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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA
BUREAU

1922



WASHINGTON
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1922.

SIR: This, the twentieth annual report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, covering the operations of this bureau from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, is submitted.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The National Guard can look back on the fiscal year 1922 as a period of substantial development. Starting with an aggregate strength of 113,640 on July 1, 1921, the force has now reached an enrollment of 159,658, a gain in strength of 40 per cent. The total would have been larger if money to meet the increased cost had been available.

The original instructions from the Secretary of War, based on the act of June 4, 1920, stipulated that the formation of divisional units, together with Cavalry and Coast Artillery organizations, should be favored, leaving the formation of corps, army, and general headquarters troops to come last.

During the past year this policy has been strictly adhered to. Of the total of 159,658 enrolled on June 30, 1922, 149,027 pertain either to Cavalry or Infantry divisions or to harbor-defense troops. State staff commissioned and enlisted personnel account for a total of 1,003. The remainder, 9,628, covers all corps, army, and general headquarters troops organized to this date. Several regiments of 155-millimeter howitzers which were formerly included in the divisional organization had been revived by the States interested, but no place could be found for them in the new structure of the infantry division. To provide for these and other similar organizations, the immediate organization of some corps, army, and general headquarters troops was authorized.

The total enrollment of the National Guard is analyzed by States and by branches of the service elsewhere in this report, hence only a brief statement is inserted at this point:

Aggregate strength of the National Guard, June 30, 1922.

Enrolled in 18 Infantry divisions.....	113, 350
Enrolled in 4 Cavalry divisions.....	12, 066
Enrolled in Infantry regiments not assigned to divisions.....	11, 949
Enrolled in harbor-defense troops (Coast Artillery Corps and Anti-aircraft units).....	11, 662
Total of divisional and harbor-defense troops.....	149, 027
Corps troops.....	6, 835
Army troops.....	1, 843
General headquarters troops.....	950
State staff corps and departments.....	1, 003
	10, 631
Aggregate.....	159, 658

The State of Nevada is the only one which has no National Guard at this time. Porto Rico has raised an Infantry regiment and has recently been authorized to form another battalion of Infantry. Hawaii has an allotment of an Infantry regiment and three separate battalions of which the regiment and two companies have been raised. The District of Columbia has organized, from its total allotment, the headquarters and service company and five lettered companies of an Engineer regiment, together with one company of a colored auxiliary Engineer battalion. Of the 47 States that have National Guard in existence, the following have completed the formation of all units allotted for immediate organization: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Arizona, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, and Utah, a total of 20 States which have organized 100 per cent of the units allotted to them. This does not, of course, signify that these States have organized their complete final allotments of National Guard or that their units now formed are up to the peace strength requirements of the Regular Army tables of organization. Undoubtedly many of the States listed could have raised additional units had the Federal appropriation been large enough to permit this increase.

In general, it may be said that the National Guard has passed through a very satisfactory year. Its development has been both steady and well balanced. With adequate financial support there is every reason to believe that the National Guard force can eventually attain the figure of 435,800 fixed for it under the act of June 3, 1916, and reiterated in the law of June 4, 1920.

Under the acts referred to, the National Guard was supposed to enroll by June 30, 1922, a strength of 238,950, a force calculated at the rate of 450 National Guard men for each Member of Congress. However, only sufficient funds were provided to care for a force which would total about 160,000 by June 30, 1922. As shown above, that strength was practically realized on the date mentioned. This retardation in development, occasioned by insufficient funds, has thrown the National Guard one year behind in the development required by Congress itself. This retardation will be continued during the fiscal year 1923, as insufficient funds were provided for that period.

This is regrettable, in view of the country-wide acceptance of the National Guard idea by the American citizenship. Even in the present incomplete state of the National Guard development there are now more than 2,200 company units or the equivalent thereof being maintained in 1,250 towns and cities throughout the country. These local organizations range in size from a single group of 50 men in a village to a National Guard garrison of 13,000 in New York City and Brooklyn.

The National Guard has the support of the American people. To complete its organization is simply a matter of money.

TACTICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL ORGANIZATION.

The minimum strength authorized for eventual enrollment in the National Guard organization under the act of June 3, 1916, is 435,800. This figure includes the total, 424,800, obtained by assuming an

enrollment of 800 men for each of the 531 Members of Congress. The remaining difference of 11,000 is made up of quotas assigned to the District of Columbia or to island possessions and Territories not represented in Congress: District of Columbia, 5,600; Porto Rico, 2,400; Hawaii, 2,400; Alaska, 600.

Of this legal minimum the War Department has so far allotted to the National Guard service for eventual organization the following:

18 Infantry divisions (2 to each corps area).....	196, 902
4 Cavalry divisions (1 to each army area and 1 scattered).....	23, 216
129 companies of Coast Artillery (harbor defense).....	13, 350
<hr/>	
Total divisional and harbor defense troops.....	233, 468
Corps troops.....	82, 221
Army troops (other than Cavalry).....	24, 215
General headquarters troops.....	19, 892
Troops not included in 6 field armies.....	5, 985
(3 Infantry regiments; 1 Infantry battalion, 2 machine-gun battalions (antiaircraft), 1 ambulance company, and 1 hospital company.)	
Troops at present allotted to Porto Rico and Hawaii and not assigned to 6 field armies.....	4, 384
<hr/>	
Total National Guard included in present final allotments.....	370, 165

The figures employed above are based on the Regular Army Tables of Organization, peace strength. With a legal minimum strength fixed at 435,800 officers and enlisted men, it will be seen that the National Guard service is still open for the assignment of organizations totaling 65,635 men.

A total of 226,406 troops has been assigned to date to the various States for immediate organization. This figure is made up of the unit strengths, based on Regular Army peace-strength tables of 2,276 company units, 2,027 of which pertain to Infantry or Cavalry divisions.

The organization of divisions having been stressed, the Militia Bureau looks forward to the early completion of not less than five Infantry divisions and one Cavalry division in addition to the two Infantry divisions already Federally recognized.

The Twenty-seventh Division (New York) is now Federally recognized throughout, while the Twenty-eighth Division (Pennsylvania) is complete except for the Air Service. Following is a statement as to the stage of completion of the remaining Infantry divisions, so far as the number of component units is concerned:

	Per cent.
Thirty-seventh Division (Ohio).....	98
Third-second Division (Wisconsin and Michigan).....	89
Thirty-eighth Division (Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia).....	78
Thirty-fifth Division (Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas).....	77
Twenty-sixth Division (Massachusetts).....	75
Thirty-ninth Division (Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida).....	75
Twenty-ninth Division (Virginia, Maryland, and District of Columbia).....	71
Thirty-fourth Division (Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota).....	69
Forty-fourth Division (New York, Delaware, and New Jersey).....	68
Thirty-sixth Division (Texas).....	68
Thirtieth Division (Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee).....	66
Forty-fifth Division (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma).....	63
Thirty-third Division (Illinois).....	59
Forty-first Division (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming).....	56
Forty-third Division (Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, and Rhode Island).....	53
Fortieth Division (California, Utah, and Nevada).....	40

The State of Arkansas furnishes corps and army troops and a regiment of Infantry not yet assigned to a division. New Hampshire furnishes corps and army troops. The Thirty-first and the Forty-second Divisions were not revived in the allotment made by the War Department.

The actual enrollment figures for these divisions on the date of this report are as follows:

Twenty-seventh.....	9,780	Thirtieth.....	5,961
Twenty-eighth.....	8,937	Thirty-sixth.....	5,875
Thirty-second.....	7,998	Forty-fourth.....	5,872
Thirty-seventh.....	7,931	Twenty-ninth.....	5,666
Thirty-eighth.....	6,835	Forty-fifth.....	5,241
Twenty-sixth.....	6,464	Forty-first.....	4,998
Thirty-fifth.....	6,410	Thirty-third.....	4,760
Thirty-fourth.....	6,356	Forty-third.....	4,668
Thirty-ninth.....	6,269	Fortieth.....	3,229

The state of the Cavalry divisions as to number of component units Federally recognized is as shown below:

	Per cent.
Twenty-first Division (First Army area—assigned to New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island).....	76
Twenty-second Division (Second Army area—assigned to Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wisconsin).....	73
Twenty-third Division (distributed over three Army areas—Alabama, Massachusetts, New Mexico, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin).....	59
Twenty-fourth Division (Third Army area—assigned to Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming).....	50

Originally only three Cavalry divisions were assigned to the National Guard, one to each Army area. An additional division, however, was later assigned by the War Department in order to absorb a number of Cavalry units already in existence and which could not be taken into the three divisions authorized to that time.

The actual enrollment figures for these divisions on the date of this report are as follows:

Twenty-first.....	3,355
Twenty-second.....	3,095
Twenty-third.....	2,481
Twenty-fourth.....	2,160
Separate Cavalry organizations not assigned to a division.....	974

Because of the urgent necessity for economy in the face of insufficient appropriations, the Militia Bureau, during the past year, has had to decline authorization for the formation of a number of Corps and Army units. At the close of this fiscal year it was found advisable to withdraw from the State allotments for immediate organization all units of these categories which were not yet formed. These withdrawals totaled about 3,000 officers and men.

Mention has been made of the Militia Bureau's hope that the end of the fiscal year 1923 will see at least seven Infantry and one Cavalry divisions of National Guard completely organized and ready for field service.

Whether or not this expectation will be realized depends upon two factors, i. e., the ability of the State authorities to furnish suitable armories for the additional troops required, and the amount of funds provided for meeting the obligation of the Federal Government toward the National Guard.

In view of the loyal support given the units already organized and of the widespread interest in the National Guard displayed by our citizens, there is every reason to believe that the State legislatures can be depended upon to furnish the funds for a reasonable expansion of this service from year to year. It is hoped that in future the National Government will be no less generous, particularly since there is every indication that the American taxpayer is willing to meet the cost of this effective agency for the maintenance of order and the enforcement of law.

It has been shown that because of inadequate appropriations to cover the period of the fiscal year 1923 the development of the National Guard will be still further retarded. Under the policy prescribed in the national defense act, the National Guard was to be developed by moderate yearly increments which presupposed increasing yearly appropriations commensurate therewith. These, however, have been restricted to such an extent during the past two years that the policy of development outlined in the national defense act has, perforce, been abandoned, and the National Guard element of the Army, already one year behind its program of development, will be still more so at the end of the current fiscal year.

The Militia Bureau counts upon making the funds in hand provide for a National Guard force averaging 175,000 in strength during the fiscal year 1923, with a probable maximum enrolled strength of about 191,000 officers and enlisted men at the end of that period.

To accomplish this, however, the Militia Bureau faces the necessity of holding back the organization of such units as heavy artillery batteries, tank companies, observation squadrons, and mounted organizations generally, on account of the expensive equipment required by these organizations. On account of the small sum allowed for forage and caretakers it will also be necessary to reduce the number of public animals already issued to the National Guard and to readjust the number of horses heretofore furnished to troops and batteries. In some cases this will result in reducing by one-half the 32 horses previously authorized for these organizations.

Whatever the financial provisions made in the future for the Federal support of the National Guard, the completion of efficient Infantry and Cavalry divisions will continue to be the corner stone of policy of the Militia Bureau for the development of that service.

TRAINING.

The status of the instruction of the National Guard is satisfactory, on the whole, but the training of this service and the methods employed therein still require much study in order to attain the maximum of coordination. The most complete coordination may never be realized, since both the Regular Army and the National Guard, the two services involved, are human organizations, but this is the goal toward which the Militia Bureau is now directing and will continue to direct all of its efforts.

As is well understood, the training of the National Guard follows that given the permanent establishment, and it is by law placed under Regular Army supervision. This is as it should be, the Regular being the professional, with the time and equipment required for a study of military science, and the National Guard man being the

civilian, with the patriotism and the foresight of the man who is willing to make the necessary sacrifices that he may equip himself for the better service of his country in time of need.

Thought given to this subject will establish certain principles which should govern. One will of course recognize at once the need for harmony between the two services concerned; the prime importance of careful selection of Regular Army personnel for National Guard duty; the absolute necessity for making provision for an increasingly large number of Regular Army instructors as the guard gains in enrollment; the fallacy of the Regulars attempting to carry on personally the training of the companies, leaving the National Guard officer undeveloped as an instructor. These points are certain to strike anyone who will bring to this problem an unbiased and truth-seeking mind. These matters will, therefore, be discussed in the order mentioned.

COOPERATION.

The need for harmonious cooperation between the two services is generally recognized, and the policy adopted toward the National Guard by the War Department will, it is believed, achieve the desired result. The two great hindrances to a proper and speedy development of the National Guard are lack of sufficient funds and of Regular Army personnel for duty as instructors. When these two deficiencies shall have been corrected, the orderly development and future success of that element of the national defense will be assured.

REGULAR ARMY INSTRUCTORS.

In order to obtain the best results, the Regular Army officers and noncommissioned officers detailed for duty with the National Guard should be men who are especially well qualified for such an assignment. The recent public statement by General Pershing, in which great stress was laid on the importance of such duty and the promise was made that the needs of the National Guard in this respect should receive careful attention, was a great encouragement to that service. The Militia Bureau enjoys the hearty cooperation of the chiefs of the various Regular Army branches, and grateful acknowledgment is here recorded of that fact. But even with this assistance the available supply of competent Regular Army instructors for National Guard duty can not, at present, meet the demand. Other needs, of course, must be met, and officers suited to National Guard duty are frequently enough withheld from it because of this fact.

To reduce the number or to lower the grade of Regular Army personnel detailed with the National Guard would be seriously detrimental. Whether this reduction be suggested because of the enforced reduction in the permanent establishment or for any other reason, the arguments against such a course are too sound to be ignored. The National Guard is a growing concern. As such it must have competent teachers in the military art and plenty of them. Aside from the matter of living costs, one of the main reasons advanced by the bureau against the detail of enlisted men in grades lower than that of sergeant for National Guard duty is that competent drill supervisors are not, as a rule, to be had from the Regular Army in the lower grades. It is a sheer waste of Government money as well

as an inevitable reflection on the Regular Army whenever an officer or sergeant instructor has to be relieved from duty for incompetence.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF INSTRUCTORS.

In the present incomplete state of National Guard there are on duty with it 323 officers and 443 noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army. The requirements of the completely organized National Guard service will be heavy, but in dealing with forces of such size it is understood that thinking must be done in large units. The estimates as to the final requirements of the National Guard show that a total of 877 officers and 1,280 noncommissioned officers will be needed to put into effect the Militia Bureau's policy of having one officer with each battalion and noncommissioned officers on the basis of five to each Infantry regiment. This is the least that should be provided, as nearly every one will testify who has performed such duty with the National Guard. It is a pleasure to record that this estimate has been approved by the Secretary of War.

This requirement imposes a hardship upon those branches of the Regular Service which have an insufficient number of officers and noncommissioned officers to carry out the missions allotted to them. The 877 officer-instructors referred to above include, for example, 82 officers from the Corps of Engineers, over 13 per cent of the officers now authorized by law for that corps. This, of course, appears excessive when the other duties of the Corps of Engineers are considered, but the figure is, in fact, a modest one, since the 82 officers must supervise the instruction of the combat Engineer regiments for 18 Infantry divisions, the mounted battalions for 4 Cavalry divisions, and a number of other units, including 6 general service regiments.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS AS INSTRUCTORS.

It has been noted that the tendency is to permit or require Regular Army instructors and sergeant instructors to carry on all actual training to the exclusion of officers of the National Guard.

Whatever the cause of this tendency, it can not be emphasized too strongly that the duty of Regular Army commissioned and non-commissioned instructors is to supervise National Guard training. They should, of course, render assistance, when necessary, even to the point of acting as drillmasters; but ordinarily they should leave the actual instruction of the organization to the proper National Guard personnel. Under such policy it is evident that the Regular Army instructor's outstanding duty is to develop teaching ability in the National Guard officer under his supervision.

RECRUITS AT FIELD TRAINING CAMPS.

The present policy does not permit a unit to attend a field training camp unless it shall have been federally recognized at least 30 days prior to the beginning of the camp. This, however, does not avoid the disadvantages incident to the presence, in such camps, of a large number of recruits belonging to units which have been federally recognized for a longer period of time. This subject is discussed elsewhere in this report under the head of "Infantry training."

DISTRIBUTION OF INSTRUCTORS.

The allotment of one instructor per battalion or similar unit is sufficient if the battalion is grouped in a single city, or, provided the company stations are not too widely scattered and sufficient funds for travel of instructors are available. However, due to shortage of funds and the wide dispersion of regiments and battalions, certain companies are not visited by instructors oftener than once in six months. This condition must be rectified before anything like a uniform state of efficiency in the National Guard can be secured. It can be rectified completely only by the allotment of additional instructors and a more liberal policy with regard to appropriation of funds.

GRADE OF NONCOMMISSIONED INSTRUCTORS.

The question of the proper grade for the noncommissioned instructors assigned to the National Guard is a problem to which much study has been given. The Militia Bureau is convinced that much better results could be obtained if all noncommissioned instructors ranked as staff sergeants, instead of sergeants, except those detailed because of certain technical abilities, in which cases grade should not be considered. For example, a suitable master electrician whose detail with the National Guard is desired for a particular duty should not be considered ineligible because he ranks as a master sergeant (grade 1).

The matter of living costs for these noncommissioned representatives of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard must also be considered. They are entitled to receive enough compensation to enable them to live under respectable conditions in a civilian community. It is to the obvious interest of the Regular Army to insist upon this point, otherwise these representatives can not be expected to reflect the maximum credit on their service. Considering the living costs for the past few years the Militia Bureau has consistently held out for the detail of noncommissioned personnel of at least the grade of sergeant, preferably staff sergeant, and has recommended the grade of sergeant as a minimum for noncommissioned instructors.

Whatever the number and grade of Regular Army noncommissioned instructors allotted to the National Guard, there should be a legislative provision to the effect that they shall be in addition to those needed for duty with troops of the Regular Army and for other activities. Regular Army company commanders will not, as a rule, recommend noncommissioned officers suited to this class of duty unless they can be permitted to fill the vacancies resulting from such details. In other words, such provisions should be made with regard to personnel as will avoid the feeling on the part of the Regular Army that its efficiency is being lowered in order that the interests of the National Guard may be served.

STATE SENIOR INSTRUCTORS.

A tendency has been noted on the part of some senior instructors of the National Guard to set up offices of record, ordinarily at the State capitols, and to withdraw a number of commissioned or non-

commissioned instructors from their legitimate work in order to maintain these offices.

This practice is not authorized. A senior instructor can be of valuable assistance to the State authorities, but it is not intended that he shall function beyond the point of coordinating training and of acting as liaison officer between the State officials and the various Federal instructors within the State. Any attempt on the part of the senior instructor to undertake the supervision of the instruction of all units within his State must be discouraged for the simple reason that this work can not be done effectively unless a competent representative of each branch of the service is secured for duty in his office, together with a large clerical force. With the training of the National Guard under the direct supervision of the instructor, who is in turn directed by the corps area headquarters, and with final authority resting in the War Department as represented by the Militia Bureau, it is evident that the interposition of another office at the State capitol can serve no good purpose. It only adds another link to a chain that should be kept as short as possible.

SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The great benefit to be obtained from the attendance of National Guard officers and enlisted men at service schools has been demonstrated. However, funds for this purpose have been so limited as to curtail this benefit to a marked extent. Only a small percentage of either officers or enlisted men has been authorized to attend. Last year 138 National Guard officers and 72 enlisted men attended Regular Army service schools. The distribution of this personnel, based on the comparative strengths of their arms of the service, was as follows:

	At- tended.	Gradu- ated.
Officers:		
Infantry School.....	79	70
Cavalry School.....	17	17
Coast Artillery Corps School.....	9	7
Engineer School.....	5	4
Field Artillery School.....	19	19
Medical School.....	3	.....
Signal School.....	3	3
Tank School.....	3	3
	138	123
Enlisted men:		
Bakers and Cooks School.....	39	39
Horseshoers and Farriers School.....	14	14
Field Artillery School.....	16	15
Tank School.....	3	3
	72	71

It is estimated that funds available for the coming fiscal year will permit the attendance at service schools of approximately 150 officers and the same number of enlisted men. The length of the course for officers is three months and that for enlisted men four months. Experiments are being made with a view to reducing the length of the course for Engineer officers to six weeks. This will permit a greater

number to attend. One of the advantages of a short course is that officers who can not absent themselves from business for a period of three months may find it possible to take the shorter course.

Experience has proven that the busy and successful business men, the expert mechanics, and those whose services are in great demand in civic pursuits are the most efficient National Guard officers and enlisted men. It is obviously to the advantage of the service that men of this caliber be given due consideration in the matter of school attendance. The idler is of little account in any sphere and is absolutely useless in any part of the military establishment.

It was my good fortune to be present at the commencement exercises held at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., in 1921, and while there I was able to learn, through actual personal observation, what was being accomplished in the instruction of officers in the various phases of Infantry work. I became convinced that it should be the policy of the War Department to restrict the detail of officers as instructors of the National Guard to those who have been instructed at the service schools in the subjects which they themselves are to teach; also, that the National Guard student officers will be of incalculable value to their organizations by passing on to them what they have learned at the service schools. These conclusions have been justified by reports received in the Militia Bureau concerning the work of these officers. While my personal observation has been limited to the Fort Benning School, I am sure that the other service schools are accomplishing the same results.

It was noticed that the lack of appropriate quarters and buildings for classrooms at Fort Benning imposes considerable inconvenience on both instructors and students, although their zeal and interest do not permit this to interfere seriously with their work. The benefits derived from the instruction received at the school are so great it is hoped that the National Guard, as a body, will interest themselves in the procurement of Federal appropriations for the improvement of these conditions. I am informed that, as to ordinary comforts of living, other service schools are better equipped.

EQUIPMENT.

The training of the National Guard force is intimately bound up with the matter of equipment. With insufficient equipment instruction lags, for even the most ingenious drill supervisor can not be expected to hold the interest of his class for any great length of time when reliance has to be placed on improvised expedients to replace the prescribed items of equipage.

Carried on at night as this training is, and under the disadvantages attached to indoor drill, it must be admitted by anyone familiar with the National Guard problem that, instead of being handicapped in the matter of matériel and equipment with which to work, every effort should be made to furnish an adequate supply of both. The average National Guard unit has quite enough to overcome in the way of competition by moving pictures and other forms of amusement without having its drill attendance reduced as a result of a shortage of equipment with which to make the training interesting.

HANDICAP OF LIMITED INSTRUCTION PERIOD.

Any successful program for the training of the National Guard must take cognizance of the fact that by far the greater part of the membership of this service labors under the handicap of receiving prescribed instruction for but one and one-half hours on one night per week, together with a 15-day period in the summer camps. This, however, is but a small fraction of the time that is devoted to the service by interested and successful National Guard officers. The above reference to the limited drill periods is not intended as an apology for the National Guard, for, in spite of the limitations imposed by the brief time which can be devoted to training, the federalized National Guard has fully demonstrated in war that the expense of its maintenance is warranted. Even more recently it has given evidence of its dependability on emergency duty in 18 different States.

Under the present method of instruction, where correctly applied, the effect is to develop dependable National Guard organizations. In time of national emergency requiring the use of the guard the problem will be simply one of expansion, even though unit strengths may be greatly below the requirements of the the peace-time tables. The military foundation upon which to build is there, the officers are more or less fully acquainted with their duties, and the National Guard Reserve, properly developed, will furnish the additional personnel necessary to increase units to war strength.

EQUIPMENT AND FINANCE.

ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT.

During the past fiscal year revised equipment tables for National Guard organizations were prepared and issued by the Militia Bureau. Except for the elimination of certain items, such as toilet articles and underwear, and the reduction in allowances of motor trucks, tractors, airplanes, horses, mules, and heavy artillery matériel, these tables provide that the equipment prescribed for a unit of the Regular Army shall be issued to the corresponding unit of the National Guard.

In view of the difficulty of preventing their unauthorized use and of the lack of funds with which to provide them, the elimination from prescribed allowances of such articles as toilet kits and underclothing appears to be entirely justified. However, since such items will be needed immediately upon the mobilization of the National Guard for Federal service, liberal quantities of them should be kept on hand in quartermaster depots. Since no other one thing affects the comfort, contentment, and endurance of soldiers more than the condition of their feet, the last statement applies with special force to the apparently unimportant item of socks. Reports from Regular Army instructors indicate that many National Guard units undergoing field training have been seriously inconvenienced because of the unsuitable quality of hosiery with which the men in the ranks had provided themselves.

