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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA
BUREAU

1923



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1923.

SIR: This, the twenty-first annual report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, covering the operations of this bureau from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, is submitted.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The fiscal year 1923 has been one of conscientious and profitable work upon the part of all those who have been connected with the National Guard.

On June 30, 1923, the National Guard comprised 9,675 officers and 150,923 enlisted men, an aggregate strength of 160,598; on June 30, 1922, the aggregate strength was 159,658. The principal gain was among the commissioned personnel, the enlisted strength remaining practically the same.

The Militia Bureau has adhered throughout the year to the previously announced policy of concentrating its efforts upon the organization of Infantry and Cavalry divisional units, together with Coast Artillery units of the harbor defenses.

Public interest in the National Guard is increasing, and the support extended by the legislatures of the States, in the way of appropriations, has, generally speaking, been very satisfactory. The National Guard, it may be safely assumed, has the loyal support throughout the country of the conservative citizen.

While the development of the National Guard during the past year has proven satisfactory, it is believed that further progress would have been possible had adequate appropriations been available to permit further organization, under the approved program, of new units.

Notwithstanding stringent economic conditions in certain sections of the country, the National Guard units in those localities were successfully maintained. This fact demonstrates that the continued existence of National Guard organizations is not entirely dependent upon favorable conditions, and that the organizations are so firmly instituted that a reasonable amount of adversity can be successfully withstood.

During the fiscal year National Guard organizations in 27 States (see Appendix J) were called upon to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order. It seems to be well established that in all instances where such calls were made the duties of the

troops of the National Guard were carried out in a highly satisfactory manner, and that there was a noticeable and marked absence of the criticism directed toward the National Guard which generally attended the employment of troops, especially on strike duty, in previous years. This plainly indicates a growing feeling of confidence on the part of the public to the effect that the National Guard, when called upon to perform duties of this character, may be relied upon to conduct its activities fairly and impartially in controversial matters which have made it necessary to employ military forces.

The Militia Bureau is highly pleased with the personnel now comprising the National Guard. It is very gratifying to find that a great majority of the officers had experience in the World War and are conscientiously and earnestly devoting their time and experience to building up the National Guard on a firm and permanent foundation.

MILITIA BUREAU PERSONNEL.

The necessity for a permanent increase in the civilian personnel of the Militia Bureau is considered a most vital matter. It has become strikingly apparent that the activities charged to this bureau can not be carried on in an efficient and methodical manner with the limited clerical force now authorized.

This need for additional clerical help in the bureau can not be emphasized too strongly. The work has been heavy during the year just closed, and, despite the conscientious efforts of all to cope with the continually increasing business, the present inadequate clerical force has found it impossible to keep the current work up to date at all times. Work not classed as current has either had to be turned out in a more or less hurried and unsatisfactory manner or action has, perforce, been long delayed. Nothing has been more embarrassing to the Militia Bureau than its inability to handle promptly cases involving the Federal recognition of officers and the rapid disposition of survey reports. This want of dispatch can be wholly attributed to lack of personnel.

An efficient force, economically handled with reference to its financial aspects, and intelligently administered with reference to its organization and the training of its personnel and units, can only be secured by having a clerical force sufficient to carry on, at all times, the functions connected with its administrative activities. To fall behind for any length of time in work which pertains to records and correspondence can operate in no other way than to retard the efficiency of the whole machine, not only internally, but at large; not only physically but psychologically. This is true in any civil business; therefore, it must be true in the business of "national defense," in which the National Guard must be counted as one of the most vital agencies for the accomplishment of success.

Such increases in clerical help as the bureau has been able to obtain has not kept pace with the development of the National Guard and the resulting work attendant thereon. In fact, it is only by the most assiduous application that the bureau is able to keep abreast of the routine of correspondence and the most necessary accounting with regard to finance. When extra work is required by reason of inquiries from the General Staff, an appropriation committee, or from other sources, it frequently happens that routine correspond-

ence is delayed from one to five days. Several items of work which should have been kept up to date have had to be abandoned. The longer such work is delayed the more difficult it is to accomplish and the greater the number of clerks ultimately required to complete it.

Although Congress allowed the bureau 10 additional clerks beginning July 1, 1923, this will not, in reality, result in an actual increase in force, for the reason that 10 clerks were detailed from other bureaus of the War Department in December, 1922, to serve until June 30, 1923, to assist the office in bringing up to date certain work that had fallen in arrears. The new clerks simply replace those that have been "loaned." The force on June 30, 1923, consisted of but 68 employees (63 clerical and 5 subclerical), a force entirely inadequate to perform efficiently the vast amount of work incident to the administration of the National Guard, a component of the Army which now has a strength of more than 160,000 officers and men.

It is also deemed proper to call attention to the fact that, as to the number of civilian employees, the Militia Bureau, in comparison with the 13 principal War Department bureaus and services, ranks ninth as to total, and last as to average, salaries paid. The total appropriation for civilian personnel in the Militia Bureau is only approximately $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of that for the 13 bureaus and services referred to. A greater number of higher grade positions should be allowed the bureau in order that competent clerks may be placed, with some inducement to remain, in responsible supervisory positions.

A careful scrutiny of the whole situation will indicate to the most casual observer that in order to place the office on an efficient business-like basis, and to bring up to date all work that has fallen behind and then to keep abreast of the steadily increasing current work, it is essential to allow a substantial increase in the clerical and subclerical force. It is, therefore, urged that the Secretary of War give special and favorable consideration to recent recommendations of the bureau to the end that the increases in its clerical and subclerical personnel may be authorized by Congress.

The following officers were on duty in the Militia Bureau June 30, 1923:

- Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau. ✕
- Col. E. J. Williams, Infantry, executive officer.
- ✓ Col. C. C. Collins, Medical Corps.
- Col. L. C. Scherer, Cavalry.
- ✓ Col. R. H. Van Deman, Infantry.
- Col. G. F. Baltzell, Infantry.
- Col. C. C. Hammond, Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps (Oregon National Guard). ✕
- ✓ Lieut. Col. Theodore Schultz, Finance Department.
- Lieut. Col. L. W. Prunty, Cavalry.
- Lieut. Col. J. Watt Page, Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps (Texas National Guard). ✕
- ✓ Maj. H. A. Finch, Corps of Engineers.
- ✓ Maj. J. D. Elliott, Infantry.
- ✓ Maj. C. O. Schudt, Coast Artillery Corps.
- Maj. Frank Thorp, jr., Field Artillery.
- Maj. G. R. Harrison, Infantry.
- Maj. J. I. Muir, Infantry.
- Maj. G. W. Easterday, Coast Artillery Corps.

Maj. N. N. Polk, Field Artillery.

Maj. W. W. Conger, Medical Corps.

Maj. W. A. Turnbull, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. C. T. Phillips, Air Service.

Capt. F. D. Shawn, Quartermaster Corps.

Capt. W. J. Kelley, Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps (Vermont National Guard).

The following-named officers terminated their connection with the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year:

Col. J. W. Heavey, Infantry, relieved September 5, 1922.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Brockman, Infantry, relieved July 15, 1922.

Maj. T. W. Hammond, Infantry, relieved August 15, 1922.

Maj. Thomas Duncan, Air Service, killed while flying, May 25, 1923.

Maj. L. C. Wilson, Quartermaster Corps, relieved October 28, 1922.

Maj. W. C. Gullion, Adjutant General's Department, relieved July 1, 1922.

Maj. F. M. Maddox, Infantry, relieved April 25, 1923.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA BUREAU.

During the fiscal year just ended certain modifications in the previous organization of the Militia Bureau have been put into effect, resulting in a present subdivision of the bureau into the following sections:

Administrative.—This section is charged, in general, with the office administration of the bureau.

Personnel.—This section is charged, in general, with all activities concerning the personnel of the National Guard and the preparation, for submission to the War Department General Staff, of plans and policies relating thereto.

Organization.—This section is charged, in general, with all activities concerning the organization of the National Guard and the preparation, for submission to the War Department General Staff, of policies and plans relative thereto.

Training.—This section is charged, in general, with all activities concerning the training of the National Guard and the preparation, for submission to the War Department General Staff, of policies and plans relative thereto.

Finance and supply.—This section is charged, in general, with all activities concerning appropriations for, and the supply and equipment of, the National Guard, and the preparation, for submission to the War Department General Staff, of policies and plans relative thereto.

Planning section.—This section is charged, in general, with the coordination of all policies, plans, regulations, statistics, press relations, and the historical data which are prepared for submission to the War Department General Staff, in connection with the National Guard, and such other duties as are not specifically assigned to any other section.

ACTIVITIES.

The functions of each section of the Militia Bureau having been briefly described above, it is believed that the work of the bureau for the fiscal year just ended can be best described by setting forth the

particular activities carried on by certain of the sections referred to; therefore, in line with this assumption the more important operations of the bureau are briefly set forth below under the pertinent section headings.

PERSONNEL.

OFFICERS.

On June 30, 1923, there were a total of 9,675 active National Guard officers.

In general it can be stated that the type of officer in the National Guard continues to be high. The officers are interested, earnest, and conscientious. There is a noticeable tendency, which is increasing as time goes on, to secure the officers of higher grades by promoting officers already Federally recognized.

The changes and turnover in the commissioned personnel during the last year have been abnormal, largely due to the effects of the decision of Comptroller General with respect to the operation of the provisions of Section 75 of the national defense act. It can be roughly stated that of the officers who were in the National Guard on June 30, 1922—

- (1) Twenty-five per cent were entirely separated from the service.
- (2) Three-twentieths of 1 per cent were transferred to the National Guard Reserve.
- (3) Of the remaining 75 per cent on the active list—
 - (a) Nineteen per cent had a change of grade.
 - (b) Five-sevenths of 1 per cent were transferred to another branch of the service.

Of those who were in the National Guard on June 30, 1923—

- (a) Forty-two per cent were new appointees.
- (b) Eleven per cent were promoted during the past year.
- (c) One-half of 1 per cent were transferred to other branches of the service.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS.

The question of the classification of officers of the National Guard has been carefully studied during the past year, and after consideration of all of the pertinent factors, one of which was the total amount of work that could possibly be accomplished, it was decided to limit this classification, for the present, to the tabulation of the data to be incorporated in the National Guard Register to be published January 1, 1924. Generally speaking, this data is to be the same as that published annually in the Army Register, the State service to be shown separately from the Federal service for each officer. Press of other work and lack of clerical personnel in the bureau have necessitated the temporary suspension of the preparation of the data for the National Guard Register, and it is now held in abeyance pending further opportunities to resume this special, but very important, line of work.

DUAL COMMISSION.

On June 30, 1923, there were 3,680 active National Guard officers who also held commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. When, however, this dual commission status was first announced as a

policy of the War Department it met with considerable opposition from the National Guard. While this opposition has materially decreased, it still exists to such an extent as to warrant the conclusion that there will always be a considerable number of National Guard officers who will not apply for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Not a few of the States have required that all of their active officers apply for Officers' Reserve Corps commissions.

NATIONAL GUARD SECTION, OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

The War Department is now engaged in a study of the revision of Special Regulations No. 43, War Department, 1921. In this revision one of the subjects of no small moment to the National Guard is that which deals with the development of a National Guard section of the Officers' Reserve Corps. The establishment of such a section has been approved, basically, by the Chief of Staff. It is contemplated that this section will consist of officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps who are also officers of the National Guard and officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps who elect to and are chosen to serve with the National Guard in the event of Federal service.

PROCUREMENT OF OFFICERS.

The question of the procurement of commissioned personnel to fill vacancies that come into being when the National Guard is changed from a peace-time to a war-time status is one of the utmost importance. To date it has been possible to accomplish but little along this line. This is due, in large measure, to the fact that the National Guard is still a growing organization, and that all available attention is being devoted to the organization of new units and to the procurement of the peace-time personnel for them. Neither time nor energy has so far been available for a concerted effort toward the procurement of replacement personnel. It is obvious, however, that when the National Guard is called into Federal service, the units will need the full complement of officers. These may be secured from some definitely announced source in order to protect the best interests of the Army of the United States. If the State authorities have not provided for these officers, then the Federal Government must supply them from any source at hand at the time. The present sources of supply are:

1. Officers of the National Guard Reserve.
2. The Officers' Reserve Corps.
3. Prospective commissioned officers whose names are borne on the eligible list in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 213 and 216, National Guard Regulations.
4. Recent graduates of reserve officers' training camps and citizens' military training camps units.
5. Graduates of officers' training camps established after the commencement of active operations.

Mentioned above as the source of procurement is an eligible list, and reference is made to paragraphs 213 and 216, National Guard Regulations. It is believed that the authorities of many of the States have failed to grasp the possibilities of these provisions of regulations. To date there has been practically no advantage taken of the opportunity. A careful reading will show that a mass of

administrative and clerical work, required by the provisions of existing law, can be disposed of prior to transition of the National Guard into Federal service, and full advantage should be taken of the authority contained in these two paragraphs of the regulations. Efforts are now being made by the Militia Bureau to indoctrinate the State authorities with the idea of utilizing, to the fullest, the very broad provisions of the two paragraphs of the regulations referred to.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.

The National Guard Reserve consisted, on June 30, 1923, of a total of 310 officers.

It has been noted with considerable regret that there is a tendency among some of the State authorities to use the National Guard Reserve as a reservoir for unfit material rather than as a source of replacement and procurement in time of war. The Militia Bureau believes that, so far as officers are concerned, the National Guard Reserve should contain only those who are qualified to function in time of war, and therefore an officer whose efficiency is questionable should not be placed in the National Guard Reserve. As previously stated, the continuation of the commissioned National Guard Reserve is a matter still under consideration. The National Guard Reserve has, by law, only two sources of procurement of commissioned personnel, both prescribed by section 77 of the national defense act. When a unit is disbanded the surplus officers are required to be placed in the National Guard Reserve. Any officer on the active list may, on his own application, be transferred to the National Guard Reserve. Only by one of these two methods can a man become an officer of the National Guard Reserve.

Section 78 of the national defense act authorizes enlistments in the National Guard Reserve. At present no advantage of this authority is being taken. The Militia Bureau believes that the strength of the enlisted National Guard Reserve should be built up to the maximum possible, and steps toward converting the State authorities to this viewpoint are being taken by the bureau.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION.

Acting under the provisions of the National Guard Regulations then in force, it was formerly the custom and practice of the Militia Bureau to extend to officers of the National Guard what was known as tentative recognition. This was, in effect, a provisional appointment, as the man was given a period of one year in which to prepare for and take the examination required by the provisions of section 75 of the national defense act. After he passed this examination he was then extended what was known as permanent recognition. No criticism has been advanced as to the legality of this procedure. This procedure could even now be followed, but such action is complicated by the question of Federal pay. On April 29, 1922, the Comptroller General ruled that an officer of the National Guard was entitled to receive pay only after he had successfully passed the required examination. Thus, the officer can not now draw pay for services rendered under what was formerly termed temporary recognition. Many officers provisionally appointed had rendered service in good faith under authority of the National Guard Regulations, but were refused pay for services rendered because of this decision of the comptroller. In order to relieve this situation and prevent any sim-

ilar recurrence in the future, three steps were decided upon and have been carried into operation. First, upon recommendation to Congress that body adopted and passed a bill which authorized the payment for services rendered to officers who had served under such temporary recognition, such payment being authorized for any service rendered prior to December 15, 1922. Second, the Federal status of all officers who had not successfully passed the prescribed examination by December 15, 1922, was terminated. (A number of officers had their names stricken from the rolls because of this action, many of whom were in the National Guard Reserve.) Third, the National Guard Regulations were changed so as to provide that Federal recognition would be extended to any officer only after he had successfully passed the required examinations. It is now necessary that the proceedings of the examining board be approved by the direction of the Secretary of War, and that the officer shall have successfully passed the tests prescribed before he is given Federal recognition as an officer of the National Guard. This change in the method of extending Federal recognition is one that the Militia Bureau believes to be decidedly beneficial to the National Guard. It is felt that it is the most desirable procedure and that it has a direct bearing on the general efficiency of the commissioned personnel of the National Guard. Due to the great amount of work necessary in the examination of such a large number and the limited time available, there is no doubt but that some of the examinations may have been conducted in a lax or loose manner. However, this is not considered to be a fault of the system, but a misapplication of same, a condition which will, in the future, correct itself.

Another question that has been the subject of considerable study is that of the recognition of the headquarters and the staffs of organizations composed of units coming from more than one State. The present policy is that the commander and the staff officers are selected by conferences arranged by the corps area commander with the State authorities concerned, the fundamental principle being that the best man available is to be selected from the entire area from which the troops are drawn. Should no efficient officer be available, the position remains vacant. In this connection paragraph 164 of the National Guard Regulations has been amended, and it now makes more liberal the provisions for the recognition of the commanders and staffs of various units. Formerly it was required that all of the units of an organization had to be recognized before the commander and his staff could be recognized. Opposed to this was the opinion that the commander and his staff should be recognized first, so as to be available to raise the units of the command. The present regulations, contained in paragraph 164, provide a middle course between the two mentioned.

During the year a new method of extending Federal recognition to individual officers has been adopted, and this recognition is now written up on what is known as Form No. 3, M. B. The officer is recognized in the grade in a branch of the service and in the vacancy to which he is specifically assigned by competent authority. Whenever an officer's assignment is changed, he is given a new Form No. 3, which sets forth his status in his new vacancy. Another innovation is that the officer himself is furnished with the original form extending recognition. This system has been in operation for some time, and it is believed to be the best that has yet been devised for handling

this subject. It gives the State authorities and the corps area commander a true copy of the record as posted in the Militia Bureau.

ORGANIZATION.

The end of the fiscal year 1923 finds the National Guard with an aggregate strength but slightly greater than that enrolled on June 30, 1922.

For purposes of comparison the figures for the enrollment of officers and enlisted men for the past four years are given here:

Enrolled June 30, 1920:		Enrolled June 30, 1922:	
Officers.....	2, 073	Officers.....	8, 744
Enlisted men.....	54, 017	Enlisted men.....	150, 914
Total.....	56, 090	Total.....	159, 658
Enrolled June 30, 1921:		Enrolled June 30, 1923:	
Officers.....	5, 843	Officers.....	9, 675
Enlisted men.....	107, 797	Enlisted men.....	150, 923
Total.....	113, 640	Total.....	160, 598

From the above figures it will be seen that during the fiscal year 1921 the National Guard increased 102 per cent in its aggregate strength; that during the year 1922 it gained 40 per cent; and that in 1923 it gained about 900 officers only, the enrollment of enlisted men being almost exactly what it was at the beginning of the year. By the end of September, 1922, the enlisted strength of the guard had increased to a maximum of 154,984, which, added to the 9,023 officers then enrolled, brought the aggregate strength to 164,007, the highest figure enrolled since the reorganization of the guard was inaugurated. The customary falling off in strength during the winter months, and the loss of most of the 50,000 men enrolled in the year 1920, forced the enlisted figure back to a minimum of 148,570, reached on May 31, 1923. At this point, due to heavier recruiting for encampment duty, an improvement began to be noted, and the year closed, as indicated, with an enlisted enrollment of 150,923.

At first glance this showing might be termed a discouraging one, but those who are acquainted with the National Guard situation of to-day can testify to the fact that the force enrolled at the close of the fiscal year just ended is a stronger one than that in existence a year ago. This is true because the past 12 months have constituted a period of stabilization and readjustment. The guard was greatly expanded during the years 1920, 1921, and 1922. In many instances enthusiasm led to the faulty location of companies that during the past year have had to be disbanded and relocated at other stations; in other cases the State's armory capacity became exhausted a year or more ago and efforts had to be made to secure State funds for the erection of additional buildings. Both these causes operated to impede the growth of the organization, but perhaps the most potent reason of all for the past year's showing has already been mentioned, viz, the necessity of replacing most of the 50,000 men enrolled during the large expansion of three years ago. It is well understood that there is nothing compulsory about National Guard service and reenlistments are not the rule in the organization. In perhaps five cases out of six it is necessary to bring in a recruit to replace a man who has completed his 3-year enlistment. This means that over 40,000 new men had to be enlisted in the guard during the past year before any increase whatever could be shown.

As a matter of fact, the number of new companies established in the year 1923 would have produced a decided gain in strength had the older companies been able to keep up to their prescribed maintenance strength. A year ago there were 2,200 recognized company units. By June 30, 1923, this number had increased to 2,444, a gain of 244 company organizations, which would have carried the guard's aggregate strength to 10,000 or more beyond last year's figure had the units then recognized been able to hold their own in strength.

That they were not able to do so in all cases is not discreditable to the National Guard. In any organization a period of readjustment is needed from time to time, and the past year has been such a period with the guard. It is clear that the years of 40 per cent increases in strength are past. This will be recognized as a normal condition when the fact is considered that practically all of the Infantry as well as the bulk of the other units that can be accommodated in the armories now available have already been formed. With the erection of the additional armories needed, and with the spread of knowledge among State legislators concerning the heavy responsibilities now devolving on the National Guard, it may be stated with confidence that the National Guard will continue on a course of steady and healthy development.

As indicated in my report for last year, the minimum strength originally contemplated for the National Guard was 435,800. This figure is still the strength prescribed under the law, and of this total a force of 370,165 officers and enlisted men is covered by the organizations allotted to the various States and accepted by them. It has long been evident, however, that this force could not be raised by the time originally designated in the law, i. e., June 30, 1924. As a consequence a joint board of General Staff officers, consisting of both Regular and National Guard officers, was convened in the War Department on November 10, 1922, to study the problem of providing for a more deliberate development of the National Guard. After taking testimony from many interested persons, including the adjutants general of most of the States, the board recommended that a modified program be adopted under which the strength of the guard would be set at a minimum of 250,000, to be attained, if possible, by June 30, 1926. This project was approved by the Secretary of War on January 23, 1923. Under it provision is made for the following organization:

(a) At peace strength, with certain modifications:

1. 18 Infantry divisions.
2. 4 Cavalry divisions.
3. 130 companies of harbor defense troops.
4. 12 Infantry regiments, special allotments.

(b) At maintenance strength, with certain modifications:

1. The combat elements of corps, Army, and General Headquarters Reserve troops, organized or in the process of organization on January 23, 1923.
2. Special allotments to States.
3. Certain units necessary to complete a balanced force.

The modifications above referred to cover changes in tables of organization under which certain units, such as infantry battalion headquarters companies, are authorized to adopt lower recognition, maintenance and peace strengths than were previously prescribed. Tables of organization providing for these reduced strengths have been

issued by the Militia Bureau with the accompanying stipulations that their use is optional with the State authorities until made mandatory by the Militia Bureau. These reductions were originally provided for in order that the force desired might be maintained within the 250,000 limit set for the strength of the guard. Until the force approaches that limit it will not be necessary for the lower strengths to be enforced on those units that can maintain themselves at the higher figures authorized under the Regular Army tables or the National Guard tables originally issued.

In accordance with the modified program referred to, the Militia Bureau during the past fiscal year withdrew from the lists of units authorized for immediate organization all of the corps, Army, and general headquarters troops not already formed or in the process of organization on January 23, 1923.

Very encouraging progress has been made in regard to the number of units organized. As anticipated a year ago, there were, on June 30, 1923, seven National Guard divisions with enough component units organized to justify the belief that the missing units could be formed within a matter of days if an emergency arose. This does not mean that the units so organized could be counted on to take the field at once, but it does mean that practically 90 per cent of the work of organization has been completed in the case of 7 divisions, and it means, further, that there are only 2 of the entire 18 Infantry divisions with so few units formed that they may not be able to complete their organization by June 30, 1924.

This prediction is based on the number of component divisional units organized and to be organized and not on the strength of these units. As may be noted in the following table, one of the National Guard Infantry divisions had enrolled, on June 30, 1923, 80 per cent of the peace strength prescribed for an Infantry division in the Regular Army.

For purposes of comparison, the status of the various National Guard divisions on June 30, 1923, is shown below:

	Number of units rec- ognized June 30, 1923.	Percentage of total units rec- ognized.	Aggregate strength enrolled June 30, 1923.	Percentage of Regular Army peace strength.
Infantry divisions:				
Twenty-seventh.....	122	100	8,781	80
Twenty-eighth.....	121	99	8,007	73
Thirty-seventh.....	118	97	7,073	65
Thirty-second.....	113	93	6,974	64
Thirty-eighth.....	112	92	7,783	71
Thirty-fifth.....	106	87	6,792	62
Thirty-sixth.....	105	86	6,779	62
Twenty-sixth.....	99	81	6,739	62
Thirty-ninth ¹	98	80	6,456	60
Twenty-ninth.....	95	78	5,892	54
Forty-fourth.....	95	78	5,681	52
Forty-fifth.....	93	75	6,061	55
Thirtieth.....	89	73	6,209	57
Thirty-fourth.....	86	70	6,260	57
Thirty-third.....	82	67	5,080	47
Forty-third.....	81	66	5,371	49
Forty-first.....	71	59	5,247	48
Fortieth.....	51	42	3,161	30
Cavalry divisions:				
Twenty-first.....	51	80	3,293	54
Twenty-second.....	45	70	2,710	45
Twenty-third.....	42	64	2,716	45
Twenty-fourth.....	33	50	1,989	33

¹ On July 1, 1923, the Thirty-ninth Division, including troops from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida, became the Thirty-first Division, this change having been authorized by the Secretary of War in accordance with recommendation of the joint board of General Staff officers in report of Jan. 23, 1923.

