.97	2,215.16		2,003.62	6,095.91	6,660.99
Oklahoma.....	12,760.00	1,768.01	14,528.01				778.34		250.00	1,028.34	13,499.67
Oregon.....	6,765.00		6,765.00	38.99		645.00	617.50	4.41	725.00	2,030.90	4,734.10
Pennsylvania.....	10,305.00	959.84	11,264.84	20.09	.96	75.00	7,263.94	1,384.83	1,217.52	9,962.34	1,302.50
Porto Rico.....	7,270.00		7,270.00				177.15	145.85	889.25	1,212.25	6,057.75
Rhode Island.....	3,880.00	111.04	3,991.04	53.49	4.00	36.00	178.05	30.00	445.95	747.49	3,243.55
South Carolina.....	2,695.00	232.58	2,927.58	7.65		6.25	387.15		3,724.69	4,125.74	¹ 1,198.16
South Dakota.....						6.60				6.60	¹ 6.60
Tennessee.....	6,470.00	7.82	6,477.82		.72	43.20	226.74	178.16	19,204.49	19,653.31	¹ 13,175.49
Texas.....	46,500.00	1,420.28	47,920.28	189.10	.35	21.60	513.55	3,879.23	3,891.48	8,495.31	39,424.97
Utah.....	2,920.00		2,920.00			88.50	302.53	625.00	308.00	1,324.03	1,595.97
Vermont.....	2,620.00	3.94	2,623.94		2.50	97.50	210.00		2,355.73	2,665.73	¹ 41.79
Virginia.....	4,215.00	403.02	4,618.02		23.77		1,044.88		37.04	1,105.69	3,512.33
Washington.....	6,140.00	1,642.23	7,782.23			840.00	360.90	170.65	10,230.83	11,602.38	¹ 3,820.15
West Virginia.....											
Wisconsin.....	23,150.00	86.38	23,236.38	.56		95.90	2,341.90	500.00	4,220.00	7,158.36	16,078.02
Wyoming.....	2,740.00		2,740.00	1.48		60.00	150.32	1,843.00	193.51	2,248.31	491.69
Militia Bureau.....				110.00	482.00	8.00	5,859.10	16,103.22	17,407.35	39,969.67	¹ 39,969.67
Printing.....	50,000.00		50,000.00					9,071.26		9,071.26	40,928.74
Unallotted funds.....	354,414.00		354,414.00								354,414.00
Total.....	679,304.00	39,442.43	718,746.43	1,377.85	543.45	22.40	9,878.38	46,580.06	41,443.07	155,573.46	255,418.67
											463,327.76

¹ Deficit offset by balance under "Unallotted funds."

APPENDIX I-4.

Statement of issues to the States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia of armament and equipment under section 83, act of June 3, 1916, fiscal year, 1921.

States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia.	Value of issues.
Amount available by appropriation.....	\$8,000,000.00
Alabama.....	49,138.15
Arizona.....	3,124.38
Arkansas.....	794.32
California.....	57,521.76
Colorado.....	4,524.88
Connecticut.....	7,293.29
Delaware.....	24,629.22
District of Columbia.....	85.07
Florida.....	48,469.18
Georgia.....	38,593.58
Hawaii.....	16.75
Idaho.....	1,321.34
Illinois.....	16,283.24
Indiana.....	2,193.77
Iowa.....	40,875.29
Kansas.....	12,885.55
Kentucky.....	1,245.84
Louisiana.....	3,229.38
Maine.....	701.45
Maryland.....	9,091.40
Massachusetts.....	23,381.29
Michigan.....	2,601.58
Minnesota.....	9,445.20
Mississippi.....	3,502.39
Missouri.....	33,675.24
Montana.....	8,976.22
Nebraska.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	7,401.24
New Jersey.....	71.46
New Mexico.....	122,699.67
New York.....	4,693.56
North Carolina.....	654.24
North Dakota.....	31,231.97
Ohio.....	89.26
Oklahoma.....	574.37
Oregon.....	33,847.14
Pennsylvania.....	1,524.39
Porto Rico.....	3,466.02
Rhode Island.....	10,375.26
South Carolina.....	.....
South Dakota.....	2,898.74
Tennessee.....	9,507.61
Texas.....	918.36
Utah.....	7,614.83
Vermont.....	8,559.73
Virginia.....	854.68
Washington.....	.....
West Virginia.....	5,988.04
Wisconsin.....	430.44
Wyoming.....	1,100,000.00
Allotment to Chief Signal Officer.....	1,35,000.00
Allotment to Chief of Engineers.....	1,5,266,878.40
Balance of allotment to Quartermaster General.....	1,1,670,000.00
Amount reported by Chief of Ordnance.....	.....
Total.....	7,728,879.17
Balance.....	271,120.83

¹ These amounts will be charged against the several States upon receipt of final reports showing by States how the funds were expended. To date, such reports have not been furnished, although efforts have been made to obtain such data.