The enforced curtailment of issues of public animals and motor vehicles to National Guard units requiring such for their proper

instruction is detrimental to the efficiency of those units, and therefore they should be supplied with their peace-time allowance of those items.

HORSES.

Under the policy heretofore followed 32 horses have been issued to each National Guard troop or battery. This number is sufficient, except in cases where the regiments are widely scattered, to provide armory instruction in equitation or in driving for the entire unit. But such units are not equipped with horses in sufficient number to enable them to take the field. There are also, unfortunately for their training, a number of widely dispersed regiments which, in order to provide proper facilities for training, should have an increased allowance of horses. Instead of being able to provide such organizations with the requisite number, the Militia Bureau is now engaged on the task of redistributing the 7,000 horses already issued to the National Guard and of still further reducing the inadequate issue of horses already made. This action is made imperative by the inadequacy of funds with which to purchase forage and to employ caretakers during the fiscal year 1923. In some cases the number of horses for a National Guard Cavalry troop will have to be reduced as low as 16 in order that other troops not yet equipped may be partially provided for.

A similar shortage exists in the Field Artillery. Out of the 150 armories housing horsed artillery National Guard batteries there are horses available for instruction at only 80 armories, thus leaving 70 batteries without any provision whatever for training in driving or equitation. Under such conditions batteries can not be prepared to function effectively in actual service.

ARTILLERY MATÉRIEL.

Except for some minor items, the 75-millimeter gun and the 155-millimeter howitzer units have been equipped with the matériel necessary for instruction. There are some batteries of 155-millimeter guns, however, which have only one gun each with which to train their personnel.

As indicated earlier in this report, the necessity for temporarily limiting the development of the National Guard along certain lines has led the Militia Bureau to refuse authorization for any more 155-millimeter howitzer or gun batteries. Due to the bulk and cost of equipment which they require and to the increased storage space, as compared with that required for equipment of other units, needed to house their equipment of tractors and artillery pieces, these units have acquired the reputation of being the most expensive to maintain.

As a matter of fact, so far as the present is concerned, the extra expense of maintaining such organizations reduces itself simply to the added cost necessary because of increased storage facilities and transportation charges. The cost of initial equipment need not be considered, since the Regular Army is supplied with a large excess of such matériel which can not be disposed of by sale. Where State authorities are willing to provide for the storage of such matériel, it would appear unwise, therefore, to prevent the organization and proper training of 155-millimeter batteries merely because

of the unimportant additional transportation expenses mentioned above.

TRANSPORTATION FUNDS.

The matter of meeting the cost of transporting equipment to National Guard units caused the Militia Bureau much embarrassment during a portion of the year. The funds appropriated for this purpose, which proved to be grossly inadequate, were allotted to the various supply services which notified the Militia Bureau in November, 1921, that requisitions were being received for equipment in quantities which would shortly exhaust the funds available for transportation. On November 4, 1921, this matter was brought to the attention of Congress, which, on December 15, 1921, made available for transportation purposes certain funds appropriated for other National Guard purposes. In the interim it was necessary to give priority to the shipment of certain of the most essential items of equipment. In some instances shipments were delayed for more than a month and in other instances States provided the necessary funds for the transportation of equipment. This condition might have been avoided, to some extent at least, had the necessity for congressional action been apparent at an earlier date.

FREE ISSUE OF ARMY EQUIPMENT.

The National Guard has profited from the provision contained in the appropriation acts for several years past authorizing the issue to the National Guard, without charge against its own Federal appropriation, of such prescribed items of equipment as were contained in the surplus or reserve stores of the Regular Army. A large amount of quartermaster, ordnance, and other equipment has been obtained in this manner. An annual money appropriation has been necessary to provide for reimbursing the Regular Army for items that could not be furnished under the above provision, and as these surplus and reserve stores are diminished in the future, consistently increasing appropriations must be made available to defray the cost of replacements for existing units and of equipment for the new organizations brought into the service.

DECENTRALIZATION OF SUPPLY SYSTEM.

War Department General Orders, No. 6, 1922, put into operation a new method of furnishing equipment to the National Guard, effective from July 1, 1922. Under this procedure the corps area commanders are charged with action upon requisitions from the State authorities, the funds for which are allotted from the centralized source, i. e., the Militia Bureau.

SURVEY REPORTS.

A considerable number of reports of survey for lost, damaged, or destroyed equipment have been received in the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year and in connection therewith the bureau has endeavored to impress upon the State authorities the importance and

necessity of caring properly for such Federal property. More than \$66,000 in cash was collected from the States for losses, damages, or destruction of property resulting from carelessness or failure to provide proper facilities for its preservation. In some cases the losses were unfortunate, but apparently not occasioned by neglect or carelessness, and the States were, in such cases, relieved from responsibility therefor. Quite a number of thefts from armories occurred during the year, in some cases after the States, according to the evidence, had taken all reasonable precautions to prevent such thefts. Where this fact was clearly shown, the States were relieved. In other instances the steps taken to prevent forcible entry of storerooms did not, in the judgment of this bureau, constitute such precautions as the ordinary business man would exercise to prevent losses by theft, and the States were required to reimburse the Federal Government for the value of the property stolen. Several serious fires which occurred in armories during the year resulted in considerable loss of Government property, but the evidence submitted indicated that no fault could be attributed to the National Guard authorities, and the States concerned were relieved. In several such instances the State carried insurance, the proceeds of which were turned over to the Federal Government.

There has been some complaint concerning the delay in the supply of equipment to recognized units. This has been occasioned by—

(a) Delay due to insufficiency of clerical force in the preparation of equipment tables for certain units.

(b) Failure, in some instances, of State authorities to distribute tables of equipment immediately upon receipt of same.

(c) Failure, in other instances, of unit commanders to submit requisitions for prescribed items of equipment.

CONCLUSION.

Theoretically the National Guard is allowed the equipment prescribed for corresponding units of the Regular Army. Practically the Militia Bureau has found it necessary to prescribe certain exceptions to this rule. It is unfortunate that the items excepted should be so largely those that are difficult to secure in time of emergency, such as well-broken horses, tractors, and motor equipment of standard types. If a large and well-distributed reserve of all such items is maintained under the jurisdiction of the War Department, the delay in the equipment of National Guard units for field service in an emergency will be greatly reduced, but, even with such a reserve, some delay will have to be faced unless a more liberal financial policy is adopted.

FEDERAL FUNDS.

For the fiscal year 1922 the total appropriation for "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard" was \$20,054,100. The general reserve and Budget savings from this fund aggregate at this date \$2,110,100, of which \$2,000,000 was from the item of armory drill pay, leaving, after deducting expenditures of \$11,668,128.96 and outstanding reservations of \$5,381,012.23, a net balance of \$894,858.81.

The appropriation under the heading "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field training, National Guard," was \$5,500,000, of which \$500,000 was placed in the Budget savings and a balance of \$157,-095.58 remains unexpended but subject to outstanding settlements which will, in all probability, practically exhaust this balance. This appropriation was provided to reimburse the Army for such articles of equipment for the National Guard as could not be furnished from the surplus or reserve stores of the Army and without charge against National Guard funds.

During the year the total sum of \$66,839.31 was collected from the States for equipment lost, damaged, or destroyed under conditions which did not warrant relieving the States for such losses without payment therefor to reimburse the Federal Government, this amount including a small sum from sales of worn-out clothing and other articles.

While from the foregoing figures and statements it is shown that certain savings were made from National Guard appropriations for the year, it should not be concluded therefrom that the aggregate appropriations were excessive. Such savings were effected from certain subappropriations. If funds as to other subappropriations had been greater in amount, they, as well as the savings, could have been applied with advantage to the National Guard's training and development. This emphasizes the desirability of having Congress authorize the treatment of the entire appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard" as one fund, so that where, by reason of conditions arising after estimates are submitted and appropriations made, one subappropriation is insufficient and another is above requirements, an adjustment may be made and any excess in one may be applied to meet the deficiency in the other. Specific authority for this was granted in former years, but was omitted from the legislation making the appropriations for 1922, although strongly advocated by the Militia Bureau.

It became necessary, therefore, in the absence of general authority of this kind, to appeal to Congress in the middle of the fiscal year for authority to effect the interchangeability of certain subappropriations to meet necessities. This authority was granted, but with entailed delay and embarrassment. General authority of this kind granted in previous years had never been abused in regard to National Guard expenditures, and the readjustment of amounts under the several subappropriations, owing to shifting necessities which can not always be foreseen, resulted in better administration than was possible under a restriction to subappropriations based on detailed expenditures specifically provided by the wording of the appropriation act.

In 1922 the strength of the National Guard was about one year behind that prescribed by the national defense act as applied to that year, a condition which also existed for the several years preceding 1922. This was due to the fact that the growth of the National Guard is limited by the amount of appropriations for the cost of maintaining the National Guard, and not to the fact that men and organizations are not available for National Guard service. In fact, a number of States have had organizations practically ready to present for Federal recognition and which were denied such

recognition because the available funds were insufficient to permit of their acceptance.

If the participation of the National Guard in the national defense project to the extent provided by law is to be realized, the necessary funds must be provided.

INFANTRY.

ORGANIZATION.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Infantry units—

June 30, 1922.....	90,806
June 30, 1921.....	69,203
Gain (31 per cent).....	21,603

A total of 4,165 officers are included in the aggregate strength for June 30 of this year.

The percentage of completion of the Infantry component for each National Guard division is as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Twenty-sixth Division.....	74	Thirty-sixth Division.....	100
Twenty-seventh Division.....	100	Thirty-seventh Division.....	99
Twenty-eighth Division.....	100	Thirty-eighth Division.....	90
Twenty-ninth Division.....	87	Thirty-ninth Division.....	89
Thirtieth Division.....	87	Fortieth Division.....	43
Thirty-second Division.....	100	Forty-first Division.....	70
Thirty-third Division.....	70	Forty-third Division.....	86
Thirty-fourth Division.....	95	Forty-fourth Division.....	86
Thirty-fifth Division.....	90	Forty-fifth Division.....	82

The June 30, 1922, aggregate enrollment of the various regiments assigned to the different divisions is listed below:

Twenty-sixth Division:

One hundred and first Infantry, Massachusetts.....	1,143
One hundred and fourth Infantry, Massachusetts.....	1,202
One hundred and eighty-first Infantry, Massachusetts.....	1,133
One hundred and eighty-second Infantry, Massachusetts.....	(¹)

Twenty-seventh Division:

One hundred and fifth Infantry, New York.....	1,410
One hundred and sixth Infantry, New York.....	1,250
One hundred and seventh Infantry, New York.....	1,005
One hundred and eighth Infantry, New York.....	1,357

Twenty-eighth Division:

One hundred and ninth Infantry, Pennsylvania.....	1,217
One hundred and tenth Infantry, Pennsylvania.....	1,343
One hundred and eleventh Infantry, Pennsylvania.....	1,243
One hundred and twelfth Infantry, Pennsylvania.....	1,346

Twenty-ninth Division:

First Maryland Infantry.....	1,085
Fifth Maryland Infantry.....	841
One hundred and sixteenth Infantry, Virginia.....	} 2,320
One hundred and eighty-third Infantry, Virginia.....	

Thirtieth Division:

One hundred and seventeenth Infantry, Tennessee.....	584
One hundred and eighteenth Infantry, South Carolina.....	1,225
One hundred and twentieth Infantry, North Carolina.....	1,328
One hundred and twenty-second Infantry, Georgia.....	1,336

Thirty-second Division:

One hundred and twenty-fifth Infantry, Michigan.....	1,197
One hundred and twenty-sixth Infantry, Michigan.....	1,273
One hundred and twenty-seventh Infantry, Wisconsin.....	1,325
One hundred and twenty-eighth Infantry, Wisconsin.....	1,254

Thirty-third Division:	
One hundred and twenty-ninth Infantry, Illinois.....	67
One hundred and thirtieth Infantry, Illinois.....	1, 120
One hundred and thirty-first Infantry, Illinois.....	864
One hundred and thirty-second Infantry, Illinois.....	1, 163
Thirty-fourth Division:	
One hundred and thirty-fifth Infantry, Minnesota.....	1, 518
One hundred and thirty-third Infantry, Iowa.....	1, 321
One hundred and sixty-eighth Infantry, Iowa.....	1, 263
One hundred and sixty-fourth Infantry, North Dakota.....	1, 090
Thirty-fifth Division:	
One hundred and thirty-eighth Infantry, Missouri.....	969
One hundred and fortieth Infantry, Missouri.....	1, 251
One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry, Kansas.....	919
One hundred and thirty-fourth Infantry, Nebraska.....	1, 197
Thirty-sixth Division:	
One hundred and forty-first Infantry, Texas.....	1, 114
One hundred and forty-second Infantry, Texas.....	1, 180
One hundred and forty-third Infantry, Texas.....	1, 088
One hundred and forty-fourth Infantry, Texas.....	1, 198
Thirty-seventh Division:	
One hundred and forty-fifth Infantry, Ohio.....	} 5, 003
One hundred and forty-seventh Infantry, Ohio.....	
One hundred and forty-eighth Infantry, Ohio.....	
One hundred and sixty-sixth Infantry, Ohio.....	
Thirty-eighth Division:	
One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry, Kentucky.....	1, 100
One hundred and fiftieth Infantry, West Virginia.....	1, 042
One hundred and fifty-first Infantry, Indiana.....	1, 378
One hundred and fifty-second Infantry, Indiana.....	1, 254
Thirty-ninth Division:	
One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, Alabama.....	1, 245
One hundred and fifty-fourth Infantry, Florida.....	1, 155
One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry, Mississippi.....	1, 204
One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry, Louisiana.....	968
Fortieth Division:	
One hundred and fifty-ninth Infantry, California.....	1, 108
One hundred and sixtieth Infantry, California.....	1, 138
One hundred and eighty-third Infantry, California.....	} (1)
One hundred and eighty-fourth Infantry, California and Utah.....	
Forty-first Division:	
One hundred and sixty-third Infantry, Montana.....	423
One hundred and sixty-second Infantry, Oregon.....	1, 353
One hundred and eighty-sixth Infantry, Oregon, Idaho, Washington.....	348
One hundred and sixty-first Infantry, Washington.....	1, 196
Forty-third Division:	
One hundred and third Infantry, Maine.....	1, 222
One hundred and sixty-ninth Infantry, Connecticut.....	1, 098
One hundred and seventieth Infantry, Connecticut.....	(1)
One hundred and seventy-second Infantry, Vermont.....	1, 169
Forty-fourth Division:	
One hundred and thirteenth Infantry, New Jersey.....	} 2, 271
One hundred and fourteenth Infantry, New Jersey.....	
One hundred and sixty-fifth Infantry, New York.....	1, 091
One hundred and seventy-fourth Infantry, New York.....	1, 190
Forty-fifth Division:	
One hundred and fifty-seventh Infantry, Colorado.....	998
One hundred and seventy-ninth Infantry, Oklahoma.....	1, 347
One hundred and eightieth Infantry, Oklahoma.....	1, 282
One hundred and fifty-eighth Infantry, Arizona.....	387

An Infantry regiment under the War Department tables, has a peace strength of 1,582.

¹ Not organized.

All Infantry units are assigned to divisions with the following exceptions:

Arkansas, 1 regiment.
Hawaii, 1 regiment and 2 companies.
Illinois, 1 regiment (colored).
Massachusetts, 1 battalion (colored).
Minnesota, 2 regiments.
New York, 3 regiments.
Porto Rico, 1 regiment.
Wisconsin, 1 regiment.

The strength of these units totals 557 commissioned and 12,226 enlisted, this strength being included in the total Infantry strength above. Agreements have been entered into under which the State authorities of Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin undertake to convert their surplus Infantry by July 1, 1923, into other organizations included in the State's National Guard allotment.

Recognition was withdrawn from the following units during the year either upon request of the State adjutant general or due to poor showing made at the annual inspection:

Colorado: Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, One hundred and fifty-seventh Infantry.

Florida: Company B, One hundred and fifty-fourth Infantry.

Arizona: Company I, One hundred and fifty-eighth Infantry.

Mississippi: Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, and Company B, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.

Minnesota: Company D, One hundred and thirty-fifth Infantry; Company G, Sixth Infantry.

Oklahoma: Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, and Companies E, G, and M, One hundred and seventy-ninth Infantry; Companies B, H, and K, One hundred and eightieth Infantry.

Ohio: Company I, One hundred and forty-seventh Infantry; Headquarters Company, First Battalion, One hundred and forty-eighth Infantry.

Indiana: Headquarters Company, One hundred and fifty-first Infantry; Company H, One hundred and fifty-second Infantry.

New York: Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, and Company I, One hundred and fifth Infantry.

Tennessee: Headquarters Company, Companies D and M, and Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, One hundred and seventeenth Infantry.

Kentucky: Howitzer Company, and Company A, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.

Texas: Company E, One hundred and forty-fourth Infantry; Company E, One hundred and forty-first Infantry.

New Jersey: Companies E and I, One hundred and thirteenth Infantry; Service Company, Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, and Companies A, B, and M, One hundred and fourteenth Infantry.

TRAINING.

In general, training has been carried on in as satisfactory manner as conditions during the past year, would permit. There are many circumstances which tend to interfere with results that are sought for. These are fundamentally so involved and interwoven that it would be impracticable to present such matters within the narrow space of this report. Improvement is being made, and it is expected that each year will add its proper value toward the attainment of the standard of training commensurate with the opportunities and facilities that should surround the National Guard. Naturally, the results will vary in different States. Controlling reasons for such divergences are generally obvious, but only, however, when specific conditions are known and are understood. Exact uniformity and ex-

cellence of standard will, therefore, probably never be the same throughout the entire National Guard.

The Infantry forms more than 55 per cent of the present National Guard. This arm is the mainspring of all military forces. The united efficiency must be based on that of Infantry. The first principles of training of Infantry are also applicable to all other arms and services.

The following general résumé presents some of the principal deficiencies, with suggestions that where applicable, will tend to remove or lessen the effect of these deficiencies:

(a) Lack of funds to provide adequate training facilities. In this matter are embraced all questions of equipment. This difficulty can not be removed except through congressional action. Some outstanding results of insufficient funds are the extreme shortage in animals and motor transportation. This applies to all classes of organizations, and opportunities for proper training are correspondingly reduced.

(b) Lack of general unit efficiency among a large number of organizations. Where conditions under (a) above do not apply, the standard below that of reasonable expectation probably arises from lack of a properly executed system of training. Efforts should primarily be directed toward producing officers who are truly fitted to perform their functions; and, secondly, toward the selection and careful training of at least the commissioned officers. As a principle, these steps should be reasonably accomplished prior to the time that the training of the mass of unit personnel, the privates, is taken up. If this principle can not be fully complied with, the nearest possible approach to its fulfillment should be carefully adhered to. All leaders of officer and noncommissioned officer grades should be required at all times to accept that particular responsibility that pertains to the grade. In no other way can proper leadership be developed.

(c) Subsidiary to (b) above are certain questions which need consideration. Some of these are as follows:

1. Where target ranges are not available, indoor instruction should be employed to the most intelligent ends. In fact, it is now generally accepted with reference to rifle practice that the system prescribed, if fully carried out away from the target range, will produce reasonably good shots. A lack of range facilities should not prevent fundamental training of the highest value. Even where ranges are at hand, every attempt should be employed in the development of a high standard in each individual and should not be concentrated solely on producing rifle teams. In order to encourage backward men, two chances for qualification in any target season have been previously recommended. The principle above mentioned can also be made to apply with reference to machine guns and, in a proper degree, to other weapons.

2. Where instructors are specially qualified along certain lines, advantage should be taken of the "block" system of instruction. By this means proper rotation and concentration on particular individuals can be attained. By maintaining a record chart showing the qualification of individuals in various subjects, the aptness of the individual and the progression can be determined and the less backward men will not interfere with the results attained by others.

The additional advantages of such a system are that men are spurred on to have their names enrolled on qualification lists, more intelligent schedules of unit instruction can be provided both indoors and at encampments, and the monotonous routine of close order can be avoided and overcome. However, a short period of snappy close-order instruction should always be included in each daily scheme.

The excellent results so far obtained in all cases where the cadence system of close-order drill has been followed have convinced the Militia Bureau that all organizations which have close-order Infantry drill as a part of their instruction would do well to adopt that system for at least a part of their armory training.

EQUIPMENT.

The Infantry branch of the National Guard is fortunate in being more nearly complete in its equipment than any other arm of that service. Uniforms and arms, including pistols, rifles, automatic rifles, machine guns, grenade dischargers, and trench mortars have been supplied. Four machine guns have been issued or will be issued to each of the three machine gun companies in an Infantry regiment, and two 3-inch Stokes mortars are authorized for each regimental howitzer company.

A few issues of mules to draw machine-gun carts have been made, but nothing like the ultimate needs in this line has been approached. There is a marked shortage in this branch, as in all other National Guard services, on such items as riding animals (89 being prescribed for each regiment), draft animals (272 being prescribed), and all types of motor equipment.

From the above brief statement it can be seen that the supply service of the Army of the United States will have a tremendous task confronting it when it comes to placing the 72 Infantry regiments of the 18 National Guard Infantry divisions on a war footing.

CAVALRY.

ORGANIZATION.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Cavalry units—

June 30, 1922.....	11,775
June 30, 1921.....	11,023
Gain (7 per cent).....	752

The aggregate for June 30, 1922, includes 681 officers.

The Cavalry component of the four authorized Cavalry divisions is completely organized throughout except for a machine-gun squadron still to be formed for the Twenty-fourth Division.

On June 30, 1922, the assignments of the various Cavalry regiments and machine-gun squadrons and their total enrollments by divisions were as shown below:

Twenty-first Division, 3,355 enrolled:

- One hundred and first Cavalry, New York.
- One hundred and second Cavalry, New Jersey.
- One hundred and third Cavalry, Pennsylvania.
- One hundred and fourth Cavalry, Pennsylvania.
- Fifty-first Machine Gun Squadron, New York.
- Fifty-second Machine Gun Squadron, Pennsylvania.

Twenty-second Division, 2,937 enrolled:

- One hundred and fifth Cavalry, Wisconsin.
- One hundred and sixth Cavalry, Illinois and Michigan.
- One hundred and seventh Cavalry, Ohio.
- One hundred and eighth Cavalry, Louisiana and Georgia.
- Fifty-third Machine Gun Squadron, Kentucky.
- Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron, Kentucky.

Twenty-third Division, 2,348 enrolled:

- One hundred and ninth Cavalry, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina.
- One hundred and tenth Cavalry, Massachusetts.
- One hundred and eleventh Cavalry, New Mexico.
- One hundred and twelfth Cavalry, Texas.
- Fifty-fifth Machine Gun Squadron, Alabama.
- Fifty-sixth Machine Gun Squadron, Texas.

Twenty-fourth Division, 2,101 enrolled:

- One hundred and thirteenth Cavalry, Iowa.
- One hundred and fourteenth Cavalry, Kansas and South Dakota.
- One hundred and fifteenth Cavalry, Wyoming.
- One hundred and sixteenth Cavalry, Idaho and Utah.
- Fifty-seventh Machine Gun Squadron, South Dakota (not organized).
- Fifty-eighth Machine Gun Squadron, Washington.

Under the Regular Army Tables of Organization a Cavalry regiment has a peace strength of 895 and a machine-gun squadron of 363 officers and enlisted men.

The Cavalry units listed above constitute the entire enrollment in the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Divisions. One company of mounted Engineers and one unit of the special division troops have been formed for the Twenty-third Division, while three units of the division trains and one unit of the special troops have been organized to date for the Twenty-second Division.

In addition to the units assigned to the four authorized Cavalry divisions there are the following unassigned organizations on a Federally recognized status:

Two troops in Connecticut; one squadron each in Colorado, Wisconsin, and Rhode Island; and three separate troops in New York.

During the past year the Porto Rico National Guard Cavalry units (Troops A and B) were ordered disbanded, it having been decided that the allotment to Porto Rico shall consist of Infantry only. Federal recognition was also withdrawn during the year from Troop B, Fifty-sixth Machine Gun Squadron, Texas National Guard, and Headquarters Detachment, Second Squadron, One hundred and fifth Cavalry, Wisconsin National Guard.

TRAINING.