The Regular Army tables of organization, peace strength, prescribe as follows:

Infantry division, aggregate strength, 10,939 men—122 company units.
Cavalry division, aggregate strength, 6,072 men—66 company units.

Of the 18 Infantry divisions, 7 show a loss over the strength enrolled on June 30, 1922. None of the losses is of great consequence, the greatest being in the Thirty-second Division, which shows an enrollment of 1,024 men less than a year ago, or 12 per cent of its strength at that time. The remaining 11 Infantry divisions show small gains, the largest being noted in the Thirty-sixth Division, which was increased by 904 men, or 15 per cent.

Three of the four Cavalry divisions showed slight losses, the Twenty-second being the greatest, with a loss of 385 men, or 14 per cent of its strength on June 30, 1922. The remaining Cavalry division, the Twenty-third, added 235 officers and men to its aggregate strength.

The aggregate of 9,675 officers and 150,923 enlisted men was carried in divisional and other organizations, as shown below:

Infantry division troops:		Corps troops:	
Officers.....	6,735	Officers.....	717
Enlisted.....	107,215	Enlisted.....	10,785
Cavalry division troops:		Army troops:	
Officers.....	694	Officers.....	126
Enlisted.....	10,693	Enlisted.....	2,255
General headquarters reserve troops:		Special allotments (including surplus regiments of white and colored Infantry):	
Officers.....	86	Officers.....	557
Enlisted.....	1,430	Enlisted.....	11,434
Fixed coast defense troops:		State staff:	
Officers.....	327	Officers.....	433
Enlisted.....	6,564	Enlisted.....	547

The aggregate force shown by branch assignment was as follows on June 30, 1923:

(a) Infantry:		(h) Total combatant troops:	
Officers.....	4,505	Officers.....	8,177
Enlisted.....	83,590	Enlisted.....	140,087
(b) Cavalry:		(i) Medical Corps:	
Officers.....	694	Officers.....	838
Enlisted.....	10,694	Enlisted.....	6,410
(c) Field Artillery:		(j) Trains:	
Officers.....	1,957	Officers.....	101
Enlisted.....	27,971	Enlisted.....	2,006
(d) Coast Artillery:		(k) Military police:	
Officers.....	570	Officers.....	3
Enlisted.....	11,122	Enlisted.....	75
(e) Engineers:		(l) State staff:	
Officers.....	311	Officers.....	433
Enlisted.....	5,813	Enlisted.....	547
(f) Air Service:		(m) Total staff personnel:	
Officers.....	125	Officers.....	1,498
Enlisted.....	736	Enlisted.....	10,836
(g) Signal Corps:		(n) Grand total:	
Officers.....	15	Officers.....	9,675
Enlisted.....	162	Enlisted.....	150,923

One of the features of the National Guard's development during the past fiscal year was the increase in the ratio of officers to enlisted men. On June 30, 1922, the ratio was 1 officer to 17 enlisted. A year later the ratio was 1 officer to 15 enlisted men. This increase was due to two well-defined causes, viz, the organization of regimental and

other staffs to complete the units partially formed in previous years, and the failure in many cases on the part of the company units to maintain the enlisted strength enrolled a year ago.

The total number of officers required for 18 Infantry and 4 Cavalry divisions on a peace basis is 10,858, of whom 7,429 are already enrolled. The gain in officer personnel, therefore, is a matter for congratulation rather than regret. Of course, it would have been much more encouraging if the gain in enlisted strength had kept abreast of the increase in the number of officers, but it is well understood that the procurement of trained officers for service in an emergency is our gravest problem.

A discussion of the procurement of officers properly belongs to another section of this report, but it may be said here that, assuming that the National Guard will, within a few years, enroll the full peace strength requirement of officers for the 22 Infantry and Cavalry divisions allotted to that service, there will be 8,800 additional officers needed to raise that force from peace to war strength. An overwhelming weight of opinion exists throughout National Guard circles that this additional commissioned personnel should be drawn, in so far as possible, from the ranks of the National Guard service, by the appointment of qualified noncommissioned officers.

INFANTRY.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Infantry units:

June 30, 1923.....	88,095
June 30, 1922.....	90,806
Loss.....	2,711

Four thousand five hundred and five 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.....	82	Thirty-sixth Division.....	98
Twenty-seventh Division.....	100	Thirty-seventh Division.....	97
Twenty-eighth Division.....	100	Thirty-eighth Division.....	95
Twenty-ninth Division.....	92	Thirty-ninth Division.....	92
Thirtieth Division.....	92	Fortieth Division.....	50
Thirty-second Division.....	100	Forty-first Division.....	73
Thirty-third Division.....	80	Forty-third Division.....	93
Thirty-fourth Division.....	98	Forty-fourth Division.....	100
Thirty-fifth Division.....	92	Forty-fifth Division.....	81

The June 30, 1923, aggregate enrollments of the various regiments assigned to the different divisions are listed below:

Twenty-sixth Division:

One hundred and first Infantry, Massachusetts.....	1,073
One hundred and fourth Infantry, Massachusetts.....	770
One hundred and eighty-first Infantry, Massachusetts.....	1,167
One hundred and eighty-second Infantry, Massachusetts.....	691

Twenty-seventh Division:

One hundred and fifth Infantry, New York.....	1,313
One hundred and sixth Infantry, New York.....	1,111
One hundred and seventh Infantry, New York.....	901
One hundred and eighth Infantry, New York.....	1,188

Twenty-eighth Division:

One hundred and ninth Infantry, Pennsylvania.....	1, 150.
One hundred and tenth Infantry, Pennsylvania.....	1, 134
One hundred and eleventh Infantry, Pennsylvania.....	1, 099
One hundred and twelfth Infantry, Pennsylvania.....	1, 129

Twenty-ninth Division:

First Maryland Infantry.....	1, 054
Fifth Maryland Infantry.....	856
One hundred and sixteenth Infantry, Virginia.....	} 2, 336
One hundred and eighty-third Infantry, Virginia.....	

Thirtieth Division:

One hundred and seventeenth Infantry, Tennessee.....	842
One hundred and eighteenth Infantry, South Carolina.....	1, 173
One hundred and twentieth Infantry, North Carolina.....	1, 231
One hundred and twenty-second Infantry, Georgia.....	1, 377

Thirty-second Division:

One hundred and twenty-fifth Infantry, Michigan.....	1, 147
One hundred and twenty-sixth Infantry, Michigan.....	1, 115
One hundred and twenty-seventh Infantry, Wisconsin.....	1, 003
One hundred and twenty-eighth Infantry, Wisconsin.....	1, 095

Thirty-third Division:

One hundred and twenty-ninth Infantry, Illinois.....	354
One hundred and thirtieth Infantry, Illinois.....	1, 097
One hundred and thirty-first Infantry, Illinois.....	907
One hundred and thirty-second Infantry, Illinois.....	1, 075

Thirty-fourth Division:

One hundred and thirty-fifth Infantry, Minnesota.....	1, 432
One hundred and thirty-third Infantry, Iowa.....	1, 117
One hundred and sixty-eighth Infantry, Iowa.....	1, 121
One hundred and sixty-fourth Infantry, North Dakota.....	1, 202

Thirty-fifth Division:

One hundred and thirty-eighth Infantry, Missouri.....	1, 026
One hundred and fortieth Infantry, Missouri.....	1, 182
One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry, Kansas.....	892
One hundred and thirty-fourth Infantry, Nebraska.....	1, 102

Thirty-sixth Division:

One hundred and forty-first Infantry, Texas.....	1, 067
One hundred and forty-second Infantry, Texas.....	1, 011
One hundred and forty-third Infantry, Texas.....	1, 132
One hundred and forty-fourth Infantry, Texas.....	1, 144

Thirty-seventh Division:

One hundred and forty-fifth Infantry, Ohio.....	1, 088
One hundred and forty-seventh Infantry, Ohio.....	1, 063
One hundred and forty-eighth Infantry, Ohio.....	1, 093
One hundred and sixty-sixth Infantry, Ohio.....	997

Thirty-eighth Division:

One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry, Kentucky.....	1, 028
One hundred and fiftieth Infantry, West Virginia.....	1, 036
One hundred and fifty-first Infantry, Indiana.....	1, 318
One hundred and fifty-second Infantry, Indiana.....	1, 174

Thirty-ninth Division:¹

One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, Alabama.....	942
One hundred and fifty-fourth Infantry, Florida.....	999
One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry, Mississippi.....	1, 190
One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry, Louisiana.....	1, 028

Fortieth Division:

One hundred and fifty-ninth Infantry, California.....	1, 079
One hundred and sixtieth Infantry, California.....	1, 123
One hundred and eighty-third Infantry, California.....	} (2)
One hundred and eighty-fourth Infantry, California.....	

Forty-first Division:

One hundred and sixty-third Infantry, Montana (8 companies).....	625
One hundred and sixty-second Infantry, Oregon.....	1, 330
One hundred and eighty-sixth Infantry, Oregon and Idaho.....	572
One hundred and sixty-first Infantry, Washington.....	1, 100

¹ After July 1, 1923, to be Thirty-first Division.² Not organized.

Forty-third Division:	
One hundred and third Infantry, Maine.....	1, 216
One hundred and sixty-ninth Infantry, Connecticut.....	1, 332
One hundred and seventieth Infantry, Connecticut.....	416
One hundred and seventy-second Infantry, Vermont.....	1, 079
Forty-fourth Division:	
One hundred and thirteenth Infantry, New Jersey.....	1, 055
One hundred and fourteenth Infantry, New Jersey.....	1, 139
One hundred and sixty-fifth Infantry, New York.....	1, 084
One hundred and seventy-fourth Infantry, New York.....	1, 067
Forty-fifth Division:	
One hundred and fifty-seventh Infantry, Colorado.....	931
One hundred and seventy-ninth Infantry, Oklahoma.....	1, 240
One hundred and eightieth Infantry, Oklahoma.....	1, 222
One hundred and fifty-eighth Infantry, Arizona.....	354

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

All recognized Infantry units are assigned to divisions with the following exceptions: Arkansas, 1 regiment; District of Columbia, 1 company (colored); Hawaii, 1 regiment and 2 companies; Illinois, 1 regiment (colored); Maryland, 1 company (colored); Massachusetts, 1 battalion (colored); Minnesota, 2 regiments; New York, 3 regiments; Porto Rico, 1 regiment and 1 battalion.

The strength of these units totals 557 commissioned and 11,434 enlisted, this being included in the total Infantry strength given above.

In accordance with the recommendation made by the joint board of officers previously referred to, a total of 12 surplus Infantry regiments has been authorized by the Secretary of War. This allotment is intended to embrace all colored Infantry units and all white Infantry regiments not assigned to divisions, except for the Porto Rico and Hawaii Infantry contingents. All of the nondivisional Infantry organizations listed in the foregoing paragraph are covered by this authorization (except for Porto Rico and Hawaii) and the greater part of the remainder of this Infantry force has been allotted but not organized. One regiment of surplus Infantry was recently allotted to the State of West Virginia, and a surplus Infantry regiment in Wisconsin (the First Wisconsin) was disbanded during the month of June, on account of insufficient State appropriations.

The District of Columbia and the State of Maryland, both of which had organized a colored company belonging to an Engineer battalion (auxiliary) included in their allotments, have been granted authority to convert these units into colored Infantry companies.

The authorization granted by the Secretary of War to continue surplus Infantry regiments in existence as such has rendered null and void the agreements entered into between the Militia Bureau and the State authorities concerned whereby these unassigned Infantry regiments were to be converted into other troops. As a result the States retaining this surplus Infantry will be required to raise additional troops if the National Guard allotments assigned to them are to be completed. If, in the event of an emergency, it should develop that certain National Guard divisions need the men enrolled in the surplus Infantry regiments, it is difficult to see how the conversion of such Infantry organizations into units of other arms can be avoided. Such conversions were forced upon the War Department in great numbers in 1917 and the Militia Bureau real-

izes that a repetition of that experience should be avoided if it is possible to do so. For this reason the hope is expressed that, as time goes on, it will be found feasible to convert the surplus Infantry regiments, now maintained in such States as New York and Minnesota, into efficient units of other arms.

As a result of the reorganization process already mentioned in this report a large number of Infantry companies were disbanded during the past fiscal year. In practically all cases these disbandments were the result of the original faulty location of the organizations, although in a few instances the companies had to be mustered out because it was impracticable to secure competent officer material in the vicinity.

CAVALRY.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Cavalry units:

June 30, 1923.....	11, 387
June 30, 1922.....	11, 775
Loss.....	388

The aggregate for June 30, 1923, includes 694 officers.

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

On June 30, 1923, the assignments of the various Cavalry regiments and machine-gun squadrons and their total enrollments were as shown below:

Twenty-first Division:	
One hundred and first Cavalry, New York.....	699
One hundred and second Cavalry, New Jersey.....	598
One hundred and third Cavalry, Pennsylvania.....	580
One hundred and fourth Cavalry, Pennsylvania.....	625
Fifty-first Machine-Gun Squadron, New York.....	279
Fifty-second Machine-Gun Squadron, Pennsylvania.....	253
Twenty-second Division:	
One hundred and fifth Cavalry, Wisconsin.....	569
One hundred and sixth Cavalry, Illinois and Michigan.....	450
One hundred and seventh Cavalry, Ohio.....	613
One hundred and eighth Cavalry, Louisiana and Georgia.....	462
Fifty-third Machine-Gun Squadron, Kentucky.....	248
Fifty-fourth Machine-Gun Squadron, Kentucky.....	245
Twenty-third Division:	
One hundred and ninth Cavalry, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina.....	691
One hundred and tenth Cavalry, Massachusetts.....	801
One hundred and eleventh Cavalry, New Mexico.....	405
One hundred and twelfth Cavalry, Texas.....	645
Fifty-fifth Machine-Gun Squadron, Alabama.....	247
Fifty-sixth Machine-Gun Squadron, Texas.....	193
Twenty-fourth Division:	
One hundred and thirteenth Cavalry, Iowa.....	651
One hundred and fourteenth Cavalry, Kansas (1 squadron only).....	237
One hundred and fifteenth Cavalry, Wyoming.....	390
One hundred and sixteenth Cavalry, Idaho and Utah.....	585
Fifty-seventh Machine-Gun Squadron, South Dakota (not organized).....	
Fifty-eighth Machine-Gun Squadron, Washington (1 troop).....	76

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

The Cavalry units listed above constitute the entire Cavalry component for the four divisions. Few other units have been formed.

A company of the mounted Engineer battalion of the Twenty-first Cavalry Division has been organized in Pennsylvania, and the Headquarters Troop of the Twenty-third Division has been formed in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin units of the train and special troops for the Twenty-second Division carried in the report of last year were recently disbanded, largely as the result of the reduction in the State appropriation for the National Guard enforced by the legislature of that State.

There are certain surplus Cavalry organizations in existence for which it is impracticable to authorize a division assignment in that branch. These include a squadron each in Connecticut, Colorado, and Rhode Island, and three separate troops in New York.

During the past year the four Cavalry divisions remained practically stationery and no progress was made toward their completion. The only division showing a gain, the Twenty-third, increased by 235 men during the year.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Field Artillery:

June 30, 1923.....	29,928
June 30, 1922.....	27,933
Gain.....	1,995

In the June 30, 1923, aggregate there are 1,957 officers.

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:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Twenty-sixth Division.....	100	Thirty-sixth Division.....	95
Twenty-seventh Division.....	100	Thirty-seventh Division.....	95
Twenty-eighth Division.....	100	Thirty-eighth Division.....	91
Twenty-ninth Division.....	50	Thirty-ninth Division.....	70
Thirtieth Division.....	50	Fortieth Division.....	50
Thirty-second Division.....	95	Forty-first Division.....	60
Thirty-third Division.....	91	Forty-third Division.....	36
Thirty-fourth Division.....	50	Forty-fourth Division.....	27
Thirty-fifth Division.....	91	Forty-fifth Division.....	100

The aggregate enrollment on June 30, 1923, in the Field Artillery brigades of the various divisions is as follows:

Twenty-sixth Division:	
One hundred and first Field Artillery, Massachusetts.....	820
One hundred and second Field Artillery, Massachusetts.....	828
Twenty-seventh Division:	
One hundred and fourth Field Artillery, New York.....	753
One hundred and fifth Field Artillery, New York.....	790
Twenty-eighth Division:	
One hundred and seventh Field Artillery, Pennsylvania.....	721
One hundred and ninth Field Artillery, Pennsylvania.....	677
Twenty-ninth Division:	
One hundred and tenth Field Artillery, Maryland (3 batteries).....	248
One hundred and eleventh Field Artillery, Virginia.....	602
Thirtieth Division:	
One hundred and eighteenth Field Artillery, Georgia.....	656
One hundred and fifteenth Field Artillery, South Carolina (1 battery).....	70
Thirty-second Division:	
One hundred and nineteenth Field Artillery, Michigan.....	659
One hundred and twentieth Field Artillery, Wisconsin.....	659

Thirty-third Division:	
One hundred and twenty-second Field Artillery, Illinois.....	597
One hundred and twenty-fourth Field Artillery, Illinois.....	550
Thirty-fourth Division:	
One hundred and fifty-first Field Artillery, Minnesota.....	714
One hundred and twenty-fifth Field Artillery, Minnesota (1 battery).....	82
Thirty-fifth Division:	
One hundred and thirtieth Field Artillery, Kansas.....	756
One hundred and sixty-first Field Artillery, Kansas.....	690
Thirty-sixth Division:	
One hundred and thirty-first Field Artillery, Texas.....	672
One hundred and thirty-second Field Artillery, Texas.....	712
Thirty-seventh Division:	
One hundred and thirty-fourth Field Artillery, Ohio.....	714
One hundred and thirty-fifth Field Artillery, Ohio.....	628
Thirty-eighth Division:	
One hundred and thirty-eighth Field Artillery, Kentucky.....	626
One hundred and thirty-ninth Field Artillery, Indiana.....	636
Thirty-ninth Division: ¹	
One hundred and sixteenth Field Artillery, Florida (4 units).....	279
One hundred and forty-first Field Artillery, Alabama and Louisiana.....	727
Fortieth Division:	
One hundred and forty-third Field Artillery, California (5 units).....	357
One hundred and forty-fifth Field Artillery, Utah (6 units).....	389
Forty-first Division:	
One hundred and forty-eighth Field Artillery, Oregon and Idaho (3 units).....	221
One hundred and forty-sixth Field Artillery, Washington.....	648
Forty-third Division:	
One hundred and fifty-second Field Artillery, Maine (4 units).....	274
One hundred and third Field Artillery, Rhode Island (4 units).....	343
Forty-fourth Division:	
One hundred and twelfth Field Artillery, ² New Jersey (6 batteries).....	386
Forty-fifth Division:	
One hundred and sixtieth Field Artillery, Oklahoma.....	719
One hundred and fifty-eighth Field Artillery, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.....	549

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

The modified program, to which reference has already been made as covering the National Guard development for the next three years, provides for eighteen 155-mm. Field Artillery regiments. Of these regiments, the organization of 15 has already been started and 6 of them are complete. These 15 regiments are distributed as follows:

One hundred and sixth Field Artillery (155-mm. howitzer), New York, complete.

One hundred and eighth Field Artillery (155-mm. howitzer), Pennsylvania, complete.

One hundred and seventy-sixth Field Artillery (155-mm. howitzer), Pennsylvania, complete.

One hundred and eighty-ninth Field Artillery (155-mm. howitzer), Oklahoma, complete.

One hundred and seventeenth Field Artillery (155-mm. howitzer), North Carolina, complete.

One hundred and fiftieth Field Artillery (155-mm. howitzer), Indiana, complete.

One hundred and ninety-second Field Artillery (155-mm. gun), Connecticut, complete.

¹ After July 1, 1923, becomes Thirty-first Division.

² The remaining field artillery regiment for the Forty-fourth Division is allotted to New York. It has not been organized and has received no official designation.

Two hundred and fifty-eighth Field Artillery (155-mm. gun), New York, complete.

The following States have formed one or more battalions of the regiments indicated:

Illinois, One hundred and twenty-third Field Artillery.

Iowa, One hundred and eighty-fifth Field Artillery.

Michigan, One hundred and eighty-second Field Artillery.

New Hampshire, One hundred and seventy-second Field Artillery.

Wisconsin, One hundred and twenty-second Field Artillery.

Washington, One hundred and ninety-sixth Field Artillery.

The Washington unit belongs to a 155-mm. gun regiment, the remainder being howitzer organizations.

These scattered units total six battalions and six separate batteries.

No horsed artillery for the Cavalry divisions has yet been organized. The States of South Dakota and Missouri have formed a 75-mm. regiment pertaining to the General Headquarters Reserve, while New York has organized a Corps Artillery ammunition train.

ENGINEERS.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Engineer units:

June 30, 1923.....	6, 124
June 30, 1922.....	5, 405

Gain..... 719

In the June 30, 1923, aggregate strength there are included 311 officers.

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

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Twenty-sixth Division.....	100	Thirty-sixth 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 ¹	70
Thirtieth Division.....	43	Forty-first Division.....	14
Thirty-second Division.....	14	Forty-fourth Division.....	100
Thirty-third Division.....	14	Forty-fifth Division.....	40
Thirty-fifth Division.....	100	Twenty-first Division (Cavalry).....	33

Only three Infantry divisions, the Thirty-fourth (Iowa and Minnesota), the Fortieth (Utah and Nevada), and the Forty-third (Rhode Island), have not started the organization of their combat Engineer regiments. Of the four mounted Engineer battalions authorized for the National Guard Cavalry divisions, only one has been begun and that is represented by a single company organized in Pennsylvania. The States of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Texas have each completed the organization of the combat Engineer regiments assigned to them and there are fair prospects that at least four other regiments will be completed during the fiscal year 1924.

¹ To be designated Thirty-first Division after July 1, 1923.

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

Twenty-sixth Division, One hundred and first Engineers (Massachusetts).....	516
Twenty-seventh Division, One hundred and second Engineers (New York)....	515
Twenty-eighth Division, One hundred and third Engineers (Pennsylvania)...	491
Forty-fourth Division, One hundred and fourth Engineers (New Jersey).....	517
Thirtieth Division, One hundred and fifth Engineers (North Carolina, 1 bat- talion).....	234
Thirty-second Division, One hundred and seventh Engineers (Wisconsin, 1 company).....	64
Thirty-third Division, One hundred and eighth Engineers (Illinois, 1 company)	58
Thirty-fifth Division, One hundred and tenth Engineers (Missouri).....	549
Thirty-sixth Division, One hundred and eleventh Engineers (Texas).....	306
Thirty-seventh Division, One hundred and twelfth Engineers (Ohio).....	482
Thirty-eighth Division, One hundred and thirteenth Engineers (Indiana).....	492
Thirty-ninth Division, One hundred and fourteenth Engineers (Mississippi and Florida, 5 companies).....	333
Forty-first Division, One hundred and sixteenth Engineers (Oregon, 1 com- pany).....	81
Forty-fifth Division, One hundred and twentieth Engineers (Oklahoma and New Mexico, 3 companies).....	250
Twenty-first Division (Cavalry), One hundred and twenty-fifth Engineers, mounted (Pennsylvania, 1 company).....	86

In addition to the above listed divisional engineer units certain corps and army Engineer organizations have been organized as follows:

Alabama, 1 company of One hundred and thirty-third Engineers.

South Carolina, 1 battalion of One hundred and thirty-third Engi-
neers (this unit is to be transferred to the One hundred and fifth
Engineers for duty with the Thirtieth Division).

South Dakota, 1 battalion of One hundred and thirty-sixth Engi-
neers.

Georgia, 1 company of One hundred and sixty-fourth Engineers.

During the past fiscal year the New Mexico Engineer Battalion
of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Engineers was transferred to
the One hundred and twentieth Engineers for duty with the Forty-
fifth Division. This battalion will combine with the battalion that
has been started in the State of Oklahoma so as to form a complete
regiment. Company A, One hundred and twenty-seventh Engineers
(mounted), Wisconsin National Guard, was recently converted into
a service battery of Field Artillery, and the two auxiliary Engineer
companies organized last year in Maryland and the District of
Columbia have been converted into colored Infantry companies.
Companies E and F, of the New Mexico Engineer battalion were
disbanded during the past year.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Aggregate strength of the National Guard Coast Artillery Corps:

June 30, 1923.....	11, 692
June 30, 1922.....	11, 662

Gain..... 30

In the aggregate for June 30, 1923, there are 570 officers. This
aggregate also includes six regiments and two machine-gun battalions
of anti-aircraft Artillery, enrolling a strength of 4,801, assigned to
coast-defense troops.

Just before the end of the fiscal year 1923 the Secretary of War authorized a regimental organization for National Guard Coast Artillery units. Heretofore the tables of organization have provided for a certain amount of commissioned and enlisted staff personnel for groups made up of Coast Artillery companies. Under the authorization for a regimental organization the enlisted headquarters staff personnel will be retained in practically the same numbers as heretofore allowed, but the commissioned staff personnel will be increased so as to bring the Coast Artillery regimental and battalion organization into line with the organization prescribed for the 155-mm. Artillery.