APPENDIX I-5.

Statement of gross expenditures made by the property and disbursing officers of the several States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau, during the fiscal years 1919, 1920, and 1921, as shown by the accounts.

States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and District of Columbia.	Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard (fiscal year as indicated).																																Ar a equi t Mil		
	Procurement for for- age, bedding, etc., for animals.		Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equip- ment.		Expenses, camps of instruction.		Expenses, selected officers and en- listed men, mili- tary service school, etc.		Pay and allow- ances of officers, National Guard, Militia Bureau.		Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.		General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard.			Travel of Federal officers and non- commissioned officers making inspections.		Travel of Federal officers and non- commissioned officers changing stations.		Travel of Federal officers and non- commissioned of- ficers on visits of instruction.		Travel of Federal officers and non- commissioned of- ficers, connection camps of instruc- tion.		Inspection of target ranges.	Transportation of supplies.		Expenses of sergeant instructors.		Office rent, etc., inspector-in- structors.						
													Equipment and inci- dental expenses.		Rifle practice and target ranges.																				
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920		1921	
Alabama.....		\$80.06		\$2,070.00	\$222.60	\$23,769.79		\$195.48				\$750.00											\$202.74												
Arizona.....		268.79	\$75.00	3,012.49		15,311.57		2,692.60				\$585.41	750.00				\$29.40																		
Arkansas.....												458.33	375.00				113.42																		
California.....						13,893.79							714.57																						
Colorado.....		8.05		1,963.34		2,317.23	\$761.11						750.00				1,253.94	\$179.63																	
Connecticut.....		30.69		9,747.51		61,661.72		57.00					687.50				256.83																		
Delaware.....						74.00							708.33																						
District of Columbia.....						1,353.18							62.50																						
Florida.....						328.14							750.00	\$50.00	23.55																				
Georgia.....						2,472.00							750.00																						
Hawaii.....						775.00							750.00																						
Idaho.....		21.13		9,977.50		10,141.21							718.75																						
Illinois.....		442.32		3,720.00		6,350.95							812.49																						
Indiana.....						2,867.64							731.25																						
Iowa.....	\$331.41	3,374.58	375.00	16,389.09		31,511.34	318.51	704.19					1,000.00				2.25																		
Kansas.....	2,735.51	510.74	725.00	33,131.15		44,134.28	273.33	2,608.95					916.66				58.29																		
Kentucky.....		598.64		11,594.83		2,941.57							597.91				5.00																		
Louisiana.....				202.50									458.33				11.00																		
Maine.....						9,604.24							750.00																						
Maryland.....						7,878.25							750.00																						
Massachusetts.....		529.00		20,108.13		35,548.83		1,411.30					1,166.65				158.60																		
Michigan.....		176.72		5,229.99		9,764.86		1,807.25					562.50																						
Minnesota.....			2,280.00	25,601.66		57,344.16	83.04	7,721.80					1,398.29				5.00																		
Mississippi.....						33.39							750.00				95.83																		
Missouri.....						50.00							999.99																						
Montana.....		101.96		7,968.50		35,831.45							687.50																						
Nebraska.....													187.50																						
Nevada.....													750.00																						
New Hampshire.....													125.00																						
New Jersey.....													592.50																						
New Mexico.....													916.66																						
New York.....													731.25																						
North Carolina.....	1,770.58	5,343.80	225.00	70,577.66		67.89		307,783.52	392.20				2,697.90				\$16.13	2,532.27																	
North Dakota.....		1,120.13	165.00	9,437.50		10,664.34		2,291.94					750.00																						
Ohio.....																																			
Oklahoma.....		3,102.81	1,187.49	29,706.19		140,928.27		1,884.38					62.50																						
Oregon.....													1,019.44																						
Pennsylvania.....													1,104.17																						
Porto Rico.....													750.00																						
Rhode Island.....													750.00																						
South Carolina.....													750.00																						
South Dakota.....													750.00																						
Tennessee.....													752.09																						
Texas.....													750.00																						
Utah.....													750.00																						
Vermont.....													750.00																						
Virginia.....													750.00																						
Washington.....													687.50																						
West Virginia.....													750.00																						
Wisconsin.....	1,560.91	8,007.50	1,878.83	54,142.56		728.30		127,629.43					375.00																						
Wyoming.....		4,517.80		29,460.49		17,440.47		1,987.93					1,399.97																						
Militia Bureau.....													566.66																						
Total.....	7,879.04	36,801.93	17,409.55	528,524.82	48,509.91	1,899,305.39	3,932.16	73,072.86	507.30	931.27	3,649.99	41,889.66	17,409.26	18,308.63	350.96	57,214.96	63,667.21	580.42	8,316.91	308.49	3,924.51	1,337.44	29,629.33	2,712.10	12,593.44	7.35	4,744.914								