The proper training of Cavalry troops is handicapped in the National Guard service because of the fact that the armory instruction must be given so largely at night. Instead of being able to drill in the open during daylight hours, the average National Guard Cavalry organization is restricted to the limited space provided by a none too large riding hall. Naturally, under such circumstances the instruction of the enlisted men is limited to equitation and to maneuvering in close order. Those troops that are fortunate enough to be able to assemble a quota for daylight drill in the open on Sunday or on week days after business hours escape the limitations of indoor drill. Unfortunately there are not many such organizations.

Another drawback to National Guard Cavalry training is the shortage of horses issued to such units. Reference to the following sub-

section under which the question of Cavalry equipment is discussed will show that 36 troops, or enough to form four regiments, are not supplied with mounts.

A limit of 32 horses per lettered troop of 50 to 70 men was fixed by the Militia Bureau some years ago, but, due to the shortage of appropriations, even this number has had to be cut down recently.

Nor have any horses been issued to any of the 32 existing squadron headquarters and headquarters detachments.

As shown by the above statements, it is evident that the Militia Bureau can not report the National Guard Cavalry to be in the same advanced state of readiness for field duty as that of the National Guard Infantry. Although this is true, it is equally true that some of the oldest and best units in the National Guard service are to be found in the Cavalry branch.

Due to the wide dispersion of a number of Cavalry regiments it is doubtful if the time will ever come when these scattered regiments can be assembled by brigades for training. In a few instances the regiments themselves may never be brought together as a whole until the National Guard enters Federal service, but, undoubtedly, once these troop organizations are welded into a whole the National Guard Cavalry can be counted upon to give a good account of itself.

Wherever possible the instruction given National Guard Cavalry troops approaches that laid down for the Regular Army organizations and the esprit of the individual troops is high.

Very few mules, either riding or draft, have been issued, it being assumed that a supply of these animals, as well as additional horses to equip National Guard troops for field service, will be available when needed.

Since June 30, however, it has been necessary, as a result of insufficient funds for forage and caretakers, to reapportion the horses already issued by cutting down the unit issue of 32 in order to supply troops that would otherwise have to go through another year without any opportunity for Cavalry training.

Of course, such a situation should not exist but the only remedy lies in appropriations of sufficient size to buy and to feed and care properly for the larger number of animals required. Certainly there is no warrant for considering as Cavalry those units which have had Infantry training only.

Doubtless such organizations can be made into effective Cavalry units, but this implies a period of training at some concentration points where mounts can be furnished, with all the delay incident to the instruction of personnel and the hardening of horses and men for field service.

EQUIPMENT.

So far as concerns the individual soldier's personal equipment, uniform, rifle, etc., the National Guard cavalryman is reasonably well provided for. But there is a pronounced shortage of horses and mules to equip the organizations. Thirty-six troops, or 30 per cent of the total number in existence on the date of this report, have not received horses. The other troops have received their reduced allowance of 32 horses, the authorization for a peace strength Regular Army troop being 102.

Assuming that a National Guard Cavalry regiment of eight troop units called into Federal service brings with it to the concentration point the 240 mounts issued at its home stations, the organization would then have to receive 600 riding horses, 100 pack and draft horses, and 160 mules before it could be counted as fully equipped on a peace strength basis. If placed on a war status, the above total of 860 additional animals would be increased to upward of 1,100.

In view of these facts, it will be seen that even under the most favorable conditions it will require perhaps two months to place the average National Guard Cavalry regiments on a footing for effective field service.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

ORGANIZATION.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Field Artillery—

June 30, 1922.....	27, 933
June 30, 1921.....	15, 699
Gain (78 per cent).....	12, 254

Of the June 30, 1922, aggregate, 27,933, there are 1,534 officers.

It was not necessary to withdraw Federal recognition from any battery because of inefficiency during the past year. Battery A, One hundred and fifty-eighth Field Artillery, Colorado National Guard, was badly disrupted by the Pueblo flood, and as a consequence this unit was placed on probation by the Militia Bureau in June, 1922.

The state of completion of the Field Artillery component of the 18 Infantry divisions follows, the percentages being based on the number of units federally recognized rather than the strength of these units:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Twenty-sixth Division.....	100	Thirty-sixth Division.....	41
Twenty-seventh Division.....	100	Thirty-seventh Division.....	100
Twenty-eighth Division.....	100	Thirty-eighth Division.....	73
Twenty-ninth Division.....	36	Thirty-ninth Division.....	63
Thirtieth Division.....	50	Fortieth Division.....	50
Thirty-second Division.....	95	Forty-first Division.....	59
Thirty-third Division.....	86	Forty-third Division.....	36
Thirty-fourth Division.....	50	Forty-fourth Division.....	18
Thirty-fifth Division.....	77	Forty-fifth Division.....	68

The aggregate enrollment on June 30, 1922, in the Field Artillery brigades of the various divisions, is as follows:

Twenty-sixth Division:	
One hundred and first Field Artillery, Massachusetts.....	790
One hundred and second Field Artillery, Massachusetts.....	792
Twenty-seventh Division:	
One hundred and fourth Field Artillery, New York.....	823
One hundred and fifth Field Artillery, New York.....	813
Twenty-eighth Division:	
One hundred and seventh Field Artillery, Pennsylvania.....	828
One hundred and ninth Field Artillery, Pennsylvania.....	703
Twenty-ninth Division:	
One hundred and tenth Field Artillery, Maryland and District of Columbia.....	245
One hundred and eleventh Field Artillery, Virginia.....	373

Thirtieth Division:	
One hundred and eighteenth Field Artillery, Georgia.....	697
One hundred and fifteenth Field Artillery, South Carolina and Tennessee..	72
Thirty-second Division:	
One hundred and nineteenth Field Artillery, Michigan.....	694
One hundred and twentieth Field Artillery, Wisconsin.....	768
Thirty-third Division:	
One hundred and twenty-second Field Artillery, Illinois.....	659
One hundred and twenty-fourth Field Artillery, Illinois.....	581
Thirty-fourth Division:	
One hundred and fifty-first Field Artillery, Minnesota.....	603
One hundred and twenty-fifth Field Artillery, Minnesota.....	83
Thirty-fifth Division:	
One hundred and thirtieth Field Artillery, Kansas.....	768
One hundred and sixty-first Field Artillery, Kansas.....	543
Thirty-sixth Division:	
One hundred and first Field Artillery, Texas.....	306
One hundred and thirty-second Field Artillery, Texas.....	242
Thirty-seventh Division:	
One hundred and thirty-fourth Field Artillery, Ohio.....	} 1, 500
One hundred and thirty-fifth Field Artillery, Ohio.....	
Thirty-eighth Division:	
One hundred and thirty-eighth Field Artillery, Kentucky.....	633
One hundred and thirty-ninth Field Artillery, Indiana.....	415
Thirty-ninth Division:	
One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery, Florida.....	357
One hundred and forty-first Field Artillery, Alabama and Louisiana.....	724
Fortieth Division:	
One hundred and forty-third Field Artillery, California.....	325
One hundred and forty-fifth Field Artillery, Utah.....	410
Forty-first Division:	
One hundred and forty-eighth Field Artillery, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.....	210
One hundred and forty-sixth Field Artillery, Washington.....	805
Forty-third Division:	
One hundred and fifty second Field Artillery, Maine.....	315
One hundred and third Field Artillery, Rhode Island and Vermont.....	353
Forty-fourth Division:	
One hundred and twelfth Field Artillery, New Jersey.....	338
Forty-fifth Division:	
One hundred and sixtieth Field Artillery, Oklahoma.....	799
One hundred and fifty-eighth Field Artillery, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.....	352

The authorized peace strength of a Regular Army Field Artillery regiment is 1,088.

In addition to the divisional Field Artillery organizations, a beginning has been made on the formation of the corps and general headquarters Field Artillery units assigned to the National Guard.

Of the 155-millimeter howitzers, New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana have organized complete regiments, and scattered over various States there are now 8 battalions, 6 firing batteries, 2 regimental headquarters batteries, and 4 regimental service batteries.

The 155-millimeter guns are represented by regiments in Connecticut and New York and a battery in Washington. One corps ammunition train has also been formed in New York. South Dakota has completed the organization of a 75-millimeter regiment assigned to the general headquarters reserves, while Missouri has a battalion and two batteries of a like regiment.

Due to the shortage in appropriations for the fiscal year 1923, it has been found necessary to discourage the organization of additional Field Artillery regiments other than those pertaining to divisions.

No horsed artillery for use with the Cavalry divisions has yet been formed.

TRAINING.

The final test of a battery of Field Artillery is whether it can reach, reconnoiter, and occupy a position and deliver an effective fire. To do this the three divisions of a battery, the special detail, the drivers, and the cannoneers, must not only each be efficiently trained but they must be trained together as a team. The same principle applies with obvious modifications to headquarters batteries, service batteries, battalion headquarters detachments, combat trains and ammunition trains.

It has been noted that there is a tendency on the part of officers responsible for the training of Field Artillery units to stress the training of certain subdivisions of the units and to neglect the training of others. In some cases this is believed to be due to the armory facilities being better adapted to the training of certain subdivisions than for others. In other instances some officers pay most attention to the training of the subdivision in which they are most interested or most proficient. In this way they tend to make the entire battery an organization of cannoneers or of drivers, as the case may be. Such practice causes the battery to become almost totally ineffective as a Field Artillery unit. Also it has been noted that in some cases too much foot drill is held. Foot drill is an excellent thing for disciplinary purposes but an entire drill period devoted to nothing else but "squads right" and "squads left" not only fails to produce an efficient Field Artillery unit but too much of it makes the men reluctant to attend drills.

The training in the armory should lead up to the field-training period during the summer and everything possible should be taught in the armory to qualify the unit to take the field. Conversely, time should not be wasted during the field-training period on subjects that can be taught equally well in the armory.

The ideal to be looked forward to by a horsed National Guard Field Artillery organization is to be able, upon reaching its camp for field training, to saddle and harness up, to make a short march, to reconnoiter and occupy a position, and to deliver an effective fire. The remainder of the field-training period can then be spent in perfecting what has already been learned, hardening men and horses, and getting the teamwork to run smoothly by actual practice. At the end of the 15-day field-training period the organization should be ready to go into action. The same principles apply to motorized Field Artillery organizations. This is the ideal, and the nearer it can be approached the more efficient will be the National Guard Field Artillery.

EQUIPMENT.

The Militia Bureau's policy is to issue to Field Artillery units the material that is prescribed for like units of the Regular Army at peace strength. As the difference between the peace and war equipment consists of additional caissons only, no additional guns are needed to put the batteries on a war footing. All that is necessary is to supply the additional caissons. In case of a breakdown of transportation in an emergency, the units are now sufficiently equipped to go into action and give a good account of themselves.

It has been a slow and tedious process to get all the batteries equipped. With the exception of some minor articles, however, it

is believed that all the 75-millimeter gun and 155-millimeter howitzer units, except those recently recognized, have on hand their peace strength matériel. Not all the 155-millimeter gun batteries are fully equipped for two reasons, i. e., the cost of transportation and the difficulty of getting adequate storage facilities for this very heavy and bulky equipment. All batteries have at least one 155-millimeter gun with which to train their personnel.

It is a field artillery axiom that well-trained gun crews are of no value if the guns can not be gotten to the place from which fire is to be delivered. Therefore the training of the drivers is fully as important as that of the cannoneers. All motorized batteries, with the exception of those very recently recognized, have been issued tractors. Only a few motorized units have been issued trucks, passenger cars, and motor cycles, because after the supply of these vehicles available for free issue from Regular Army stores was exhausted there were no funds on hand for their purchase. This deficiency is not considered vital, because, although it is difficult to get men who are already trained in the care and operation of tractors, this is not the case with the other types of vehicles. There should be horses for the training of the drivers and members of the special detail at each station of a horsed Field Artillery unit. It is becoming more and more difficult, due to the increasing use of motor transportation in civil life, to secure men who have had experience in the handling and care of horses. Even with men who have had previous experience with horses, special training has to be given before they can drive Field Artillery teams satisfactorily. Due to the limited appropriations made by Congress for forage, bedding, etc., and for pay of caretakers for public animals issued to the National Guard, it has been impossible to furnish horses to a large number of units. Batteries are authorized 32 horses, this number being enough to horse one platoon of two guns. Where units are grouped in one armory and drill on different nights, it is not necessary to issue horses to all the units.

There are horsed Field Artillery units at 150 armories, varying in number from 1 to 10 units at each. There are horses for instruction purposes available at 80 armories, leaving 70 armories where no instruction in equitation and draft can be given.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

ORGANIZATION.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Coast Artillery Corps—

June 30, 1922.....	11,662
June 30, 1921.....	8,853
Gain (32 per cent).....	2,809

In the June 30, 1922, aggregate there were 547 officers. This aggregate of 11,662 includes the antiaircraft artillery units, enrolling a total of 3,135, assigned to coast-defense troops.

Late in the fiscal year the Militia Bureau authorized the disbandment of the Four hundred and ninetieth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, of the Washington National Guard. This action was taken at the request of the State authorities, but no report of the actual disbandment of the unit has been received to date.

The following States have completed the organization of their Coast Artillery commands for manning the fixed defenses: Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, and Rhode Island.

The Second and Seventh Corps Areas show a completed slate on the organization of the antiaircraft artillery units allotted to coast-defense troops, Delaware having formed the One hundred and ninety-eighth Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment and Missouri having completed the Two hundred and third Regiment.

TRAINING.

Organizations assigned to fixed defenses.—The training of those organizations assigned to fixed defenses presents certain difficulties. A few organizations have been provided with dummy armament paid for from pre-war appropriations, others have been issued certain items of fire-control equipment, while still others, especially those accorded Federal recognition within the past fiscal year, have not as yet been supplied with sufficient Coast Artillery equipment to be of any material aid in their instruction.

Certain funds are available from pre-war "no fiscal year" appropriations, with which it is hoped to supply a few of the most necessary instruments and other equipment, such as plotting boards, range and correction charts, etc.

Those organizations that have had the benefit of a fair amount of equipment are able to engage in service practice within less than 10 days after arrival at their war stations. On the other hand, those organizations that have had very little or no equipment pertaining to their combat duties are correspondingly handicapped and their state of preparedness much less advanced.

Organizations assigned to antiaircraft artillery.—The organizations of this classification have, for the most part, been created by the conversion of existing surplus Infantry units. None of the existing antiaircraft organizations have as yet engaged in field firing. Antiaircraft guns, mobile searchlights, and machine guns have been issued. Sights for antiaircraft guns have been under modification and have but recently been issued. Antiaircraft tripods or adapters to permit the use of the ground-type tripod have so far been issued in small numbers only, since no supply was available. Likewise, very little fire-control equipment or airplane locating equipment has been available, and such of these items as are on hand have been distributed in accordance with the location of the units rather than in accordance with regimental equipment tables. This action was necessary in order that isolated batteries could obtain sufficient equipment to admit of modified instruction being given.

The problem of obtaining suitable ranges and targets for antiaircraft artillery has not yet been completely solved. Experiments are being made with small balloons, but due to an inhibition in the appropriation act, the hydrogen to fill the balloons must be purchased from private funds.

Most of these antiaircraft organizations received Federal recognition within the past year. Their state of preparedness can be determined only upon completion of the annual 15-day field training period, preparation for which is now being made.

EQUIPMENT.

Organizations assigned to fixed defenses.—Much remains to be accomplished in the way of providing the combat equipment that is absolutely necessary for these organizations. In the past certain units have been provided with dummy armament, but it is now believed the benefits to be obtained therefrom do not justify the expenditure. It is therefore intended in the future to attempt, within the limits of funds available, to provide only those instruments and equipment that will permit range and fire-control sections to be trained, leaving the training of the gun and ammunition sections to be accomplished during the 15-day period of coast-defense exercises.

However, all organizations have been supplied with personal equipment similar to that of an Infantry rifle company.

Organizations assigned to anti-aircraft artillery.—National Guard anti-aircraft organizations have been supplied with a part of their equipment, such as anti-aircraft guns, mobile searchlights, and machine guns. However, much combat equipment still remains to be supplied. The shortage of equipment is due to—

(a) Constant changes in the art of anti-aircraft warfare.

(b) Lack of funds for manufacture of the equipment finally adopted as satisfactory.

Personal equipment issued to all organizations conforms to that issued to the Regular Army, except that it has been necessary to substitute revolvers for automatic pistols.

AIR SERVICE.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Air Service of the National Guard has been beset with many difficulties. The fact that it is hard for the average National Guard man to devote daylight hours to his training and the further fact that a member of the National Guard can not secure a military pilot's rating except by attending a year's course at the Regular Army Air Service Training School at Brooks Field, have combined to hold back the development of this branch in the National Guard. As indicated in the next section, an improvement may soon be made by the establishment of a shorter course of training.

An additional handicap has now been imposed by the inadequate appropriations made for the guard in the fiscal year 1923, which make it necessary to withhold authority for the organization of such units save under the most favorable circumstances.

The Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fourth Divisions have their observation squadrons organized in Boston, Mass., New York City, Baltimore, Md., and St. Paul, Minn. In addition to these four units a corps observation squadron has been formed in each of the following cities: Birmingham, Ala., Kokomo, Ind., and Nashville, Tenn.

The total enrolled in this service on the date of this report was 136 officers and 643 enlisted men, the individual enrollments being:

Unit.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
One hundred and first Observation Squadron.....	18	69
One hundred and second Observation Squadron and Photo Section.....	18	88
One hundred and fourth Observation Squadron.....	20	86
One hundred and ninth Observation Squadron and Photo Section.....	20	101
One hundred and thirty-sixth Observation Squadron.....	12	101
One hundred and thirty-seventh Observation Squadron.....	24	111
One hundred and thirty-fifth Observation Squadron.....	24	87
Total.....	136	643

The Militia Bureau believes that the present law is deficient in that no provision is made for the compensation of National Guard pilots during such periods as they may be incapacitated for work as a result of flying accidents. Unless some provision can be made for such cases, the flying personnel of the National Guard will labor under the handicap of being restricted to young men of sufficient means to justify their taking the risk of such service.

In spite of the training precautions taken the Militia Bureau reports with deep regret the death of one of the most capable of the guard's pilots—Maj. Wilber M. Fagley, of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Squadron. An officer of the One hundred and fourth Observation Squadron (Maryland) was also killed in a flying accident just before the recognition of that unit last summer.

TRAINING.

The Militia Bureau is temporarily handicapped by the lack of an Air Service officer for duty in the bureau, but it is hoped that this situation will be corrected very shortly. In the absence of a supervisor to direct training of National Guard Air Service units, no attempt will be made in this report to discuss the technical details of that training. However, it may be said that the Militia Bureau and the Regular Army Air Service are in accord as to the scope of the training to be given units of that branch in the National Guard.

It is the opinion of the Chief of Air Service that such units should ordinarily be expected to carry on both organizational training and individual training for officers and enlisted men. The individual training is conducted by means of lectures, shop and field work, and should, in addition to military training, embrace the followingsubjects:

Motors:

- (a) Nomenclature.
- (b) Theory of operation.
- (c) Assembly and repair of service type motors.
- (d) Servicing motors in the field.

Airplanes:

- (a) Theory of flight.
- (b) Nomenclature.
- (c) Fabric and dopes.
- (d) Assembly, rigging, and repair.
- (e) Servicing an airplane.

Machine guns:

- (a) Nomenclature.
- (b) Assembly and repair.
- (c) Range practice.

Aerial photography:

- (a) Cameras and mounts.
- (b) Development and printing.
- (c) Mosaic map making.
- (d) Types and uses of aerial photography.

Aerial photography—(continued).

- (e) Interpretation of aerial photographs.

Communications:

- (a) Theory and circuits.
- (b) Operation and repair of service type sets.
- (c) Installation of service type sets in airplanes.

Observation aviation.

Airplane instruments.

Topography and map reading.

Bombardment aviation.

Pursuit aviation.

Attack aviation.

Navigation and meteorology.

Aerial tactics.

Air Service organization, administration, and supply.

Pistol range.

Rifle range.

Organizational training, aside from that given during the annual summer encampments, should include various flight missions. These may be for visual reconnaissance, map reading, map making, radio and panel missions, bombardment, aerial photography, and formation flying for officers. The necessary drills and formations for training the entire personnel should of course be included.

Both the Militia Bureau and those in charge of the Regular Army Air Service believe that the individual and organizational training may very well be supplemented by correspondence courses in Air Service subjects. It is planned to inaugurate such a course about October 1 next. All officers and enlisted men of National Guard Air Service units should enroll for this instruction. Such courses will be found a valuable aid not only to the unit training but toward enabling officers and enlisted men to maintain personal contact with the progress of aircraft development.

EQUIPMENT.

Nine airplanes are authorized for each National Guard squadron. Normally half of the ships would be replaced each year, since two years is the average period of serviceability for the two-seater type issued—the Curtiss JN6H. A total of 53 air planes had been issued to six squadrons by June 30. The One hundred and first Squadron not being provided with proper hangar space, has not yet been supplied with its flying equipment. Due to accidents, a total of 13 machines were issued to the One hundred and fourth Observation Squadron at Baltimore.

Satisfactory hangar accommodations and ample storage space are required for units of the National Guard Air Service before recognition can be extended to them and before flying equipment can be issued. Upon the condition of the equipment depends the safety of the flying personnel, and it is the policy of the Militia Bureau and of the Regular Army Air Service to hold to high standards in this matter. The United States furnishes all-steel hangars if desired, but the States must find the money for their erection and maintenance.

Reasonably permanent hangars, preferably of steel, are required, and they must be provided with concrete floors, electric lights, and heating and water systems. Workshops, garages, and office and storage buildings must be of a permanent character, suitably floored, heated, and lighted. Adequate fire protection must be provided. Underground gasoline tank, oil tank, wind-direction cone, and field markers are also required.

The necessity for armories of such construction that they can be heated was emphasized during the past winter by an experience with one of the National Guard observation squadrons. Nine airplanes were issued to the unit, and these were housed in Bessoneau hangars—i. e., the canvas-covered type. Cold weather forced the organization to suspend operations. The freezing temperature made three of the airplanes total wrecks. One of them was made unserviceable, and the serviceability of the remainder was greatly impaired.

The shortage in the appropriations for the present year will not necessarily prevent the Federal recognition of additional Air Service

units in the National Guard, but in view of the inevitable hazards connected with such service, the Militia Bureau will consider recognizing only those units that are amply provided for by the States presenting them.

ENGINEERS.

ORGANIZATION.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Engineer units—

June 30, 1922.....	5,405
June 30, 1921.....	3,210
Gain (68 per cent).....	2,195

Of the present aggregate strength, 5,405, there are 266 officers. This aggregate enrollment is greater than that in the Engineer branch of the Regular Army.

The percentage of completion of the Engineers for each National Guard division is as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Twenty-sixth Division.....	100	Thirty-fifth Division.....	100
Twenty-seventh Division.....	100	Thirty-seventh Division.....	100
Twenty-eighth Division.....	100	Thirty-eighth Division.....	100
Twenty-ninth Division.....	86	Thirty-ninth Division.....	30
Thirtieth Division.....	14	Forty-first Division.....	14
Thirty-second Division.....	14	Forty-fourth Division.....	100
Thirty-third Division.....	14		

The States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri have each completed the organization of a divisional, or combat, Engineer regiment. The District of Columbia has formed 6 out of the 7 companies making up a regiment, while Mississippi has 2 companies, and the States of Oregon, Wisconsin, Illinois, and North Carolina have each formed one company of a combat Engineer regiment. The following States have yet to begin the organization of Engineer regiments for the divisions indicated: Thirty-fourth Division, Iowa; Thirty-sixth Division, Texas; Fortieth Division, California and Nevada; Forty-third Division, Rhode Island; Forty-fifth Division, Oklahoma. Maryland has formed a company of the One hundred and fortieth Auxiliary Engineer Battalion (colored) and the District of Columbia has a company of the One hundred and forty-second Battalion. The State of South Carolina has organized a battalion of the One hundred and thirty-third Engineers, a corps unit; New Mexico also has a battalion and the headquarters and service company of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Engineers. South Dakota has formed two companies of the Second Battalion, One hundred and thirty-sixth Engineers; Georgia has a company of the One hundred and sixty-fourth Engineers, an Army unit, while Wisconsin has organized one company of the One hundred and twenty-seventh Engineers, a mounted battalion pertaining to the One hundred and twenty-third Cavalry Division.