Tables covering this organization for the Coast Artillery are now in the hands of the Secretary of War for consideration. They provide for battalions of 2, 3, or 4 company units and regiments of from 5 to 12 company units, depending upon each State's Coast Artillery allotment.

Under this arrangement the States interested in Coast Artillery will have the following organizations allotted to them:

Maine, 1 regiment (12 units).

Rhode Island, 1 regiment (8 units).

Connecticut, 1 regiment (8 units).

Massachusetts, 1 regiment (12 units).

New York, 2 regiments (12 units each).

District of Columbia, 1 regiment (5 units).

Delaware, 1 battalion (2 units).

North Carolina, 1 battalion (2 units).

Georgia, 1 battalion (2 units).

South Carolina, 1 battalion (3 units).

Virginia, 1 regiment (8 units).

Washington, 1 regiment (10 units).

Oregon, 1 regiment (5 units).

California, 1 regiment (12 units), 1 battalion (3 units).

New Jersey, 1 battalion (4 units).

Alabama, 1 battalion (2 units).

Florida, 1 battalion (3 units).

Louisiana, 1 battalion (2 units).

Texas, 1 battalion (3 units).

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

Maine has formed 8 companies; Connecticut, 3 companies; Florida, 2 companies; Washington, 3 companies; Oregon, 4 companies; and California, 10 companies. The States of New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and the District of Columbia, have not presented any of their Coast Artillery units for Federal recognition.

The antiaircraft organizations are allotted as follows:

New Hampshire, One hundred and ninety-seventh Artillery, antiaircraft, complete.

Delaware, One hundred and ninety-eighth Artillery, antiaircraft, complete.

Missouri, Two hundred and third Artillery, antiaircraft, complete.

New York, Two hundred and twelfth Artillery, antiaircraft, complete.

Pennsylvania, Two hundred and thirteenth Artillery, antiaircraft, complete.

Arkansas, machine-gun battalion, One hundred and forty-first Artillery, antiaircraft, complete.

Massachusetts, Machine-gun battalion, Two hundred and eleventh Artillery, antiaircraft, complete.

North Carolina, 1 machine-gun battery, Two hundredth Artillery, antiaircraft, complete.

Illinois, Two hundred and second Artillery, antiaircraft (6 units organized).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Aggregate strength of National Guard Medical troops (not including Medical Department detachments):

June 30, 1923.....	7, 248
June 30, 1922.....	6, 417
Gain.....	831

The aggregate for June 30, 1923, includes 838 officers.

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, 1923, is shown to be as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Twenty-sixth Division.....	14	Thirty-seventh Division.....	100
Twenty-seventh Division.....	100	Thirty-eighth Division.....	100
Twenty-eighth Division.....	100	Thirty-ninth Division.....	43
Twenty-ninth Division.....	100	Fortieth Division.....	30
Thirtieth Division.....	57	Forty-first Division.....	30
Thirty-second Division.....	86	Forty-third Division.....	43
Thirty-fifth Division.....	43	Forty-fourth Division.....	100
Thirty-sixth Division.....	30	Forty-fifth Division.....	86

It will be noted that in only two Infantry divisions—the Thirty-third and the Thirty-fourth—the State authorities have so far failed to organize a part of the medical regiments prescribed for the division. No medical organizations have been formed for the four Cavalry divisions, except for the Medical Department detachments attached to the Cavalry regiments. These detachments are complete and, in fact, practically all completely organized National Guard regiments are now provided with their authorized attached medical personnel.

In addition to the medical units pertaining to Infantry divisions, the following corps and Army medical organizations have been formed:

Two hundred and sixteenth Hospital Company, One hundred and forty-fifth Medical Regiment (Arkansas).

One hundred and eighty-sixth Ambulance Company, One hundred and thirty-sixth Medical Regiment (Iowa).

One hundred and seventy-second Ambulance Company, One hundred and thirty-first Medical Regiment (Vermont).

One hundred and eighty-third Ambulance Company, One hundred and thirty-fifth Medical Supply Section, and One hundred and thirty-fifth Laboratory Section, One hundred and thirty-fifth Medical Regiment (Wisconsin).

All of the above are corps units except the Arkansas Hospital Company, which is listed as an Army organization.

AIR SERVICE.

The National Guard air service units federally recognized on June 30, 1923, were as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
One hundred and first Observation Squadron, Boston, Mass.....	17	84
One hundred and second Observation Squadron, Photo Section and Air Intelligence Section, New York City.....	13	112
One hundred and fourth Observation Squadron, Photo Section and Air Intelligence Section, Baltimore, Md.....	19	97
One hundred and ninth Observation Squadron, Photo Section and Air Intelligence Section, St. Paul, Minn.....	17	119
One hundred and eleventh Observation Squadron, Photo Section and Air Intelligence Section, Houston, Tex.....	19	98
One hundred and thirteenth Observation Squadron, Kokomo, Ind.....	25	139
One hundred and fourteenth Observation Squadron and Photo Section, Birmingham, Ala.....	19	90
One hundred and thirty-sixth Observation Squadron, (corps troops) Nashville, Tenn.....	15	95
Total.....	144	834

The strength figures cited above show a gain of 8 officers and 191 enlisted men over the figures for June 30, 1922.

Only one new squadron was recognized in the past fiscal year, the One hundred and eleventh Observation Squadron, Thirty-sixth Division, but two corps squadrons covered by last year's report have been transferred to a divisional status. The One hundred and thirty-fifth Squadron in Alabama became the One hundred and fourteenth Squadron for assignment to the Thirty-ninth Division, and the One hundred and thirty-seventh Squadron in Indiana was transferred to the Thirty-eighth Division and changed its designation to the One hundred and thirteenth Observation Squadron.

The observation squadron pertaining to the Forty-third Division was, in accordance with an agreement between the State authorities, transferred from Rhode Island to Connecticut, and the latter State promises the prompt organization of this unit. The States of Michigan, Illinois, and Colorado are also working to present observation squadrons for Federal recognition during the fiscal year 1924. These units will function with the Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Forty-fifth Divisions, respectively. The State of South Carolina has taken over from North Carolina the organization of the air service for the Thirtieth Division, and it is hoped that these units may be formed during the current year.

DIVISION TRAINS AND SPECIAL TROOPS.

Aggregate strength of National Guard division trains:

June 30, 1923.....	2,157
June 30, 1922.....	1,998
Gain.....	159

The June 30, 1923, aggregate includes 101 officers.

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:

	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.....	60
Thirtieth Division.....	40	Thirty-ninth Division.....	60
Thirty-second Division.....	100		

The States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin have completed the train organizations for the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and the Thirty-second Infantry Divisions, respectively, while the States of Ohio and Nebraska have secured recognition for the complete train organizations of the Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-fifth Divisions, except for the small attached medical detachments.

In addition to the six complete trains just mentioned, the following divisional train units have secured Federal recognition:

Alabama: Motor Transport Company No. 153, Wagon Company No. 127.

Indiana: Motor Transport Company No. 149.

Mississippi: Motor Transport Company No. 154.

North Carolina: Motor Transport Company No. 117.

South Carolina: Motor Transport Company No. 118.

The following units of corps trains have been extended Federal recognition:

Florida: Motor Transport Company No. 220.

South Carolina: Motor Transport Company No. 218.

Aggregate strength of National Guard special division troops:

June 30, 1923.....	1,871
June 30, 1922.....	1,578
Gain.....	293

The aggregate for this year includes 123 officers.

The special division troops contributing to the above aggregate are organized as follows:

Alabama: Thirty-ninth Division Headquarters Company, Thirty-first Tank Company.

California: Fortieth Signal Company.

Colorado: Forty-fifth Tank Company.

Florida: Motor Cycle Company No. 114.

Illinois: Thirty-third Signal Company, Thirty-third Tank Company.

Indiana: Thirty-eighth Signal Company.

Kansas: Thirty-fifth Signal Company.

Kentucky: Thirty-eighth Military Police Company, Thirty-eighth Tank Company.

Massachusetts: Twenty-sixth Signal Company.

Michigan: Thirty-second Division Headquarters Company, Thirty-second Signal Company, Motor Cycle Company No. 107, One hundred and seventh Ordnance Company (maintenance).

Minnesota: Thirty-fourth Tank Company.

Missouri: Thirty-fifth Tank Company.

New Jersey: Forty-fourth Signal Company.

New York: Twenty-seventh Division Headquarters Company, Twenty-seventh Military Police Company, Twenty-seventh Signal Company, Twenty-seventh Tank Company, Motor Cycle Company No. 102, One hundred and second Ordnance Company (maintenance).

North Carolina: Thirtieth Signal Company.

Ohio: Thirty-seventh Division Headquarters Company, Thirty-seventh Military Police Company, Thirty-seventh Signal Company, Thirty-seventh Tank Company, Motor Cycle Company No. 112, One hundred and twelfth Ordnance Company (maintenance).

Oklahoma: Forty-fifth Signal Company, Motor Cycle Company No. 120, One hundred and twentieth Ordnance Company (maintenance).

Pennsylvania: Twenty-eighth Division Headquarters Company, Twenty-eighth Military Police Company, Twenty-eighth Signal Company, Twenty-eighth Tank Company, Motor Cycle Company No. 103, One hundred and third Ordnance Company, (maintenance).

Rhode Island: Forty-third Signal Company.

Texas: Thirty-sixth Military Police Company, Thirty-sixth Signal Company.

Virginia: Twenty-ninth Tank Company.

Washington: Forty-first Tank Company.

Wisconsin: Thirty-second Tank Company, Thirty-second Military Police Company, Twenty-second Cavalry Division Headquarters Detachment.

Totaling the above list we have 5 Infantry division headquarters companies, 6 Military Police companies, 14 Signal companies, 12 Tank companies, 6 Motor cycle companies, 5 Ordnance companies (maintenance), and 1 Cavalry division headquarters detachment recognized as National Guard units on June 30, 1923.

STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

A slight loss in the State staff corps and departments personnel occurred during the past fiscal year. This is considered by the Militia Bureau to be an advantage rather than a handicap, since it is believed that the duties of many of the State staff officers and enlisted men now authorized could be performed equally well and at less expense to the Government by the staff personnel now prescribed for National Guard brigades and divisions.

State.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	State.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Alabama.....	9	10	Nevada.....	0	0
Arizona.....	0	0	New Hampshire.....	4	0
Arkansas.....	8	0	New Jersey.....	12	0
California.....	3	0	New Mexico.....	5	0
Colorado.....	5	0	New York.....	30	75
Connecticut.....	10	16	North Carolina.....	8	14
Delaware.....	7	8	North Dakota.....	4	19
District of Columbia.....	11	1	Ohio.....	12	0
Florida.....	8	0	Oklahoma.....	14	28
Georgia.....	8	0	Oregon.....	11	25
Hawaii.....	7	27	Pennsylvania.....	24	21
Idaho.....	2	0	Porto Rico.....	6	22
Illinois.....	2	0	Rhode Island.....	3	1
Indiana.....	14	17	South Carolina.....	8	0
Iowa.....	9	31	South Dakota.....	6	0
Kansas.....	8	21	Tennessee.....	12	14
Kentucky.....	6	0	Texas.....	15	31
Louisiana.....	7	4	Utah.....	10	19
Maine.....	7	1	Vermont.....	9	16
Maryland.....	8	13	Virginia.....	8	17
Massachusetts.....	10	3	Washington.....	9	11
Michigan.....	4	19	West Virginia.....	5	2
Minnesota.....	13	3	Wisconsin.....	11	0
Mississippi.....	8	6	Wyoming.....	5	0
Missouri.....	13	2			
Montana.....	2	0			
Nebraska.....	9	17	Total.....	429	514

As indicated in my report of last year the maintenance of the authorized State staff personnel means an expenditure of more than

a quarter of a million dollars, annually, and the Militia Bureau hopes to see this item reduced through the transfer of State staff officers to active National Guard units. This will require the co-operation of the State authorities.

The totals covered by last year's report were 461 officers and 542 enlisted men.

TRAINING.

The training of the National Guard has made satisfactory progress during the preceding year, considering the fundamental controlling factors which must always operate with regard to this training. The general phases of training are fixed by law. Difficulties interfering with its highest development must always exist. These pertain both to Federal and State conditions which affect the National Guard. That standard which is regarded as most desirable can not be fully attained because of such inherent difficulties. The two outstanding features relating to the Federal conditions referred to are the lack of funds and of a sufficient number of Regular Army instructors. On the side of the States are matters which vary with different localities. Whereas some States may furnish reasonable material means in the way of armories and allied features which provide the proper setting for developing organizations to a degree commensurate with training expectations, other States are greatly lacking in such facilities. Therefore, unequal opportunities for uniform training exist and such fundamental difference will probably always remain. However, the universal outstanding difficulty with respect to stable training and, therefore, stabilized progress, is the annual "turnover" in both officer and enlisted personnel. Unavoidable factors appear to permit of no sound remedy for this general situation. However, as time goes on there will be gradual improvement in this respect and we will not experience material reductions of strength due to the great numbers of expirations of enlistment within a short period—a natural result of the enlistment of large numbers of men within a limited period of time.

REGULAR ARMY OFFICER INSTRUCTORS.

On June 30, 1922, there were 284 Regular Army officers actually on National Guard duty and approximately 66 under orders, out of a War Department allotment of 699 officers. In January, 1923, due to a reduction in the number of officers in the Regular Army, the 1922 allotment of officers for National Guard duty was reduced from 699 to 485.

This bureau has held out at all times for an adequate number of instructors and considers as the minimum number necessary an average of one officer to each battalion or similar unit. Where an organization larger than a battalion is located in one town, this number may be too large, but this condition is not general throughout the country. In fact, in a majority of the States, a regiment is usually scattered among at least a half dozen towns, and this necessitates additional instructors to properly instruct these separated units.

Prior to June, 1922, based upon the above minimum requirement and the War Department allotment, a table was published by this bureau showing the allowance of officers by branches to each State,

according to the number of units Federally recognized and regardless of their geographical location. When, in January, 1923, the War Department allotment was reduced to a total of 485 officers, a new table was prepared and distributed showing a tentative allotment of instructors, by branches, to States, but giving the corps area commander freedom to make any transfers between States that he might desire, limiting him only to the total for each branch assigned to his corps area. In very few cases has it been possible to allot to each corps area the number of officers thought necessary. The number, however, finally allotted is the maximum possible, since the limit of 485 officers for National Guard duty must not be exceeded.

On July 1, 1922, a total of 16 Regular Army officers was on duty in the Militia Bureau. Authority was received in December, 1922, to increase this allowance from 16 to 20, and on June 30, 1923, there were 20 Regular Army officers on duty. In addition to these Regular Army officers, three National Guard officers, holding commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, have reported for duty in the Militia Bureau.

On July 1, 1922, there were 11 officers on duty on the staffs of corps area commanders as officers in charge of National Guard affairs, and as assistants to officers in charge of National Guard affairs. On June 30, 1923, there were 15 officers on such duty. Although the War Department table for the staffs of corps area commanders authorizes an assistant to 9 of the 10 officers in charge of National Guard affairs, it has been impossible, under the present allotment, to furnish these assistants without taking officers away from troop duty, and since troop instruction should be given prior consideration, it has not been practicable, up to this time to furnish the authorized quota of such assistants.

On July 1, 1922, there were no instructors on duty for the various division headquarters. During the fall of 1922, Maj. Robert W. Hyatt, Infantry, instructor Massachusetts National Guard, was made chief of staff of the Twenty-sixth Division, and thereafter was carried as divisional instructor. Col. Joseph S. Herron, Cavalry, was assigned to duty as divisional instructor with the Thirty-seventh Division in September, 1922.

Plans were made early in 1923 to obtain about 20 graduates from this year's class of the General Service Schools for assignment to the remaining divisions as divisional instructors. On June 30, 1923, there was a total of 11 officers on duty as divisional instructors.

Due to the reduction of officer personnel in the Army in 1922, great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the proper number of qualified instructors from the various branches. Limitations fixed by the War Department relating to the length of time an officer must serve at a station before being moved, and also the shortage of funds for the transportation of household goods and dependents of officers, have also made it difficult to detail instructors. Instructors have in some cases been released for various reasons without replacement, although, as a rule, this bureau does not approve the release of any officer unless a qualified replacement is furnished. In a few cases instructors have been permitted to attend service schools without replacement, but this permission was withdrawn early in 1923 as a result of a shortage in personnel.

On June 30, 1923, there was a total of 421 officers on National Guard duty. A synopsis of the change in personnel during the fisca

year 1923 shows that there was a gain of 54 Infantry officers against a loss of 38, a gain of 16 Cavalry officers against a loss of 8, a gain of 44 Field Artillery officers against a loss of 4, a gain of 14 Coast Artillery officers against a loss of 4, a gain of 11 Quartermaster Corps officers against a loss of 2, a gain of 4 Medical officers against a loss of 2, a gain of 6 Engineer officers against a loss of 2, a gain of 3 Air Service officers against a loss of 1. Of the 421 officers, 375 are on troop duty, 20 on duty in the Militia Bureau, 15 on staffs of corps area commanders, and 11 on duty as divisional instructors.

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS.

On June 30, 1922, there were 443 sergeant-instructors on National Guard duty.

The minimum number of sergeant-instructors thought necessary for the proper instruction of the National Guard is four to each Infantry regiment, three to other three-battalion regiments, two to a two-battalion regiment, and one for each separate battalion or similar unit. Based upon this minimum, a request was made on November 2, 1922, to The Adjutant General of the Army that the allotment made under General Orders, No. 33, War Department, 1922, be increased from 551 noncommissioned officers to 782 sergeants. Attention is called to the fact that of the 551 noncommissioned officers allotted by this General Order, 81 are in the grade of corporal and as such are not suitable for National Guard duty and no efforts were made to fill these vacancies. This resulted in reducing the total of 551 noncommissioned officers to 470 sergeants for this duty.

The above request was disapproved by the War Department on November 18, 1922, and on November 19, 1922, this bureau requested reconsideration and furnished additional data. To date no reply has been received.

On January 24, 1923, the Militia Bureau was informed that, subject to the passage of legislation increasing the number of noncommissioned officers authorized for the Army, the War Department allotment of noncommissioned officers for National Guard duty would be 551 noncommissioned officers (36 second-grade sergeants and 515 third-grade sergeants). This, actually, would have amounted to an increase of 81 sergeants instead of the 312 requested. Congress adjourned without passing this legislation, and as a result the old allotment under General Orders, No. 33, 1922, governs at this time. A request was made on March 6, 1923, to The Adjutant General of the Army to substitute, if possible, 81 sergeants of the fourth grade for the 81 corporals authorized by General Orders, No. 33, 1922.

Prior to June 30, 1922, it was the custom of this office to select noncommissioned officers for National Guard duty and to detail them to a station without consulting the corps area commander or the adjutant general of the State. This resulted in large expenditures of funds for traveling expenses and sometimes resulted in a selection of unsuitable noncommissioned officers.

In September, 1922, it was decided to change this system and to require, whenever possible, that sergeant-instructors be selected from troops in the corps area in which the vacancy existed. To this end all current applications on file in the Militia Bureau at that time were returned to corps area commanders, requesting that as vacancies occurred these applications be considered.

This plan has had the results expected. The initial traveling expenses for these noncommissioned officers have been greatly reduced and better instructors are being detailed since commanding officers of Regular Army units take an unusual interest in the National Guard within their own corps areas.

On July 1, 1922, a table was published and distributed to all concerned showing the allotment of sergeants to corps areas and to States by branches. In March, 1923, a gross total of sergeants was allotted to each corps area and the corps area commanders were informed that no consideration had to be given to any special distribution by branches. It is thought that the corps area commander is in a position to determine just what sergeants are needed.

On June 30, 1923, there were on duty 458 sergeant-instructors, divided by branches as follows: 229 Infantry, 89 Field Artillery, 40 Cavalry, 37 Coast Artillery, 20 Engineers, 13 Medical Corps, 19 Quartermaster Corps, 5 Signal Corps, 6 Air Service.

The functions assigned to the National Guard in the event of a major emergency indicate that this element of the Army of the United States must be capable of carrying out its mission within such time limit after D Day as an enemy may be reasonably expected to make itself seriously felt. To the National Guard is allocated one-third of all the combatant forces that are contemplated for use in such type of emergency. For the first five or six months after D Day the National Guard will be expected to furnish two-thirds of the available combatant strength. If, within this period, critical situations develop, the main reliance for overcoming them must be the National Guard. Since purely military training, under legal provisions, can not be expected to reach annually more than a uniform average of 72 hours during the armory training and an approximately equal amount during the field-training period, it is readily seen that the quality of that training should be the very highest possible. Even with such quality, the time factor is so restricted that although the caliber of National Guard personnel might be all that could be desired, the scope of training must nevertheless be greatly circumscribed. Since the limit of such circumscription is based on the quality of training, the quality attained must be dependent on the efficiency and number of the instructors. This can only mean that the Regular Army should furnish a very highly qualified type of instructor and in numbers sufficient to meet the needs of the National Guard. On the basis of one officer instructor to a battalion or similar unit, and five noncommissioned officers as instructors to the number of organizations comprised within an infantry regiment, the final allotment for the National Guard would approximate 900 officers and 1,300 noncommissioned officers. The allowance on June 30, 1923, was about 45 per cent of the total of these numbers, while the present percentage of completion of the number of organizations of the National Guard is approximately 75 per cent. This condition of shortage of training personnel is submitted for most earnest consideration.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS AS INSTRUCTORS.

The opportunity of National Guard officers to cover all phases of instruction required in their organization will probably never be attained. There are two general reasons for this: First, the very

large average annual change in officer personnel as to grades and duties; and second, special training which they should have is available each year to a few only. This matter is discussed later under "Service schools." But, despite these conditions, National Guard officers should be assisted in every way to approximate the standard required. This is best achieved by instructors using every effort in the way of guidance and assistance for the encouragement of National Guard officers. Training is a responsibility inseparable from the duties of command, and this fact is constantly brought to the attention of instructors.

RECRUITS.

The stability of organizations and their successful progressive training depends, primarily, upon a minimum change of personnel. Therefore, the presence of recruits, of a few months' service, retards organizational training. This is also true of officers who occupy a single grade for short periods only. Although the question of stabilization of personnel properly concerns the subject "Personnel," it is also a vital question in regard to training. Organizations throughout the country are making strenuous efforts to effect greater stability in personnel, but annual "turnovers" show, generally, little reduction. Certain efforts now being made give promise of a measure of success in reducing this "turnover."

DISTRIBUTION OF INSTRUCTORS.

In order that greater uniformity in the training of organizations may be brought about, a plan for a gradual redistribution of instructors within different States is being applied. A shortage of instructors will most probably continue, and, with this seeming unavoidable condition, a flat basis of assignment requires modification. This change, in principle, would be necessary, however, even though the full general quota were available. Some States, and particularly those whose organizations are widely scattered, require more Federal assistance than those whose organizations are concentrated. For example, a regiment quartered in a single armory in New York City can be given more aid by one instructor than can a regiment which occupies a dozen different stations and which may have three instructors assigned to it. Even when serving with a regiment concentrated in one armory, a single instructor is not able to maintain the personal touch that is needed. Where proper personal touch is absent, make-shifts can not fully answer the purpose. So, even with readjustments in the distribution of the present allotment of instructors, the result will still not be entirely satisfactory. The situation can only be met—even to a reasonably satisfactory degree—by a decided increase in the number of instructors.

GRADES OF NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER INSTRUCTORS.

Experience of the past year has caused a change of view with regard to statements made in the preceding annual report concerning grades of noncommissioned instructors. Therein the following appeared:

The Militia Bureau is convinced that much better results could be obtained if the noncommissioned instructors rank 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).

Study of this subject led to the conclusion that noncommissioned officer instructors should be detailed from the four grades and in such a reasonably balanced ratio that opportunity for advancement may be extended to those who demonstrate peculiar fitness for this duty and they, thereby, be encouraged to continue on National Guard duty. The ratio should be that which now applies to the grades at large and which is, approximately, as follows: One master sergeant to 3 technical sergeants; 6 staff sergeants to 12 sergeants. This recommendation has already been made to the General Staff in connection with their study relative to numbers and ratios in different grades of enlisted men. This advocated change is a highly important matter and is most urgently recommended. In addition to the reasons given above, the high cost of living and the necessity for making an allotment of noncommissioned officers for National Guard duty apart from the quota required for the Regular Army, as presented in the preceding annual report, are matters to which particular attention is again invited.

MODIFICATIONS AS TO FUNCTIONS OF STATE SENIOR INSTRUCTORS.

In the preceding annual report the tendency, in some cases, of senior instructors to build up an office force was referred to. This adverse condition has been satisfactorily adjusted. National Guard Regulations, which formerly prescribed functions for a State senior instructor, have been modified. The matter is now left to the discretion of corps area commanders. In only one or two cases have corps area commanders continued the system of detailing a State senior instructor, and then only on account of some unusual condition.

SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Opportunities for having an increased number of officers and enlisted men attend service schools during the past fiscal year, as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following table:

	1923-24, to attend.	1921-22		1920-21	
		Attended.	Grad- uated.	Attended.	Grad- uated.
Officers:					
Infantry School.....	150	104	84	79	70
Cavalry School.....	22	20	18	17	17
Coast Artillery School.....	12	13	9	9	7
Engineer School.....	13	24	18	5	4
Field Artillery School.....	58	34	30	19	19
Medical School.....	12	7	6	3	3
Signal School.....	2	12	10	3	3
Tank School.....				3	3
Air Service School.....	11	10	10		
Staff and Command School.....	20				
War College, G-1.....	10	5	5		
War College, G-2.....	10	6	6		
War College, G-4.....	10	4	4		
Total.....	330	239	200	138	126
Enlisted men:					
Bakers and Cooks School.....	64	85	82	39	39
Horseshoers and Farriers School.....	7	4	4	14	14
Field Artillery School.....	17	24	23	16	15
Tank School.....				3	3
Signal School.....	14	7	6		
Coast Artillery School.....	10				
Total.....	112	120	115	72	71

It will be noted that the Army War College has been added to the list of schools open to National Guard officers. The number attending this institution this year will be increased to 30. In addition, during the present fiscal year attendance at the Command and General Staff School will be authorized for approximately 20 field officers, and the total for the special service schools will amount to approximately 280 company officers and 112 enlisted specialists. The training value of all these courses is extremely high, and the funds available for such training should be materially increased. With a present officer strength of approximately 10,000, the annual allotment for schools is extremely small. With the aim of having, for example, 25 per cent of officers graduated from the service schools, and with the large annual turnover in officer personnel, it will be seen that the present allotment of funds for such purposes would not enable even a small part of such percentage to be attained. It is not believed that the suggestion of 25 per cent as a constant ratio is less than a real necessity, as will appear in discussing the need of instruction for National Guard officers.

The type of officer selected to attend the War College for any one of the three courses—G-1, G-2, and G-4—covering a period of approximately six weeks, should be very high. This standard is being maintained. The course at the Command and Staff School will cover a period of three months. It will be an abbreviation of the regular course and is intended to give training to general and field officers in the duties of command and staff within the division.

The opportunity for training field officers at special service schools is still lacking. Such training may be provided for in the future, but for the present it has been deemed of greater importance to use the limited funds available for the training of officers of company grade. In some cases special service schools, due to shortage of instructor personnel, are not now in a position to handle a separate class for field officers. A mixed class of field and company officers has not proven satisfactory.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

This year has marked the first real attempt to conduct correspondence courses for officers of all grades. The nature of the courses has been very varied and has consisted of what are termed (a) "Army correspondence courses," (b) courses devised by instructors, and (c) a combination of types (a) and (b). No system of correspondence instruction has met with more than a very limited measure of success. In general there are two causes for this: First, officers generally have not the time to devote to such extra instruction; and, second, individuals working alone on matters largely theoretical are apt to experience a lack of incentive and interest. Company officers, in addition to the one and one-half hours required by law for the training of their organizations, must also give much extra time to administration. Field officers, on the contrary, are not generally so occupied with organizational duties, and correspondence work should be one of the principal methods used in their instruction. Although the experience of the past year shows little inclination on the part of officers to take these courses, efforts will be exerted during the coming year to make them a success.

ARMORY TRAINING.

The general results of armory training are shown in the table in Appendix C. The data includes all arms, and conditions pertaining to each arm average about the same. Standards of comparison on which the conclusions shown are based are not uniform, since the standard for the corps area is prescribed by its commander. Because comparisons under this system are unsatisfactory, prior to the next inspection a more uniform system of rating will be prescribed by the Militia Bureau.

FIELD TRAINING.

The percentage of attendance at field training is shown, by States, in Appendix D. Many organizations had personnel in camp who had not had sufficient elementary training to allow the organization to be profitably trained in those features which can not be carried on in the armory. This applies especially to those branches where the rifle is the primary weapon. The situation is discussed under the subject of "Target practice." The general scope of field training did not, as a rule, extend beyond the elementary and basic, and did not reach that balanced program which should be carried out in the field. However, the National Guard is still not completely organized and has not properly "found" itself since the reorganization following the World War.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Ordinarily target practice for organizations armed with weapons other than small arms can only be carried out at camp. Even for those equipped with small arms, target practice was also generally confined to the field training period. For the latter type of organizations this condition will gradually change since ranges are now being established at home stations in increasing numbers. Practice at home stations is very necessary, because otherwise too much time is consumed at camp at the expense of other important matters. Since many organizations will have to depend upon the field-training period for this instruction, much time at camps will undoubtedly be consumed in that feature. Modifications in the new training manuals will provide full qualification courses for the National Guard at shorter ranges and will permit individuals to qualify for the one type of marksmanship badge. This will lend encouragement and also permit a greater amount of time at camp to be given to other features of field training. It will be possible for those organizations equipped with short-distance ranges at home stations to complete their firing prior to camp and thus enable the entire field-training period to be devoted to other matters.

INFANTRY TRAINING.

The principle that armory training should be confined to those subjects which can be readily taught in the armory, and thus avoid similar training during the field-training period has not been carried out in the training of the infantry. Remarks under the general subject above indicate the reasons therefor. The main difficulty in

States where units are generally scattered is the lack of personal touch with instructors. Where the opposite condition prevails, more satisfactory results have been attained. Change in personnel is the greatest obstacle to steady organizational development. The lack of suitable armories also handicaps training. Since the results of armory training, from an infantry organizational standpoint, are necessarily short of what is desired, greater effort should be devoted to the specific training of officers and noncommissioned officers. Where this is practicable, the result will be to have a cadre of leaders further advanced in training than is the organization itself. With this as the main objective, continuous effort should be made to devote to the training of noncommissioned officers as much time weekly as may be possible, in addition to the training of the organization as a whole. The aim with reference to the training of officers should be to allow for their special training about twice the time that is devoted to noncommissioned officers.

While field training has been reasonably satisfactory, the full training period will be employed to much better advantage when training conditions have become better stabilized.

Troops have in many cases been using cantonment shelter in camp rather than canvas. It is desirable that troops go into camp and erect their own shelter, as they would be expected to do when called into Federal service.

Target practice and the preliminary training therefor should receive more attention during the armory-drill period. For rifle organizations the preliminary training should be carried out without difficulty. This preliminary training is most necessary before "instruction" practice is attempted. Where ranges are available at home stations, it should be possible to have a few men at intervals during the year take instruction and record practice in such a way that, prior to camp, the entire organization will have completed its firing. With reference to machine-gun units, the 1,000-inch range firing should be similarly completed. For other primary weapons of infantry, actual firing will be impracticable except at camp.

CAVALRY TRAINING.

The armory work has been generally carried out in accordance with instruction programs. This phase of training, however, must be regarded from a different viewpoint when compared with armory training of dismounted units. A large number, probably the majority, of cavalry units are not provided with armory facilities which are suitable for mounted training; only in the older and wealthier States are riding halls to be found in connection with the armories. Where riding-hall training has been practicable, it has of necessity been limited to instruction in equitation, close-order drill, and individual instruction, mounted. Progress within this restricted field has been very satisfactory. However, a broader scope of training is necessary to develop mounted units to a satisfactory standard. The tendency, it is believed, is to lean too strongly toward riding-hall training (which is more or less spectacular in character) at the expense of basic cavalry training, which requires an extended terrain. Those units which are not equipped with riding-hall facilities have made their major development along basic rather than along specialized lines.

Cavalry training at camps was successful. The units generally did not assemble in commands larger than a regiment, and the training, in the main, was limited to basic work. The general policy of devoting the maximum of time to practical instruction and the minimum to ceremonies was adhered to. The end of camp found each command much improved in appearance and steadiness and with a growing spirit of enthusiasm toward the Cavalry service.

Rifle and pistol firing is developing, but not at the rate to be desired. Because of lack of target ranges some units find it impracticable to conduct target practice throughout the year, and practically all of their firing is limited to the small amount possible during the annual camp. Restricted appropriations have made it impracticable to embark upon an efficient program for the development of target range work.

The care and handling of animals issued to the National Guard organizations has, on the whole, been satisfactory. Losses of animals have not been greater, it is believed, than would have occurred in the regular service under similar conditions. Real embarrassment has been occasioned by the reduction in the amount of funds (as compared with the preceding year) available for the employment of needed caretakers. With a total allowance of only 32 animals per troop there will obviously be delay in making ready for field service in the event of mobilization. Many of the troops, too, have not received their mounts. However, this condition will be somewhat alleviated by the distribution to the Cavalry of its proportion of approximately 2,400 animals which will be made available for issue to the National Guard after July 1, 1923.

Unsatisfactory conditions also prevail through the necessity of reducing the number of animals below the allowance of 32 per troop when more than one troop is located in the same locality. The idea that the same animals can be used by more than one troop, except in those cases where instruction is held in riding halls, is faulty. Generally speaking, the drills in the majority of units are not held in riding halls, but are conducted on Sundays and holidays in the open. The solution to this problem demands increased means which will permit the issue of the necessary animals to equip every troop with 32 mounts, and also to allow a reasonable number for replacement.

In addition to matters above presented, the following are of fundamental importance:

- (1) Increased number of Regular Army officers and noncommissioned officers as instructors. The Cavalry units are more widely dispersed than are the dismounted units, consequently the same ratio of instructors can not devote the same amount of time to instruction with each unit as in the case of dismounted units.

- (2) Consideration of the advisability of storing the horse equipment, in excess of that required for 32 animals, at some central storage point for issue upon mobilization. This will remove a heavy burden from the units, as the unused equipment requires nearly as much care to insure preservation as does that which is in actual use.

FIELD ARTILLERY TRAINING.

The outstanding feature in the training of the National Guard Field Artillery during the past year appears to be the improvement in the work of the battalion, regimental, and brigade staffs and special

details. While battalions, regiments, and brigades were in some cases not much more than a collection of more or less independent firing batteries, the training of the staffs and special details, which link the firing batteries together so that their full power can be used, is progressing in a much more satisfactory manner.

The training of the firing batteries is also improving and the tendency to devote the whole time available to foot drill and training of cannoneers is gradually being overcome. The training of the special details in the firing batteries has shown much improvement. The training of the drivers in the motorized batteries has, as a rule, been very good, but this has been comparatively simple because of the ease with which expert motor drivers can be secured. However, the training of the drivers in the horsed batteries is, as a rule, the weakest feature and also probably the most difficult to develop to a satisfactory degree.

While a year ago there were no horses for training purposes at the stations of nearly 50 per cent of the horsed batteries, now there are some horses available for the training of practically every battery. Of course, the batteries without horses had no means of training their drivers at all, but it is believed that a great many of the batteries provided with horses did not use them to the best advantage. Unless advantage is taken to the fullest extent of these horses for training purposes, the ability to ride, drive, and occupy positions will continue to be the weakest feature of the horsed Field Artillery.

There appears to be a tendency on the part of a number of battery commanders to do all the work in the battery rather than to delegate some of it to their lieutenants. The Field Artillery Drill Regulations call for a division of the work into departments, A, B, and C, each lieutenant having charge of one of them, and being responsible to the captain for the proper functioning of his department. Where this is not done, the training of the battery is seriously affected because the captain soon finds that he can not do all the work properly and still attend to his own business. Then, when he becomes separated from the battery, it is found that none of the lieutenants have received enough training to take over the organization.

Another point which affects the training of National Guard Field Artillery is the large turnover among the enlisted men, which averages about 35 per cent a year. The difficulties caused by this large turnover can be, to a great extent, overcome by building up a more permanent and correspondingly better-trained corps of noncommissioned officers. It is believed that the training of the noncommissioned officers should receive more thought and effort than is being given to it at the present time.

ENGINEER TRAINING.

The past year has witnessed substantial progress in the training of National Guard Engineer organizations. The number of officer instructors has been increased from 8 to 13 and the number of sergeants from 14 to 20. The efficient work performed by the new, as well as the more experienced, instructors has fully justified the care given to the selection of these men.

It is particularly difficult to arrange for practical engineer training in an armory building, and it has not been possible in many cases to secure much training of this character either in the armories or out

of doors during the armory training season. Fortunately, however, much can be accomplished by the use of models of revetments, obstacles, bridges, etc., and in a few cases ingenious arrangements have enabled organizations to carry out full-scale engineer operations on the armory floor. A sand table in connection with the various models is also very useful.

Although handicapped in the matter of armory engineer instruction, the fact that Engineer troops are armed with the pistol, the rifle, and the automatic rifle makes it entirely proper that much of their armory training be directed toward attaining proficiency with these weapons, while instruction in Infantry drill is also given much attention. This arrangement enables those organizations that have reached a certain stage of proficiency as Infantry units to devote the bulk of their field training period to purely engineering work, together with target practice. The latter is, of course, too important to be neglected but the time required for it is so great that the customary 15-day period is not long enough to do justice to both of these items of training. For this reason it is desirable that, whenever possible, Engineer organizations be authorized to conduct their rifle instruction during additional periods of from four to six days, leaving the main encampment period to be devoted to the important features of field engineering that can not be covered by armory training.

A class of 24 National Guard officers attended the Engineer School at Fort Humphreys, Va., for a six weeks' course beginning April 16, 1923. The school authorities cooperated heartily with the Militia Bureau in its desire to provide for National Guard officers a practical course that could be made of immediate benefit to the officer in the training of his men. The spirit shown by the class was excellent and the results accomplished fully warranted the investment.

For this course the experiment was made of reducing the length from the customary three months to a period of six weeks. This was done in order to permit the attendance of officers who could not afford to remain away from personal business for a long period. Even though the mileage involved in the cost of the shorter course is a comparatively heavy item, it is believed that the advantage of opening the school to a large class of National Guard Engineer officers, who could not otherwise attend, fully warrants the shorter course. The six-weeks period will, therefore, be repeated for the coming year.

COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING.

ORGANIZATIONS ASSIGNED TO FIXED DEFENSES.

The importance of and necessity for teamwork is well understood to be applicable to all arms, but nowhere has it greater significance than in the training and development of coast-defense units. A high state of efficiency in this respect can be attained by National Guard units by close application in the armories. However, the installation of fire-control and plotting equipment, with the necessary telephonic communications, is absolutely necessary and fundamental. A large number of the armories have been supplied with this equipment, but a lack of certain items in many places seriously impeded the training and instruction during the past season. Every effort is being made

to provide as much of this fire-control equipment as possible, but curtailed appropriations and the provision inhibiting the purchase of Engineer or Signal matériel, has proven a great handicap and hindrance to rapid development. It is earnestly recommended that efforts be made to have this restriction removed at the next session of Congress.

It was the policy of the Militia Bureau during the past season to encamp all National Guard Coast Artillery units at coast defenses of the Regular Army nearest their home stations. Reports indicate that every facility for their training and comfort was afforded them. This commendable attitude is appreciated and, it goes without saying, is essential to a successful encampment and efficient training.

Practically all companies fired service practice at either moving or anchored targets, depending upon the state of training of the unit concerned. Considering the comparative lack of experience of a large number of units the results attained were very satisfactory and all that could have been expected. It was apparent that the old sea-coast ammunition allowance was too small to give adequate training and accordingly it has been increased 100 per cent for all calibers for the coming target practice season. This should prove to be of decided benefit, giving more experience to gun crews and allowing the officers greater latitude in the adjustment of fire in solving their problems.

It also developed that the long and involved target practice reports required of the regular Coast Artillery companies proved to be too much of a drain upon the time of the company officers. The results in many cases were not entirely satisfactory and the benefits derived not commensurate with the time and labor involved in their preparation. These requirements have been modified.

A matter of prime importance affecting the training of the Coast Artillery units is the qualification of as many enlisted men as possible as expert, first and second class gunners. Progressive courses are being arranged in the armories for this purpose and examinations will be held during the coming season. Under the present laws these specialists do not receive the additional pay authorized for the corresponding grades in the Regular Army.

ORGANIZATIONS ASSIGNED TO ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY.

The lack of fire-control equipment is more pronounced in these units than in those assigned to fixed defenses and has proved a decided handicap in their training. Ample appropriations should be secured to fully equip them in this respect for field service. The status of the motor transportation is more satisfactory and the training is progressing favorably in this respect. The searchlight batteries are equipped with the old, obsolete, and cumbersome "Mack" units which should be replaced as soon as possible by the "Cadillac" type of searchlight mount with its improved facilities for training and instruction.

Much difficulty has been encountered in finding suitable camp sites for the anti-aircraft troops where there are adequate ranges on which they can fire at aerial targets. Very few of the organizations fired at last season's encampment and this had a decidedly unfortunate and detrimental effect on their morale and training. This

season a majority of the units are to be taken care of in this respect as it is planned to send as many units as possible to three anti-aircraft training centers on the east coast, i. e., Fort Terry, N. Y.; Camp Upton, N. Y.; and Fort Monroe, Va., where suitable range facilities exist and Regular Army anti-aircraft troops will assist in the training and instruction. However, it still appears that there will be a few units in the interior of the country that will be unable to fire for lack of adequate ranges. This important matter will be given further study and consideration as it is essential and vital to the maintenance of these units that they be allowed to hold target practice annually.

There is every indication that satisfactory arrangements will be made for the camps held at the three places mentioned above. The securing of adequate ranges, with the cooperation of airplanes for all National Guard anti-aircraft units, is a matter of vital importance to the successful development of this important arm of the service. Considerable progress has been made to date in spite of the obstruction to training mentioned above, but a great improvement is looked for, generally, during the coming season.

Targets for anti-aircraft artillery are still in the experimental stage, but adequate target allowances, in the nature of hydrogen balloons, have been provided for this year's firing, and, with an ample ammunition allowance, successful practices should be held.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING.

Reports of armory instruction and visits to summer camps during the annual field training periods indicate a steady improvement in the training of Medical Department units and detachments. Schedules of instruction received in the Militia Bureau show that the training of these organizations is becoming more uniform. While the attendance at armory instruction has been far from satisfactory in some States, the attendance at field training has been satisfactory in practically every State. Some units have been hampered in their instruction by a lack of equipment. Every possible effort will be made to supply both personal and organizational equipment as promptly as possible after the recognition of organizations. Reports received indicate that the administration of smallpox and typhoid-paratyphoid vaccines at camps has interfered with the instruction of both the Medical Department and the line troops. On account of the short period of annual field training and the crowded program of instruction at these camps, the administration of vaccines during camps should be reduced to the minimum. All troops should be protected against these diseases prior to date of encampment.

Shortage of animals has interfered very materially with the training of animal-drawn ambulance companies. It is believed that uniformly better results would be obtained if the Medical Department instructors could be brought together once a year, preferably in Washington, or at the Field Service Medical School at Carlisle, Pa., for a conference and mutual exchange of ideas relative to preparation of schedules for armory and field training, with a view to obtaining the best possible results in the limited time devoted to training by National Guard, and to the discussion of other questions of importance such

as securing good attendance at armory instruction, changes in equipment, and rendering all instruction uniform for the entire National Guard Medical Department. The recommendation made last year, to substitute a ten-day intensive training course under experienced medical officers of the Regular Army for a limited number of carefully selected National Guard medical officers at points suitably located geographically for the four-day period of training, such as the Field Service Medical School at Carlisle, Pa., the Presidio of San Francisco, and other well chosen stations in other corps areas, is renewed.

AIR SERVICE TRAINING.

The training of the National Guard Air Service units during the past fiscal year has not progressed uniformly, due mainly to differences in the ages of squadrons, and to the fact that some States have only recently received their flying equipment.

With the limited funds available it is impossible to supply the divisional squadrons of the National Guard with service type airplanes, but it is the desire of the Militia Bureau that National Guard squadrons in their flying training so develop their pilots that all may qualify on service type airplanes during the annual encampments. This has been fully accomplished by one squadron and, partially, by several others.

At the request of the chief of the Militia Bureau, the chief of Air Service has established an annual four-months' course of primary flying instruction for National Guard officers who are physically qualified and who are under 30 years of age. It is hoped that, as war-trained pilots gradually drop out, their replacement will be effected through this school. Five vacancies in each class of flying cadets are also held by the chief of Air Service for each National Guard squadron. It is believed that this will also aid the replacement of flying personnel. National Guard pilots have averaged more than one hour each per week flying time, in addition to approximately 15 hours each during the summer encampments.

The units are carrying on both organizational and individual training for officers and men. The individual training is conducted by means of lectures and shop and field work in addition to military training. The aim in the individual training of the enlisted men is the development of all the specialists necessary for the efficient functioning of a divisional Air Service. The training of the flying personnel embraces practice in all types of flight missions performed by divisional Air Service.

DIVISION TRAINS AND SPECIAL TROOPS TRAINING

During the past year improvement has been made in the training of these organizations. This has been due to the assignment of additional instructors, especially with reference to Trains, Tank, and Signal companies. Instructors for the last named have also been able to assist in the training of headquarters companies belonging to line organizations. With this background of assistance it is felt that steady progress will be made.

NATIONAL GUARD AT THE NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES CAMP PERRY,
OHIO, 1922.

There were 32 National Guard teams in attendance at the national rifle matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1922, as follows:

State.	Team captain.
Alabama.....	Capt. Chas. R. Fleming, Infantry.
Arkansas.....	Maj. John C. Cone, Infantry.
California.....	Maj. J. B. Dickson, Ordnance.
Connecticut.....	Maj. R. F. Gadd, Ordnance.
Delaware.....	Maj. David M. Salter, Ordnance.
District of Columbia.....	Lieut. Col. Richard D. La Garde, Adjutant General.
Florida.....	Maj. Chester H. Wilson, Infantry.
Idaho.....	Maj. J. B. Burns, Quartermaster Corps.
Illinois.....	Capt. Iver M. Hanson, Infantry.
Indiana.....	Lieut. Col. Basil Middleton, Inspector General's Department.
Iowa.....	Maj. Fred S. Hird, Ordnance.
Kentucky.....	Maj. Isaac Wilder, Adjutant General's Department.
Louisiana.....	Col. Louis A. Toombs, Adjutant General.
Massachusetts.....	Capt. James F. Loughlin, Ordnance.
Michigan.....	Maj. M. A. Wiesenhofer, Infantry.
Minnesota.....	Lieut. Col. R. E. Cotton, Ordnance.
Mississippi.....	Col. Eric C. Scales, Adjutant General.
Montana.....	Maj. E. H. Williams, Infantry.
New Jersey.....	Capt. M. W. Ruttenloch, Cavalry.
New Mexico.....	Capt. J. F. Day, Dental Corps.
New York.....	Col. F. W. Waterbury, Ordnance.
North Dakota.....	Maj. Harold Sorenson, Quartermaster Corps.
Ohio.....	Maj. James H. West, Infantry.
Oklahoma.....	Brig. Gen. C. F. Barrett, Adjutant General.
Oregon.....	Maj. Fred M. West, Infantry.
Pennsylvania.....	Col. G. E. Kemp, Inspector General's Department.
South Carolina.....	Capt. Wirt S. Fore, Infantry.
Tennessee ¹	Lieut. Col. Philip I. Brumit, Adjutant General.
Texas.....	Maj. Claude A. Adams, Infantry.
Vermont.....	Lieut. Col. J. W. Tinker, Infantry.
Washington.....	Maj. A. F. Logan, Inspector General's Department.
West Virginia.....	Capt. Clyde E. Warden, Infantry.

¹ Capt. John R. Stark, Infantry, acted as team captain of the Tennessee National Guard team until the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Brumit, Adjutant General, on September 11.

A small arms firing school, for instruction in both pistol and rifle practice, was established at Camp Perry from September 2 to 11, both dates inclusive, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps, and Maj. Frank Maloney, Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps. The attendance of National Guard teams at this school was optional and 25 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. The course was planned to train instructors, as well as to make good shots. Colonel Brookhart gave several lectures during the period of the school, explaining the different points in detail and answering numerous questions pertaining to rifle practice. Col. Morton C. Mumma, the executive officer, and others, gave short talks to the assembled students. At the conclusion of the school, certificates as competent instructors in rifle and pistol training were issued to those who qualified.

The "shooting" members and alternates of the National Guard team which participated in the United Service Match were obtained by the selection of those competitors who made the highest scores in certain selected matches. Maj. Fred S. Hird, Ordnance Department, Iowa National Guard, and Maj. Chester H. Wilson, Infantry,

Florida National Guard, were chosen as team captain and team coach, respectively.

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

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Barrett, Oklahoma; Brig. Gen. Louis A. Toombs, Louisiana; Brig. Gen. George Florence, Ohio; Brig. Gen. Philip I. Brumit, Tennessee; Maj. Richard D. La Garde, District of Columbia; Brig. Gen. Eric C. Scales, Mississippi.

General Toombs won the adjutants general's match fired on September 16 with the first five named above competing.

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

CLASS A.

6. Massachusetts National Guard (Hilton trophy).
8. New York National Guard.
9. Pennsylvania National Guard.

CLASS B.

12. Washington National Guard.
13. District of Columbia National Guard.
14. California National Guard.
15. Iowa National Guard.
16. Indiana National Guard.

CLASS B—continued.