iscal years 1919, 1920, and 1921, as shown by the accounts current.

ortation of opies.	Expenses of sergeant instructors.			Office rent, etc., inspector-in- structors.		Arming and equipping the Militia.	Arms, uniforms, equip- ment, etc., for field service National Guard.	Total no year appro- priations.	Total of appro- priations.	Total of appro- priations.	Total of appro- priations.	Grand total.
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921							
			\$2,119.66							\$222.60	\$29,187.73	\$29,410.33
			350.00							660.41	22,854.30	23,514.71
			922.17							538.33	1,702.48	2,240.81
		\$80.00	1,765.00							19.04	16,887.48	16,906.52
			1,864.90							940.74	9,218.58	10,159.32
			289.90							52.92	73,725.71	73,778.63
\$598.47	30.00									708.35	4,481.98	5,190.31
										1,686.36	8,875.87	10,562.23
		60.00	720.00				\$8.75			652.37	29,982.72	30,635.09
		104.00	920.01				30.00			1,614.87	5,507.88	7,122.75
		6.60	1,112.00							27.45	15,049.04	15,076.49
		4.00	360.00							144.90	22,112.19	22,257.09
			300.00							62.50	14,277.52	14,340.02
			994.17							374.44	4,450.85	4,843.35
			231.00						\$18.06	1,257.45	55,786.96	57,044.41
		87.20	1,999.00							6,541.54	87,019.46	93,561.00
16.40	41.15		2,491.00		\$60.00					49.07	16,870.73	16,919.80
			330.00				2.95				755.94	755.94
			71.00				70.00			16,471.16	19,553.91	36,025.07
		122.50	1,321.66							16.40	11,051.55	11,067.95
		2.50	1,514.00							99.10	62,625.36	62,883.07
169.19	35.00		3,012.27			\$158.61		\$158.61		548.90	20,423.01	20,971.91
193.33			1,436.78				138.75			26,059.37	95,335.10	121,994.47
	270.00		3,168.00				8.15			95.89	7,627.99	7,723.88
			666.00							15,816.34	50,359.96	66,176.30
0	52.50		3,561.25						26.65	209.71	687.50	923.86
											1,545.88	1,545.88
			343.00		30.00						125.00	562.50
											1,299.32	112,379.23
	24.00	236.50	4,677.33				9.25			91.79	5,107.30	5,199.09
			92.64							6,626.14	431,062.48	437,688.62
3	79.53	2.71	15,746.89				241.50			165.00	25,632.02	25,797.02
			645.34				57.50					
		245.00	4,215.00							1,494.99	185,483.65	186,978.64
			2,577.24							958.11	166,714.25	167,672.36
			2,728.09							148.87	89,435.99	89,584.86
	19.88	125.00	6,990.29				34.30			1,481.13	288,971.27	290,452.40
		23.33	891.72							72.10	39,753.31	39,825.41
0	303.75	70.00	610.83							3,072.38	40,262.98	43,335.36
			894.00							896.50	10,884.46	11,780.96
											750.00	750.00
										186.55	49,280.61	49,567.16
8	14.00	550.86	1,906.64						100.00	44,181.72	195,237.90	239,419.62
	813.82		5,168.89	\$70.00	1,290.00					6,343.09	56,306.09	62,649.18
			1,242.00				11.60				29,222.04	29,222.04
	90.70		831.50							301.88	32,376.29	32,678.17
		150.00	1,342.00						200.00	60,328.39	62,750.93	62,750.93
			1,971.00							750.00	750.00	750.00
		180.00	2,243.50		150.00				6.25	5,288.41	200,182.25	205,476.91
	669.58		311.00								55,467.08	55,467.08
	30.00		30.00							18,876.17	44,712.17	63,588.34
1	3,345.15	2,436.35	86,978.67	70.00	1,530.00	158.61	612.81	158.61	350.96	168,701.88	2,809,419.94	2,978,637.39