The aggregate enrollments of the various divisional Engineer organizations so far begun are as follows, the authorized peace strength of a Regular Army Engineer regiment being 762:

One hundred and first Engineers, Twenty-sixth Division.....	507
One hundred and second Engineers, Twenty-seventh Division.....	586
One hundred and third Engineers, Twenty-eighth Division.....	555
One hundred and twenty-first Engineers, Twenty-ninth Division (6 companies).....	369
One hundred and fifth Engineers, Thirtieth Division (1 company).....	88
One hundred and seventh Engineers, Thirty-second Division (1 company)....	72
One hundred and eighth Engineers, Thirty-third Division (1 company).....	56
One hundred and tenth Engineers, Thirty-fifth Division.....	547
One hundred and twelfth Engineers, Thirty-seventh Division.....	450
One hundred and thirteenth Engineers, Thirty-eighth Division.....	504
One hundred and fourteenth Engineers, Thirty-ninth Division (2 companies)...	143
One hundred and sixteenth Engineers, Forty-first Division (1 company).....	79
One hundred and fourth Engineers, Forty-fourth Division.....	531
One hundred and twenty-seventh Engineers, One hundred and twenty-third Cavalry Division (1 company).....	76

No Engineer unit lost its Federal recognition during the year, nor was it necessary to place any company on probation.

TRAINING.

While definite progress has been made in the training of such National Guard Engineer regiments as the One hundred and first, One hundred and fourth, One hundred and tenth, One hundred and third, and One hundred and second, the training of others has been decidedly handicapped. In the case of the One hundred and twelfth Engineers, Ohio, the regiment was and still is seriously affected by the failure of the State authorities to provide suitable armory drill space. An adequate building is available and is now occupied in part by the One hundred and twelfth. The first floor, however, has been rented to the Post Office Department and the regiment thereby is deprived of facilities that it must have if it is to retain its Federal recognition.

The armory instruction of the One hundred and thirteenth Engineers (Indiana) has fallen short of what might have been accomplished because, being located in an industrial center, Gary, many of its members are employed on night shifts and can not attend drills regularly.

In a number of other instances the training of Engineer organizations has been handicapped by the lack of Regular Army officers to supervise their instruction. This is a serious situation. Each unit has its own officers, it is true, but in only a few cases have these officers the time to devote to the study necessary for qualification as competent Engineer instructors. The Regular Army Officers' Corps, being composed of professionals with no living to earn in addition to their military work, is the only source from which such instructors can be drawn, and it should supply the needs of the National Guard even at the expense of other activities.

There are now nine officers of the Corps of Engineers on duty as National Guard instructors. These officers have all performed very commendable service for the length of time they have been employed, but there should be at least eight additional officers detailed to fill vacancies existing in the States where only parts of regiments have been formed.

It has been found to be almost impracticable to secure enough competent noncommissioned officers from Regular Army Engineer units for National Guard duty. Fourteen of these assistants are now on duty and are doing good work, for the most part, but it was found necessary to relieve eight noncommissioned assistants for cause during the past year.

The Militia Bureau can not offer a position with a higher rating than that of sergeant. Evidently there are so few first-class instructors left in that grade in the Regular Service their organization commanders feel that they can not release them for duty with the National Guard.

EQUIPMENT.

Efforts have been made to equip each National Guard unit with the items prescribed for a unit at the peace strength authorized under the Regular Army tables. Due to shortage of money, however, it was considered advisable not to issue to the National Guard headquarters and service companies such items as water-supply equipment and the division headquarters electric light plant. The issue of animals has also been stopped, and on that account in a number of cases no harnesses or vehicles were issued. In the event of an emergency requiring field service of units thus handicapped very serious delays would be inevitable.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORGANIZATION.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Medical troops—

June 30, 1922.....	6,417
June 30, 1921.....	3,173
Total.....	3,244

Gain, 102 per cent.

The aggregate for June 30, 1922, includes 734 officers. These figures embrace all Medical Department units whether they pertain to medical regiments proper or to the detachments prescribed for the various combat organizations.

No medical units were placed on probation as a result of failure to meet the required standards, but at the request of the State authorities in each case Federal recognition was withdrawn from the Medical Department detachments for the regiments indicated: One hundred and twenty-eighth Infantry, Wisconsin; One hundred and seventeenth Infantry, Tennessee; One hundred and third Infantry, Maine.

The state of completion of each of the 18 Infantry divisions in respect to the number of units of the Medical regiment organized to June 30 is shown in the following chart:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Twenty-sixth Division.....	14	Thirty-seventh Division.....	100
Twenty-seventh Division.....	100	Thirty-eighth Division.....	43
Twenty-eighth Division.....	100	Thirty-ninth Division.....	43
Twenty-ninth Division.....	86	Fortieth Division.....	14
Thirtieth Division.....	28	Forty-first Division.....	28
Thirty-second Division.....	28	Forty-third Division.....	43
Thirty-fifth Division.....	14	Forty-fourth Division.....	100

The Tables of Organization prescribe an animal-drawn ambulance company and a veterinary company for each Cavalry division, but none of these units has yet been organized in the four Cavalry divisions allotted to the National Guard.

With very few exceptions the Medical Department detachments for all of the complete regiments of National Guard now in existence have secured Federal recognition.

Certain corps and army medical units have also been formed, enrolling a total of 14 officers and 166 enlisted men. These include ambulance companies in Vermont, Arkansas, and Wisconsin, together with medical supply and laboratory sections in the latter State.

During the past year the Militia Bureau adopted the policy of permitting the regimental Medical Department detachments to be subdivided into smaller battalion medical detachments. This step was taken for the purpose of enabling the State authorities to utilize the services of regimental medical personnel at company or battalion stations in cases where the regiments are dispersed over a number of stations.

TRAINING.

The reports of armory instruction indicate that the thoroughness of armory instruction varies between an almost total lack of interest and small and irregular attendance to well-attended drills where enthusiastic interest is manifested. The degree of interest shown seems to be dependent largely upon whether or not the commanding officers of the units and detachments are well qualified to perform the important duties devolving upon them. The reports of field training indicate that uniformly better results have been obtained. In both armory and field training an improvement has been noted over the years 1919, 1920, and 1921.

There are certain important subjects, however, in which it appears difficult to interest the average officer or enlisted man of the Medical Department, such as the preparation of the necessary papers and the keeping of essential records.

With reference to the four-day camps of instruction for officers ordinarily held in the various States it is believed that better results would be achieved by establishing training schools at points suitably located geographically, such as the Field Service School for Medical Officers at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., the Presidio of San Francisco, and well-chosen stations in other corps areas, and sending selected National Guard Medical officers to these schools for a 10-day intensive course under experienced officers of the Regular Army Medical Corps.

A correspondence course for National Guard Medical Department officers was carried on during the past year. This course began November 1, 1921, and closed June 30, 1922. A total of 407 officers completed the course and were given certificates of proficiency. The Militia Bureau is gratified that the number taking the course this year was so much larger than the corresponding number of last year and it is considered certain that considerable benefit was derived by the National Guard officers concerned.

EQUIPMENT.

Most units and detachments of the Medical Department have received the personal equipment prescribed for the officers and enlisted men. The organizational equipment, including transportation, has not been so promptly secured, but at the present time it is believed that most Medical Department organizations have received enough of their organizational equipment to proceed satisfactorily with their training. For reasons of economy it has been necessary to modify the Regular Army equipment tables for National Guard Medical Department detachments attached to line organizations and for units such as hospital companies, ambulance companies, veterinary companies, and sanitary companies. It was necessary for the same reason to reduce greatly the number of motor vehicles prescribed for these organizations by the Regular Army tables. It is hoped that funds will soon become available to supply this shortage, particularly in the number of motor vehicles. Full peace-strength equipment should be issued.

DIVISION TRAINS AND SPECIAL TROOPS.

ORGANIZATION.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Infantry Division trains:

June 30, 1922.....	1, 998
June 30, 1921.....	903

Gain (121 per cent).....	1, 095
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The June 30, 1922, aggregate includes 104 officers.

Federal recognition was not withdrawn from any divisional train unit during the past year, nor were any placed on probation because of unsatisfactory conditions.

The standing of the various divisions with respect to the number of train units organized is shown below. The divisions not mentioned have no train organizations recognized as National Guard:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Twenty-sixth Division.....	100	Thirty-ninth Division.....	80
Twenty-seventh Division.....	100	Thirtieth Division.....	20
Twenty-eighth Division.....	100	Thirty-eighth Division.....	20
Thirty-second Division.....	100	Twenty-second Division (Cavalry)...	67
Thirty-seventh Division.....	100		

Motor transport companies pertaining to corps trains are also maintained in South Carolina and Florida, one in each State.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Special Division troops:

June 30, 1922.....	1, 578
June 30, 1921.....	1, 352

Gain (17 per cent).....	226
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One hundred officers are included in the June 30, 1922, aggregate.

The Thirty-eighth Military Police Company, Kentucky National Guard, lost its Federal recognition during the past year and was reorganized at another station.

Under the Regular Army peace-strength tables the special troops for an Infantry division consist of a headquarters, a signal company, a tank company, a motor-cycle company, an ordnance maintenance company, and a unit combining the divisional headquarters company with a military police company. For the National Guard the latter two units are organized as separate units.

Three divisions, the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-seventh, showed complete organization of their special troops on the date of this report, and in addition to these there were on a Federally recognized status on the same date the following: Seven signal companies, 7 tank companies, 2 military-police companies, 2 motor-cycle companies, 1 ordnance maintenance company, and a division headquarters company. The headquarters company for the Twenty-third Cavalry Division had also secured recognition in Wisconsin by the end of the fiscal year. West Virginia had also formed Company A, One hundred and fourth Military Police Battalion, a corps unit.

TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT.

The instruction of the divisional train and special units in the National Guard has proceeded satisfactorily so far as concerns their general development as military organizations, but it can not be said that these units as a whole have made great progress in their respective specialties. Under the handicap of night training on the one hand and insufficient equipment on the other the training of some of these companies has been restricted to Infantry drill and to occasional periods of theoretical instruction in the use of the particular specialty assigned to them.

This situation will improve within the next year. Many of the company units have less than a year's service to their credit, and these have done well to reach their present level of efficiency. The summer training now being carried on will undoubtedly prove of immense benefit to these organizations, and in any case, whether experienced or inexperienced in their specialty, they have the weapons and the spirit that make them valuable to the State in time of emergency.

Three or four of the divisional train organizations were furnished with fairly complete motor equipment before congressional action forced the War Department to sell the surplus trucks which could otherwise have been issued to the National Guard. The units that were not organized in time to benefit by such issues are not equipped, and, due to insufficient appropriations, there is also a shortage of animals for the wagon companies in the division trains.

Tank companies generally have been issued six tanks, for instruction purposes, out of the 25 authorized for such units under the Regular Army tables. This issue is ordinarily all that the reduced personnel of the National Guard tank companies can care for properly.

STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

On the date of this report there were 461 officers and 542 enlisted men enrolled in the State staff corps and departments throughout the United States. These were distributed as follows:

State.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	State.	Officers.	Enlisted men
Alabama.....	7	10	Nevada.....		
Arizona.....	5		New Hampshire.....		
Arkansas.....	10	18	New Jersey.....	11	
California.....	7		New Mexico.....	8	
Colorado.....	8	26	New York.....	30	10
Connecticut.....	12	11	North Carolina.....	8	1
Delaware.....	8	8	North Dakota.....	3	20
District of Columbia.....	12	1	Ohio.....	14	
Florida.....	9	1	Oklahoma.....	13	24
Georgia.....	9	3	Oregon.....	12	26
Hawaii.....	7	26	Pennsylvania.....	25	26
Idaho.....	5	21	Porto Rico.....	7	13
Illinois.....	2		Rhode Island.....	3	1
Indiana.....	11	28	South Carolina.....	7	
Iowa.....	9	30	South Dakota.....	5	
Kansas.....	9	23	Tennessee.....	12	
Kentucky.....	8		Texas.....	16	16
Louisiana.....	5	5	Utah.....	8	17
Maine.....	8	25	Vermont.....	9	13
Maryland.....	11	13	Virginia.....	8	
Massachusetts.....	10	10	Washington.....	10	16
Michigan.....	9	14	West Virginia.....	2	
Minnesota.....	13	34	Wisconsin.....	17	
Mississippi.....	8	23	Wyoming.....	9	
Missouri.....	13	3			
Montana.....	3	13			
Nebraska.....	6	3	Total.....	461	542

The maintenance of this force, which at present costs more than a quarter of a million annually and which would constantly increase under the policy adopted in the past, has caused the Militia Bureau considerable concern.

While it is recognized as a fact that the State staff officers are in general selected from the best available material, it is also realized in the Militia Bureau that these State staff detachments were authorized before the adoption of Tables of Organization prescribing an adequate staff for all National Guard units from a battalion to a division. As a consequence there is a duplication of effort.

Further thought is being given to this matter, and it is probable that the State authorities will be called upon to cooperate in the reduction of the number of State staff officers and in eliminating the enlisted detachments. If such a course be adopted it is proposed to request the State officials to arrange for the assignment of this personnel to active units in order that they may have in time of peace the desired preparation for war duty which these men would undoubtedly seek.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.

Although a National Guard reserve is provided for, very little has been done toward its development. This is no doubt the result of the fact that the energy of the organizing agents has been devoted largely to the formation of active National Guard units. The time elapsed since the beginning of the National Guard's reorganization is too short for any great progress to have been made in the formation of a National Guard reserve.

Last year the fiscal period closed with 825 officers enrolled in this reserve. On June 30, 1922, there were only 577 so enrolled. No

National Guard reserve enlisted personnel has been secured as yet. The 577 officers are divided into branches of the service as follows:

General officers.....	3	Inspector General's Department.....	4
Infantry.....	262	Quartermaster Corps.....	19
Cavalry.....	124	Ordnance Department.....	6
Field Artillery.....	30	Medical Corps.....	51
Coast Artillery.....	12	Dental Corps.....	10
Engineers.....	14	Veterinary Corps.....	6
Air Service.....	4	Chaplains.....	5
Signal Corps.....	5		
Adjutant's General's Department...	11	Total.....	577
Judge Advocate General's Department.....	11		

The subject of providing a National Guard reserve commensurate with the requirements it is proposed that it shall fulfill will be given early and careful consideration. In some National Guard units there exists what is, in effect, an organization reserve. This is composed of officers and enlisted men who have seen service with units but who have not been able to continue on active duty. They are the alumni of the unit, serve its interests in every way practicable, and stand ready to rejoin when the unit may be needed for service in a national emergency. An extension and modification of this idea will probably afford us a suitable National Guard reserve.

USE OF NATIONAL GUARD ON EMERGENCY DUTY.

During the past fiscal year 11 States had occasion to use National Guard organizations on emergency duty. This duty ranged from a simple mobilization to ward off threatened violence to several months of duty in the territory affected by striking miners. The following is a brief résumé of the duty performed in the cases covered by reports on file:

Vermont: On July 15, 1921, the adjutant general of Vermont ordered the mobilization of Companies A and G, One hundred and seventy-second Infantry, at Rutland and Windsor. This action was taken because of a threatened riot at Wilder on the part of striking workmen of the International Paper Co. Motor transportation was held in readiness to take the troops to the scene of the trouble but the situation cleared up and the organizations were dismissed that same evening.

On July 29 and 30 striking employees of the same company mentioned above caused a tense situation to develop at Bellows Falls. At midnight on July 29 Company A at Rutland and Company I at Brattleboro were mobilized at those stations. These troops remained on duty seven days and undoubtedly prevented serious trouble. There were 9 officers and 150 enlisted men employed at this time.

Texas: From January 12 to March 1, 1922, 8 officers and 47 enlisted men of the Texas National Guard, headed by Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Wolters, commanding the Fifty-sixth Cavalry Brigade, enforced the proclamation of the governor establishing martial law at Mexia, Tex. During this period there were 602 arrests made within the military district; 27 stills were captured and 50 other places visited where evidence showed that stills had recently been operated and

had been removed through fear of detection; some 2,000 gallons of liquor were confiscated and destroyed; 13 automobiles taken from bootleggers were turned over to the Federal prohibition officers and held by them to be libeled by the Federal court; 53 stolen automobiles were recovered and returned to their owners; \$4,000 worth of narcotics was confiscated and delivered to Federal authorities; and much gambling paraphernalia was taken in raids and destroyed.

Rhode Island: In Rhode Island the National Guard was called on for duty in a textile strike area in the Pawtuxet Valley on February 21. The organizations involved were: Headquarters and Troops C and D, First Squadron, Cavalry; Machine Gun detachment of Field Artillery; headquarters and staff and Companies 345, 346, 348, 351, and 352, Coast Artillery Corps. This duty required the presence of the organizations mentioned throughout the greater part of March, and at least one unit, Troop D, remained on duty in the Pawtuxet Valley until after the 1st of July.

On June 13, a provisional Coast Artillery company was mobilized and sent to River Point and vicinity, as a result of the dynamiting and attempted destruction of the Coventry Dam of the Flat River Reservoir. Information is not at hand as to when this unit was removed from this station.

In commenting upon this duty, the officer in charge of National Guard affairs, First Corps area, states: "Investigation and reports * * * indicate that this duty is most demoralizing to the morale of the National Guard. It has stopped recruiting and has no military value as instruction. It is, however, of splendid value to the citizens and has furnished ample protection to both life and property."

New Mexico: A strike in the coal mining field around Gallup, N. Mex., caused the State authorities to dispatch the following organizations to that point, during the first week in April, 1922: Troop D and Headquarters Troop, One hundred and eleventh Cavalry, Headquarters and Service Company and Company A, One hundred and thirty-seventh Engineers. The maximum force involved was about 275 officers and enlisted men. This duty continued without any serious clashes until the end of the fiscal year, the force being gradually reduced until a small detachment only remained at Gallup on June 30.

Louisiana: The Louisiana authorities utilized the commissioned and enlisted personnel of a number of companies in the One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry to guard refugee camps, to maintain order in overflowed regions, and to patrol levees during the flood in the Mississippi River from April 24 until the first week in June.

Thirteen officers and 298 enlisted men were thus employed, drawn from Companies A, B, E, F, G, I, and Headquarters Company, First Battalion, the One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry. The greater part of this force was relieved by May 27, but small detachments remained on duty as stated above.

In commenting on this experience, Maj. N. P. Morrow, Field Artillery, the State senior instructor, reported: "The manner in which the guard organizations have conducted themselves, and their efficient performance of the duty given them, have brought forth the highest praise and there is no doubt the standing of the National Guard throughout the State has been materially improved by these favorable comments."

Colorado: On November 6, 1921, four officers of the Colorado National Guard, headed by Col. P. J. Hamrock, the adjutant general of the State, were dispatched to Walsenburg on duty incident to striking coal miners in Huerfano County. The police and patrol work connected with the enforcement of martial law was handled by the Colorado Rangers, a State police force, and the National Guard officers mentioned performed administrative duty in this connection.

Arizona: On August 21, 1921, three officers and 46 enlisted men of Companies A and D, One hundred and fifty-eighth Infantry, Arizona National Guard, were called on for emergency duty in connection with the flood which swept over the west portion of Phoenix. The National Guards men were employed to rescue people in the flooded area and afterwards to guard the State capitol grounds. This duty continued for two days only.

Alabama: Beginning August 15, 1921, 11 officers and 171 enlisted men of Companies A and D, Medical detachment, and First Battalion Headquarters Company, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, Alabama National Guard, were employed for three days for the protection of a prisoner while being escorted from Birmingham to Centerville and return.

Beginning September 15, 1921, 10 officers and 111 enlisted men of Companies I and M and Medical detachment, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, Alabama National Guard, were utilized for two days for the same purpose.

Kansas: The Kansas authorities on December 14, 1921, dispatched 35 officers and 332 enlisted men of their National Guard to the Pittsburg coal fields in Crawford County of that State. This personnel was made up as follows: Seven State staff officers; First Squadron, One hundred and fourteenth Cavalry, 11 officers and 239 enlisted men; Company M and Medical detachment, One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry, 5 officers and 66 enlisted men; First Battalion and Medical detachment, One hundred and thirtieth Field Artillery, 4 officers and 17 enlisted men; Quartermaster Corps detachment, 1 officer and 10 enlisted men. These troops were called out in response to a telegraph request from the sheriff of Crawford County, following certain unlawful actions of the striking miners. The troops, under the command of Colonel Rowan, Field Artillery, Kansas National Guard, patrolled the roads, established detachment camps at mine centers, and prevented demonstrations and unauthorized meetings.

This force was gradually reduced until February 26, when normal conditions permitted the last units to be returned to their home stations. Companies A, B, C, and H, One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry, were mobilized at their home stations in readiness for emergency duty in the Pittsburg field from December 14 to December 24, but it was found unnecessary to employ them.

Kentucky: On January 31, 1922, the Governor of Kentucky mobilized the following troops at Manchester to preserve order and protect life and property during the session of the circuit court at that place, beginning January 16: One officer and 18 enlisted men of Troop B, Fifty-third Machine Gun Squadron; 2 officers and 32 enlisted men of the One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry. These detachments,

which operated under the command of Maj. James K. Dillion, Fifty-third Machine Gun Squadron, were relieved on February 2, 1922.

The judge of the court in writing to the Governor of Kentucky concerning the value of these National Guard troops stated, in substance, as follows:

Due to the presence of the troops and the excellent judgment and tact displayed by Major Dillion and the officers and men of his command, a serious difficulty and probably the loss of much life was avoided. Their presence did much to quiet and bring together in a friendly manner a number of the leaders of the feudist clans.

Major Dillion, with a detachment of 2 officers and 30 enlisted men from Troop B, Fifty-third Machine Gun Squadron, and Company D, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry, was employed on December 5 to preserve order during a court trial at Barbourville, Ky.

Earlier, from August 20 to September 1, 1921, similar duty was performed at Mount Vernon, Ky., by the same officer, with a detachment of 2 officers and 24 selected enlisted men from Troop B, Fifty-third Machine Gun Squadron.

In both cases reports indicate that this disagreeable duty was performed in a very able and satisfactory manner.

In addition to disturbed conditions in the coal mining fields along the West Virginia-Kentucky border, which made the use of the State National Guard very imminent on several different occasions, it became necessary to use a portion of the National Guard to curb disorder growing out of the strike among the employees of the rolling mills at Newport. Troops were maintained in this city during the larger portion of last winter. On January 28 this force was withdrawn, but a few days later (February 2, 1922), conditions grew so serious that it became necessary for the governor to dispatch troops again to that city. Col. Henry H. Denhardt, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry, Maj. James K. Dillion, Fifty-third Machine Gun Squadron, with 27 officers and 410 enlisted men, were employed on this duty. This personnel was drawn largely from the One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry and the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadrons. Hospital Company No. 137 and the Thirty-eighth Tank Company also contributed detachments.

To meet the requirements of the situation in Newport, troops were required to perform duties of such a varied nature that it is impossible to outline them in the brief space available. The Militia Bureau, however, is gratified to be able to say that the officers and enlisted men engaged on this duty exercised excellent tact and judgment. From all reports, it appears that their general conduct met with the hearty approval of the law-abiding element of Newport and the vicinity. As crime and mob violence were gradually curbed, the force at Newport was reduced until by March 31, 1922, only a few officers and enlisted men remained on duty.

Minnesota: In publishing the above brief extracts, dealing with the emergency duty performed by National Guard men, within their State boundaries, it was necessary to omit many details of interest. In one instance, however, the report furnished the Militia Bureau by the State authorities on this phase of National Guard activities will be included practically intact. The following report, submitted by Brig. Gen. W. F. Rhinow, Adjutant General of Minnesota, enables

one to conceive very clearly of the difficulties faced by National Guard men under emergency conditions, and of the qualities which National Guard personnel should possess to quell disorders effectively:

Pursuant to instructions, the Adjutant General personally investigated conditions at South St. Paul and found that approximately 2,000 men who were employed by the Swift and Armour Packing plants at South St. Paul, were on strike.

On the 5th of December, the streets of South St. Paul were blocked by strikers and sightseers; traffic was completely tied up, and confusion was prevalent. Picket lines had been established by the strikers at both plants, and no packing-house employees, not even the office force, were permitted to go to work. Both plants were completely shut off from the outside, and no supplies nor food for use of those employees who had been quartered within the plants, was permitted to pass the picket lines.