17. Oregon National Guard.
18. Texas National Guard.
20. New Mexico National Guard.

CLASS C.

21. Florida National Guard.
23. Kentucky National Guard.
24. Minnesota National Guard.
28. Ohio National Guard.
29. Vermont National Guard.
30. Oklahoma National Guard.

FINANCE AND SUPPLY.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY—DECENTRALIZED SUPPLY SYSTEM.

The responsibility for equipping each unit of the National Guard, as provided for in the equipment tables, was placed upon department and corps area commanders, effective July 1, 1922.

The supply of the National Guard under this decentralized system, as amplified by letters of instruction prepared in the Militia Bureau, has progressed satisfactorily and, with certain exceptions, some of which are mentioned below, National Guard organizations have been furnished the more essential articles of equipment required for efficient training.

SIGNAL AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT.

The Army appropriation act of March 4, 1923, under the heading "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard," provides that none of the funds so appropriated shall be used for the "purchase of arms, Field Artillery, Engineer, or Signal matériel, public animals or chevrons."

Incident to this provision of law and the nonavailability of certain Signal and Engineer equipment and stores for free issue to the National Guard from Regular Army surplus and reserve stocks, many Signal and Engineer organizations have been seriously handicapped in their training.

It is strongly recommended that this prohibition in the law be eliminated and that authority be granted to purchase from the Signal Corps and Engineer and Ordnance Departments such articles of equipment as are indispensable to the efficient training of these special units. Only by such a change in the law can the successful training of these special branches of the service be carried out.

HORSES.

The purchase of public animals for the use of the National Guard is likewise prohibited by the provision of law quoted above, and consequently many Field Artillery and Cavalry units have been without horses during the last fiscal year. The 2,445 horses which were recently released by the Regular Army for the use of the National Guard will be sufficient to supply each battery of Field Artillery and troop of Cavalry with from 16 to 32 horses, a reduced allowance being furnished where two or more organizations are located at the same armory. The distribution includes a large number of gun batteries that will receive only 16 horses, a number obviously inadequate for the proper training of these units, and no provision is made for supplying any animals to new units which are likely to be organized during the fiscal year 1924.

The average age of the horses now in possession of the National Guard, as well as the 2,445 horses to be furnished by the Regular Army, is 16 years, and consequently the yearly loss among these animals is high, averaging nearly 10 per cent. Considering the replacements necessary to cover these losses and the number of animals required for new units, it is estimated that 2,999 additional horses will be needed during the fiscal year 1925 in order to furnish absolute minimum requirements to organizations of the National Guard. If horses are not available and organizations of this character are compelled to train without horses, it is manifest that the efficiency of the organizations will be materially impaired.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT.

The efficiency of the motorized units of the National Guard, including regiments of 155-millimeter howitzers, heavy Field Artillery (155-millimeter gun), Antiaircraft Artillery, Divisional, Signal, Tank, Motor Cycle, Ordnance (maintenance), and Motor Transport companies, have been adversely affected by reason of the lack of sufficient motor equipment with which to train. In this connection, it is hoped that the War Department will find means whereby at least a limited number of additional motor vehicles may be supplied to the National Guard during the fiscal year 1924.

FIELD ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT.

The supply of Field Artillery equipment for 75-millimeter gun and 155-millimeter gun and howitzer units has been satisfactorily accomplished by the Ordnance Department, and these organizations are sufficiently equipped for training, except in a few instances where lack of storage facilities for the tractors and heavy artillery pieces has prevented organizations from taking all the equipment authorized.

COAST ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT.

Coast Artillery units are fairly well equipped with the exception of signal and fire-control apparatus. The fire-control apparatus now being furnished is obsolete, and as it is not deemed advisable to use funds for the purpose of supplying obsolete equipment, many of

these organizations have not been supplied with this equipment. The adoption of new types of fire-control equipment is now under consideration, and as soon as these types are approved for issue they will be supplied to all Coast Artillery units, provided sufficient funds are available for this purpose.

FREE ISSUES FROM REGULAR ARMY SURPLUS AND RESERVE STOCKS.

Under the provisions of the Army appropriation act of March 4, 1923, as in previous years, large quantities of Quartermaster, Ordnance, and other equipment and stores, have been issued to the National Guard from the Regular Army surplus and reserve stocks without charge against funds under the control of the Militia Bureau. However, the Regular Army stocks of many articles essential to the training of the National Guard which were heretofore available for free issue have become exhausted and, consequently, the cost of stores requiring reimbursement to supply bureaus has constantly increased during the past fiscal year. It is apparent that a substantial increase in the amount appropriated for this purpose will be necessary during subsequent fiscal years, as the Regular Army stocks of organizational and personal equipment become exhausted.

FORAGE.

Complaints have been received from several States during the past year of delay in the receipt of forage for National Guard animals, and in some instances the quality of the forage furnished has not been satisfactory. Under the present system the forage is purchased under formal contract by the corps area quartermasters. The horses are widely distributed throughout the United States, not more than 96 being located in any one city or town. Distribution of the forage to the units not infrequently involves long hauls through several States, resulting in delay and unnecessary transportation charges. It is believed that it would prove more economical and satisfactory to all concerned if the forage could be purchased locally by the property and disbursing officer of each State, thus avoiding delay in delivery and reducing the cost of transportation to a minimum.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

At the annual armory inspection beginning January 1, 1923, a physical inventory was made of all Federal property in possession of the National Guard. These inventories are on file in the Militia Bureau and from them a consolidated statement is being prepared which will show, in round totals, the amounts of the various articles of Federal property in possession of the National Guard of each State, as of January 1, 1923.

REPORTS OF SURVEY.

A large number of reports of survey covering Federal property issued to the National Guard which has become lost, destroyed, stolen, or rendered unserviceable, have been received in the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year. In handling these reports the Militia

Bureau has endeavored to impress the State authorities with the necessity for submitting evidence sufficiently clear and specific to enable the examiner of the report to reach a decision without further correspondence on the subject.

Whenever the facts in the case warranted such action the State authorities or the individual was relieved from responsibility for the loss, destruction, or damage of the property, but unless the evidence submitted clearly indicated that every reasonable precaution was taken to safeguard the Federal property involved, the relief from responsibility was not granted and the State authorities were called on to reimburse the Federal Government, or a charge was made upon the pay roll against the individual held responsible, and collection made by the corps area finance officer, funds so collected being deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, in accordance with existing regulations.

In addition to the funds collected in the above manner, property which had become unserviceable or unsuitable by fair wear and tear was frequently ordered to be sold and the proceeds of the sale forwarded to this office for deposit in the Treasury of the United States. During the fiscal year 1923 the sum of \$178,134.34 was deposited in the Treasury of the United States, such funds having been collected from States, from individual members of the National Guard, or received as net proceeds from the sale of unserviceable property.

For the fiscal year 1923 the total appropriation for "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard" was \$23,815,000. The amount held in the general reserve was \$1,069,270, of which \$1,000,000 was from the item of armory drill pay. The appropriation under the heading "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard," was \$2,000,000, and a balance of \$4,402.85 remains unexpended, but subject to outstanding settlements which will exhaust this balance. This appropriation was provided to reimburse the Army for such articles of equipment as were issued to the National Guard from other than surplus or reserve stores.

While the amounts remaining unexpended under the several sub-appropriations appear quite large, this does not mean that the appropriations were excessive. The unexpended balance under the sub-appropriation "Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals," resulted from the inability of the War Department to furnish the National Guard with the number of animals which they required. This also resulted in a small savings under the subappropriation "Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment," from which subappropriation caretakers for animals are paid. The balance shown under the subappropriation "Expenses, camps of instruction," will, in all probability, be expended, as this amount was held in reserve to meet the payment of the rental allowance to National Guard officers attending encampments during the summer of 1922, the Comptroller General of the United States having ruled that they were entitled to the rental allowance while attending these encampments.

Attention is again drawn to the desirability of Congress authorizing the treatment of the entire appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard" as one fund, so that where unforeseen conditions arise after estimates are submitted and funds ap-

propriated rendering one subappropriation insufficient, adjustment may be made by transferring funds from one of the other subappropriations.

PAY AND PAY ROLLS.

During the past year the Militia Bureau revised both the armory-drill and field-service pay rolls and model forms have been prepared for distribution to the States. These model rolls should prove of much benefit to all concerned and result in greater uniformity in the preparation of same.

The act of June 10, 1922, provided for the payment of subsistence and rental allowances to National Guard officers. The Comptroller General, however, held that National Guard officers while attending military service schools or field training exercises were not entitled to the rental allowance. The Militia Bureau requested a reconsideration of the ruling, with the result that the comptroller modified his decision so as to permit the payment of the rental allowance to National Guard officers while engaged upon field training exercises. The Comptroller General holds, however, that while attending military service schools, if quarters of any kind were furnished, the rental allowance could not be paid.

STATE SUPPORT.

From data furnished by the various States, it has been ascertained that State legislatures throughout the United States provide, approximately, \$20,200,000 for the support of the National Guard, or about 80 per cent of the sum appropriated by the Federal Government. It should be noted, however, that this comparison does not include supplies furnished without charge to the National Guard by the Federal Government.

PLANNING.

The Planning Section of the Militia Bureau was first brought into being during February, 1923.

To this section have been assigned, in addition to the Regular Army officers, two of the three National Guard officers who, under the provisions of section 81, national defense act, are authorized for duty in the bureau.

By virtue of the assignment of these two officers to the Planning Section, the National Guard viewpoint is obtained upon all matters of policy and regulations affecting the National Guard.

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS.

Due to many changes and modifications in the law, and due, also, to many recent decisions of the Comptroller General, many changes in National Guard Regulations have been rendered necessary. These changes have become so numerous during the fiscal year just closed that it has become increasingly apparent that a general revision of National Guard Regulations should be initiated. This work has already been started and upon its completion it is believed there will be presented for use of the National Guard a publication which will, both as to clarity and comprehensiveness, more nearly meet the needs of that service.

MOBILIZATION.

During this fiscal year the General Staff, in conjunction with the Militia Bureau, has completed a revision of the old "Special Regulations No. 55, Mobilization of the National Guard." These regulations for the mobilization of the National Guard have now become a part of Army Regulations (A. R. 130-10), and the former Special Regulations No. 55 have been rescinded. By incorporating mobilization regulations for the National Guard into Army Regulations, the distinct advantage of having these regulations in the hands of every officer of the Regular Army has been achieved. In the revision of these it is felt that many glaring defects of the old regulations have been eliminated.

HISTORY OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS.

In close cooperation with the historical section, Army War College, the Militia Bureau has initiated action toward obtaining a complete and authentic history of all National Guard organizations. In this voluminous task the active and energetic assistance of all the States must be relied upon to a great degree.

The successful completion of this plan will mean that there will be on file in the War Department a complete record of each organization of the present National Guard, so compiled as to make it possible to trace and connect up the history of various units, with the end in view of accurately preserving the traditions of these units.

It is realized that the consummation of such a plan involves considerable time and labor upon the part of all concerned, but it is believed there will be agreement upon the part of all, nevertheless, that the results will be well worth the effort. One of the greatest incentives to the successful completion of this work should be the pride which States and organizations will feel in seeing the deeds and traditions of these organizations emblazoned upon their respective coats of arms.

CONCLUSION.

Before concluding I wish to express my appreciation of the efforts of those whose unselfish labors have made possible the accomplishment of the past two years. The personnel of the bureau, Regular Army, National Guard, and civilian, have worked with a zeal not always found among those who occupy public positions. Although their tasks have often been burdensome, sometimes trying, and have required long hours at the desk, a cheerful atmosphere of willingness which denotes personal interest and turns drudgery into pleasure has always been maintained.

The officers of the Army, in general, have been interested in promoting the efficiency of the National Guard. From all sources comes acknowledgment of the helpfulness of Army officers assigned as instructors to National Guard units. Over and above all these influences is that of the officers and men of the National Guard whose curtailment of social pleasure and sacrifice of business demands has made possible this plan for citizen soldiery, which constitutes a national safeguard at an insignificant cost to the Nation. That the efforts of these men are appreciated by the citizenship of our country

has been manifest in many ways. Wherever I have gone I have found the most earnest cooperation between the citizens of communities and their respective local National Guard organizations, and an evident willingness and desire to promote their stability and efficiency.

Certain changes and amendments to the national defense act, in so far as they apply to the National Guard, are deemed necessary. These will be submitted to the proper tribunal with the hope that they will be approved and, in turn, transmitted to Congress for enactment into law. Experience has proven that the changes that will be recommended are both desirable and necessary. I am still of the opinion that the guarantee of the safety of our National Government lies in our Military Establishment, and that one of its most important branches is a well organized, amply equipped, and efficiently disciplined and trained National Guard, as provided for in the national defense act.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,

Major General, Chief Militia Bureau.

Approved October 15, 1923.

JOHN W. WEEKS,

Secretary of War.

APPENDIX A.

Strength of the federally recognized National Guard for 1919 to 1923.

State.	June 30, 1919.		June 30, 1920.		June 30, 1921.		June 30, 1922.		June 30, 1923.	
	Offi- cers.	En- listed men.	Offi- cers.	En- listed men.	Offi- cers.	En- listed men.	Offi- cers.	En- listed men.	Offi- cers.	En- listed men.
Alabama.....			36	908	77	1,514	152	2,455	158	2,313
Arizona.....			6	206	30	594	30	526	25	470
Arkansas.....	22	1,050	(1)	(1)	86	1,520	92	1,607	87	1,538
California.....	18	478	17	645	96	2,045	164	3,349	172	3,265
Colorado.....	43	1,270	29	914	51	774	91	1,305	102	1,309
Connecticut.....			8	150	140	2,727	149	2,913	203	3,354
Delaware.....					27	464	50	710	47	702
District of Columbia.....	5	249	10	151	19	313	34	456	31	484
Florida.....			28	699	61	1,180	94	1,654	95	1,636
Georgia.....			9	199	100	1,922	129	2,391	145	2,255
Hawaii.....	6	244	28	703	42	887	62	1,203	64	1,306
Idaho.....			7	149	32	337	57	893	51	704
Illinois.....					171	3,660	355	6,606	433	6,657
Indiana.....					114	2,046	290	4,632	309	4,693
Iowa.....	35	1,161	62	1,550	142	3,028	195	3,411	205	3,209
Kansas.....	56	1,397	76	1,554	123	1,902	172	2,536	177	2,585
Kentucky.....			7	142	45	758	110	2,327	162	2,494
Louisiana.....					28	413	79	1,440	104	1,506
Maine.....	42	1,234	54	1,305	80	1,288	114	2,060	122	2,046
Maryland.....			4	325	99	1,826	163	2,415	179	2,346
Massachusetts.....			3	265	374	6,524	483	7,850	565	8,243
Michigan.....			13	319	128	2,451	227	3,735	267	3,900
Minnesota.....	161	4,281	163	3,083	256	4,768	278	4,769	272	4,718
Mississippi.....			5	100	45	780	63	1,352	78	1,414
Missouri.....	48	1,307	62	1,376	193	3,283	227	3,791	225	4,102
Montana.....					5	64	20	419	31	631
Nebraska.....					49	1,050	65	1,203	85	1,425
Nevada.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire.....					1		63	1,082	63	965
New Jersey.....	37	793	64	1,502	175	3,303	213	4,009	230	3,857
New Mexico.....					28	474	45	670	46	641
New York.....	30	926	287	8,427	773	15,408	1,142	20,474	1,138	19,152
North Carolina.....			9	138	83	1,562	114	2,213	146	2,771
North Dakota.....					17	327	46	1,102	57	1,206
Ohio.....	25	309	111	2,335	391	6,686	513	8,118	490	7,231
Oklahoma.....	103	3,033	118	2,552	154	2,587	159	3,785	339	4,565
Oregon.....	28	1,023	60	1,209	103	2,022	118	2,239	124	2,267
Pennsylvania.....			57	2,061	498	9,803	750	11,861	768	10,944
Porto Rico.....			36	1,454	71	1,353	67	1,465	85	1,808
Rhode Island.....			24	776	50	1,138	75	1,441	90	1,325
South Carolina.....	12	268	23	539	53	1,003	95	1,781	91	1,779
South Dakota.....					1		57	901	69	1,074
Tennessee.....	34	1,154	53	1,291	61	991	55	776	99	1,288
Texas.....	435	13,913	283	9,300	102	1,476	326	5,581	518	7,253
Utah.....	6	317	32	584	43	613	46	710	52	675
Vermont.....	5	128	28	524	50	884	72	1,135	69	1,087
Virginia.....	7	207	35	843	97	1,801	192	3,258	220	3,362
Washington.....	40	1,270	60	1,228	138	2,388	148	2,361	148	2,430
West Virginia.....					1		44	1,019	65	1,095
Wisconsin.....			142	3,950	316	5,497	430	6,470	307	4,416
Wyoming.....			22	548	24	363	29	440	34	427
Total.....	1,198	36,012	2,073	54,017	5,843	107,797	8,744	150,914	9,675	150,923

¹ Units disbanded in 1920.

² Did not accept allotment

APPENDIX B.

Strength of the National Guard as of midnight June 30, 1923.

State.	Division troops.														Corps troops.																Army troops.						
	Infantry.		Field Artillery.		Engineers.		Air Service.		Medical.		Trains.		Special division troops.		155-millimeter howitzers.		155-millimeter guns.		Antiaircraft artillery.		Engineers.		Air Service.		Signal.		Medical.		Trains.		Military police battalion.		Cavalry.		Antiaircraft artillery.		Other.
	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.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Alabama.....	60	1,031	27	514			19	90	16	120	8	104																									
Arizona.....	17	337	8	133																	3	76															
Arkansas.....																																					
California.....	105	2,014	16	343					12	113			4	66																							
Colorado.....	59	905	14	125					6	28			5	64																							
Connecticut.....	101	1,887							16	93					3	65	50	881																			
Delaware.....																																					
District of Columbia.....					17	394													36	680																	
Florida.....	50	921	19	397	6	125			5	41			2	35																							
Georgia.....	53	1,282	58	613					10	67																											
Hawaii.....																																					
Idaho.....	11	206	7	134																																	
Illinois.....	179	3,248	101	1,129	2	54			34	217			7	109	10	190																					
Indiana.....	122	2,434	47	602	30	462	25	139	18	210			6	63	51	775			22	378																	
Iowa.....	122	2,185							19	146					19	291																					
Kansas.....	57	878	92	1,370																																	
Kentucky.....	63	1,093	40	591					22	218	3	124	5	54																							
Louisiana.....	56	962	18	239					9	87																											
Maine.....	57	1,159	18	256					9	74																											
Maryland.....	109	1,794	16	232					27	211																											
Massachusetts.....	230	3,795	96	1,378	28	474	19	97	45	255	12	247	5	73																							
Michigan.....	122	2,218	40	511	17	84			34	376			10	152	38	431																					
Minnesota.....	62	1,370	43	740					23	130			4	40																							
Mississippi.....	59	1,131			6	204			5	33	2	46																									
Missouri.....	92	2,103			27	522			20	89																											
Montana.....	25	600							3	31																											
Nebraska.....	53	1,037							12	131	11	239																									
New Hampshire.....																																					
New Jersey.....																																					
New Mexico.....	108	2,112	22	370	27	499			20	237			6	75	20	263			39	702																	
New York.....			4	73	11	174			5																												
North Carolina.....	1,358	6,537	107	1,952	29	459	13	112	102	636	12	241	24	404	44	645	42	728																			
North Dakota.....	54	1,214			9	230			12	115	2	48	0	74	32	581																					
Ohio.....	48	1,154							5	33																											
Oklahoma.....	240	4,066	95	1,237	26	434			62	527	12	263	5	106																							
Oregon.....	129	2,428	74	967	3	62			57	217	3	62	7	84	53	715																					
Pennsylvania.....	79	1,625	4	76	3	78			12	126																											
Porto Rico.....	269	4,565	88	1,310	34	526			86	704	17	299	9	100	109	1,305																					
Rhode Island.....																																					
South Carolina.....																																					
South Dakota.....	52	1,121	3	67					15	145			6	61																							
Tennessee.....									8	86	2	45																									
Texas.....	54	924																																			
Utah.....	272	4,250	160	1,360	24	470							8	131																							
Vermont.....			25	364					4	100																											
Virginia.....	54	1,000							4	95																											
Washington.....	125	2,095	32	582					4	20																											
West Virginia.....	62	1,217	51	749					21	121																											
Wisconsin.....	57	1,018							13	115																											
Wyoming.....	123	2,240	47	707																																	
Totals.....	3,948	72,156	1,392	19,444	285	5,230	110	641	778	5,983	97	1,972	123	1,748	391	5,496	92	1,609	137	2,531	23	513	15	95	15	162	39	261	4	84	3	75	694	10,693	106	2,027	3

¹ Of this number, 242 officers and 4,448 enlisted men belong to the Twenty-seventh Division and 116 officers and 2,089 enlisted men to the Forty-fourth Division.

			Army troops.								G. H. Q. Artillery, 75-mm. (motor- ized) and portee.		Coast Artillery Corps, fixed defenses.		Special allotment, Infantry.		Staff, State Staff Corps and de- partments.					
ins.	Military police battalion.		Cavalry.		Antiaircraft artillery.		Engineers.		Medical.												Total.	
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.	Aggregate.	
			21	369													4		158	2,313	2,471	
					13	276			13	144							6		25	470	495	
			13	187									32	729		55	1,118	3		87	1,538	1,625
			13	220									8	192				5		172	3,265	3,437
									4	14								12	16	102	1,309	1,411
																		7	8	203	3,354	3,557
36															3	89		11	1	749	702	749
			13	223			3	70					3	81				8		31	484	515
																		95		95	1,636	1,731
			28	347											57	1,279		8		145	2,255	2,400
			13	199														7	27	64	1,306	1,370
																		2		51	704	755
			36	558														2		433	6,657	7,090
			14	262														10	8	309	4,693	5,002
			28	468														9	29	205	3,209	3,414
			14	215														9	21	177	2,585	2,762
																		6		162	2,494	2,656
																		7	3	104	1,506	1,610
													31	556				7	1	122	2,046	2,168
																		8	12	179	2,346	2,525
			19	346	15	275							59	1,010		17	306	22		565	8,243	8,808
			12	192														11	20	267	3,900	4,167
																		13	31	272	4,718	4,990
																		6		78	1,414	1,492
													33	615				13	2	225	4,102	4,327
																		3		31	631	662
																		9	18	85	1,425	1,510
																		4		63	965	1,028
			35	563														12	1	230	3,857	4,087
			21	394														5		46	641	687
			69	1,153	37	744							83	1,864	173	3,435	30	80	1,138	19,152	20,290	
			15	282									9	212				7	15	146	2,771	2,917
																		4	19	57	1,206	1,263
			38	598														12		490	7,231	7,721
																		13	30	339	4,565	4,904
																		11	25	124	2,267	2,391
			92	1,381	41	732							15	337				23	22	768	10,944	11,712
																		6	85	1,808	1,893	
48			11	235									35	560		79	1,780	3		90	1,325	1,415
													9	234				8		94	1,779	1,873
																		6		69	1,074	1,143
			18	255									53	815				12	14	99	1,288	1,387
			65	911														15	31	548	7,253	7,801
			13	197														10	19	52	675	727
																		9	16	69	1,087	1,156
			4	71											34	547		8	17	220	3,362	3,582
	3	75											9	242				9	36	148	2,430	2,578
																		5	2	65	1,095	1,160
			57	640														11		307	4,416	4,723
			32	427														2		34	427	461
84	3	75	694	10,693	106	2,027	3	70	17	158	86	1,430	327	6,564	557	11,434	433	547	9,675	150,923	160,598	

APPENDIX C.

Synopsis of annual armory inspection, 1923.

Strength at date of inspection:	
Officers.....	8, 882
Enlisted men.....	146, 686
Strength present at inspection:	
Officers.....	7, 766
Enlisted men.....	102, 939
Number in U. S. Army in World War:	
Officers.....	6, 904
Enlisted men.....	20, 710
Number with less than one year's service:	
Officers.....	159
Enlisted men.....	45, 622
Number qualified in any target practice.....	7, 004
Number qualified in any pistol practice.....	2, 048
Number of qualified gunners (for weapons handled by a group—F. A., C. A. C., M. G., etc.).....	1, 360
Average number of drills or assemblies held during calendar year 1922.....	49. 99
Percentage attending each drill:	
Officers.....	74. 5
Enlisted men.....	62. 6
Percentage of communities in which attitude is favorable to recruiting....	74. 1
Percentage of armories owned by private parties.....	52. 2
Percentage of armories adequate for proper training and instruction.....	77. 0
Percentage of armories having adequate gallery practice facilities.....	65. 8
Percentage of armories having accessible small-arms ranges.....	39. 8
Percentage of units having satisfactory schools for officers.....	68. 0
Percentage of units having satisfactory schools for noncommissioned officers and specialists.....	65. 7

Federally recognized strength on dates of camps, 1922.