On the 6th of December conditions had become even worse than on the 5th. No traffic was permitted on the main thoroughfare into the packing plants of South St. Paul. Supply, and other vehicles, were not able to make deliveries, or stops, on account of the congestion of the streets, the entire thoroughfare being one solid mass of humanity. Conditions were rapidly becoming worse, and many reports of assault and destruction of property were coming in hourly. A number of colored workmen were imported by Armour & Co., and were secretly admitted to their plant by means of transporting them in box cars. This action enraged the strikers and when on the same day, three coach loads of imported workmen arrived in the yards just outside Armour & Co., workmen and cars were immediately attacked, men were assaulted and chased from the vicinity, car windows were broken, seats torn from the coaches, and the cars damaged in every conceivable way. The crowds were steadily growing larger, great excitement prevailed, rumors were being spread that attempts were to be made to blow up the Armour powerhouse with dynamite.

It appeared that little attempt to maintain order was being exercised by the police of South St. Paul.

On the evening of the 6th of December, Minnesota National Guard troops, consisting of the following: Sixth Infantry, located in St. Paul; Second Battalion, One hundred and fifty-first Field Artillery, Minneapolis; One hundred and ninth Squadron (observation), St. Paul and Minneapolis; Company B, Fifth Infantry, Red Wing; Company E, Sixth Infantry, Faribault, were ordered to mobilize at their respective stations, prepared for riot duty and proceed to South St. Paul. Equipment A, less kitchen equipment, was carried.

The first troops arrived by motor trucks from the St. Paul and Minneapolis Armories by 3 a. m. on the 7th. By 8 a. m. of the same day sufficient troops had arrived to force entrance for supplies and food into the plants.

Plans for breaking the picket lines, opening the main thoroughfares, and establishing a guard to protect life and property were immediately put into effect.

Disorder continued to prevail, automobiles and trucks attempting to enter the packing plants through picket lines were raised bodily and carried back.

Troops drilled until the afternoon of the 7th, perfecting plans and formations to break the picket lines, and eliminate congestion. At 4 p. m., upon the arrival of the First Battalion of the One hundred and fifty-first Field Artillery, which had been ordered mobilized that morning, the order to break the lines was given. Simultaneously, at both plants, troops wearing steel helmets, moved out in wedge formation, carrying the rifles at high port. They were followed by supports in column of squads, which were, in addition to the rifles, armed with automatic rifles and machine guns. The whole formation moved forward on schedule time, and gradually but firmly, cleared the streets.

It is my personal opinion that the presence of the National Guard and the firm attitude of force displayed by the troops, prevented loss of life and destruction of property, inasmuch as the crowds by this time were displaying the spirit of a riotous mob. Once the National Guard had gained control of the situation in South St. Paul, every precaution was exercised to maintain it. Guards were established about each plant and the streets were heavily patrolled, orders were for everyone to keep on moving. An intelligence section was established and preparations made, by utilizing the secret service method, to acquire the information always desired in such events.

* * * * *

Every effort was made to insure the comfort of the troops, the sleeping quarters and the mess were the very best obtainable, and motion pictures were provided for the entertainment of the men,—these were shown each evening through the courtesy of the Teco Products Co. of Minneapolis, and all film exchanges of the Twin Cities.

This service was complimentary from the film companies, furnished without cost to the State.

The conduct of the troops during this tour of duty was exemplary, in fact, the very best that I have experienced during my years of service; drunkenness and rowdyism were unheard of elements. Ninety per cent of the men sent their pay checks direct to their homes.

* * * * *

On the 8th of February the union voted to end the strike, pursuant to which orders were issued for the withdrawal of troops on the 11th.

Emergency duty in a strike area is the most disagreeable feature of National Guard service. Not only does such duty require a man in the ranks to use arms, when necessary, perhaps against his own friends and fellow workmen, but such duty also imposes actual hardship on the guardsman, both in the matter of long absences from his business and in the violence which he is frequently called upon to overcome.

It has been occasionally suggested to the Militia Bureau from National Guard sources that such emergency duty should not be required of the National Guard, but should be imposed upon a State police force organized to supplement the local police authorities when needed. The Militia Bureau recognizes the advantages of such a plan, but it is believed that this course would cause the National Guard to forfeit much of the support now given it by the States and the citizens generally, who are rapidly learning to look upon the National Guard force as an efficient agent for upholding the law and preserving our citizens' rights to life and property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual allotments of National Guard.—The allotments of National Guard units assigned to the various States from time to time for immediate organization are not restricted to the fiscal period during which the allotments are made.

Once the unit is allotted for immediate organization, it remains on the "present allotment" of the State, regardless of fiscal year, unless it is withdrawn by proper authority.

The letters issued during the fiscal year 1922 prescribing the present allotments of National Guard to all States are effective for the fiscal year 1923. As units are added to or withdrawn from these allotments the Militia Bureau issues letters covering the changes made.

The chart shown in Appendix D hereto shows the allotments as of June 30, 1922. About one third of the corps and Army units carried in that tabulation have been withdrawn since July 1 in accordance with the present policy of retarding the development of such units in favor of divisional organizations. Divisional troops to the number of about 3,000 have been added to the chart of present allotments since the beginning of the fiscal year 1923.

RIFLE PRACTICE AND NATIONAL MATCHES.

The value of rifle practice for National Guard membership is two-fold. Not only does proficiency in rifle shooting add greatly to any organization's usefulness in time of State or National emergency, but the reputation of being a unit of crack shots serves as a tremendous

aid in securing recruits. The morale of such organizations is uniformly high. As is often the case with individuals, the rule holds with companies, troops, and batteries that those known to be prepared to deal with opposition effectively are frequently able to meet a crisis and settle the difficulty without bloodshed. It has been demonstrated that prestige alone will often avert the necessity of resorting to the actual use of the weapon upon which the prestige of the organization may largely be based.

In view of the known value of rifle practice, the Militia Bureau regretted that a shortage of money made it impracticable to authorize National Guard camps for instruction in rifle firing to precede the encampments for field training during that portion of field instruction period prior to June 30 of this year. The continued deficiency in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1923 made it necessary to place the same restriction on such camps during the latter half of this summer.

By requiring the State authorities to save enough from the allotments made to them for their main encampments after June 30 to meet the cost of sending a team to the national matches, most of the States were able to arrange for the attendance of their teams this year. During the latter half of the outdoor training period of the summer of 1921 there was sufficient money in hand to justify sending 36 National Guard State teams to the national matches, held at Camp Perry, Ohio. These teams were as follows:

State.	Team captain.	Number of members.
Alabama.....	Maj. L. C. Brown, Ordnance.....	14
Arizona.....	Maj. R. W. Linton, Infantry.....	14
Arkansas.....	Capt. W. C. Bradford, Inspector General's Department..	13
California.....	Maj. J. B. Dickson, Ordnance.....	14
Colorado.....	Capt. R. F. Grinstead, Infantry.....	14
Connecticut.....	Maj. R. F. Gadd, Ordnance.....	14
Delaware.....	Maj. D. M. Salter, Ordnance.....	14
District of Columbia.....	Maj. R. D. La Garde, Adjutant General's Department...	14
Florida.....	Maj. C. H. Wilson, Infantry.....	14
Georgia.....	Maj. W. J. Spratt, Ordnance.....	14
Idaho.....	Maj. J. B. Burns, Quartermaster Corps.....	14
Illinois.....	Capt. I. M. Hanson, Infantry.....	14
Indiana.....	Maj. M. G. Henley, Infantry.....	15
Iowa.....	Maj. F. S. Hird, Infantry.....	14
Kansas.....	Maj. J. C. Springstead, Quartermaster Corps.....	14
Kentucky.....	Maj. Isaac Wilder, Adjutant General's Department.....	14
Maine.....	Maj. J. W. Hanson, Ordnance.....	14
Maryland.....	Maj. J. D. P. Douw, Quartermaster Corps.....	14
Massachusetts.....	Capt. J. T. Lawless, Infantry.....	18
Michigan.....	Capt. M. A. Weisenhofer, Infantry.....	13
Minnesota.....	Maj. R. E. Cotton, Infantry.....	15
Mississippi.....	Capt. A. J. Johnson, Infantry.....	14
New Jersey.....	Capt. M. A. Huttenloch, Cavalry.....	14
New Mexico.....	Capt. J. F. Day, Dental Corps.....	14
Ohio.....	Capt. H. H. Kerr, Quartermaster Corps.....	14
Oklahoma.....	Maj. Royal Patterson, Quartermaster Corps.....	14
Oregon.....	Maj. F. M. West, Infantry.....	14
Pennsylvania.....	Capt. John Coolbaugh, Quartermaster Corps.....	16
Rhode Island.....	Maj. A. F. Williams, Ordnance.....	14
North Dakota.....	Maj. H. Sorenson, Quartermaster Corps.....	14
South Carolina.....	Capt. W. H. Hawkins, Infantry.....	14
Tennessee.....	Maj. H. J. Meyers, Adjutant General's Department.....	14
Texas.....	Maj. C. M. Crawford, Adjutant General's Department.....	14
Vermont.....	Maj. W. P. Springer, Ordnance.....	14
Virginia.....	Capt. J. W. Gerring, Infantry.....	14
Washington.....	Capt. A. F. Logan, Infantry.....	14

Maj. George R. Harrison, Infantry, represented the Militia Bureau on the administrative staff of the executive officer conducting these matches, in coordinating National Guard affairs.

A small-arms firing school for instruction in both pistol and rifle practice was established at Camp Perry, from August 27 to September 4, both dates inclusive. This school was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Officers' Reserve Corps. Colonel Brookhart is a recognized authority on this subject and is the author of "Rifle training for war," a War Department publication covering the course of instruction followed in the school.

The attendance of National Guard teams at this school was made optional this year. Twenty-five teams took advantage of the instruction, each team being placed under the direction of a competent instructor. All those attending were apparently enthusiastic over the instruction received, for the course was planned to train instructors as well as to make good shots. Colonel Brookhart gave nightly talks during the period of the school gatherings in the assembly tent, explaining the different points in detail, receiving complaints and suggestions, and answering questions. Colonel Mumma and others also gave short talks at these assemblies.

At the conclusion of the school 387 men were issued certificates as competent instructors in rifle training and 113 men as competent instructors in pistol training.

The shooting members and two alternates of the National Guard team to participate in the united service match, fired on the 14th of September, were chosen from the highest scores submitted by National Guard competitors in the National Rifle Association rapid-fire match (eliminating the 500-yard stage), the National Rifle Association offhand match, and the Marine Corps cup match. These members were selected by a committee of five National Guard team captains appointed for the purpose. The selected shooting members and alternates then elected Maj. Fred S. Hird, Ordnance, Iowa National Guard, as team captain, and Capt. Charles J. Van Amburgh, Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, as team coach.

The following-named State adjutants general visited the camp or were present during the matches:

Phillip I. Brumit, Tennessee; J. J. Borree, California; Jackson Morris, Kentucky; R. D. La Garde, District of Columbia; George Florence, Ohio; A. G. Frasier, North Dakota; Virgil A. Beeson, Arkansas.

General Brumit won the adjutants general match, fired on September 12, with the first four named above competing.

The following National Guard teams won places in classes A, B, and C, national rifle team match, as indicated:

CLASS A.

- 4. Massachusetts National Guard, Hilton trophy.
- 10. Indiana National Guard.

CLASS B.

- 11. Minnesota National Guard.
- 15. Washington National Guard.

CLASS C.

- 21. Ohio National Guard.
- 23. Oregon National Guard.
- 24. Pennsylvania National Guard.
- 25. Colorado National Guard.
- 26. Florida National Guard.
- 27. Alabama National Guard.
- 29. Kansas National Guard.

EXAMINATION OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

An important change in the regulations concerning the examination of National Guard officers, to determine their qualifications for commission, was put into effect with the close of the fiscal year, and this date will mark the end of a practice which has governed such examinations since the passage of the national defense act on June 3, 1916. The change is due not to new legislation, but to an official interpretation of section 75 of the national defense act which, although it has remained unchanged, had never had the new construction applied to it.

Under the wording of the National Guard Regulations, 1919, which was repeated in the 1922 regulations, tentative or temporary Federal recognition, subject to future examination, was extended to National Guard officers. The regulations allowed a reasonable period for an officer to prepare himself for such examination. This period was generally accepted as one year from the time of appointment, but there was no adherence to any definite time or policy.

On April 26, 1922, the following decision was rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury:

Under section 75 the provisions of the act shall not apply to a person thereafter appointed an officer unless he first shall have successfully passed the required examination; and under section 110 none of the funds appropriated for the payment of drill pay authorized by sections 109 and 110 shall be paid to any person who fails to qualify for military service under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

While paragraphs 153-f, 158, 227, and 229 of the National Guard Regulations contemplate a tentative Federal recognition of officers subject to subsequent examination, they are probably designed for the administration of the act from a military point of view. The regulations can not create a right to compensation contrary to the plain and clearly expressed language of the law. A man appointed an officer by the governor of a State subsequent to June 3, 1916, does not come within the benefits of the act so far as Federal compensation is concerned until he has first taken and successfully passed the required examination; he is no more entitled to compensation before taking and passing the examination than he is after failure to pass the examination; the successful passing of the examination is an essential prerequisite to qualifying for compensation under the act.

This decision and the preliminary instructions to carry into effect the changes in the regulations made necessary by it were published in Circular Letter No. 43, Militia Bureau, May 16, 1922, which directed that all National Guard officers not heretofore passed by a board of three officers under section 75 of the national defense act be examined as soon as practicable.

A draft of changes in the National Guard Regulations was prepared for action of the Secretary of War, and with its approval a new method of Federal recognition was established. Paragraph 213, National Guard Regulations, as amended by Circular Letter No. 58, Militia Bureau, July 15, 1922, gives in detail the steps now necessary for Federal recognition of officers. It requires the applicant to pass certain tests as to physical, moral, and professional qualifications before a board of three officers appointed by the corps area commanders. Adjutants general of the States are authorized to order candidates to appear for examination at any time, thus creating a list of those qualified for Federal recognition under section 75, from which selection may be made by the State authorities when appointments are made to fill vacancies. This new method, in

the opinion of the Militia Bureau, will not fail to be an improvement over the former one, since it places the responsibility for the selection of suitable officers clearly upon the local board on which both the State authorities and the corps area commanders are represented. Under the procedure of temporary Federal recognition the responsibility for the proper selection of officer replacements was so subdivided that in the event of failure in any particular case it could not be readily located. The method, therefore, encouraged laxness in admitting untried and unproved officers, leaving the determination of their fitness to the future action of another agency which was relied upon to separate those unfitted. There is always a tendency toward leniency when it comes to displacing an officer who has acquired, in his own mind, a feeling of vested right in a commission that he has held for some time, and this results in a lowering of the standard that should be insisted upon.

The Militia Bureau, therefore, looks with favor upon this new construction of the requirements of section 75, national defense act.

The regulations as to the method of conducting the examinations have been modified only in so far as to give emphasis to the desire of the Militia Bureau as expressed in paragraph 252, National Guard Regulations:

The board will be governed by the spirit of these regulations, which is to ascertain if the officer being examined is prepared to discharge the duties that he is or will be called upon to perform, not whether he has successfully memorized the rules and tenets of certain texts.

To enable the board to act in accord with this expressed policy, paragraph 253 has been added to the regulations. This authorizes the board to accept in lieu of tests and exercises, the reports of the immediate and superior commanders who can give positive information as to the candidate's qualifications, thereby placing the responsibility of recommendations directly upon the officers of the organization which the candidate is to join. It will enable the commanding officer of a regiment or other organization to prepare members of his command by qualifying them before a board, and so in turn form an organization list from which to supply future officers.

FIELD TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

The remarks under the head of "Training" throughout the various preceding sections of this report cover the question of the effect of field training upon the National Guard service. No attempt, therefore, will be made to treat this very important matter separately.

Attention, however, is invited to the table in Appendix E hereto. It is there shown that 4,041 officers and 70,070 enlisted men of the National Guard underwent field training during the year ending June 30, 1922.

The aggregate strength throughout the past year averaged about 136,000, 113,630 being enrolled on June 30, 1921.

The encampment attendance cited above can not be justly compared with the average aggregate strength because of the fact that during the summer of 1921 a considerable percentage of the enrolled strength went to camp before June 30. The cost of the instruction was therefore met from 1921 funds. During the corresponding period April to June, 1922, there was a very small encampment

attendance authorized because of exhaustion of current appropriations. As a matter of fact, fully 85 per cent of the 113,630 aggregate referred to received field instruction during the calendar year.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER.

The publication annually of a National Guard Register has been decided upon. The issue of the first register was made in the early part of 1922. A revised and up-to-date second edition will be gotten out early in 1923.

Due to the fact that rosters of State adjutant generals and Federal instructors are included in the register, these rosters and others will not be added to this report.

MODIFIED TABLES OF ORGANIZATION.

Under the present law, National Guard companies may still be presented for Federal recognition with an enlisted strength of 50. The current regulations further stipulate that company units shall enroll a maintenance strength of 65 enlisted within the six months following their recognition, except in those cases where the prescribed peace strength of the unit under the Regular Army tables is less than 65.

Modified tables covering the reduced recognition and maintenance unit strengths were published in the bureau's report for last year. These tables are still in force.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS.

Heretofore it has been customary to include in the Militia Bureau report extracts from the annual reports submitted by the officers in charge of National Guard affairs of the various corps areas.

Efforts are being made this year to present a brief though comprehensive report, and to have it published as soon as practicable after the close of the fiscal period to which it refers. As a consequence it was decided not to follow the usual practice in this matter, particularly since the reports thus far received from the corps area headquarters indicate a substantial agreement with the policies discussed herein.

Following is a roster of the officers in charge of National Guard affairs for the past year:

First Corps Area.—Col. Louis C. Scherer, Cavalry, from January 25, 1920, to May 10, 1922; Col. George Williams, Cavalry, from May 10, 1922.

Second Corps Area.—Col. Raymond Sheldon, Infantry, from February 19, 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.

Seventh Corps Area.—Lieut. Col. Fred V. S. Chamberlain, Infantry, from September 21, 1920, to July 10, 1921; Col. Joseph L. Gilbreth, Infantry, from July 11, 1921.

Eighth Corps Area.—Col. Franklin O. Johnson, Cavalry, from September 20, 1919, to March 10, 1922. Col. Paul A. Wolf, Infantry, from March 11, 1922.

Ninth Corps Area.—Col. Robert H. Noble, Infantry, from April 21, 1919; Asst. Lieut. Col. Ralph C. Caldwell, Cavalry.

Hawaiian Department.—Lieut. Col. Edwin J. Nowlen, Infantry, from January 15, 1921.

INDEBTEDNESS TO THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The newspapers of this country, generally speaking, reflect the opinion of the great mass of our citizenship. These journals are in the position either to assist or to seriously handicap the success of any public service such as the National Guard. Sympathetic publicity is a most effective agent for maintaining morale, and I am glad to say the press of the United States, as a whole, has ungrudgingly furnished such publicity to the War Department and the State officials in their efforts to promote National Guard development.

The Militia Bureau is very grateful for this assistance. In no other country is the reading of newspapers and magazines more general than in our own, and consequently an extraordinarily high percentage of the citizens of the United States may be reached by means of the press. The editors of the daily journals and the periodicals of this country who have taken a stand for sensible and maturely considered measures for national security have performed a distinct public service. These farsighted men are entitled to no small part of the credit for the progress thus far made along this line.

The Regular Army service periodicals have in several instances opened a National Guard department in their pages. This plan promises to have an excellent effect toward uniting the companion services of the two branches of the country's Military Establishment.

MILITIA BUREAU—REORGANIZATION AND CHANGE OF LOCATION.

In October, 1921, the Militia Bureau moved into its present quarters in the Munitions Building, Twentieth and B Streets.

At the time of this transfer a reorganization was effected, designed to bring the functioning of the bureau into line with that of the other War Department services.

The organization adopted provides the following: Executive and Administrative Section, Organization Section, Personnel Section, Training Section, and Finance and Property Section. These titles are sufficiently descriptive of the sphere of activity assigned to each section.

It is the present policy to assign to the organization and training sections one representative of as many of the different service branches as are available. Furthermore, although each officer in the Militia Bureau has an assignment to a section, the representatives of the different branches are expected to look after the interests in all lines of their respective services in the National Guard. In some of the branches the Militia Bureau representatives render greatly needed assistance to Federal instructors in the field and to National

Guard officers generally through personal correspondence. It is believed that this policy is an excellent one, since nothing is so heartening to the individual at a distance from "headquarters" as the knowledge that he has the privilege and the opportunity of calling on an officer of his same branch in the central office for help with his problems.

The new scheme of organization has worked very well, although the marked increase in the size of the National Guard has placed very heavy clerical labor on a civilian force which has not been increased in anything like due proportion to the amount of work to be performed.

The officer personnel on duty in the bureau on June 30 was:

Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards, chief of bureau.

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

Col. Christopher C. Collins, Medical Corps.

Col. Louis C. Scherer, Cavalry.

Col. Charles B. Drake, Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. John A. Brockman, Infantry.

Maj. Jesse D. Elliott, Infantry.

Maj. Charles O. Schudt, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. Thomas W. Hammond, Infantry.

Maj. Henry A. Finch, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Frank Thorp, jr., Field Artillery.

Maj. George R. Harrison, Infantry.

Maj. James I. Muir, Infantry.

Maj. Newton N. Polk, Field Artillery.

Maj. Walter C. Gullion, Infantry.

Maj. Francis M. Maddox, Infantry,

Maj. Louis C. Wilson, Quartermaster Corps.

The following-named officers performed duty in the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year, but were relieved before June 30, 1922:

Brig. Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, chief of bureau, relieved June 30, 1921.

Col. Henry B. Clark, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved October 30, 1921.

Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Greene, United States Army, retired, relieved March 11, 1922.

Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Hand, Field Artillery, relieved February 28, 1922.

Maj. Henry R. Stiles, United States Army, retired, relieved March 11, 1922.

Maj. Carlyle H. Wash, Air Service, relieved June 1, 1922.

The officers assigned to the bureau have proven themselves loyal servants of the combined military services. They have been untiring in their zeal for the advancement of the interests of the National Government in general and of the National Guard in particular.

It is regretted that the number of officers for this duty has been so limited as to make it barely possible to keep abreast of current activities. As a consequence progress has been impeded along the lines of many constructive policies. A number of innovations that experience has proven should be adopted in the interest of coordination and simplicity have had to be laid aside because the pressure of routine duties left no time for working out the necessary details.

In order to meet this situation, I am recommending in another section of this report that the number of officers authorized for the bureau be increased from 17 to 21.

I note that in past years the reports of the Chiefs of the Militia Bureau bear testimony to the faithful and efficient service rendered by the civilian force employed in this office. I can now understand their doing so. After a full year of observation I take pleasure in recording here my appreciation of the loyalty and industry that has marked the performance of their duty.

There are 53 employees on a clerical status and 5 on a subclerical status. This force should be increased to care properly for the additional work connected with a growing National Guard, and the compensation should, in a number of cases, be raised in order that there may be a fairer ratio between the results accomplished and the salary received.

Specific recommendations will be made on these points from time to time, but I wish to state here that the militia is working with a will to one end, i. e., the development of a better National Guard, and I doubt if there is a harder working or a better spirited official family to be found in Washington.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of the National Guard, it is believed the basic law should be changed as hereinbelow indicated. No attempt is made here to set forth detailed arguments in support of these recommendations.

(a) A ruling of the Comptroller General based on the first proviso of section 110, national defense act, as amended, bars an enlisted National Guard man from receiving armory drill pay unless he has attended 60 per cent of the drills prescribed for his organization for each month.

This ruling causes a National Guard man entering or leaving the service to lose compensation for any drills he may have attended during the month of his entrance into or of his separation from the service unless he enrolls in the guard early enough in the month in the one case or leaves the service late enough in the month in the other case to have attended 60 per cent of all the drills ordered for his company during that month.

As such attendance is frequently impracticable, I recommend that the wording of the first proviso of section 110, national defense act, be changed so as to permit the payment of armory drill compensation in all cases where the enlisted man attends 60 per cent of the prescribed drills held for his organization for any month or portion of a month that he was in the service.

(b) I have indicated my belief in the possibility of developing the National Guard reserve as a supporting agency for the National Guard service.

In line with this belief I recommended that the wording of the law be altered to include the National Guard reserves specifically as a part of the Army of the United States when in the Federal service.

(c) I believe that the wording of section 57, national defense act, should be changed to read “* * * and said militia shall be divided into four classes, i. e., persons in the military or naval service of the

United States, the National Guard, including the National Guard reserve, the Naval Militia, and the unorganized militia." Since it is obviously intended that persons enrolled in the Federal military or naval service be included in the militia, it is believed that the law should be so phrased as to include such personnel.

(d) I recommend that the wording of section 58, national defense act, be extended to include, after the words "commissioned officers between the ages of 21 and 64 years," the following words: "to whom Federal recognition has been extended by the Secretary of War." The reason for this recommendation is obvious.

(e) Section 59, national defense act, should, in my opinion, be amended so as to include members of the National Guard while in Federal service among the classes exempted from militia duty.

(f) Legislation should be secured providing for the care and compensation of National Guard men who are injured while undergoing federally supervised training.

(g) Heretofore it has frequently happened that the appropriation act providing for the support of the National Guard has been passed during the closing days of the fiscal year, if not after the opening of the new fiscal year itself.

The resulting uncertainty makes it impossible to formulate at the proper time any consistent policy toward the National Guard's development for the approaching year. Requests from the various States for information on which the officials may base their estimates for their own State legislation have to remain unanswered, and a general stagnation ensues which prevails for a month or more until the passage of the appropriation act clears up the uncertainty.

I therefore recommend that strong efforts be made to secure the passage of the annual appropriation measure at least as early as June 1 of each year.

(h) The growth of the National Guard has imposed a heavy additional volume of work on the Militia Bureau. The present restriction permitting but 17 officers to be on duty in the bureau should, in my opinion, be lifted without delay. I urgently recommend that this number of officers be increased to 21.

Under the heading "Militia Bureau" in this report reference is made to the inadequate clerical force authorized for this office. This force should be increased even beyond the limit set by the Budget Committee, which authorizes 10 additional clerks beginning July 1, 1923.

CONCLUSION.

As the first National Guard officer to enter upon the duties of Chief of the Militia Bureau, I confess that I assumed my office with some misgivings as to the outcome. I recognized that outstanding above all else was the necessity for cooperation between the bureau and the General Staff. Of scarcely less importance was the need for the loyal support of the officer personnel making up the bureau, together with the united and harmonious assistance of the State military authorities in all matters having to do with the advancement and efficiency of the National Guard.

After a year of critical and exacting activities it is most gratifying to be able to testify to the earnest and constructive cooperation of all these elements.

The General Staff, the motive power of the Army, the body by which all military policies are evolved, has worked throughout in sympathetic accord with the Militia Bureau. The result has been to bring these two components of the Army of the United States into closer and more friendly relations than they have ever heretofore enjoyed.

To turn to my conclusions concerning the National Guard service itself, I am frank to say that I believe even more firmly than ever in the soundness of the National Guard idea. Properly developed, this service promises to provide for adequate military training of young men at a reasonable cost and with a minimum of industrial dislocation.

That much I am sure of. But I can not feel so certain that the National Guard will be properly developed unless the thinking people throughout this country make clearer to those in power their belief that this should be done, regardless of the agitation of those who would save money at the expense of national safety.

The United States can not have a well developed National Guard service fully trained and equipped to take the field and at the same time escape the payment of the fifty million per year that such a completely organized force would probably cost.

The comparison of this small annual premium for military insurance with the crushing cost of inadequate preparedness has been pointed out too often to require repetition here. It is enough to say that this country's thinking people should by this time realize that a Regular Army of 200,000 and a National Guard of 400,000 may be maintained, as fully trained and equipped services, for a hundred years for less than the cost in money alone of one great war in which the Nation may be involved.

I believe that the thinking people of the United States are beginning to realize this. They have shown in many unmistakable ways their willingness to support the National Guard, not only to the extent of paying the necessary taxes but also to the point of enrolling for active service in its ranks. Holding this belief, as I do, one must come inevitably to the conclusion that recently adopted measures of economy with regard to the National Guard are of doubtful value and are not in accordance with the desires of the citizens of the United States. It may be said, with confidence, that the scanty appropriations provided for the past two years constitute the greatest present barrier to the proper development, not alone of the National Guard, but of all those elements which have been so carefully studied and adopted as part of the national defense, of which the National Guard is so important a part. Any line of action which threatens the existence or proper development of even one of these elements endangers the safety of the Nation.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

APPENDIX A.

Strength of the federally recognized National Guard.

State.	June 30, 1919.		June 30, 1920.		June 30, 1921.		June 30, 1922.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Alabama.....			36	908	77	1,514	152	2,455
Arizona.....			6	206	30	594	30	526
Arkansas.....	22	1,050	(1)	(1)	86	1,520	92	1,607
California.....	18	478	17	645	96	2,045	164	3,349
Colorado.....	43	1,270	29	914	51	774	91	1,305
Connecticut.....			8	150	140	2,727	149	2,913
Delaware.....					27	464	50	710
District of Columbia..	5	249	10	151	19	313	34	456
Florida.....			28	699	61	1,180	94	1,654
Georgia.....			9	199	100	1,922	129	2,391
Hawaii.....	6	244	28	703	42	887	62	1,203
Idaho.....			7	149	32	337	57	896
Illinois.....					171	3,660	355	6,606
Indiana.....					114	2,046	290	4,632
Iowa.....	35	1,161	62	1,550	142	3,028	195	3,411
Kansas.....	56	1,397	76	1,554	123	1,902	172	2,536
Kentucky.....			7	142	45	758	110	2,327
Louisiana.....					28	413	79	1,440
Maine.....	42	1,234	54	1,305	80	1,288	114	2,060
Maryland.....			4	325	99	1,826	163	2,415
Massachusetts.....			3	265	374	6,524	483	7,850
Michigan.....			13	319	128	2,451	227	3,735
Minnesota.....	161	4,281	163	3,083	256	4,768	278	4,769
Mississippi.....			5	100	45	780	63	1,352
Missouri.....	48	1,307	62	1,376	193	3,283	227	3,794
Montana.....					5	64	20	419
Nebraska.....					49	1,050	65	1,203
Nevada.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire.....					1		63	1,082
New Jersey.....	37	793	64	1,502	175	3,303	213	4,009
New Mexico.....					28	474	45	670
New York.....	30	926	287	8,427	773	15,408	1,142	20,474
North Carolina.....			9	138	83	1,562	114	2,213
North Dakota.....					17	327	46	1,102
Ohio.....	25	309	111	2,335	391	6,686	513	8,118
Oklahoma.....	103	3,033	118	2,552	154	2,587	159	3,785
Oregon.....	28	1,023	60	1,209	103	2,022	118	2,239
Pennsylvania.....			57	2,061	498	9,803	750	11,864
Porto Rico.....			36	1,454	71	1,353	67	1,465
Rhode Island.....			24	776	50	1,138	75	1,441
South Carolina.....	12	268	23	539	53	1,003	95	1,781
South Dakota.....					1		57	904
Tennessee.....	34	1,154	53	1,294	61	991	55	776
Texas.....	435	13,913	283	9,300	102	1,476	326	5,581
Utah.....	6	317	32	584	43	613	46	710
Vermont.....	5	128	28	524	50	884	72	1,135
Virginia.....	7	207	35	843	97	1,801	192	3,258
Washington.....	40	1,270	60	1,228	138	2,388	148	2,364
West Virginia.....					1		44	1,019
Wisconsin.....			142	3,960	316	5,497	430	6,470
Wyoming.....			22	548	24	363	29	440
Total.....	1,198	36,012	2,073	54,017	5,843	107,797	8,744	150,914

¹ Units disbanded in 1920.

² Did not accept allotment.

APPENDIX B.

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, 1921, and 1922.

State.	First increment, 1920: 200 per Member of Congress.	Actual aggregate strength June 30, 1920.	Second increment, 1921: 300 per Member of Congress.	Actual aggregate strength June 30, 1921.	Third increment, 1922: 450 per Member of Congress.	Actual aggregate strength June 30, 1922.	Fourth increment, 1923: 675 per Member of Congress.	Final increment, 1924: 800 per Member of Congress.
1. Alabama.....	2,400	977	3,600	1,591	5,400	2,607	8,100	9,600
2. Arizona.....	600	214	900	624	1,350	556	2,025	2,400
3. Arkansas.....	1,800	94	2,700	1,606	4,050	1,699	6,075	7,200
4. California.....	2,600	670	3,900	2,141	5,850	3,513	8,775	10,400
5. Colorado.....	1,200	950	1,800	825	2,700	1,396	4,050	4,800
6. Connecticut.....	1,400	163	2,100	2,867	3,150	3,062	4,725	5,600
7. Delaware.....	600	2	900	491	1,350	760	2,625	2,400
8. District of Columbia.....	600	162	900	332	1,350	490	2,025	2,400
9. Florida.....	1,200	730	1,800	1,241	2,700	1,748	4,050	4,800
10. Georgia.....	2,800	213	4,200	2,022	6,300	2,520	9,450	11,200
11. Hawaii.....	600	737	900	929	1,350	1,265	2,025	2,400
12. Idaho.....	800	157	1,200	369	1,800	953	2,700	3,200
13. Illinois.....	5,800	1	8,700	3,831	13,050	6,961	19,575	23,200
14. Indiana.....	3,000	8	4,500	2,160	6,750	4,922	10,125	12,000
15. Iowa.....	2,600	1,628	3,900	3,170	5,850	3,606	8,775	10,400
16. Kansas.....	2,000	1,639	3,000	2,025	4,500	2,708	6,750	8,000
17. Kentucky.....	2,600	154	3,900	803	5,850	2,437	8,775	10,400
18. Louisiana.....	2,000	.....	3,000	441	4,500	1,519	6,750	8,000
19. Maine.....	1,200	1,360	1,800	1,368	2,700	2,174	4,050	4,800
20. Maryland.....	1,600	343	2,400	1,925	3,600	2,578	5,400	6,400
21. Massachusetts.....	3,600	18	5,400	6,898	8,100	8,333	12,150	14,400
22. Michigan.....	3,000	390	4,500	2,579	6,750	3,962	10,125	12,000
23. Minnesota.....	2,400	3,267	3,600	5,024	5,400	5,047	8,100	9,600
24. Mississippi.....	2,000	105	3,000	825	4,500	1,415	6,750	8,000
25. Missouri.....	3,600	1,438	5,400	3,476	8,100	4,021	12,150	14,400
26. Montana.....	800	1	1,200	69	1,800	439	2,700	3,200
27. Nebraska.....	1,600	6	2,400	1,099	3,600	1,268	5,400	6,400
28. Nevada.....	600	.....	900	.....	1,350	.....	2,025	2,400
29. New Hampshire.....	800	4	1,200	1	1,800	1,145	2,700	3,200
30. New Jersey.....	2,800	1,623	4,200	3,478	6,300	4,222	9,450	11,200
31. New Mexico.....	600	2	900	502	1,350	715	2,025	2,400
32. New York.....	9,000	8,790	13,500	16,181	20,250	21,616	30,375	36,000
33. North Carolina.....	2,400	159	3,600	1,645	5,400	2,327	8,100	9,600
34. North Dakota.....	1,000	1	1,500	344	2,250	1,148	3,375	4,000
35. Ohio.....	4,800	2,503	7,200	7,077	10,800	8,631	16,200	19,200
36. Oklahoma.....	2,000	2,674	3,000	2,731	4,500	3,944	6,750	8,000
37. Oregon.....	1,000	1,279	1,500	2,125	2,250	2,357	3,375	4,000
38. Pennsylvania.....	7,600	2,136	11,400	10,301	17,100	12,614	25,650	30,400
39. Rhode Island.....	1,000	804	1,500	1,188	2,250	1,532	3,375	4,000
40. South Carolina.....	1,800	566	2,700	1,056	4,050	1,516	6,075	7,200
41. South Dakota.....	1,000	3	1,500	1	2,250	1,876	3,375	4,000
42. Tennessee.....	2,400	1,370	3,600	1,052	5,400	961	8,100	9,600
43. Texas.....	4,000	9,632	6,000	1,578	9,000	831	13,500	16,000
44. Utah.....	800	619	1,200	656	1,800	5,907	2,700	3,200
45. Vermont.....	800	553	1,200	934	1,800	756	2,700	3,200
46. Virginia.....	2,400	880	3,600	1,898	5,400	1,207	8,100	9,600
47. Washington.....	1,400	1,308	2,100	2,526	3,150	3,450	4,725	5,600
48. West Virginia.....	1,600	3	2,400	1	3,600	2,512	5,400	6,400
49. Wisconsin.....	2,600	4,182	3,900	5,813	5,850	1,063	8,775	10,400
50. Wyoming.....	600	572	900	387	1,350	6,900	2,025	2,400
Porto Rico.....	1,400	1,490	2,100	1,424	3,150	469	4,725	5,600
Alaska.....	150	.....	225	.....	340	.....	500	600
Total.....	108,950	56,580	163,425	113,630	245,140	159,658	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" * * *.

*Aggregate
Average Strength Aug. 1921
85,105*

APPENDIX C.

Strength of the National Guard as of midnight June 30, 1922.

State.	Special division troops.		Infantry.		Cavalry.		Field Artillery.		Coast Artillery.		Engineers.		Signal Corps.		Medical.		Air Service.		Trains, Quarter Master Corps.		State staff.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Alabama.....			67	1,358	22	398	17	390							12	109	23	87	4	103	7	10	152	2,455	2,607
Arizona.....			17	370			8	156													5		30	525	555
Arkansas.....			60	1,215					114	295					8	79					10	18	92	1,607	1,699
California.....			90	2,142			19	307	30	778			5	68	13	54					7		164	3,349	3,513
Colorado.....	5	50	55	937	12	177	8	98							3	17					8	26	91	1,305	1,395
Connecticut.....			58	1,374	5	166	59	1,118	5	138					10	100					12	11	149	2,913	3,062
Delaware.....									38	689					4	13					8	8	50	710	760
District of Columbia.....											22	455									12	1	34	455	490
Florida.....			55	1,100			17	340	3	94					6	40			4	79	9	1	94	1,654	1,748
Georgia.....			54	1,272	12	244	38	601			2	72			14	139					9	3	129	2,391	2,520
Hawaii.....			55	1,177																	7	25	62	1,203	1,265
Idaho.....			15	328	25	405	8	125							4	17					5	21	57	895	953
Illinois.....	4	74	198	4,250	9	191	93	1,434	122	450			5	68	22	139					2		355	6,606	6,951
Indiana.....			117	2,430			81	1,270			25	448	5	76	25	229	24	111	2	40	11	28	290	4,632	4,922
Iowa.....			122	2,429	33	595	14	232							17	95					9	30	195	3,411	3,606
Kansas.....			57	90	15	318	86	1,227					5	62							9	23	172	2,536	2,708
Kentucky.....			43	1,132	22	464	28	605							9	126					8		110	2,327	2,437
Louisiana.....			41	927	11	231	15	227							7	50					5	5	79	1,440	1,519
Maine.....			54	1,168			18	297	27	540					7	30					8	25	114	2,060	2,174
Maryland.....			105	1,824			11	234			2	100			14	158	20	86			11	13	163	2,415	2,578
Massachusetts.....			192	3,683	19	339	90	1,602	62	1,100	24	483	6	70	40	265	18	69	22	229	10	10	483	7,850	8,333
Michigan.....	2	48	120	2,401	13	254	51	717					7	74	23	188			2	39	9	14	227	3,735	3,962
Minnesota.....			179	3,888			48	645							19	101	19	101			13	34	278	4,709	5,047
Mississippi.....			43	1,127							6	124			4	30			2	48	8	23	63	1,352	1,415
Missouri.....			99	2,067			24	451	141	661	31	514			19	88					13	3	227	3,794	4,021
Montana.....			17	406																	3	13	20	419	439
Nebraska.....			50	1,111											9	79					6	13	65	1,203	1,268
New Hampshire.....							19	348	144	734													63	1,082	1,145
New Jersey.....			85	2,186	37	598	18	320			23	508	5	81	34	316					11		213	4,009	4,222
New Mexico.....					13	330	2	80			15	260			7						8		45	670	715

¹ Antiaircraft artillery.

Strength of the National Guard as of midnight June 30, 1922—Continued.

State.	Special division troops.		Infantry.		Cavalry.		Field Artillery.		Coast Artillery.		Engineers.		Signal Corps.		Medical.		Air Service.		Trains, Quarter Master Corps.		State staff.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
New York.....	1	39	528	10,707	70	1,253	195	3,664	125	2,765	29	534	19	242	113	879	18	88	14	293	30	10	1,142	20,474	21,616
North Carolina.....			56	1,272	14	301	16	277	13	76	3	85	4	73	7	45					8	1	114	2,213	2,327
North Dakota.....			40	1,050											3	32					3	20	46	1,102	1,148
Ohio.....	2	50	249	4,754	40	646	97	1,403			27	423	4	60	66	533			14	269	14		513	8,118	8,631
Oklahoma.....			127	2,542			19	1,219													13	24	159	3,785	3,944
Oregon.....			71	1,630			4	77	16	305	3	76			12	125					12	26	118	2,239	2,357
Pennsylvania.....	3	53	261	5,153	98	1,523	191	2,734	36	759	33	597	6	66	79	660			18	293	25	26	750	11,864	12,614
Porto Rico.....			60	1,452																	7	13	67	1,465	1,532
Rhode Island.....					10	205	16	337	32	729					14	169					3	1	75	1,441	1,516
South Carolina.....			58	1,167			4	68	6	160	9	210			7	88			4	88	7		95	1,781	1,876
South Dakota.....							46	796			6	108									5		57	904	961
Tennessee.....			19	534	6	134											18	108			12		55	776	831
Texas.....			195	4,153	61	859	28	405							26	148					16	16	326	5,581	5,907
Utah.....					8	192	24	397							6	104					8	17	46	710	756
Vermont.....			57	1,054											6	68					9	13	72	1,135	1,207
Virginia.....			117	2,242			15	358	32	570					17	66			3	22	8		192	3,258	3,450
Washington.....	4	72	57	1,139	4	101	54	751	8	189					11	96					10	16	148	2,364	2,512
West Virginia.....			42	1,019																	2		44	1,019	1,063
Wisconsin.....	8	152	180	3,565	114	1,009	53	989			6	142			37	222			15	391	17		430	6,470	6,900
Wyoming.....					20	440															9		29	440	469
Total.....	29	538	4,165	86,641	693	11,373	1,534	26,399	547	11,115	266	5,139	71	940	734	5,683	140	650	104	1,894	461	542	8,744	150,914	159,658

Antiaircraft artillery.

Allotment National Guard troops on June 30, 1922.

²¹ Regimental headquarters.
²² Headquarters and service company
²³ Artillery band.
²⁴ Motor-cycle company.
²⁵ One regiment less 1 battalion.

APPENDIX E.

ENCAMPMENTS.

State encampments held during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

Corps area and State.	Organization.	Date of camps.	Place.	Strength present.	
				Officers.	Men.
FIRST CORPS AREA.					
Maine.....	3d Infantry.....	Aug. 13-27, 1921.....	Camp Devens, Mass.	65	1,170
Massachusetts.....	9th Infantry.....	July 9-23, 1921.....	do.....	55	970
	1st Separate Battalion Infantry.	Sept. 9-23, 1921.....	do.....	14	108
	3d Infantry.....	Sept. 17 to Oct. 1, 1921.....	do.....	33	473
	Cavalry.....	July 30 to Aug. 13, 1921.....	do.....	20	326
	Headquarters and headquarters battery, 101st Field Artillery.	July 16-30, 1921.....	West Barnstable, Mass.	5	47
	1st Battalion, 101st Field Artillery.	July 9-23, 1921.....	do.....	18	337
	2d Battalion, 101st Field Artillery.	July 23 to Aug. 6, 1921.....	do.....	17	354
	Headquarters and headquarters battery, 102d Field Artillery.	Aug. 13-27, 1921.....	do.....	7	44
	1st Battalion, 102d Field Artillery.	Aug. 6-20, 1921.....	do.....	22	43
	2d Battalion, 102d Field Artillery.	Aug. 20 to Sept. 3, 1921.....	do.....	21	357
	51st Brigade Headquarters and headquarters battery and ammunition train.	July 30 to Aug. 12, 1921.....	do.....	9	109
	Rhode Island.....	Cavalry.....	July 30 to Aug. 13, 1921.....	Camp Devens, Mass.	8	138
	Battery A and headquarters detachment and C. T., 1st Field Artillery.	June 16-30, 1922.....	Near Charlestown, Mass.		
Vermont.....	1st Infantry.....	Aug. 6-20, 1921.....	Camp Devens, Mass.	58	913
SECOND CORPS AREA.					
New Jersey.....	Field Artillery, 1st Battalion.	July 24 to Aug. 17, 1921.....	Montauk Point, N. Y.	18	275
	102d Cavalry.....	July 30 to Aug. 13, 1921.....	Sea Girt, N. J.....	44	543
	Engineers.....	Aug. 21 to Sept. 4, 1921.....	Peekskill, N. Y....	13	242
New York.....	1st Battalion, 7th Infantry.	July 10-24, 1921.....	do.....	11	186
	10th Infantry.....	July 24 to Aug. 7, 1921.....	do.....	37	977
	14th Infantry.....	Aug. 7-21, 1921.....	do.....	33	684
	71st Infantry.....	June 26 to July 10, 1921.....	do.....	52	977
	74th Infantry.....	July 31 to Aug. 14, 1921.....	Fort Niagara, N. Y.	31	566
	108th Infantry.....	July 10-24, 1921.....	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	53	1,110
	101st Signal Battalion.	do.....	Peekskill, N. Y....	11	170
	51st Machine Gun Squadron, 101st Cavalry.	July 31 to Aug. 15, 1921.....	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	59	963

State encampments held during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922—Continued.

Corps area and State.	Organization.	Date of camps.	Place.	Strength present.	
				Officers.	Men.
SECOND CORPS AREA—Contd.					
New York.....	104th Field Artillery.	Aug. 7-21, 1921.....	Camp Welsh.....	34	666
	105th Field Artillery.	July 10-24, 1921.....	do.....	41	506
	106th Field Artillery.	June 25 to July 9, 1922.	Tobyhanna, Pa.....		
	258th Field Artillery.	Aug. 14-28, 1921.....	Camp Welsh.....	35	622
Porto Rico.....	Engineers.....	Aug. 21 to Sept. 4, 1921.	Peekskill, N. Y.....	34	459
	1st Infantry and attached troops.	Aug. 8-22, 1921.....	Arecibo.....	51	1,147
	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	6	183
THIRD CORPS AREA.					
Maryland.....	1st Infantry.....	June 12-30, 1922.....	Saunders Range.....		
	Do.....	July 17-31, 1921.....	Camp Albert E. Ritchie.	52	870
Pennsylvania.....	5th Infantry.....	July 3-17, 1921.....	do.....	29	462
	Battery B, 1st Field Artillery.	July 17-31, 1921.....	Saunders Range..	5	50
	109th Infantry.....	July 9-23, 1921.....	Mount Gretna.....	52	938
	110th Infantry.....	July 9-24, 1921.....	do.....	57	1,220
	111th Infantry.....	July 23 to Aug. 6, 1921	do.....	52	1,150
	112th Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	61	1,227
	Cavalry.....	Aug. 6-20, 1921.....	do.....	100	1,442
	103d Ammunition Train.	do.....	Tobyhanna.....	3	62
	107th Field Artillery	July 9-23, 1921.....	do.....	42	748
	108th Field Artillery	Aug. 6-20, 1921.....	do.....	35	533
	109th Field Artillery	July 23 to Aug. 6, 1921	do.....	43	706
	176th Field Artillery	Aug. 6-20, 1921.....	do.....	45	592
	Engineers.....	do.....	Mount Gretna.....	34	580
	Special division, troops and trains, 28th Division.	do.....	do.....	10	160
	Virginia.....	Provisional Infantry	do.....	do.....	31	621
State staff and Quartermaster Corps.		July 10-24, 1921.....	Camp Meade, Md.		
Infantry.....		do.....	do.....	59	1,214
FOURTH CORPS AREA.					
Florida.....	Infantry.....	Aug. 6-21, 1921.....	State Camp Grounds	69	1,105
Louisiana.....	Field Artillery.....	July 25 to Aug. 8, 1921	Camp Jackson, S.C.	4	98
	Infantry.....	Sept. 5-19, 1921.....	Camp Beauregard, La.	18	317
Mississippi.....	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	6	112
	State staff.....	Oct. 9-23, 1921.....	Camp Williamson	2	12
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	19	385
North Carolina....	State staff corps and departments.	July 10-24, 1921.....	Camp Glenn.....	5	1
	1st Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	54	1,014
	Signal.....	do.....	do.....	6	57
South Carolina.....	Medical attached.....	do.....	do.....	2	29
	1st Infantry.....	July 10-24, 1921.....	Mount Pleasant Rifle Range.	56	987
	State staff and Quartermaster Corps attached.				
FIFTH CORPS AREA.					
Indiana.....	State staff corps and departments.	Aug. 7-21, 1921.....	Camp Knox, Ky.	1	18
	Motor Transport Company.	do.....	do.....	2	36
	151st Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	69	1,206
	Engineers.....	do.....	do.....	11	198
Kentucky.....	Field Artillery.....	Aug. 9-23, 1921.....	do.....	48	810
	149th Infantry and medical detach-ment.	Aug. 21 to Sept. 4, 1921.	do.....	42	845
	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	16	250

State encampments held during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922—Continued.