Federally recognized strength on dates of camps, 1922.																										
No.	State.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Field Artillery.		Coast Artillery Corps.		Engineers.		Air Service.		Medical Department.		Signal Corps.		Quartermaster Corps.		Ordnance.		State staff corps and departments.		Total.		Office
		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.	
1	Alabama.....	53	1,045	11	177	19	365					22	88	11	108			4	115			10	13	130	1,911	
2	Arizona.....	14	330			8	178															6		28	508	
3	Arkansas.....	40	1,162					14	310					10	121									64	1,593	
4	California.....	108	2,286			20	338	36	774					8	59	4	73							176	3,530	
5	Colorado.....																									
6	Connecticut.....	59	1,451	6	165	59	1,114	6	172					13	106										143	3,008
7	Delaware.....							34	684					4	13										38	697
8	District of Columbia.....									20	455													20	455	
9	Florida.....	56	1,189			17	362	3	111					5	45			4	82			9	1	94	1,790	
10	Georgia.....	55	1,393	13	254	34	687			2	74			15	152							9	2	128	2,562	
11	Hawaii.....	51	1,221											3	30							4	28	58	1,279	
12	Idaho.....	15	329	26	395	7	134															6		54	858	
13	Illinois.....	218	4,517	8	210	107	1,401	21	414	2	57			27	163									383	6,762	
14	Indiana.....	119	2,552			78	1,315			27	471	23	113	22	189	5	57	2	45			12	48	288	4,790	
15	Iowa.....	125	2,439	39	609	15	302							16	120							10	26	205	3,496	
16	Kansas.....	21	474			63	1,201							11	90	6	61					9	24	110	1,850	
17	Kentucky.....	64	1,267	20	391	48	679							21	200							10		163	2,537	
18	Louisiana.....	52	1,212	12	249	16	256							5	65							6	5	91	1,787	
19	Maine.....	57	1,302			19	339	31	548					7	35			3	24			4		121	2,248	
20	Maryland.....	96	1,799			14	249					19	86	27	193									156	2,327	
21	Massachusetts.....	199	3,969	30	336	103	1,056	67	1,119	30	478	22	73	49	379	6	71	13	255					519	8,636	
22	Michigan.....	181	2,542	12	224	42	564							14	168	6	88	2	37	2	50			259	3,673	
23	Minnesota.....	168	3,713			45	698					19	96	11	52			6	34			9		258	4,593	
24	Mississippi.....	52	1,140							3	72			4	27			2	48			8	23	69	1,310	
25	Missouri.....	106	2,192					43	786	29	502			20	96							16	2	214	3,578	
26	Montana.....	13	309											1	3			1	12					15	324	
27	Nebraska.....	58	1,128											10	92							9	12	77	1,232	
28	Nevada.....																									
29	New Hampshire.....					18	329	43	751					4	23									65	1,103	
30	New Jersey.....	105	2,317	37	567	18	309			26	505			36	329	6	83							228	4,110	
31	New Mexico.....																									
32	New York.....	533	10,743	84	1,456	184	3,661	136	2,643	26	517			104	845	21	248	14	331	2	58			1,104	20,502	
33	North Carolina.....	56	1,275	16	309	14	297	6	165	3	83			7	54	4	74							106	2,257	
34	North Dakota.....	40	1,054											3	32			3	20					46	1,106	
35	Ohio.....	259	4,751	40	669	103	1,434			27	483			65	458	2	60	12	184	2	47	15		515	8,086	
36	Oklahoma.....	128	2,463			78	1,229							17	96			5	24			8		236	3,812	
37	Oregon.....	62	1,123			4	78	15	298	3	76			12	125									96	1,700	
38	Pennsylvania.....	254	5,101	108	1,585	187	2,895	37	763	33	583			80	680	5	59	28	499	2	52			734	12,217	
39	Porto Rico.....																									
40	Rhode Island.....	57	1,466											5	30									62	1,496	
				10	167	15	324	30	719					12	138									67	1,348	
41	South Carolina.....	62	1,217			4	64	6	156	10	235			4	23			4	95			6		96	1,790	
42	South Dakota.....																									
43	Tennessee.....	23	609	6	143					6	162			5	32							8	4	59	1,002	
												17	95	1										55	851	
44	Texas.....	102	3,698	62	874	39	612							20	105							21		334	5,289	
45	Utah.....			6	107	19	228																	35	445	
46	Vermont.....	57	1,100											5	92									62	1,167	
47	Virginia.....	128	2,265	33	595	26	469							3	24							9	4	199	3,357	
48	Washington.....	62	1,327	4	97	51	841	9	205					18	155									144	2,625	
49	West Virginia.....	51	1,153																					56	1,154	
50	Wisconsin.....	188	3,748	60	1,078	64	1,145			6	135			30	194			12	307					360	6,607	
51	Wyoming.....			24	473									3	1							5	1	32	475	
Total.....		4,402	90,001	667	11,130	1,586	26,761	537	10,618	253	4,888	122	551	748	6,010	65	874	115	2,112	8	207	214	211	8,807	154,243	

APPENDIX D.

Encampments held during calendar year ending December 31, 1922.

Strength present at camps, 1922.												Strength present at camps, 1922—Continued.																			
Ordnance.		State staff corps and departments.		Total.		Infantry.		Cavalry.		Field Artillery.		Coast Artillery Corps.		Engineers.		Air Service.		Medical Department.		Signal Corps.		Quartermaster Corps.		Ordnance.		State staff corps and departments.					
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.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
		10	13	130	1,911	50	868	9	156	15	308					16	59	8	82			3	38			9	12				
		6		28	508	13	282			8	131															5					
				64	1,593	39	837					13	243					5	103												
				176	3,530	99	1,485			16	242	26	576					8	41	4	49										
				143	3,008	59	1,346	5	140	57	1,016	6	145					11	93												
				38	697							22	480	18	321			4	9												
		9	1	94	1,790	58	984			16	122	3	94					5	42			4	75			8	1				
		9	2	128	2,562	54	1,076	12	188	27	436			2	67			12	118							8	1				
		4	28	58	1,279	47	1,005											2	25							4	25				
		6		54	858	15	223	24	301	7	83															6					
				383	6,762	210	3,540	7	192	96	1,068	20	293	2	49			27	136												
		12	48	288	4,790	118	2,118			70	1,044			26	362	21	76	22	165	5	57	2	28			9	45				
		10	26	205	3,496	123	2,042	37	531	14	240							16	110							10	25				
		9	24	110	1,850	19	382			61	992							8	48	6	61					2	12				
		10		163	2,537	65	979	19	295	43	420							17	149							10					
		6	5	91	1,787	48	844	11	200	13	186							4	40							6					
		4		121	2,248	57	1,176			18	273	28	401					7	34			3	20			4					
				156	2,327	92	1,353			14	192					15	82	25	146												
				519	8,536	196	3,555	18	298	87	1,594	27	995	30	405	18	68	33	213	6	65	13	242								
2	50			259	3,673	119	2,070	12	160	40	412							13	141	6	75	2	36	2	41						
		9		258	4,593	164	2,896			36	496					17	75	11	46			4	30			5					
		8	23	69	1,310	50	958							3	60			4	27			2	46			8	23				
		16	2	214	3,578	86	1,674					41	707	29	453			20	75							15	2				
				15	324	12	201											1	2			1	6			9	12				
		9	12	77	1,232	57	898											10	68												
				65	1,103					18	267	40	663					4	20												
				228	4,110	95	1,870	37	528	18	247			26	388			31	244	6	71										
2	58			1,104	20,502	518	9,405	65	950	168	2,857	128	2,235	25	387			99	717	21	186	13	247	2	41						
				106	2,257	54	1,087	14	275	12	269	6	137	3	68			7	54	4	61										
2	47	15		46	1,106	39	863			92	1,140			21	318			3	30	2	61	3	15	2	47	15					
				515	8,086	249	3,779	37	511									55	396												
		8		236	3,812	126	2,182			69	1,024	15	227	3	62			15	89			5	22			7					
				96	1,700	48	900			4	52							12	114												
2	52			734	12,217	248	4,529	99	1,422	178	2,102	35	703	32	507			79	626	5	52	12	206	2	43						
				62	1,496	55	1,385											5	28												
				67	1,348			10	154	15	242	30	597					12	130												
		6		96	1,790	55	1,045			2	41	6	120	10	207			4	23			4	80			6					
		8	4	59	1,002	23	502	5	110	39	611			6	127	15	90	5	32							7	3				
		21		334	5,289	160	2,758	57	665	28	447							19	75							21					
		5	18	35	445			3	75	11	151							4	72							4	12				
				62	1,167	57	986											5	63												
		9	4	199	3,357	119	1,746			20	285	29	31					3	18							9	4				
				144	2,625	57	1,163	4	91	51	696	9	178					18	124												
				56	1,154	49	862							6	119			5	1												
				360	6,607	182	2,967	56	860	64	840							30	167												
		5	1	32	475			18	283									3	1			12	246			4	1				
12	8	207	214	211	8,807	154,243	4,137	73,599	559	8,385	1,427	20,526	544	8,825	242	3,900	102	450	692	4,936	65	728	95	1,502	8	172	190	182			

922—Continued.										Dates.				
No.	Quartermaster Corps.		Ordnance.		State staff corps and departments.		Total.		Troops at camps (by arms and branches).	Camps.	From—	To—		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.						
49	3	38			9	12	110	1,523	All arms, except Air Service.	Camp McClellan, Ala.	1922 Aug. 13	1922 Aug. 27		
							26	413	Air Service.	Montgomery Int. Depot, Ala.	July 29	Aug. 12		
							57	1,183	Infantry and State staff corps and departments.	Camp H. J. Jones, Ariz.	Aug. 20	Sept. 5		
							163	2,393	Field Artillery.	Fort Bliss, Tex.	Aug. 28	Sept. 11		
									All arms.	Camp Pike, Ark.	Aug. 14	Aug. 28		
									Infantry and Signal Corps.	Del Monte, Calif.	July 15	July 30		
									Coast Artillery Corps.	Fort McArthur, Calif.	July 8	July 22		
									Field Artillery.	Camp Lewis, Wash.	July 15	July 29		
									No camp.					
									138	2,740	Cavalry and Medical.	Camp Devens, Mass.	July 8	July 22
									do.	do.	July 23	Aug. 6		
									36	489	Coast Artillery Corps.	Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.	July 1	July 15
									18	321	Infantry.	Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	Aug. 7	Aug. 21
											All arms.	Niantic, Conn.	July 16	July 30
											Engineers.	New Castle, Del.	July 31	Aug. 14
											do.	Camp Sims, D. C.	July 9	July 23
											Infantry, Quartermaster Corps, and State staff corps and departments.	Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.	July 9	July 23
											Coast Artillery Corps.	Camp J. E. Johnston, Fla.	Aug. 4	Aug. 18
											Field Artillery.	Fortress Monroe, Va.	July 8	July 22
115	1,886	Field Artillery.	St. Simons Island, Ga.	July 9	July 23									
		Cavalry and Medical.	Camp Bragg, N. C.	July 10	July 22									
		Engineers.	Camp McClellan, Ala.	July 9	July 23									
		Infantry.	do.	July 5	July 22									
		do.	Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.	Oct. 16	Oct. 30									
		do.	Hilo, Hawaii.	Sept. 7	Sept. 21									
		All arms except Field Artillery.	Makawao, Hawaii.	Sept. 30	Oct. 14									
		Field Artillery.	Boise, Idaho.	June 5	June 19									
									362	5,278	Infantry.	Camp Grant, Ill.	July 8	July 22
											Coast Artillery Corps.	do.	July 23	Aug. 6
											Cavalry.	Camp Custer, Mich.	July 28	Aug. 11
											do.	Camp Grant, Ill.	July 8	July 22
											Field Artillery.	Springfield, Ill.	Aug. 19	Sept. 2
											do.	Camp Custer, Mich.	July 8	July 22
											Engineers.	do.	July 28	Aug. 11
											Infantry.	Camp Grant, Ill.	July 23	Aug. 6
										2	28			9
		Signal Corps.	do.	July 30	Aug. 13									
		Field Artillery.	do.	Aug. 1	Aug. 7									
		Air Service.	do.	July 23	Aug. 6									
		Quartermaster Corps, State staff corps and departments, and Engineers.	do.	Aug. 13	Aug. 27									
		Medical.	do.	July 30	Aug. 13									
		All arms except Field Artillery.	do.	do.	do.									
		Field Artillery.	Camp Dodge, Iowa.	Aug. 13	Aug. 29									
		All arms except Field Artillery.	Camp Knox, Ky.	Aug. 6	Aug. 20									
									154	1,843	Field Artillery.	Fort Sill, Okla.	Aug. 4	Aug. 18
											All arms except Field Artillery.	Camp Knox, Ky.	Aug. 13	Aug. 27
											Field Artillery.	do.	July 30	Aug. 13
											Infantry and State staff corps and departments.	Camp Beauregard, La.	Aug. 7	Aug. 21
											Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Medical.	Camp McClellan, Ala.	July 9	July 23
											Infantry and Field Artillery.	Camp Devens, Mass.	July 16	July 30
											Coast Artillery Corps and Quartermaster Corps.	Fort Williams, Me.	Aug. 21	Sept. 4
											Field Artillery.	Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	Aug. 22	Aug. 5
										13	242			
468	7,435	Air Service.	Langley Field, Va.	July 8	July 22									
		do.	Camp Devens, Mass.	Aug. 28	Sept. 9									
		do.	do.	Sept. 9	Sept. 23									
		Cavalry.	Wakefield, Mass.	July 8	July 22									
		Medical.	Camp Devens, Mass.	do.	do.									
		Engineers.	Hanover, Mass.	do.	do.									
		Signal Corps and Quartermaster Corps.	Camp Devens, Mass.	do.	do.									
		Antiaircraft Artillery.	do.	do.	do.									
	2	36	2	41										
									194	2,935	Air Service.	Mitchel Field, Long Island.	Aug. 27	Sept. 10
											Coast Artillery Corps.	Boston Harbor, Mass.	July 8	July 22
											All arms except Field Artillery.	Camp Grayling, Mich.	Aug. 8	Aug. 22
											Field Artillery.	Camp Custer, Mich.	July 28	Aug. 23
											Infantry.	Fort Snelling, Minn.	July 1	July 15
											do.	Lake City, Minn.	July 8	July 22
											do.	do.	Aug. 12	Aug. 20
											Air Service, State staff corps and departments, and Quartermaster Corps.	do.	do.	do.
										2	46			
67	1,114	All arms except Engineers.	Camp Williamson, Miss.	July 16	July 30									
		Engineers.	Camp McClellan, Ala.	July 4	July 21									
		All arms except Antiaircraft Artillery.	Camp Clark, Mo.	July 15	July 30									
		Antiaircraft Artillery.	do.	Aug. 6	Aug. 20									
		All arms.	Fort Missoula, Mont.	July 9	July 24									
		do.	Plattsburgh, Nebr.	Aug. 13	Aug. 27									
		No National Guard.	do.	do.	do.									
		Field Artillery.	Camp Brown, N. H.	July 23	Aug. 6									
									213	3,348	Infantry.	Sea Girt, N. J.	July 8	Aug. 5
											Cavalry and Signal Corps.	do.	Aug. 19	Sept. 2
											Medical and Engineers.	do.	Aug. 5	Aug. 19
											No camp.	do.	do.	do.
											Infantry.	Fort Niagara, N. Y.	July 2	July 30
											do.	Peekskill, N. Y.	do.	Sept. 10
											Cavalry.	Huntington, L. I.	July 16	July 30
											Field Artillery.	Camp Abraham Eustis, Va.	June 25	July 9
		do.	Camp Welsh, N. Y.	Aug. 5	Aug. 19									
		Cavalry.	New York City.	July 22	Aug. 5									
		Coast Artillery Corps.	Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	Aug. 6	Aug. 20									
		do.	Fort Totten, N. Y.	Aug. 20	Sept. 3									
		Medical and Engineers.	Peekskill, N. Y.	Aug. 27	Sept. 10									
		Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, and Ordnance.	do.	July 25	Aug. 8									
		Cavalry, Engineers, and Signal Corps.	Camp McClellan, Ala.	Aug. 8	Aug. 22									
		Field Artillery.	Camp Bragg, N. C.	July 9	July 23									
	3	15												
									45	908	Fort Monroe, Va.	July 8	July 22	
									485	6,407	Devils Lake, N. Dak.	June 10	June 24	
											Camp Perry, Ohio.	July 23	Aug. 27	
											Camp Knox, Ky.	Aug. 13	Aug. 23	
											Camp Perry, Ohio.	July 7	July 23	
											do.	do.	July 9	July 23
											do.	do.	Aug. 9	Aug. 23
											do.	Columbus, Ohio.	July 24	Aug. 7
		do.	do.	July 31	Aug. 23									
		Medical and Signal Corps.	Camp Perry, Ohio.	Aug. 9	Aug. 23									
		All arms.	Fort Sill, Okla.	July 11	June 29									
		All arms, except Coast Artillery Corps.	Camp Lewis, Wash.	June 15	June 28									
		Coast Artillery Corps.	Fort Worden, Wash.	June 14	June 28									
		Infantry.	Mount Gretna, Pa.	July 22	Aug. 19									
		Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, and Ordnance.	do.	Aug. 5	do.									
		Engineers and Medical.	do.	do.	do.									
											Cavalry.	Mount Gretna, Pa.	July 22	Aug. 5
											do.	Tobyhanna, Pa.	July 8	Sept. 2
											Field Artillery.	Camp Meade, Md.	Aug. 6	Aug. 20
											Tank companies.	Mount Gretna, Pa.	July 22	Aug. 27
											Antiaircraft Artillery.	do.	Aug. 13	Aug. 27
											All arms.	Arecibo, P. R.	Aug. 5	Aug. 19
											Cavalry.	Rumford-Quonsett Point, R. I.	Aug. 5	Aug. 19
											Medical.	Camp Devens, Mass.	July 8	July 22
		do.	do.	July 23	Aug. 6									
		Coast Artillery Corps.	Fort Greble and Getty, R. I.	July 9	July 23									
		Infantry and Quartermaster Corps.	Camp Jackson, S. C.	July 16	July 30									
		Engineers.	Camp McClellan, Ala.	July 25	Aug. 8									
		Coast Artillery Corps.	Fort Monroe, Va.	July 8	July 22									
		All arms.	Fort Meade, S. Dak.	June 10	July 25									
		Infantry and State staff corps and departments.	Fountain City, Tenn.	July 26	Aug. 7									
		Cavalry.	Camp McClellan, Ala.	Aug. 14	Aug. 23									
											Infantry and State staff corps and departments.	Camp Mabry, Tex.	Aug. 16	Aug. 30
											Cavalry.	do.	July 27	Aug. 11
											Field Artillery.	Fort Sill, Okla.	Aug. 17	Aug. 31
											All arms.	Jordan Narrows, Utah.	Aug. 5	Aug. 19
											Infantry and State staff corps and departments.	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	July 8	Aug. 22
											Medical.	Camp Devens, Mass.	Aug. 10	Sept. 9
											Infantry and State staff corps and departments.	Virginia Beach, Va.	Aug. 8	Aug. 22
											Field Artillery.	Camp Bragg, N. C.	July 30	Aug. 13
		Tank companies.	Camp Meade, Md.	July 9	July 23									
		Infantry and Medical.	Murray, Wash.	do.	do.									
		Coast Artillery Corps.	Fort Worden, Wash.	do.	do.									
		Cavalry.	Camp Lewis, Wash.	June 15	June 29									
		Engineers.	do.	July 9	July 23									
		Field Artillery.	Murray-Camp Lewis, Wash.	Aug. 6	Aug. 20									
		All arms.	Barracksville-Nitro, W. Va.	Aug. 15	July 29									
		Infantry and Medical.	Camp Douglas, Wis.	July 25	Aug. 28									
											Quartermaster Corps and Engineers.	Camp Douglas, Wis.	July 15	do.
											Cavalry.	do.	Aug. 27	Sept. 10
											All arms.	do.	do.	do.
											do.	do.	do.	do.
											do.	do.	do.	do.
											do.	do.	do.	do.
											do.	do.	do.	do.
											do.	do.	do.	do.
											do.	do.	do.	do.
728	95	1,502	8	172	190	182	8,144	123,852						

APPENDIX E.

Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1923.

[Expenditures and outstanding obligations by subappropriations.]

Subappropriations.	Amount appropriated.	General reserve and Budget savings.	Total amount available.	Amount expended and obligated.	Net available balance.
Purchase of animals for mounted units.....					
Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.....	\$1,400,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$1,335,000.00	\$1,287,240.28	\$77,759.72
Compensation of help, care of matériel, animals, and equipment.....	1,200,000.00		1,200,000.00	1,147,306.13	52,693.87
Expenses, camps of instruction..	8,100,000.00		8,100,000.00	7,968,516.41	131,483.59
Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.....	250,000.00		250,000.00	229,825.75	20,174.25
Pay and allowances, officers, National Guard, detailed with Army.....					
Pay of property and disbursing officers of the United States....	60,000.00	170.00	59,830.00	59,830.00	None.
General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard.....	850,000.00	21,250.00	828,750.00	668,188.89	160,561.11
Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army, connection with the National Guard.....	300,000.00	6,600.00	293,400.00	201,441.42	91,958.58
Repair of Federal property issued to the National Guard.....	20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00	None.
Transportation of supplies.....	375,000.00		375,000.00	343,636.18	31,363.82
Expenses of sergeant instructors..	250,000.00	6,250.00	243,750.00	163,869.73	79,880.27
Office rent, instructors.....	10,000.00		10,000.00	2,633.50	7,366.50
Pay of National Guard (armory drill).....	11,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	9,095,109.72	904,890.28
Total.....	23,815,000.00	1,069,270.00	22,745,730.00	21,187,598.01	1,558,131.99

Statement of disbursements and outstanding obligations enumerated under the general appropriations "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard," and "Arms, uniforms, equipment, and so forth, for field service, National Guard"

No.	State, etc.	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.		Compensation of help for care of material animals and equipment.		Expenses, camps of instruction.		Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools.		Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.		General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard.				Travel of officers and non-commissioned officers of Regular Army in connection with National Guard.		Repair of Federal property issued to National Guard.		Transportation of supplies.		Expenses of sergeant instructors.		Office
		Expended.	Obligated.	Expended.	Obligated.	Expended.	Obligated.	Expended.	Obligated.	Expended.	Obligated.	Allotted.	Expended.	Obligated.	Special.	Expended.	Obligated.	Expended.	Obligated.	Expended.	Obligated.	Expended.	Obligated.	
1	Alabama.	\$37.15	\$73.65	\$26,599.32	\$962.34	\$65,725.05	\$9,460.06	\$3,754.98	\$822.73	\$1,154.68	\$51.57	\$7,821.00	\$4,733.13	\$454.91	\$2,308.14			\$26.84	\$12.87			\$2,761.85	\$15.80	
2	Arizona.	56.02		8,247.12	.08	22,588.34	12,730.61	1,539.69	860.81	723.74		1,668.00	692.80	4.81	272.26							720.00		
3	Arkansas.			1,360.00		61,873.16	11,681.85	4,628.17	835.22	863.15	101.85	5,097.00	1,642.08	1,274.51	214.68			46.02				1,800.00		
4	California.			11,269.99	359.91	123,271.27	58,204.79	5,556.57	928.27	1,447.44		10,539.00	394.43	3.64	81.43			102.15				4,315.00		
5	Colorado.	73.00		14,712.50		47,624.40	22,361.83	5,176.60		723.71	.04	4,188.00	2,092.87	464.34	5,230.71			37.41		\$556.95		1,980.80	309.80	
6	Connecticut.			12,064.29	3,393.21	141,634.41	20,212.89	5,878.20	580.01	1,206.22	.03	9,186.00	4,094.03	5,782.24	651.91			80.22		\$203.85		2,580.04	78.00	
7	Delaware.			4,791.67	532.00	20,649.39	799.50	831.30		723.72	.03	2,280.00	1,616.66									683.10		
8	District of Columbia.					14,220.32		1,371.42	541.24	723.74	.01	1,470.00	1,485.45	300.00	151.89							720.00		
9	Florida.	80.00		5,840.00	235.00	100,783.70	10,953.74	3,446.41	683.79			7,560.00	4,939.99	80.49	1,902.83			45.18				2,391.50		
10	Georgia.	21.85	25.00	21,086.66		102,815.90	38,951.53	2,960.53	467.43	1,206.24	.01	7,395.00	1,948.49	2,520.00	251.59					2.33		2,486.00		
11	Hawaii.					35,617.83	3,576.24	1,409.06	77.20	693.63	30.12	2,859.00	64.71	500.00	2,005.20		\$101.24					844.00		
12	Idaho.			21,317.50	245.00	20,160.29	37,391.50	1,393.25	265.75	1,930.00	38.17	20,883.00	5,724.28	979.17	1,610.71			19.59				1,080.00		
13	Illinois.	971.20	79.50	51,705.00	3,570.00	194,549.32	81,172.05	6,281.19	1,067.54	1,688.75		14,766.00	13,991.61	3,617.34	804.95			194.67				5,838.00		
14	Indiana.	56.00	14.50	26,620.33	2,585.00	213,910.39	1,521.27	7,562.34	1,868.79	1,379.11		10,818.00	6,104.25	1,029.61	763.88							4,889.00	67.23	
15	Iowa.	21.15		27,810.01	21.97	133,920.09	47,224.73	2,649.60	488.91	1,379.11	68.39	8,124.00	3,043.73		4,486.73							3,647.00		
16	Kansas.	207.96	92.35	50,550.32	475.00	60,514.50	107,092.62	3,191.93	158.92	1,206.24	.01	7,311.00	256.76		1,203.67							3,532.50	8.10	
17	Kentucky.			25,930.37	23.34	93,333.92	12,365.60			922.11	42.89	1,369.95	1,869.95		784.94							3,647.00		
18	Louisiana.	105.90		14,520.50	55.00	56,952.20	27,191.35	644.40	388.02	965.00		5,322.00	5,444.00	25.00	8,136.31							2,465.00	392.60	
19	Maine.	100.00		3,395.00		104,008.50	3,011.49	4,387.84	417.23	965.00		7,734.00	6,855.30	1,747.00	338.18							1,201.33	154.40	
20	Maryland.			16,028.02	1,229.48	78,144.84	11,292.96	6,236.80	442.79	1,206.25		24,999.00	2,272.98	10,135.02	1,659.01							2,360.40		
21	Massachusetts.			64,039.74	3,422.76	316,412.02	17,366.88	14,742.17	4,736.24	2,151.15	261.35	14,535.46	2,802.00	56,059.50	240.69			115.60				3,101.00	174.40	
22	Michigan.	197.00		27,500.50	75.00	126,459.16	42,036.22	6,034.22	884.49	1,447.50		11,886.00	2,132.97	4,564.00	301.95							8,143.00		
23	Minnesota.			27,211.52	1,020.99	142,831.92	18,098.49	4,848.90	464.33	1,688.75		15,141.00	2,327.88	693.13	1,517.22							4,266.00	52.20	
24	Mississippi.			54,990.74	19,183.20	54,990.74	19,183.20	1,099.24	111.50	723.72	.03	4,245.00	5,325.21		10,502.49							1,690.50	50.40	
25	Missouri.	10.00		24,224.50	575.00	161,647.83	29,861.76	6,289.10	1,227.42	1,447.50		12,083.00	62.66		124.20							3,922.00		
26	Montana.					38,024.19	55,562.36	236.60	45.44	723.70	.05	1,317.00	3,804.00	261.72	1,890.15							779.00		
27	Nebraska.			44,885.20	7,539.65	44,885.20	7,539.65	2,019.98		723.75					35.97							1,022.60	5.40	
28	Nevada.																							
29	New Hampshire.			2,860.67		45,409.20	955.27	858.28	89.05	693.57	30.18	3,435.00	808.72		37.62							1,001.00	128.00	
30	New Jersey.			30,434.44	2,012.43	135,919.99	6,578.33	5,697.32	1,207.26	1,447.50		12,066.00	2,619.08		1,779.86			116.46				5,211.00	35.20	
31	New Mexico.	12.00		20,025.00		1,877.39	8,963.61	506.40	346.80	727.73		2,145.00	87.18		793.04							1,257.40	468.40	
32	New York.			104,560.50		809,534.84	101,514.63	13,099.15	1,772.95	3,136.25		64,848.00	6,981.00	811.47	9,026.28			568.71				18,175.00	475.80	
33	North Carolina.			12,529.74		98,722.05	34,051.60	4,822.19	816.63	965.00		6,981.00	1,712.98	533.78	1,610.72			43.72				2,691.50		
34	North Dakota.			4,125.00		54,461.21	25,230.96	1,668.72	375.18	723.75		3,444.00	369.19	6.00	151.83							937.39		
35	Ohio.			77,287.50		361,281.65	110,505.52	9,835.90	1,318.84	2,084.11	328.39	25,893.00	26,170.08		6,219.66			227.85				8,290.00	200.05	
36	Oklahoma.	47.00		35,096.75	295.00	191,747.80	47,490.21	4,157.25	99.81	1,447.45	.05	11,832.00	4,353.78	9.62	1,333.96							3,231.00	38.80	
37	Oregon.			4,275.00		78,419.45	39,121.27	7,158.83	964.25	1,748.92	.75	7,071.00	9,751.44	133.74	1,713.83			68.62				2,445.00	18.00	
38	Pennsylvania.	40.00		108,276.86		496,868.13	125,685.09	9,036.37	1,027.95	2,895.00		37,842.00	20,407.75	4,590.60	3,376.93							13,301.00	16.00	
39	Porto Rico.					496,868.13	125,685.09	9,036.37	1,027.95	2,895.00		37,842.00	20,407.75	4,590.60	3,376.93							1,451.20		
40	Rhode Island.		45.83	15,052.32	150.00	49,853.00	543.26	1,305.48	1,074.14	965.00		4,548.00	557.73	80.00	532.85							1,637.00		
41	South Carolina.			1,572.66		51,793.90	1,045.93	1,674.14	134.90	965.00		5,628.00	3,771.68	591.08	755.48							2,160.00		
42	South Dakota.			77,287.50		67,809.63	18,607.74	2,195.32	583.86	965.00		2,883.00	1,640.43	209.00	7,610.36							670.00		
43	Tennessee.	63.50	7.50	14,270.32		75,396.55	12,186.25	1,873.77	502.98	723.72	.03	4,893.00	4,527.95	2,819.86	711.93							3,221.95	61.75	
44	Texas.	136.75	39.75	48,312.32	1,657.50	42,579.18	19,810.98	1,838.33	1,040.98	845.62	50.37	17,721.00	11,195.26	5,189.59	4,794.80							6,438.50	272.40	
45	Utah.	4.00		23,612.50		256,867.69	80,587.07	9,403.45	1,074.80	88.67		2,268.00	1,593.37	137.10	435.29			19.95				957.00		
46	Vermont.					14,949.81	451.06	1,074.80	431.59	723.72	.03	3,621.00	3,632.33	695.13	435.29							1,045.00	3.00	
47	Virginia.	51.75		13,918.70	501.20	53,460.49	4,984.36	1,693.04	1,002.98	1,206.24	.01	10,350.00	5,901.49	1,826.12	3,397.99							3,337.00		
48	Washington.			8,322.50		178,809.57	65,888.83	2,512.27	80.37	723.75		7,536.00	4,416.56	1,777.08	3,432.76							3,185.00		
49	West Virginia.					46,869.26	1,716.02	2,350.20	689.30	1,206.24	.01	3,189.00	71.40		283.05							1,102.00	9.00	
50	Wisconsin.			68,280.00	4,756.50	256,051.35	128,237.16	4,822.72	8.44	1,930.00	.03	20,700.00	10,277.73	12,878.86	21,129.41							675.10	606.00	
51	Wyoming.			18,322.65		21,751.49	3,028.39	849.31		723.72		1,407.00	47,022.17									231.00	2.00	
	Militia Bureau.							394.76																
	Miscellaneous.			214.00		199,017.57	12,000.00																	
	First Corps Area.	140,351.16	11,352.62			987.58																		
	Second Corps Area.	119,540.30	77,274.18			15,439.29																		
	Third Corps Area.	109,160.50	35,761.19			16,561.55																		
	Fourth Corps Area.	47,438.17	52,741.94			4,375.00																		
	Fifth Corps Area.	73,267.10	48,344.59			16,989.00																		
	Sixth Corps Area.	89,736.25	48,034.61			623.90																		
	Seventh Corps Area.	83,036.04	53,835.13			4,500.00																		
	Eighth Corps Area.	101,705.46	63,375.14			10,263.53																		

APPENDIX G.

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 District of Columbia, etc., under the subappropriation "For general expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard," appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard," act of June 3, 1916, for the fiscal year 1923.

States, etc.	Amount appropriated.	Budget reserve.	Total amount available.	Quarter-master.	Ord-nance.	Signal.	Engi-neers.	Medi-cal.	Publica-tion.	Miscel-laneous.	Funds placed to credit of property and disbursing officers less refundments.	Total value of expenditures.	Balance June 30, 1923.	Out-standing reserva-tion.	Net avail-able balance.
Alabama.....	\$7,821.00		\$7,821.00	\$185.32	\$3.99	\$0.30		\$9.62	\$330.55	\$100.00	\$4,103.35	\$4,733.13	\$3,087.87	\$454.92	\$2,632.95
Arizona.....	1,668.00		1,668.00	8.79		1.10			96.61		586.30	692.80	975.20	4.81	970.39
Arkansas.....	5,097.00		5,097.00	206.48		2.25		.10	115.86		1,317.39	1,642.08	3,454.92	1,274.51	2,180.41
California.....	10,539.00		10,539.00	27.43	6.57	33.00			327.43			394.43	10,144.57	3.60	10,140.97
Colorado.....	4,188.00		4,188.00	88.87					135.85		1,868.15	2,092.87	2,095.13	464.39	1,630.74
Connecticut.....	9,186.00		9,186.00	38.43	3.56	15.00		.98	584.04		3,452.92	4,094.93	5,091.07	5,782.28	1,691.21
Delaware.....	2,280.00		2,280.00	6.61					30.05		1,610.00	1,646.66	633.34		633.34
District of Columbia.....	1,470.00		1,470.00	12.07					73.38		1,400.00	1,485.45	15.45	300.00	1,315.45
Florida.....	5,244.00		5,244.00	53.05	11.00	7.50			479.85		3,466.56	4,017.96	1,226.04		1,226.04
Georgia.....	7,560.00		7,560.00	396.09	2.28			.80	167.82		4,373.00	4,939.99	2,620.01	80.40	2,539.61
Hawaii.....	3,795.00		3,795.00	27.74					175.75		1,745.00	1,948.49	1,846.51	2,520.00	1,673.49
Idaho.....	2,859.00		2,859.00	9.92				.39	54.40			64.71	2,794.29	500.00	2,294.29
Illinois.....	20,883.00		20,883.00	415.79	8.62	6.95	\$11.00	5.69	826.30	33.33	4,416.60	5,724.28	15,158.72	979.17	14,179.55
Indiana.....	14,766.00		14,766.00	258.88	4.80			.49	861.40	100.00	12,766.04	13,991.61	774.39	3,617.36	12,842.97
Iowa.....	10,818.00		10,818.00	135.06	1.68			.98	454.94	74.37	5,437.22	6,104.25	4,713.75	1,029.62	3,684.13
Kansas.....	8,124.00		8,124.00	101.79	7.50	1.80			277.30	13.88	2,641.46	3,043.73	5,080.27		5,080.27
Kentucky.....	7,311.00		7,311.00	77.49	1.68	.30			177.29			256.76	7,054.24		7,054.24
Louisiana.....	4,557.00		4,557.00	177.72	7.72			.67	153.84		1,530.00	1,869.95	2,687.05		2,687.05
Maine.....	6,522.00		6,522.00	43.59	1.75				100.75		5,298.00	5,444.09	1,077.91	25.00	1,052.91
Maryland.....	7,734.00		7,734.00	48.69				10.28	246.33	100.00	6,450.00	6,855.30	878.70	1,747.00	1,868.30
Massachusetts.....	24,999.00		24,999.00	220.59	5.48	4.80		10.71	1,470.76	126.75	433.89	2,272.98	22,726.02	10,135.02	12,591.00
Michigan.....	11,886.00		11,886.00	484.81	1.96	17.10		2.45	1,208.73		12,820.41	14,535.46	12,649.46	2,802.00	15,451.46
Minnesota.....	15,141.00		15,141.00	84.30		.60		1.34	121.73	100.00	1,825.00	2,132.97	13,008.03	4,564.00	8,444.03
Mississippi.....	4,245.00		4,245.00	20.37				.84	196.20	12.24	28.21	257.86	3,987.14	693.13	3,294.01
Missouri.....	12,063.00		12,063.00	452.93	12.38	.30			448.40		4,411.20	5,325.21	6,737.79		6,737.79
Montana.....	1,317.00		1,317.00	13.51					49.15			62.66	1,254.34		1,254.34
Nebraska.....	3,804.00		3,804.00	46.68					298.30		10,519.21	10,864.19	17,060.19	261.72	17,321.91
New Hampshire.....	3,435.00		3,435.00	201.07					185.40		422.25	808.72	2,626.28		2,626.28
New Jersey.....	12,666.00		12,666.00	163.63				20.80	884.65		1,550.00	2,619.08	10,046.92		10,046.92
New Mexico.....	2,145.00		2,145.00	23.93					63.25			87.18	2,057.82		2,057.82
New York.....	64,848.00		64,848.00	936.51		13.25		5.06	7,543.60	100.00	52,342.41	60,940.83	3,907.17	811.47	3,095.70

¹ 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 District of Columbia, etc., under the subappropriation "For general expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard," appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard," act of June 3, 1916, for the fiscal year 1923—Continued.

States, etc.	Amount appropriated.	Budget reserve.	Total amount available.	Quarter-master.	Ordnance.	Signal.	Engineers.	Medical.	Publication.	Miscellaneous.	Funds placed to credit of property and disbursing officers less refundments.	Total value of expenditures.	Balance June 30, 1923.	Outstanding reservation.	Net available balance.
North Carolina.....	\$6,981.00	.....	\$6,981.00	\$194.88	.....	\$2.10	.....	.....	\$342.97	\$0.88	\$1,172.15	\$1,712.98	\$5,268.02	\$533.78	\$4,734.24
North Dakota.....	3,444.00	.....	3,444.00	55.40	.....	.15	.....	\$0.10	313.54	.....	.....	369.19	3,074.81	6.00	3,068.81
Ohio.....	25,893.00	.....	25,893.00	433.82	\$51.32	60.90	.....	.29	2,373.75	.....	23,250.00	26,170.08	1,277.08	.....	1,277.08
Oklahoma.....	11,832.00	.....	11,832.00	185.61	10.50	.....	.....	1.23	1,625.70	.....	2,560.74	4,383.78	7,448.22	9.62	7,438.60
Oregon.....	7,071.00	.....	7,071.00	73.56	.....	2.65	.....	.....	279.15	13.35	9,382.73	9,751.44	1,2,680.44	133.74	1,2,814.18
Pennsylvania.....	37,842.00	.....	37,842.00	444.87	5.94	.....	.....	70.49	1,762.55	80.68	18,043.22	20,407.75	17,434.25	4,560.65	12,873.60
Porto Rico.....	4,596.00	.....	4,596.00	39.22	.....	15.10	.....	.....	338.03	.....	629.68	1,022.03	3,573.97	.....	3,573.97
Rhode Island.....	4,548.00	.....	4,548.00	8.13	.....	.....	.....	.25	99.35	.....	480.00	587.73	3,960.27	80.00	3,880.27
South Carolina.....	5,628.00	.....	5,628.00	13.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	121.25	.....	3,637.29	3,771.68	1,856.32	591.08	1,265.24
South Dakota.....	2,883.00	.....	2,883.00	58.50	4.74	.30	.....	.....	376.89	.....	1,200.00	1,640.43	1,242.57	209.00	1,033.57
Tennessee.....	4,893.00	.....	4,893.00	66.78	.....	.....	.....	.65	139.55	158.65	4,162.32	4,527.95	365.05	2,819.86	1,2,454.81
Texas.....	17,721.00	.....	17,721.00	509.73	25.71	11.85	.....	2.07	1,614.26	.....	9,031.64	11,195.26	6,525.74	5,189.59	1,336.15
Utah.....	2,268.00	.....	2,268.00	53.27	3.86	.....	.....	.25	65.20	.....	1,470.79	1,593.37	674.63	157.10	517.53
Vermont.....	3,621.00	.....	3,621.00	32.09	2.60	2.50	.....	.....	90.34	.....	2,904.80	3,032.33	588.67	695.13	1,106.46
Virginia.....	10,350.00	.....	10,350.00	261.31	27.51	.60	\$2.00	.....	732.98	.....	4,937.09	5,961.49	4,388.51	826.12	3,562.39
Washington.....	7,536.00	.....	7,536.00	118.13	.....	.....	.....	.49	203.50	.....	4,094.44	4,416.56	3,119.44	1,777.08	1,342.36
West Virginia.....	3,189.00	.....	3,189.00	15.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.13	.....	.....	71.40	3,117.60	.....	3,117.60
Wisconsin.....	20,700.00	.....	20,700.00	82.55	3.45	49.35	.....	.....	1,649.58	.....	8,492.80	10,277.73	10,422.27	12,878.86	1,2,456.59
Wyoming.....	1,407.00	.....	1,407.00	80.20	.....	4.20	.....	.....	130.45	.....	.....	214.85	1,192.15	.....	1,192.15
Militia Bureau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360.00	172.50	.....	.....	2,681.62	1,333.17	42,474.88	47,022.17	1,47,022.17	.....	1,47,022.17
Printing and binding.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,718.84	7,718.84	42,281.16	42,281.16	.....
Telegrams.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179.27	.....	179.27	9,820.73	9,820.73	.....
1st Corps Area.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385.33	.....	385.33	1,385.33	.....	1,385.33
2d Corps Area.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569.61	.....	569.61	1,569.61	.....	1,569.61
3rd Corps Area.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	613.82	.....	613.82	1,613.82	.....	1,613.82
4th Corps Area.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383.32	.....	383.32	1,383.32	.....	1,383.32
5th Corps Area.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960.32	.....	960.32	1,960.32	.....	1,960.32
7th Corps Area.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	918.34	.....	918.34	1,918.34	.....	1,918.34
8th Corps Area.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	757.57	.....	757.57	1,757.57	.....	1,757.57
9th Corps Area.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237.89	.....	237.89	1,237.89	.....	1,237.89
Unallotted funds.....	308,626.00	\$21,250.00	287,376.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287,376.00	187,873.92	99,502.08
Total.....	850,000.00	21,250.00	828,750.00	7,694.60	576.60	426.45	13.00	147.02	33,136.70	7,352.77	292,457.98	341,805.12	486,944.88	308,493.82	178,451.06

¹ Deficit offset by balance from "Unallotted funds."

APPENDIX H.

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 year 1923, shown by the accounts current, arming, equipping, and training.

States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia.	Procurement of forage, bed- ding, etc., for animals.			Compensation of help for care of material, animals, and equipment.			Expenses, camps of instruction.			Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, Military Serv- ice School, etc.			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.								Transportation of supplies.			Expenses, sergeant-instructors.			Offi- cers in 1922	
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	Equipment and incidental expenses.			Rifle practice and target ranges.			Changing station.		Visits of instruction.			Connection, camps of instruction.										
																1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922		1923
Alabama.....		\$87.10	\$5.50			\$24,261.82			\$53,955.92			\$3,616.24			\$904.68			\$374.49	\$3,770.02																		
Arizona.....			56.02			7,922.12			15,315.13			1,438.69			723.74				495.50			\$90.00															
Arkansas.....						1,360.00			56,189.96			4,104.35			902.75			46.70	923.94			90.00															
California.....		61.80			\$900.00	9,969.99		\$2,457.47	93,217.85		\$25.93	\$77.79			83.33	1,326.82																					
Colorado.....		188.91	73.00		1,855.00	13,901.20			36,154.56			267.36			62.50	723.72			308.56	1,088.33		\$187.11	800.00														
Connecticut.....		25.10				11,014.29		\$25.00	98,022.87			1,981.77				4,976.74			1,216.87	1,251.49																	
Delaware.....						4,761.67			20,202.19			733.73				723.72			4.34	247.08			318.75	180.00													
District of Columbia.....									13,943.08			670.35		34.40	1,254.14	723.74			357.00				1,384.77														
Florida.....			60.00		375.00	5,290.00			69,759.99			33.59		33.59	3,321.09	965.00			3.40	38.31			9.26	2,655.33													
Georgia.....	\$9.00	65.15	21.85		1,425.00	18,450.00			64,009.58			22.30		2,210.02	1,105.72	2,292.00			347.30	2,292.00			180.00	1,020.00													
Hawaii.....									35,503.36			659.95			693.60				52.85				1,292.33														
Idaho.....					1,154.90	21,030.00			16,571.65			612.38		25.07	1,350.83	685.58																					
Illinois.....		55.96	936.20		42.00	46,100.00			178,767.51			429.02			5,402.75	1,930.00			563.24	2,702.57																	
Indiana.....		12.50	56.00		710.00	26,599.71			151,744.88			32.00		7,604.79	1,688.75				594.25	4,344.93	\$18.06	8,360.45	7,053.95														
Iowa.....		44.00	21.15			27,910.01			121,763.70					2,479.59	1,379.11				173.20	961.79			5,150.00	200.00													
Kansas.....		12.35	156.88			46,300.32			53,195.72			264.78			1,105.72	922.11			199.18	159.79			2,000.30	1,000.81													
Kentucky.....		1,689.38			450.00	25,930.37		35.00	76,087.68						965.00																						
Louisiana.....		118.65	105.90		750.00	14,520.50			50,102.30			120.00			62.50								1,210.00	978.90													
Maine.....						2,002.41			73,236.14			78.33			965.00							.63	5,942.76	450.00													
Maryland.....						15,318.02			5,806.48			219.32			1,206.25			25.63	2,441.17																		
Massachusetts.....	9.13	342.88			6,675.00	57,877.16			301,315.86			174.63			13,818.06	1,950.11		166.67	785.86	329.98																	
Michigan.....		24.95	187.00		3,135.50	27,500.50		14.40	109,273.92						5,990.62	312.50		35.23	2,991.95			943.00	2,049.00														
Minnesota.....					3,055.00	24,826.52			118,668.82			27.00			4,848.90	1,548.03		209.81	234.86																		
Mississippi.....						44,566.32			1,067.42						723.72																						
Missouri.....						6,207.13			107,375.37						1,447.50			5,561.80	722.17				1,733.00														
Montana.....		10.00				22,705.02		8.00	122.89			50.58			723.70																						
Nebraska.....						27,792.96			34,944.95						723.75																						
Nevada.....																																					
New Hampshire.....						2,860.67			797.60						693.57			432.21	413.07																		
New Jersey.....	83.09	48.92			3,675.00	30,359.44	2.74	299.96	5,628.35			15.17			1,447.50			17.00	1,200.00				350.00														
New Mexico.....		1,274.45			115.00	18,933.31			394.80			24.80			532.05																						
New York.....	23.50	524.81			3,923.25	104,263.36			12,718.69						3,136.25			3,116.71	13,684.67	86.28		3,970.54	10,984.10														
North Carolina.....		60.37			1,800.00	15,204.70			4,275.16		51.50	89.50			83.33	584.59		214.04	619.47			209.65															
North Dakota.....						31,746.98			1,668.72						723.75																						
Ohio.....		139.20			600.00	73,039.58			9,540.28						2,084.11																						
Oklahoma.....	7.50	105.50				34,380.25	100.00		4,139.67			60.20			1,447.44																						
Oregon.....						4,275.00			6,333.82			79.32			964.25								634.59	2,680.22													
Pennsylvania.....		750.12	40.00		11,672.18	97,376.86			8,673.87						2,653.75			\$821.25	2,302.11	5,435.13	108.20	1,734.34	3,142.38														
Porto Rico.....						46,949.16			403.75						750.00																						
Rhode Island.....					1,550.00	14,904.98			1,674.14						965.00								450.00														
South Carolina.....						1,505.00			1,862.14						965.00			73.12	318.28				2,554.16														
South Dakota.....						51,937.48			1,812.56						663.41								525.82														
Tennessee.....		205.05	63.50		750.00	14,270.32			1,756.64						576.92			32.00	644.79	3,662.45				509.75													
Texas.....	12.30	56.39	136.75		247.50	1,552.50			9,157.42						83.34	1,929.99			644.18	1,004.55			7,531.00														
Utah.....		447.16	4.00			22,936.40			578.74			77.53			723.70								349.72														
Vermont.....						45,840.35			1,647.93		59.20	84.27			784.03																						
Virginia.....		138.60	8.00		858.40	13,177.80			3,539.84						1,206.24			1,064.86	1,365.61				100.00														
Washington.....		13.60			955.00	7,847.50			2,490.83					104.16	1,005.20		70.15	282.80	499.04				211.75														
West Virginia.....						40,907.70			723.75						723.75																						
Wisconsin.....		380.05			7,648.46	61,226.25			4,789.76			385.95			500.00																						
Wyoming.....		934.92			4,500.00	18,322.65			827.37						93.00	1,427.50		7.50	328.82	1,490.38			427.67	913.33													
Militia Bureau.....						188.50			1,640.74										14,186.02	30,217.15			\$2,312.84	\$3,128.94													
Total.....	144.52	7,807.87	1,941.75	262.50	62,607.11	1,080,739.42	148.14	69,234.88	4,877,064.39	136.63	2,166.56	185,258.17	145.82	3,631.89	55,711.36	730.91	35,134.56	89,402.75	428.17	34,407.10	52,986.32	2,312.84	3,128.94	5.00	38.56	613.95	454.76	2,839.15	10.00	183.28	130.60						

¹ From Sept. 22, 1922, to Jan. 31, 1923, payment for subsistence allowance of sergeant-instructors was made from National Guard funds and legislation was subsequently enacted to arrange for reimbursement from Regular Army to National Guard appropriations of the amounts thus expended, which are included in this total.

year 1923, shown by the accounts current, arming, equipping, and training the National Guard (fiscal year as indicated).