Corps area and State.	Organization.	Date of camps.	Place.	Strength present.	
				Officers.	Men.
FIFTH CORPS AREA—Contd.					
Ohio.....	Headquarters 73d Infantry Brigade.	July 23 to Aug. 6, 1921.	Camp Perry.....	6	.....
	Headquarters and headquarters company, 79th Infantry Brigade.	Aug. 7-21, 1921.....	do.....	5	54
	145th and 148th Infantry.	July 23 to Aug. 6, 1921.	do.....	125	2,263
	147th and 166th Infantry.	Aug. 7-21, 1921.....	do.....	121	2,166
	Cavalry.....	July 10-24, 1921.....	do.....	44	757
	Engineers.....	do.....	do.....	11	191
	Field Artillery.....	Aug. 14-28, 1921.....	Camp Knox, Ky..	52	771
SIXTH CORPS AREA.					
Illinois.....	1st Infantry.....	July 5-19, 1921.....	Camp Logan.....	33	674
	2d Infantry and medical detachment.	July 20 to Aug. 3, 1921.	do.....	59	898
	4th Infantry and medical detachment.	Aug. 19 to Sept. 2, 1921.	Camp Lincoln.....	50	895
	8th Infantry and medical detachment.	Sept. 3-17, 1921.....	do.....	51	1,148
	Cavalry.....	Aug. 21 to Sept. 4, 1921.	Camp Grant.....	6	117
	1st and 2d Field Artillery.	Aug. 10-25, 1921.....	do.....	41	636
	3d Field Artillery...	Aug. 26 to Sept. 9, 1921.	do.....	8	59
Michigan.....	Infantry.....	Aug. 6-20, 1921.....	Camp Grayling...	69	1,722
	Cavalry.....	Aug. 6-21, 1921.....	do.....	13	241
Wisconsin.....	Field Artillery.....	Aug. 5-21, 1921.....	do.....	24	391
	Division and brigade headquarters.	July 18-30, 1921.....	Camp Douglas.....	7	93
	Division trains.....	Aug. 1-13, 1921.....	do.....	12	265
	127th and 128th Infantry.	July 18-30, 1921.....	do.....	118	2,293
	Cavalry.....	Aug. 8-20, 1921.....	do.....	63	997
	Field Artillery.....	July 25 to Aug. 6, 1921.	do.....	49	594
SEVENTH CORPS AREA.					
Arkansas.....	State staff, etc.....	July 11-26, 1921.....	Camp Pike.....	9	17
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	68	1,055
	Antiaircraft machine-gun battalion.	do.....	do.....	14	236
Nebraska.....	State staff and 1st Infantry and medical regiment.	July 17-24, 1921.....	Camp Dodge, Iowa.	61	1,082
Iowa.....	Field Artillery.....	July 25 to Aug. 8, 1921.	Camp Knox, Ky..	17	194
	133d and 168th Infantry.	Aug. 10-24, 1921.....	Camp Dodge, Iowa.	117	2,151
Minnesota.....	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	40	605
	Brigade Headquarters.	July 9-23, 1921.....	Fort Snelling.....	4	41
	Quartermaster Corps detachment.	do.....	do.....	7	32
North Dakota.....	6th Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	54	933
	Infantry.....	June 11-25, 1922.....	Devils Lake.....	42	893
	Quartermaster Corps detachment.	do.....	do.....	3	15
South Dakota.....	Field Artillery.....	June 10 to July 25, 1922.	Fort Meade.....	44	643
Kansas.....	4th Infantry.....	Aug. 14-28, 1921.....	Fort Riley.....	51	723
	Signal.....	do.....	do.....	6	63
	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	13	254
Missouri.....	Field Artillery.....	do.....	Fort Sill, Okla..	42	567
	Infantry.....	Aug. 7-21, 1921.....	Sedalia.....	91	1,609
	Engineers.....	do.....	do.....	34	593
	1st Field Artillery...	Aug. 29 to Sept. 11, 1921.	Camp Knox, Ky..	23	388

State encampments held during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922—Continued.

Corps area and State.	Organization.	Date of camps.	Place.	Strength present.	
				Officers.	Men.
EIGHTH CORPS AREA.					
Arizona.....	Field Artillery.....	Aug. 21 to Sept. 6, 1921.	Fort Bliss, Tex....	7	138
New Mexico.....	State staff, etc.....	Oct. 17-31, 1921.....	do.....	6	1
	Engineers.....	do.....	do.....	15	208
Oklahoma.....	Field Artillery.....	do.....	do.....	4	67
	Battery A, 1st Field Artillery.	July 10-24, 1921.....	Fort Sill.....	3	72
	Battery B, 1st Field Artillery.	July 26 to Aug. 9, 1921.	do.....	4	60
	Batteries C and D, 1st Field Artillery.	Aug. 13-27, 1921.....	do.....	8	131
	Battery A, 2d Field Artillery.	July 10-24, 1921.....	do.....	4	74
	Battery B, 2d Field Artillery.	July 26 to Aug. 9, 1921.	do.....	4	66
Texas.....	Infantry.....	Aug. 15-24, 1921.....	Camp Mabry.....	25	352
NINTH CORPS AREA.					
California.....	161st Infantry.....	July 2-16, 1921.....	Camp Murray, Wash.	60	1,124
	Separate Battalion Infantry.	July 10-24, 1921.....	Yosemite National Park.	41	940
	Field Artillery.....	Sept. 4-18, 1921.....	Camp Lewis, Wash.	8	172
Idaho.....	Infantry.....	June 5-19, 1922.....	Boise Barracks, Idaho.	15	266
	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	22	302
	State staff corps and departments.	do.....	do.....	7	13
	Medical department.	do.....	do.....	4	17
Washington.....	Field Artillery.....	July 16-30, 1921.....	Camp Lewis.....	42	640
Total attendance.....				4,041	70,070

APPENDIX F.

Preliminary camps of instruction.

State.	Organization.	Date of camps.	Place.	Attendance.	
				Offi- cers.	En- listed men.
FIRST CORPS AREA.					
Connecticut.....	Infantry.....	June 14-17, 1922....	Camp Devens, Mass.	31	229
	One hundred and sev- enty-third Field Ar- tillery.	June 2-5, 1922.....	do.....	3	20
	One hundred and ninety-second Field Artillery.	June 26-29, 1922....	New London, Conn.	58	242
	Cavalry.....	June 14-17, 1922....	Camp Devens, Mass.	4	40
	One hundred and fifty-third Ambu- lance Company.	June 6-11, 1922....	do.....	2	15
Maine.....	Infantry.....	May 22-27, 1922....	do.....	62	313
	Field Artillery.....	June 19-24, 1922....	do.....	19	82
Massachusetts.....	Coast Artillery.....	June 24-29, 1922....	Fort Williams, Me.	35	150
	Infantry.....	June 14-17, 1922....	Camp Devens, Mass.	208	920
	Field Artillery.....	do.....	do.....	123	440
	Cavalry.....	do.....	Wakefield and Boxford, Mass.	20	100
	Twenty-sixth Divi- sion Trains.	do.....	Camp Devens, Mass.	14	70
	Coast Artillery (anti- aircraft).	do.....	do.....	18	79
	Signal.....	do.....	do.....	6	17
	Ambulance company .	June 6-11, 1922....	do.....	3	20
New Hampshire.....	Field Artillery.....	June 2-5, 1922....	do.....	18	65
Rhode Island.....	None.....				
Vermont.....	Infantry.....	June 19-22, 1922....	Camp Devens, Mass.	71	300
	Ambulance company .	June 6-11, 1922....	do.....	3	12
SECOND CORPS AREA.					
Delaware.....	None.....				
New Jersey.....	do.....				
New York.....	Cavalry.....	June 18 to July 2, 1922.	Peekskill, N. Y....	0	15
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	0	247
	Field Artillery.....	do.....	do.....	0	31
Porto Rico.....	None.....				
THIRD CORPS AREA.					
District of Columbia...	Engineers.....	June 5-11, 1922....	Camp Sims, D. C..	29	31
Maryland.....	None.....				
Pennsylvania.....	Field Artillery.....	June 14-17, 1922....	Tobyhanna, Pa....	177	231
	All other arms.....	do.....	Mount Gretna, Pa.	593	799
Virginia.....	Infantry and Staff Corps.	June 12-16, 1922....	Virginia Beach, Va.	160	210
	Tank company.....	do.....	Camp Meade, Md..	3	6
	Coast Artillery.....	do.....	Fort Monroe, Va..	21	50
	Field Artillery.....	do.....	Edgewood Arse- nal, Md.	23	30
FOURTH CORPS AREA.					
Alabama.....	None.....				
Florida.....	Quartermaster detach- ment.	July 2-5, 1921.....	Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla.	3	15
	Motor transport com- pany.	do.....	do.....	0	8
	Medical Department unit.	do.....	do.....	1	8
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	26	120

REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU.

Preliminary camps of instruction—Continued.

State.	Organization.	Date of camps.	Place.	Attendance.	
				Offi- cers.	En- listed men.
FOURTH CORPS AREA— continued.					
Georgia.....	None.....				
Louisiana.....	do.....				
Mississippi.....	do.....				
North Carolina.....	State Staff Corps and departments.	July 6-9, 1921.....	Camp Glenn, N. C.	1	1
	Medical Department.....	do.....	do.....	1	4
	Signal Corps.....	do.....	do.....	2	8
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	35	124
South Carolina.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	do.....	Mount Pleasant rifle range, South Carolina.	3	0
	Motor transport com- pany.	do.....	do.....	1	8
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	26	121
Tennessee.....	State Staff Corps and departments.	July 11-14, 1921.....	Camp John Se- vier, Tenn.	1	5
	Quartermaster Corps.....	do.....	do.....	4	0
	Sanitary Corps.....	do.....	do.....	2	8
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	11	133
	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	4	16
FIFTH CORPS AREA.					
Indiana.....	Infantry.....	June 25-30, 1922.....	Frankfort, Ind.....	77	15
	One hundred and fif- tieth Field Artillery.	June 18-23, 1922.....	Lafayette, Ind.....	39	0
	One hundred and thirty-ninth Field Artillery.	June 26-30, 1922.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	6	12
	Engineers.....	June 12-17, 1922.....	Tremont, Ind.....	12	
	Air Service.....	do.....	Kokomo, Ind.....	7	
	Medical Department.....	June 22-23, 1922.....	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	17	
Kentucky.....	State Staff Corps and departments.	June 16-23, 1922.....	Camp Knox, Ky..	4	0
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	16	16
	Field Artillery.....	do.....	do.....	6	33
	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	6	25
	Tank company.....	do.....	do.....	1	3
	Medical department.....	do.....	do.....	3	6
Ohio.....	State Staff Corps and departments.	June 25-30, 1922.....	Camp Perry, Ohio.	7	0
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	82	280
	Field Artillery.....	do.....	do.....	28	86
	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	9	32
	Special troops.....	do.....	do.....	7	17
	Thirty-seventh Divi- sion Train.	do.....	do.....	7	13
	Medical Regiment.....	do.....	do.....	6	14
SIXTH CORPS AREA.					
Illinois.....	Infantry.....	June 12-15, 1922.....	Camp Grant, Ill.....	129	525
	Field Artillery.....	do.....	do.....	42	164
	Coast Artillery (anti- aircraft).	do.....	do.....	10	49
	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	5	20
	Tank company.....	do.....	do.....	1	6
Michigan.....	State Staff Corps and departments.	June 19-22, 1922.....	Grayling, Mich.....	7	9
	Headquarters com- pany division and special troops.	do.....	do.....	5	28
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	77	426
	Field Artillery.....	do.....	do.....	17	98
	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	10	31
	Medical Regiment.....	do.....	do.....	5	20
Wisconsin.....	State Staff Corps and departments.	June 13-16, 1922.....	Camp Douglas, Wis.	7	0
	Division train (Quar- termaster Corps).	do.....	do.....	12	31
	Ammunition train.....	do.....	do.....	3	9
	Tank company.....	do.....	do.....	5	12
	Military Police Com- pany.	do.....	do.....	0	3

Preliminary camps of instruction—Continued.

State.	Organization.	Date of camps.	Place.	Attendance.	
				Offi- cers.	En- listed men.
SIXTH CORPS AREA— continued.					
Wisconsin.....	Infantry.....	June 13-16, 1922....	Camp Douglas, Wis.	137	412
	Field Artillery.....	do.....	do.....	35	134
	Cavalry.....	do.....	do.....	47	130
	Engineers.....	do.....	do.....	4	20
	Medical Regiment.....	do.....	do.....	2	3
SEVENTH CORPS AREA.					
Arkansas.....	State Staff Corps and departments.	July 7-10, 1921.....	Camp Pike, Ark..	(1)	(1)
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	(1)	(1)
	First Antiaircraft Ma- chine Gun Battal- ion.	do.....	do.....	(1)	(1)
	Ambulance Company No. 216.	do.....	do.....	(1)	(1)
	State Staff Corps and departments.	June 26-29, 1922....	do.....	(1)	(1)
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	(1)	(1)
	Antiaircraft Machine Gun Battalion.	do.....	do.....	(1)	(1)
South Dakota ²	State Staff Corps and departments.	June 6-10, 1922....	do.....	(1)	(1)
	Field Artillery.....	do.....	do.....	(1)	(1)
	Engineers.....	do.....	do.....	(1)	(1)
EIGHTH CORPS AREA.					
No camps held.....					
NINTH CORPS AREA.					
Oregon ²	State Staff Corps and departments.	June 11-14, 1922....	Camp Lewis, Wash.	1	.....
	Infantry.....	do.....	do.....	6	47
	Field Artillery.....	do.....	do.....	1	.....
	Engineers.....	do.....	do.....	.....	4
	Medical.....	do.....	do.....	.....	4
	Coast Artillery.....	do.....	Fort Worden, Wash.	3	8
Total attendance.....				2,736	8,101

¹ No record of attendance.² No camps of instruction held in other States in corps area.

APPENDIX G.

Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1922.

[Expenditures and outstanding obligations by subappropriations.]

Subappropriations.	Amount appropriated.	Interchangeability.		Total amount available.	Amount expended.	Balance.	Outstanding reservations.	General reserve and budget savings.	Net available balance.
		Increase.	Decrease.						
Purchase of animals for mounted units.....	\$100.00			\$100.00		\$100.00		\$100.00	
Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.....	1,500,000.00			1,500,000.00	\$1,238,886.09	261,113.91	\$33,470.52		\$227,643.39
Compensation of help, care of matériel, animals, and equipment.....	1,300,000.00			1,300,000.00	1,218,879.61	81,120.39	22,141.27		58,979.12
Expenses, camps of instruction.....	6,000,000.00		\$275,000.00	5,725,000.00	4,724,748.07	1,000,251.93	775,146.60		225,105.33
Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.....	225,000.00			225,000.00	144,835.42	80,164.58	42,175.66		37,988.92
Pay and allowances, officers, National Guard, detailed with Army.....	100,000.00		20,000.00	80,000.00		80,000.00		80,000.00	
Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.....	45,000.00	\$8,500.00		53,500.00	51,642.06	1,857.94	1,711.95		145.99
General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard.....	750,000.00		62,500.00	687,500.00	259,209.26	428,290.74	107,125.81	25,000.00	296,164.93
Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army, connection with the National Guard.....	85,000.00	117,000.00		202,000.00	82,944.34	119,055.66	80,417.36		38,638.30
Repair of Federal property issued to the National Guard.....	5,000.00			5,000.00	1,677.27	3,322.73	2,772.73		550.00
Transportation of supplies.....	175,000.00	210,000.00		385,000.00	51,672.31	333,327.69	332,958.52		369.17
Expenses of sergeant instructors.....	110,000.00	22,000.00		132,000.00	123,064.52	8,935.48	4,473.45		4,462.03
Office rent, instructors.....	9,000.00			9,000.00	2,204.73	6,795.27	61.55	5,000.00	1,733.72
Pay of National Guard (armory drill).....	9,750,000.00			9,750,000.00	3,768,365.28	5,981,634.72	3,978,556.81	2,000,000.00	3,077.91
Total.....	20,054,100.00	357,500.00	357,500.00	20,054,100.00	11,668,128.96	8,385,971.04	5,381,012.23	2,110,100.00	894,858.81

APPENDIX H.

Statement, by States, of expenditures and outstanding obligations, under the subappropriations enumerated under the general appropriation, "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1922," not apportioned to States.

States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia.	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.		Compensation of help, care of matériel, animals, and equipment.		Expenses, camps of instruction.		Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.		Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.		Pay of sergeant instructors.		Pay of National Guard (armory drill).	
	Expended.	Outstanding reservations.	Expended.	Outstanding reservations.	Expended.	Outstanding reservations.	Expended.	Outstanding reservations.	Expended.	Outstanding reservations.	Expended.	Outstanding reservations.	Expended.	Outstanding reservations.
Alabama.....	\$22,077.20	\$435.63	\$20,145.00		\$54,624.89	\$3,553.48	\$5,183.04	\$1,751.82	\$1,000.00		\$1,97.00	\$338.00	\$74,142.21	
Arizona.....	8,851.40	577.83	10,940.79	\$307.87	13,505.67	7,073.90	1,241.85	527.25	750.00		82.00	3.00	11,672.42	
Arkansas.....					97,321.82	10,822.26	4,405.90	1,701.18	1,000.00		1,32.00	270.00	53,966.10	
California.....	7,314.72	412.76	6,552.48		116,909.85	767.90	1,421.81	599.24	724.78	\$227.90	2,02.00		70,411.96	
Colorado.....	24,348.00	457.76	20,327.92	840.00	8,942.00	1,188.47	2,658.02	1,572.90	750.00		1,32.25	410.00	23,080.34	
Connecticut.....	9,227.20		12,360.00		8,363.99	4,061.04	5,763.19	376.69	1,250.00		1,38.40	89.20	73,113.66	
Delaware.....				450.00	22,624.61	1,079.81	614.05	30.95	749.50		50.00		19,011.89	
District of Columbia.....					12,899.22	346.65	878.07	154.33	750.00		32.00		13,615.95	
Florida.....			975.00	75.00	56,527.77	14,692.25	2,366.34	706.43	749.98	.02	1,07.00	100.00	42,445.18	
Georgia.....	17,648.35	156.73	16,350.00		74,800.73	42,644.34	3,846.66	2,874.26	1,000.00		1,43.00	6.00	78,329.89	
Hawaii.....			225.00		427.33	500.00			750.00		20.00		23,704.02	
Idaho.....	31,209.36	305.92	33,190.51		26,633.47	13,201.09	933.99	642.41	695.83	54.17	59.00		9,450.35	
Illinois.....	22,362.06	122.76	34,338.87		199,233.48	94,725.38	3,041.06	1,364.75	1,500.00		4,32.50	119.00	73,588.36	
Indiana.....	5,528.21	392.34	17,376.00		124,740.08	11,683.57	2,696.54	952.78		47.22	2,30.00		148,712.84	
Iowa.....	48,243.69	1,351.67	29,960.00		142,589.65	6,988.89	3,203.82	937.78	1,184.03	65.97	3,88.00		92,811.45	
Kansas.....	76,406.52	1,557.82	61,381.33	675.00	92,426.42	20,510.88	2,247.43	740.18	1,000.00		2,33.00	563.50	41,798.97	
Kentucky.....	32,708.70	3,152.18	28,923.16	95.00	56,421.24	13,094.04	1,070.19	268.53	656.25	81.25	2,34.80		85,816.75	
Louisiana.....	15,698.76	164.95	13,479.17		28,070.53	6,552.02		859.40	750.00		30.00	40.00	23,708.71	
Maine.....					77,072.62	10,112.14	3,905.15	266.56	750.00		1,41.00	1.00	40,679.39	
Maryland.....	11,992.18	154.18	10,723.44	183.56	66,974.92	300.68	4,888.39	447.03	1,000.00		3,19.00	171.00	67,031.20	
Massachusetts.....	105,434.80	2,207.48	84,049.98	110.02	283,177.42	27,180.74	11,476.04	2,611.27	1,999.99	.01	6,30.00	71.00	167,572.58	
Michigan.....	26,939.33	338.05	31,290.43		157,417.53	45,835.32	2,516.59	134.11	1,250.00		2,33.00		68,589.54	
Minnesota.....	40,839.62	1,353.67	35,627.99	3,280.00	55,199.04	10,935.39	580.26	520.06	1,749.96	.04	3,39.00	63.00	136,059.53	
Mississippi.....					40,464.51	3,858.97	644.14	55.86	750.00		39.00	82.00	29,175.52	
Missouri.....	13,038.72		28,118.96		152,093.08	25,525.79	3,295.18	1,260.41	1,250.00		3,38.00	6.00	114,151.69	
Montana.....					104.80	315.25	412.75	412.75	750.00		22.00	1.00	1,750.09	
Nebraska.....					59,653.64	14,989.66	1,558.96	501.04	750.00		37.00	301.00	46,182.20	
Nevada.....					469.77	169.32			750.00		20.90		424.78	
New Hampshire.....					142,885.88	5,857.42	1,904.28	368.62	1,250.00		4,36.00	237.00	81,475.70	
New Jersey.....	52,406.27	172.74	43,602.49		34,377.22	9,225.88	167.37	573.73	750.00		31.90	12.00	19,882.81	
New Mexico.....	28,881.70	5,102.01	23,930.00		487,089.63	15,525.15	9,855.52	2,333.23	3,000.00		1548.87	503.00	469,093.26	
New York.....	132,833.95	1,344.86	132,482.79	894.70	81,484.10	6,105.47	3,289.99	651.55	999.96	.04	1,39.40	221.60	76,343.88	
North Carolina.....	28,276.78	280.85	22,365.00		41,964.91	27,654.79	890.20	269.80	750.00		34.67		7,211.07	
North Dakota.....					314,708.57	133,559.49	7,139.30	1,447.70	1,744.42	255.58	648.00	2.00	286,719.80	
Ohio.....	92,365.68	1,766.08	78,842.50	14,269.35	25,170.72	3,398.62	2,509.73	821.68	1,125.00		125.00	145.00	82,714.45	
Oklahoma.....	35,004.02	1,740.68	38,063.74		103,378.61	45,472.65	3,803.46	1,000.82	1,000.00		251.00		89,553.59	
Oregon.....	6,190.94		112,030.96		519,269.86	39,159.32	11,391.33	2,706.37	2,750.00		1026.04	219.67	392,166.64	
Pennsylvania.....	103,118.94	2,411.30			55,547.20	4,082.76			750.00		155.33	1.34	33,393.10	
Porto Rico.....					36,519.27	1,538.35	1,416.89	278.13	750.00		117.00		30,753.38	
Rhode Island.....	24,542.02	1,371.62	16,955.81	619.17	50,254.58	1,671.74	834.77	599.63	750.00		144.00	7.00	59,771.28	
South Carolina.....	6,823.90	495.93	10,327.49		21,904.71	565.00	149.73	76.07	750.00		30.00	1.33	6,618.01	
South Dakota.....	11,086.31	297.38	7,010.00	12.50	74,215.08	4,403.87	3,077.54	509.06	727.08		111.00	9.00	31,411.56	
Tennessee.....	61,639.37	441.96	55,008.40	39.10	23,027.50	6,387.75	2,768.59	1,455.60	1,000.00		35.60	4.00	82,917.36	
Texas.....	30,326.05	1,775.48	29,700.00	170.00	78.85		1,505.03	1,109.62	750.00		139.00		17,701.44	
Utah.....					52,470.20	8,057.11	1,721.88	452.32	750.00		133.67		28,289.54	
Vermont.....					71,687.40	11,360.45	2,569.70	845.41	1,000.00		25.00		131,894.45	
Virginia.....	11,330.30	831.82	14,731.07		91,463.83	1,175.00	7,256.34	1,352.22	1,145.76	104.24	27.19	.81	57,617.74	
Washington.....	5,835.47		9,558.33	150.00	1,866.32				750.00		78.00	1.00	5,300.03	
West Virginia.....					200,447.71	25,684.97	11,723.05	3,449.94	1,999.99	.01	365.00	474.00	136,704.03	
Wisconsin.....	56,902.21	32.60	94,035.00		11,697.44	6,991.83	118.80		686.75		28.00		9,254.40	
Wyoming.....	30,253.36	2,263.53	27,225.00		1,964.50						30.00			
Militia Bureau.....					19,376.45	900.00								
Miscellaneous.....	200.00				172,192.19	23,600.00								
Preparation of camp sites.....														13,978,556.81
Total.....	1,238,886.09	33,470.00	1,218,879.07	22,141.27	4,724,748.07	775,146.60	144,835.42	42,175.66	51,642.06	1,711.95	1234.52	4,473.45	3,768,365.28	3,978,556.81

1 Balance of allotments made corps area commanders, but payments on rolls for period ended June 30, 1922, not completed.

APPENDIX I.

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, etc., under the subappropriation "General expenses, equipment, and instructions, National Guard," appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1922," act of June 3, 1916, for the fiscal year 1922.

States, etc.	Amount appropriated.	Inter-change-ability—decrease.	Total amount available.	Quarter-master.	Ord-nance.	Signal.	Engi-neers.	Medi-cal.	Publi-cations.	Miscella-neous.	Funds placed to credit of dis-bursing officers less refund-ment.	Total value of expendi-tures.	Balance June 30, 1922.	Outstand-ing reser-va-tions.	Net available balance.
Alabama.....	\$4,773.00		\$4,773.00	\$90.38	\$712.96			\$21.60	\$401.15	\$21.74	\$2,129.73	\$3,377.56	\$1,395.44	\$38.86	\$1,356.58
Arizona.....	1,872.00		1,872.00	22.45	2.88				142.01	83.38	13.10	263.82	1,608.18	35.64	1,572.54
Arkansas.....	4,818.00		4,818.00	260.91					337.97	2.49	292.25	893.62	3,924.38	2,391.76	1,532.62
California.....	7,323.00		7,323.00	185.73	12.02				1,279.19		75.00	1,551.94	5,771.06		5,771.06
Colorado.....	2,475.00		2,475.00	175.76	4.43			10.80	541.59	51.81	2,740.96	3,525.35	² 1,050.35	904.80	² 1,955.15
Connecticut.....	8,601.00		8,601.00	86.45	25.00			10.80	446.00		2,042.55	2,610.80	5,990.20		5,990.20
Delaware.....	1,473.00		1,473.00	1,947.89				10.80	282.08		3,305.04	5,545.81	² 4,072.81	180.00	² 4,252.81
District of Colum-bia.....	996.00		996.00	170.97					91.46		400.95	663.38	332.62	364.79	² 32.17
Florida.....	3,723.00		3,723.00	119.55	901.48				466.61	16.43	4,778.64	6,282.71	² 2,559.71	145.73	² 2,705.44
Georgia.....	6,066.00		6,066.00	548.91	1.33			73.91	496.24	461.47	960.00	2,541.86	3,524.14	520.00	3,004.14
Hawaii.....	2,787.00		2,787.00	25.15	29.00				382.08		1,624.00	2,060.23	726.77	548.77	178.00
Idaho.....	1,107.00		1,107.00	77.84	5.10				240.60		9.75	333.29	773.71	542.00	231.71
Illinois.....	11,493.00		11,493.00	1,349.30	521.12		\$6.00		2,011.73	386.55	2,289.44	6,564.14	4,928.86	1,371.67	3,557.19
Indiana.....	6,480.00		6,480.00	148.58	352.89		32.40	70.00	1,342.42	70	9,925.23	11,872.22	² 5,392.22	2,552.62	² 7,944.84
Iowa.....	9,510.00		9,510.00	258.93	43.90			59.10	1,918.93	170.60	7,511.77	9,963.23	² 453.23	861.90	² 1,315.13
Kansas.....	6,075.00		6,075.00	172.61	718.33				689.88	280.81	2,991.53	4,853.16	1,221.84	4,218.45	² 2,996.61
Kentucky.....	2,409.00		2,409.00	112.85	137.34				740.17			990.36	1,418.64		1,418.64
Louisiana.....	1,323.00		1,323.00	31.18	10.52			25.20	420.65	4.00	1,224.50	1,716.05	² 393.05		² 393.05
Maine.....	4,104.00		4,104.00	82.82	281.81				456.54		8,205.16	9,026.33	² 4,922.33	31.91	² 4,954.24
Maryland.....	5,775.00		5,775.00	252.25	65.82			10.80	410.29	12.05	445.00	1,196.21	4,578.79	55.18	4,523.61
Massachusetts.....	20,694.00		20,694.00	568.81	54.37			14.40	907.03	331.31	2,597.73	4,473.65	16,220.35	7,155.71	9,064.64
Michigan.....	7,737.00		7,737.00	239.39	312.78			10.80	910.85	16.92	5,348.23	6,838.97	898.03	665.40	232.63
Minnesota.....	15,072.00		15,072.00	574.00	300.20			43.95	1,980.10		1,578.54	4,476.79	10,595.21	2,298.23	8,296.98
Mississippi.....	2,475.00		2,475.00	88.33	1.52				241.81	46.38	219.68	597.72	1,877.28	1,671.43	205.85
Missouri.....	10,428.00		10,428.00	163.70	31.44			33.70	671.21	21.15	7,886.80	8,808.00	1,620.00	1,285.65	334.35
Montana.....	207.00		207.00	8.87					76.50			85.37	121.63		121.63
Nebraska.....	3,297.00		3,297.00	69.23				46.94	249.15			365.32	2,931.68		2,931.68
Nevada.....															

¹ Acts of June 30, 1921, and December 15, 1921.

² Deficit offset by balance from "Unallotted funds."

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, etc., under the subappropriation "General expenses, equipment, and instructions, National Guard," appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1922, act of June 3, 1916, for the fiscal year 1922—Continued.

States, etc.	Amount appropriated.	Inter-changeability—Decrease.	Total amount available.	Quarter-master.	Ord-nance.	Signal.	Engi-neers.	Medi-cal.*	Publica-tions.	Miscella-neous.	Funds placed to credit of disbursing officers less refund-ment.	Total value of expendi-tures.	Balance June 30, 1922.	Outstand-ing reser-va-tions.	Net available balances.
New Hampshire.....				\$78.36					\$434.12		\$491.16	\$1,003.64	² \$1,003.64		² \$1,003.64
New Jersey.....	\$10,434.00		\$10,434.00	190.03				\$126.00	1,201.28		399.50	1,916.81	8,517.19	\$6.12	8,511.07
New Mexico.....	1,506.00		1,506.00	127.15	\$3.00				589.10			719.25	786.75		786.75
New York.....	48,543.00		48,543.00	824.45	110.31				3,560.34		22,789.91	27,285.01	21,257.99	321.82	20,936.17
North Carolina.....	4,935.00		4,935.00	258.99	206.00				331.87	\$7.50	797.38	1,601.74	3,333.26	4.00	3,329.26
North Dakota.....	1,032.00		1,032.00	9.42	1.74				452.20			463.36	568.64		568.64
Ohio.....	21,231.00		21,231.00	137.81	2,088.77			3.60	1,093.38		11.25	3,334.81	17,896.19	106.25	17,789.94
Oklahoma.....	8,193.00		8,193.00	250.39	6.68				668.71		1,975.16	2,900.94	5,292.06	990.97	4,301.09
Oregon.....	6,375.00		6,375.00	152.62					209.95	8.88	2,541.03	2,912.48	3,462.52	3,066.12	396.40
Pennsylvania.....	30,903.00		30,903.00	431.85	1,198.28			177.45	1,543.15	1,430.91	6,413.92	11,195.56	19,707.44	2,044.83	17,662.61
Porto Rico.....	4,275.00		4,275.00	114.37	1.52				100.47		740.00	956.36	3,318.64	200.00	3,118.64
Rhode Island.....	3,564.00		3,564.00	28.43	60.39			36.00	367.20		400.00	892.02	2,671.98	3.33	2,668.65
South Carolina.....	3,168.00		3,168.00	45.41	353.72				499.25	16.04	2,100.00	3,014.42	153.58		153.58
South Dakota.....				44.31	806.14			10.80	382.29			1,243.54	² 1,243.54		² 1,243.54
Tennessee.....	3,156.00		3,156.00	26.12	1.52				413.20			538.23	2,617.77	1,996.61	621.16
Texas.....	4,734.00		4,734.00	177.55	22.35			32.40	953.48	131.21	1,465.00	2,781.99	1,952.01	7,075.59	² 5,123.58
Utah.....	1,968.00		1,968.00	42.65	13.02				111.27		1,849.05	2,015.99	² 47.99	550.00	² 597.99
Vermont.....	2,802.00		2,802.00	29.64	3.26	\$2.40			262.35		712.30	1,009.95	1,792.05	644.06	1,147.99
Virginia.....	5,694.00		5,694.00	411.57	127.80				1,272.76		2,102.15	3,914.28	1,779.72	17.00	1,762.72
Washington.....	7,578.00		7,578.00	149.61	4.82			59.85	998.52	3.70	3,555.97	4,772.47	2,805.53	1,363.98	1,441.55
West Virginia.....				89.99					635.74			725.73	² 725.73		² 725.73
Wisconsin.....	17,439.00		17,439.00	306.51	174.02				760.35		2,466.77	3,707.65	13,731.35	225.82	13,505.53
Wyoming.....	1,161.00		1,161.00	18.30					13.50	109.51		141.31	1,019.69		1,019.69
Militia Bureau.....				11.75	6,737.64	1,300.00			1,783.10	12,357.57	19,000.00	41,190.03	² 41,190.03	1,604.78	² 42,794.84
Printing.....	50,000.00		50,000.00							37,493.77		37,493.77	12,506.23		12,506.23
Unallotted funds.....	358,216.00	\$62,500.00	295,716.00										295,716.00	59,064.03	236,651.97
Total.....	\$750,000.00	62,500.00	687,500.00	11,790.12	16,447.22	1,302.40	\$38.40	888.90	36,771.82	53,564.27	138,406.13	259,209.26	428,290.74	107,125.81	321,164.93

* Deficit offset by balance from "Unallotted funds."

APPENDIX J.

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 6, 1916, fiscal year 1922.

States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia.	Value of issues.	States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia.	Value of issues.
Amount available by appropriation.....	\$5,500,000.00	New Jersey.....	\$81,838.66
Alabama.....	40,998.26	New Mexico.....	65,696.78
Ari ona.....	17,001.20	New York.....	450,545.24
Arkansas.....	4,007.31	North Carolina.....	66,017.55
California.....	112,608.07	North Dakota.....	33,369.22
Colorado.....	26,567.90	Ohio.....	111,280.29
Connecticut.....	25,036.95	Oklahoma.....	53,839.59
Delaware.....	27,448.06	Oregon.....	12,983.45
District of Columbia.....	33,936.75	Pennsylvania.....	179,676.91
Florida.....	34,831.81	Porto Rico.....	14,620.22
Georgia.....	45,011.93	Rhode Island.....	27,356.16
Hawaii.....	113.19	South Carolina.....	45,024.72
Idaho.....	4,749.33	South Dakota.....	33,222.80
Illinois.....	214,953.18	Tennessee.....	11,364.11
Indiana.....	309,504.53	Texas.....	24,903.47
Iowa.....	138,144.54	Utah.....	17,497.83
Kansas.....	51,370.62	Vermont.....	54,059.31
Kentucky.....	129,795.70	Virginia.....	78,346.48
Louisiana.....	67,716.59	Washington.....	8,193.86
Maine.....	26,955.07	West Virginia.....	76,931.45
Maryland.....	102,255.33	Wisconsin.....	87,271.40
Massachusetts.....	187,746.28	Wyoming.....	7,611.55
Michigan.....	123,424.30	Miscellaneous.....	302.17
Minnesota.....	214,681.78	Outstanding obligations.....	1,132,057.74
Mississippi.....	97,453.91	Budget savings.....	500,000.00
Missouri.....	42,798.28		
Montana.....	546.23	Total obligations.....	5,342,904.42
Nebraska.....	49,885.59	Balance.....	157,095.58
New Hampshire.....	39,450.77	Total of appropriation.....	5,500,000.00

APPENDIX K.

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 1920, 1921, and 1922, as shown by the accounts.

ARMING, EQUIPPING, AND TRAINING THE NATIONAL GUARD (FISCAL YEAR AS INDICATED).

States, Territories of Ha- waii and Porto Rico, and the District of Co- lumbia.	Procurement of forage, bed- ding, etc., for animals.			Compensation of help for care of materiel, animals, and equip- ment.		Expenses, camps of instruction.			Expenses, selected officers and en- listed men, mili- tary service schools, 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 officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard.						Inspection of materiel in hands of National Guard.	Transportation of supplies.		Expenses, sergeant instructors.		Office rent, etc., instructors.		En- m- O- Ar- Or-
															Equipment and incidental expenses.			Rifle practice and target ranges.			Making inspections.		Changing station.		Visits of instruc- tion.										Connection, camps of instruction.
	1920	1921	1922	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Alabama		\$48.35	\$1,754.23	\$420.33	\$20,295.00	\$17.48		\$43,882.02		\$2,371.68				\$1,000.00		\$31.90	\$1,145.72																	
Arizona			60.00		10,940.79					\$196.67																								
Arkansas							\$196.67	6,723.49		842.55																								
California			493.90	185.00	5,652.48		624.90	79,569.57		1,711.95				\$375.00		71.29	80.60																	
Colorado		9.63	695.69	55.98	18,264.07			57,443.34		1,301.70						83.83	61.44																	
Connecticut		5.00	9.08	1,030.00	12,360.00			6,284.07		2,205.14							900.28																	
Delaware							19,919.09	3,939.56		2,324.29				112.50			548.55																	
District of Columbia							8,800.00	22,178.26		614.05							749.50																	
Florida					600.00		442.63	10,771.68		843.67							33.75																	
Georgia		101.77	505.14	750.00	14,224.40			51,850.49		1,060.92							749.98																	
Hawaii					225.00			41,787.40		\$97.90							25.00																	
Idaho								427.33									15.00																	
Illinois			1,125.34	1,875.00	20,608.00		806.31	21,011.67		96.59																								
Indiana			782.36	230.00	16,258.08		274.24	158,580.62		1,546.09							633.33																	
Iowa		276.41	1,148.69	3,080.00	40,457.51		1,666.93	82,530.58		1,003.35							702.78																	
Kansas			2,868.54	300.00	60,844.65			111,235.26		140.00							132.50																	
Kentucky		405.94	790.01		28,473.16		3,426.93	57,331.52		1,835.47				83.34			196.05																	
Louisiana			834.03	150.00	12,603.01		46.32	47,830.44		60.80							656.25																	
Maine								21,069.75						62.50			687.50																	
Maryland			280.73	357.33	10,635.44		617.98	57,044.69		696.36							175.42																	
Massachusetts		1,021.08	1,791.50	6,614.99	72,329.98		2,942.41	53,475.04		1,206.72							85.00																	
Michigan			680.42	1,105.00	28,210.43		9,736.28	242,000.81		85.04				166.69		1,796.18	889.37																	
Minnesota			2,504.87	3,008.00	32,572.99		243.21	115,777.13		45.43				187.50			937.50																	
Mississippi							5,646.73	49,911.33		74.70				158.34		1,096.17	1,368.73																	
Missouri			214.84		28,595.50		26.67	31,748.89									83.57																	
Montana								99,107.46		1,241.30							1,039.67																	
Nebraska								264.67									750.00																	
Nevada								38,616.83									750.00																	
New Hampshire								469.77						187.50			562.50																	
New Jersey			370.02	3,211.17	39,927.49			126,199.10		1,337.30				83.34			1,145.83																	
New Mexico		177.51	3,512.21	152.50	22,930.00		2,299.28	22,157.90		142.57							33.70																	
New York		1,408.51	1,015.44	1,465.00	128,684.54		43,077.81	358,682.34		3,150.18							1,241.77																	
North Carolina		918.86	1,769.76	1,900.00	20,527.50			55,744.17		243.58							916.63																	
North Dakota								28,947.96									750.00																	
Ohio		429.68	4,736.09	6,855.22	89,388.54		5,015.07	254,425.71		107.79							1,705.53																	
Oklahoma		172.50	1,449.08	240.49	37,628.35		1,085.49	18,012.97		91.03							67.65																	
Oregon		1.35	28.23	659.17	6,602.50		648.21	52,844.50		1,370.31							1,000.00																	
Pennsylvania		566.72	3,990.68	5,825.00	100,545.12		927.64	460,807.78		135.00							190.85																	
Porto Rico								50,931.46									750.00																	
Rhode Island		2.82	1,223.74	900.00	15,163.48		6,959.54	31,508.36		1,344.87							187.50																	
South Carolina								38,745.90		188.00							750.00																	
South Dakota			482.28		8,472.49			12,371.78									750.00																	
Tennessee			1,138.22	42.50	8,510.00			54,569.27		1,128.67							727.08																	
Texas	\$64.00	655.86	1,646.30	3,375.00	51,204.90		7,971.37	13,222.93		318.30							916.66																	
Utah		172.67	489.15	1,200.00	28,333.10			700.35		98.00							687.50																	
Vermont							801.89	40,324.98		586.09							687.50																	
Virginia		25.60	739.31	55.00	13,872.67			52,619.29		475.27							1,000.00																	
Washington			17.50	565.00	8,528.33		2,460.22	68,594.32		3,138.31							1,041.60																	
West Virginia								1,846.32									750.00																	
Wisconsin		1,666.00	4,342																															

NOTE.—This table covers only those disbursements made by State property and disbursing officers and by the disbursing officer, Militia Bureau. The total disbursements and outstanding obligations under the different headings are shown in Appendix F.

ing the fiscal years 1920, 1921, and 1922, as shown by the accounts current.

1922	Transportation of supplies.		Expenses, sergeant instructors.		Office rent, etc., instructors.		Equipment of Coast Artillery armories, Organized Militia.	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard.		Total no-year appropriation.	Total of appropriations.			Grand total.
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922		1921	1922		1920	1921	1922	
				\$1,958.00					\$25.00		\$17.48	\$582.01	\$72,576.65	\$73,176.14
				682.00					11.00			196.67	20,040.33	20,237.00
			\$30.00	1,502.00					33.75			479.68	83,691.27	84,170.95
				2,570.00								1,271.27	68,201.38	69,472.65
				1,653.24					25.00			4,174.39	31,788.67	35,943.06
	\$524.75	\$623.30	98.00	1,721.40			\$25.00	250.00	\$25.00			21,804.41	23,039.32	44,868.73
	54.25	31.00	47.00	360.00								8,935.00	26,953.94	35,888.94
				802.00								442.63	13,568.30	14,010.93
			12.00	1,307.00				25.00				142.72	60,466.19	60,608.91
				1,788.00				72.50				7,165.24	62,080.38	69,245.62
				720.00								8.00	3,902.32	3,910.32
		120.60		469.00								2,817.90	43,778.04	46,595.94
			8.00	4,730.50								334.24	199,589.05	199,923.29
			30.00	2,596.00				100.00				2,167.43	105,060.64	107,228.07
			40.00	3,509.00								3,644.04	159,965.56	163,609.60
			210.00	2,580.00								6,971.09	128,601.63	135,572.72
			89.85	2,004.80		\$45.00						452.26	80,093.72	80,545.98
				369.00				21.30				5,284.03	35,866.82	41,150.85
			30.00	1,506.00			328.12	\$10.00	186.68	328.12	13.54	12,713.01	60,802.31	73,515.32
				3,295.00								3,834.82	70,281.70	74,116.52
	1,064.23	360.80	534.00	5,780.00				118.00				21,223.41	329,463.55	350,686.96
	110.66	8.86	227.90	2,625.00				100.00	125.00			8,686.16	150,572.38	159,258.14
			281.00	3,139.00								10,356.36	91,737.38	102,120.22
				701.00								1,101.67	33,465.77	34,567.44
			30.00	3,399.00				24.50	65.25		40.48	135,229.19	1,160.21	1,295.41
				53.00								58.73	40,482.10	40,496.88
				937.00		45.00		20.00						
				166.00								187.50	1,198.27	1,385.77
				17.00	4,442.00			9.60				5,924.71	173,873.01	179,797.72
				31.00	899.40							394.71	51,411.23	51,805.94
	392.25	115.00	828.19	15,581.87				19.15				49,150.22	522,152.87	571,303.09
	8.00	10.40	128.50	1,175.40		275.00		102.50				3,370.96	83,046.19	86,417.15
				534.67								758.38	30,304.76	31,063.14
				679.00	6,753.00			61.25			708.18	13,342.33	358,451.04	371,793.37
				117.80	2,560.00							1,885.76	62,698.10	64,583.86
				120.00	2,291.00							1,453.73	66,030.86	67,484.59
			1,002.06	9,480.17				27.50			10.00	9,774.47	527,012.88	536,787.35
			105.33	1,235.33				600.00				1,654.73	52,454.78	54,109.51
	108.00		90.00	1,128.00								8,724.65	51,453.07	60,177.72
		103.57		1,205.00				70.00					43,363.39	43,363.39
				36.00	1,661.00			27.50				22,151.49	22,151.49	22,151.49
				87.41	3,515.60	\$80.00	1,214.73					8,060.00	67,850.80	75,910.80
				60.00	1,067.00			5.00	20.00		64.00	13,852.36	74,641.28	88,557.64
	89.25	153.95	150.00	888.00								6,237.84	32,342.72	38,580.56
			713.15	2,309.00				20.00				1,849.28	43,283.03	44,632.31
			30.00	2,357.19								958.32	71,167.75	72,126.07
				878.00				40.00				3,623.96	85,394.58	89,018.54
				305.00	3,438.00	50.00	550.00	32.50					3,666.02	3,666.02
			30.00	300.00								14,208.87	201,520.26	215,729.13
4.21	1,588.20											6,359.82	34,294.91	40,654.73
							29.12			29.12	17.90	32,037.50	51,565.97	83,650.49
4.21	3,939.59	1,560.44	6,231.19	116,622.57	130.00	2,129.73	382.24	724.60	1,523.38	382.24	871.58	308,205.30	4,933,788.66	5,243,247.78

APPENDIX L.

Proceeds from sales and refundments for lost property during fiscal year 1922.

Alabama.....	\$242.76	Nebraska.....	\$201.68
California.....	123.26	New Jersey.....	361.20
Colorado.....	2,228.62	New York.....	3,629.30
Connecticut.....	139.49	North Carolina.....	119.20
District of Columbia.....	33.93	Ohio.....	8,657.20
Florida.....	1,392.29	Oklahoma.....	467.83
Georgia.....	212.40	Oregon.....	123.79
Hawaii.....	14.50	Pennsylvania.....	1,732.69
Idaho.....	1,576.60	Rhode Island.....	701.42
Illinois.....	3,439.94	South Carolina.....	14,265.45
Indiana.....	1,186.43	South Dakota.....	5,896.80
Iowa.....	111.61	Tennessee.....	54.65
Kansas.....	2,292.39	Texas.....	1,044.83
Kentucky.....	851.98	Utah.....	313.77
Maine.....	888.57	Vermont.....	183.86
Maryland.....	364.33	Virginia.....	583.92
Massachusetts.....	792.45	Washington.....	2,437.08
Michigan.....	687.11	Wisconsin.....	3,518.18
Minnesota.....	464.38	Miscellaneous.....	171.00
Mississippi.....	872.17		
Missouri.....	4,298.75		
Montana.....	161.50		
		Total.....	66,839.31