Infantry in action, camps instruction.	Transportation of supplies.			Expenses, sergeant-instructors.			Office rent, etc., instructors.		Equipment of Coast Artillery armories, Organ- ized Militia, "no-year" appropriation.	Repair of Federal property in the hands of the National Guard, 1923.	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard.		Total "no-year" appropriation.	Total of appropriations.			Grand total.
	1923	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	1923	1922	1923		1922	1923		1921	1922	1923	
						\$39.00	\$3,387.85				\$135.00	\$30.00			\$635.59	\$89,932.03	\$90,567.62
							940.80				7.50				7.50	26,982.00	26,989.50
						30.00	2,288.40	\$81.50			42.50	1.98			2,826.67	65,939.88	68,766.55
						314.00	4,855.80							\$25.93	1,634.92	114,476.09	116,136.94
						205.00	2,418.40				96.70				3,172.14	60,257.65	63,429.79
			\$8.00			78.00	3,226.44		\$20.00				\$20.00	25.00	3,309.24	119,716.15	123,070.39
							903.80				16.50				339.59	27,752.19	28,091.78
							940.80				5.00				1,006.75	18,246.53	19,313.28
							3,027.90			\$45.18					401.25	85,162.80	85,624.05
						154.00	3,005.60							9.00	92,114.77	94,322.72	94,322.72
							1,093.20								2,198.95	39,295.29	39,295.29
							1,518.00				42.50				1,956.10	41,156.06	43,112.16
							7,495.20				200.00				1,314.22	243,334.23	244,648.45
							6,436.80				180.00	50.00		18.06	11,995.91	205,579.81	217,593.78
							4,650.20				194.64	2.00			5,603.09	159,397.55	164,970.64
							4,229.80				20.00	4.50			2,855.11	109,267.33	112,122.44
							3,237.20				79.90	62.15			2,236.53	106,257.16	108,493.69
							1,595.53				48.90	189.85			2,511.00	69,010.42	89,620.12
						35.00	2,922.80				5.00			.63	6,061.09	83,558.40	96,410.20
							3,913.40								2,395.77	94,014.43	396,319.37
							9,857.70							9.13	11,045.77	385,264.47	160,009.63
			61.58	\$115.60		798.00	5,539.30			114.14		47.10		14.40	4,854.20	155,141.03	159,056.81
						358.00	4,939.40				25.00			15.00	3,732.64	155,309.17	48,972.62
						270.00	2,222.30				7.50	2.00			392.86	145,307.37	150,884.67
						158.00	4,999.00	106.18							5,577.30	29,735.35	29,854.93
						69.00	1,095.80								119.58	38,695.97	38,695.97
							1,322.80										
							43.90				10.00				1,163.65	41,212.76	42,376.41
							423.00				75.00			85.83	4,658.22	170,880.67	175,624.72
							1,602.40				22.50				1,481.25	22,937.56	24,418.81
							23,179.05				30.00			109.78	26,305.22	843,660.90	870,075.90
							3,274.20	\$25.00	399.00					51.50	2,790.19	90,700.44	93,542.13
							1,162.99				50.90				2,416.61	35,302.44	37,719.05
			4.19				10,636.30				175.00				2,448.21	379,138.63	381,586.84
							3,820.40				50.00				332.51	193,112.21	193,698.04
							3,510.40								14,975.57	89,694.44	104,670.01
					\$24.76	1,155.00	16,184.00				597.00	184.64		132.96	22,182.55	514,874.49	537,190.00
						120.00	1,750.40							621.26	1,081.70	49,628.23	51,331.19
						119.00	2,004.20								4,008.17	66,034.69	70,042.86
						26.00	2,776.40								141.12	60,862.60	61,003.72
						30.00	764.40	65.80			42.00				3,431.16	78,775.32	82,206.48
						30.00	4,194.34								1,654.84	58,971.71	60,658.55
						3.00	8,043.09	705.00		27.15	25.00			32.00	2,602.16	254,416.39	257,278.35
							1,205.40				262.75	76.00		269.80	2,427.40	40,687.88	43,115.37
							1,286.20				15.00			260.20	2,427.40	52,087.73	53,688.79
			45.00			115.00	4,265.80				14.80				1,340.86	124,430.49	134,148.11
						23.00	4,305.60				176.40				9,717.62	155,233.82	162,927.25
						262.00	1,390.60				10.00			70.15	7,623.28	45,377.80	45,377.80
							347.00			32.01				25.00	13,303.15	279,829.51	283,157.66
							68.00	50.00	550.00					17.50	37,301.33	37,301.33	43,072.40
						250.00	264.60				7.50				17,430.68	38,654.75	56,101.61
	\$2,839.15	\$10.00							16.18					16.18			
	2,839.15	10.00	183.28	130.60	24.76	6,725.45	1,200,790.90	75.00	1,907.48	36.18	347.28	2,793.69	398.22	36.18	2,036.45	227,573.55	6,533,260.68
																	6,762,906.86

APPENDIX I.

Proceeds from sales and refundments for lost property during fiscal year, 1923.

Alabama.....	\$2,371.77	Nevada.....	
Arizona.....	272.26	New Hampshire.....	\$53.77
Arkansas.....	375.98	New Jersey.....	1,814.26
California.....	81.43	New Mexico.....	908.51
Colorado.....	5,230.71	New York.....	9,290.21
Connecticut.....	651.91	North Carolina.....	1,736.76
Delaware.....		North Dakota.....	175.96
District of Columbia.....	151.89	Ohio.....	6,756.08
Florida.....	1,950.03	Oklahoma.....	1,348.61
Georgia.....	1,000.20	Oregon.....	1,713.83
Hawaii.....	275.19	Pennsylvania.....	3,452.64
Idaho.....	2,005.20	Porto Rico.....	186.16
Illinois.....	1,786.42	Rhode Island.....	615.73
Indiana.....	804.95	South Carolina.....	760.48
Iowa.....	823.38	South Dakota.....	7,614.45
Kansas.....	4,486.73	Tennessee.....	711.93
Kentucky.....	1,292.83	Texas.....	4,866.68
Louisiana.....	784.96	Utah.....	163.07
Maine.....	8,183.61	Vermont.....	435.68
Maryland.....	682.97	Virginia.....	3,486.31
Massachusetts.....	1,662.01	Washington.....	3,468.20
Michigan.....	56,347.33	West Virginia.....	283.05
Minnesota.....	629.95	Wisconsin.....	21,864.74
Mississippi.....	1,517.22	Wyoming.....	
Missouri.....	11,015.52	Miscellaneous.....	301.80
Montana.....			
Nebraska.....	1,920.98		
		Total.....	178,134.34

APPENDIX J.

USE OF NATIONAL GUARD ON EMERGENCY DUTY.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, 27 States called on their National Guard organizations for emergency duty.

The following résumé gives the organizations employed, the dates on which they were on active duty or in readiness, the places at which employed, and the causes for their employment.

RHODE ISLAND.

As shown by the annual report of 1922, the following troops were on duty on June 30, 1922, in connection with the strike in the textile industries: A detachment of Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry, in the Pawtucket Valley; a provisional company of Coast Artillery Corps at the Flat River Reservoir, and a detachment of the Three hundred and fifty-second Company, Coast Artillery Corps, at the Barden, Panagansett, and Westconaug Reservoirs.

During the present fiscal year troops were on duty in connection with this strike as follows:

July 1 to July 6, 1922 (6 days): A provisional company, Coast Artillery Corps, at Flat River Reservoir and a detachment of the Three hundred and fifty-second Company, Coast Artillery Corps, at the Barden, Panagansett, and Westconaug Reservoirs. July 1 to October 14, 1922 (106 days): Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry, in the Pawtucket Valley (this force was reduced to 2 officers and 13 enlisted men by September 30); detachments from the Machine Gun Companies; One hundred and third Field Artillery, in the Pawtucket Valley and the Flat River, Barden, Panagansett, and Westconaug Reservoirs.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following troops were mobilized at their armories to be in readiness for duty in connection with an explosion in a gas and purifying tank at Springfield.

February 1 (3.30 p. m.) to February 1 (5.15 p. m.), 1923 (2 hours): Headquarters Company, Service Company, and Companies G and H, One hundred and fourth Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the railway strikes:

July 20 to August 10, 1922 (22 days): Batteries C and D, One hundred and ninety-seventh Antiaircraft Artillery, at Concord.

August 10 to August 26, 1922 (17 days): Batteries E, G, and two squads of Battery D, One hundred and ninety-seventh Antiaircraft Artillery, at Concord.

August 26 to October 21, 1922 (57 days): A provisional company, One hundred and seventy-second Field Artillery, at Concord.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the coal miners' strike:

July 21 to September 7, 1922 (less 14 days for each organization at Federal encampment) (35 days): Headquarters Troop, Service Troop, Medical Detachment, Headquarters Detachment, Second Squadron, One hundred and fourth Cavalry, at Cokeburg; Headquarters Detachment, First Squadron, One hundred and fourth Cavalry, at Ebensburg; Troop A, One hundred and fourth Cavalry, at Colver; Troop B, One hundred and fourth Cavalry, at Woodvale; Troop C, One hundred and fourth Cavalry, at Possum Glory and Heilwood; Troop D, One hundred and fourth Cavalry, at Cokeburg and Burgettstown; Troop E, One hundred and fourth Cavalry, at Cokeburg and Morganza; and Troop F, One hundred and fourth Cavalry, at Cokeburg and Clarksville; Headquarters Detachment, Fifty-second Machine Gun Squadron, at Cokeburg and Ebensburg; Medical Detachment and Veterinary Detachment, and Troop C, Fifty-second Machine Gun Squadron, at Cokeburg; Motor Transport Company No. 110 at Cokeburg.

MARYLAND.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the preservation of property after a storm at Silver Springs:

April 5 to April 6, 1923 (1 day): Service Company (less band section), First Infantry.

ALABAMA.

The following troops were mobilized at their armories in readiness for active duty in connection with the railway strike:

July 25 to July 26, 1922 (2 days): Headquarters Troop, Twenty-third Cavalry Division, and Companies I and M, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the railway strike:

August 2 to August 3, 1922 (2 days): Motor Transport Company No. 153 at Birmingham.

August 4 to August 12, 1922 (9 days): Company M, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, at Albany.

August 4 to August 31, 1922 (28 days): Headquarters Troop, Twenty-third Cavalry Division, at Birmingham.

August 4 to October 25, 1922 (83 days): Company I, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry at Birmingham.

August 4, 1922, to January 4, 1923 (154 days): Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, and Medical Detachment, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, at Birmingham (detachments from these organizations after October).

August 7 to November 25, 1922 (111 days): Company K, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, at Birmingham.

August 8 to November 25, 1922 (110 days): Troop A, Fifty-fifth Machine Gun Squadron, at Albany.

August 8, 1922, to January 4, 1923 (150 days): Troop C, One hundred and ninth Cavalry, at Albany.

August 12 to September 23, 1922 (43 days): Company A, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, at Albany.

August 12, 1922, to January 4, 1923 (146 days): Company L, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, at Birmingham (detachment from this organization after October).

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the guarding of a negro prisoner who had killed a deputy sheriff in Montgomery County:

October 2 to October 3, 1922 (2 days): Headquarters Company, First Battalion, and Company A, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, at Montgomery.

LOUISIANA.

The following troops were on active duty guarding a prisoner during trial:

October 23 to October 26, 1922 (4 days): Company E and detachment of Company M, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry at Lafayette.

The following troops were on active duty in aiding the civil authorities in the investigation of crime:

December 19, 1922, to January 20, 1923 (33 days): Company G, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry at Mer Rouge.

December 22, 1922, to January 8, 1923 (18 days): Company A, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry at Bastrop.

December 22, 1922, to January 20, 1923 (30 days): Company D, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry at Bastrop.

January 2 to January 26, 1923 (25 days): Troop F, One hundred and eighth Cavalry at Mer Rouge.

January 8, to January 19, 1923 (12 days): Detachment Company A, One hundred and fifty-sixth Infantry at Bastrop.

GEORGIA.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the railway strike:

July 18 to September 16, 1922 (30 days): Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, and Companies K and M, One hundred and twenty-second Infantry at Waycross.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the railway strike:

July 17, to July 22, 1922 (6 days): Company D, One hundred and twentieth Infantry at Durham.

July 17 to August 2, 1922 (17 days): Medical Detachment and Company A, One hundred and twentieth Infantry at Rocky Mount; Company C, One hundred and twentieth

Infantry at Raleigh; Company E, One hundred and twentieth Infantry at Rockingham and Aberdeen.

July 20, to July 24, 1922 (5 days): Battery A, One hundred and seventeenth Field Artillery at Rocky Mount.

July 24 to August 2, 1922 (10 days): Company F and one section Company D, One hundred and twentieth Infantry at Rocky Mount.

August 19 to August 31, 1922 (13 days): Medical Detachment, Company A, Company F and Company K, One hundred and twentieth Infantry at Salisbury; Company D, Company E, and Company G, 120th Infantry at Salisbury and Spencer; Troops A and C, One hundred and ninth Cavalry at Salisbury and Spencer; Troops E and G, One hundred and ninth Cavalry at Salisbury.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the protection of negro prisoners:

August 4 to August 5, 1922 (2 days): Detachment Company D, One hundred and twentieth Infantry at Raleigh.

August 15, 1922 (1 day): Detachments of Service Company and Company D, One hundred and twentieth Infantry from Raleigh to Carthage.

October 20 to October 21, 1922 (2 days): Company M, One hundred and twentieth Infantry at Wilson.

OHIO.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the coal miners' strike:

July 14 to July 23, 1922 (10 days): Headquarters Detachment and Medical Detachment, Thirty-seventh Division Train; Motor Transport Company No. 145 and Motor Repair Section No. 123, at Columbus.

July 14 to August 8, 1922 (26 days): Medical Detachment and Companies K and L, One hundred and sixty-sixth Infantry, and Motor Transport Company No. 147 at Cadiz.

July 14 to August 9, 1922 (27 days): Companies B and D, One hundred and sixty-sixth Infantry at Zanesville.

July 19 to July 23, 1922 (5 days): Company H, One hundred and forty-fifth Infantry, at Youngstown.

July 20 to July 23, 1922 (4 days): Wagon Company No. 124 at Columbus.

July 20 to August 8, 1922 (20 days): Headquarters and Companies E and H, One hundred and sixty-sixth Infantry at Cadiz.

July 20 to August 9, 1922 (21 days): Company G, One hundred and sixty-sixth Infantry at Lancaster and Ambulance Company No. 135 at Cadiz.

July 26 to August 16, 1922 (22 days): Headquarters Troop Fifty-fourth Cavalry Brigade; Headquarters, Medical Detachment and Troop G, One hundred and seventh Cavalry at Middleport.

July 28 to August 16, 1922 (20 days): Medical Detachment, Headquarters Detachment, First Squadron, and Troop A, One hundred and seventh Cavalry at St. Clairsville.

July 30 to August 4, 1922 (5 days): Troop B, One hundred and seventh Cavalry at Cadiz.

August 7 to August 16, 1922 (10 days): Medical Detachment and Companies B, C, H and L, One hundred and forty-fifth Infantry at Cadiz.

August 7 to August 19, 1922 (13 days): Motor Transport Company No. 145 at Cadiz.

INDIANA.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the coal miners' strike:

July 30 to August 19, 1922: (21 days) Medical Detachment, State staff at, Jasonville.

August 2 to August 16, 1922 (15 days): Headquarters Company, Service Company, Headquarters Company, First Battalion, and Companies A, B, C, and D, One hundred and fifty-first Infantry at Staunton.

August 2 to August 19, 1922 (18 days): Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, and Companies E, F, G, and H, One hundred and fifty-first Infantry and the Thirty-eighth Signal Company at Jasonville.

August 3 to August 20, 1922 (18 days): Motor Transport Company No. 149 at Staunton.

August 6 to August 16, 1922 (11 days): Headquarters Company and Companies I, K, L, and M, One hundred and fifty-first Infantry at Staunton.

KENTUCKY.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the coal miners' strike:

July 8 to July 13, 1922 (6 days): Troop C, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron at Madisonville.

July 13 to August 4, 1922 (23 days): Detachments of Company I, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry and Troop A, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron at Packard.

July 25 to August 10, 1922 (17 days): Headquarters Detachment and detachment of Troop B, Fifty-third Machine Gun Squadron at Fronde.

July 27 to August 10, 1922 (15 days): Detachments of Companies D and G, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry at Bosworth.

August 2 to August 10, 1922 (9 days): Detachment of Troop C, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron at Madisonville.

August 3 to August 10, 1922 (8 days): Detachment of Company K, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry at Central City.

August 4 to August 10, 1922 (7 days): Detachment of Troop A, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron at Packard.

August 10 to August 18, 1922 (9 days): Detachments of Batteries C and F, One hundred and thirty-eighth Field Artillery at Madisonville.

August 10 to August 27, 1922 (18 days): Detachment of Battery E, One hundred and thirty-eighth Field Artillery at Fronde.

August 10 to August 30, 1922 (21 days): Detachments of Batteries A and B, One hundred and thirty-eighth Field Artillery at Bosworth.

August 10 to September 7, 1922 (29 days): Detachment of Headquarters Detachment and Combat Train, First Battalion, One hundred and thirty-eighth Field Artillery at Central City.

August 10 to September 14, 1922 (36 days): Detachment of Service Battery, One hundred and thirty-eighth Field Artillery at Packard.

September 7 to September 29, 1922 (23 days): Company K, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry at Central City.

September 27 to November 11, 1922 (46 days): Detachment of Troop C, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron at Isley.

February 2 to February 15, 1923 (14 days): Detachment of Troop B, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron at Corbin.

February 2 to April 24, 1923 (82 days): One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry (entire regiment); Fifty-third Machine Gun Squadron (entire squadron), and Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron (entire squadron) at Newport.

May 17 to May 25, 1923 (9 days): Detachment of Troop C, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron at Henderson.

The following troops were mobilized at their armories in connection with the coal strike but not called for active duty:

August 14 to August 26, 1922 (13 days): Headquarters Detachment and Troop B, Fifty-third Machine Gun Squadron.

In addition to the troops used for duty in connection with the coal miners' strike, officers were placed on observation duty as shown below:

July 15 to August 10, 1922 (27 days) (4 officers), at Guthrie.

July 15 to September 4, 1922 (52 days) (4 officers), at Corbin.

July 16 to July 25, 1922 (10 days) (2 officers), at Paducah.

July 20 to August 1, 1922 (13 days) (2 officers), at Jellico.

July 21 to August 2, 1922 (13 days) (2 officers), at Central City.

ILLINOIS.

The following troops were mobilized at their respective armories in readiness for active duty in connection with the miners' strike:

July 6 to July 7, 1922 (2 days): Headquarters Company and Company B, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.

July 6 to July 8, 1922 (3 days): Companies A, D, and H, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry and Troops D and E, One hundred and sixth Cavalry.

July 7 to July 18, 1922 (12 days): Howitzer Company, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.

July 8, 1922 (1 day): Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, and Companies C and E, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.

July 8 to July 18, 1922 (11 days): Companies F, G, I, K, and L, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.

August 7 to August 8, 1922 (2 days): Companies D, E, F, G, and H, One hundred and thirty-second Infantry.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the coal miners' strike.

July 8 to July 19, 1922 (12 days): Headquarters Company and Company B, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry at Decatur.

July 9 to July 19, 1922 (11 days): Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, and Companies C, D, E, and H, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry, and Company H, One hundred and twenty-ninth Infantry, at Bloomington.

July 19 to July 25, 1922 (7 days): Headquarters Detachment and Combat Train, First Battalion, and Battery B, One hundred and twenty-third Field Artillery at Monmouth; Battery A, One hundred and twenty-third Field Artillery, at Galesburg, and a detachment of the Two hundred and second Antiaircraft Artillery at Bloomington.

July 25 to August 9, 1922 (16 days): Companies E, I, K, L, and M, One hundred and thirty-second Infantry, at Bloomington and Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, and Companies I, K, and M, One hundred and thirty-second Infantry at Clinton and Joliet.

July 25 to September 5, 1922 (43 days): Medical Detachment, One hundred and thirty-second Infantry, at Clinton and Joliet.

August 7 to August 30, 1922 (24 days): Troop D, One hundred and sixth Cavalry, at Clinton.

August 7 to September 21, 1922 (46 days): Troop E, One hundred and sixth Cavalry, at Clinton.

August 9 to August 24, 1922 (16 days): Companies H and L, One hundred and thirty-second Infantry, at Clinton and Joliet.

August 9 to August 29, 1922 (21 days): Company G, One hundred and thirty-second Infantry, at Joliet.

August 9 to August 30, 1922 (22 days): Service Company (less band section) and Companies A, F, G, and I, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry, at Bloomington.

August 9 to September 5, 1922 (28 days): Companies D and F, One hundred and thirty-second Infantry, at Joliet.

August 9 to September 18, 1922 (41 days): Company E, One hundred and thirty-second Infantry, at Joliet.

August 24 to September 5, 1922 (13 days): Company B, One hundred and thirty-second Infantry, at Joliet.

August 30 to September 22, 1922 (23 days): A provisional detachment of the One hundred and thirtieth Infantry at Bloomington.

MINNESOTA.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with forest fires in northern Minnesota for a period not given in the reports:

Thirty-fourth Tank Company, Battery A, One hundred and fifth Field Artillery, Service Company, and Companies A and B, One hundred and thirty-fifth Infantry, and Company G, Sixth Infantry.

Valuable assistance to State and Federal authorities in the work of preventing forest fires was rendered by the One hundred and ninth Observation Squadron Minnesota National Guard. During the months of August and October 1923, five airplanes, with the necessary personnel, were employed in this work, a total of 300 hours being flown over Minnesota forests. In addition, two planes from the same squadron were used in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture in its investigation of "black rust."

MISSOURI.

On July 9, 1922, the entire Missouri National Guard was mobilized in its armories in readiness for a call to active duty in connection with the railway strike. On July 15 the following were demobilized:

State Administrative Staff; Headquarters Company, Seventieth Brigade; the One hundred and thirty-eighth and the One hundred and fortieth Infantry.

The remaining organizations remained mobilized until ordered to active duty as follows:

July 11 to August 4, 1922 (25 days): Battery D, Two hundred and third Antiaircraft Artillery, and Battery B, One hundred and twenty-eighth Field Artillery, at Franklin.

July 13 to July 14, 1922 (2 days): Howitzer Company, and four companies of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Infantry, at Poplar Bluff.

July 14 to August 11, 1922 (29 days): Battery A, One hundred and twenty-eighth Field Artillery, at Poplar Bluff.

July 14 to August 13, 1922 (31 days): Headquarters detachment and Combat Train, Second Battalion, and Batteries D, E, and F, One hundred and twenty-eighth Field Artillery, at Poplar Bluff.

July 23 to August 4, 1922 (13 days): Headquarters Battery; Medical detachment; Service Battery; Headquarters Detachment and Combat Train, First Battalion; and Batteries A, B, C, E, F, G, and H, Two hundred and third Antiaircraft Artillery, at Macon.

On July 24, one battalion of the Two hundred and third Antiaircraft Artillery was sent from Macon to Moberly and relieved on August 4.

July 31 to August 30, 1922 (31 days): Two provisional companies, one at St. Louis and the other at Kansas City.

July 31 to August 4, 1922 (5 days): Headquarters Company; Headquarters Company, First Battalion; and Companies A, B, C, and D, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Camp Clark.

July 31 to August 3, 1922 (4 days): Service Company, Howitzer Company, and the Second and Third Battalions, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Camp Clark.

August 4 to October 1, 1922 (59 days): Headquarters Company, First Battalion, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Moberly.

August 4 to August 30, 1922 (27 days): Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, and Companies E, F, G, and H, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Macon, and Companies I and L, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Franklin.

August 4 to October 1, 1922 (59 days): Headquarters Company (less detachments), Third Battalion, Service Company (less band section), and Company M (less 1 platoon), One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Poplar Bluff.

August 4 to September 6, 1922 (34 days): Band section, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Chaffee.

August 4 to September 23, 1922 (51 days): One platoon, Company M, and Medical detachment, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Chaffee.

August 4 to November 23, 1922 (112 days): Headquarters, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Moberly.

August 7 to August 9, 1922 (3 days): Detachment of Medical detachment, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at St. Louis.

August 30 to October 1, 1922 (32 days): Second Battalion, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Moberly.

October 1 to November 23, 1922 (54 days): Two provisional companies, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, and a provisional Machine Gun Company, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Moberly.

October 1 to December 1, 1922 (62 days): A provisional company, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Franklin.

October 1 to October 10, 1922 (10 days): A provisional company, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Poplar Bluff.

December 1 to December 10, 1922 (10 days): A provisional detachment, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, at Moberly.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with disorders growing out of race troubles:

April 23 to April 29, 1923 (7 days): Detachments of Companies F and G, One hundred and fortieth Infantry, in the vicinity of Parma.

KANSAS.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the railway strike:

July 9 to September 11, 1922 (65 days): Company M, One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry, at Parsons.

July 9 to September 20, 1922 (74 days): Headquarters detachment, and Troop A, First Squadron, One hundred and fourteenth Cavalry, at Parsons.

July 9 to December 5, 1922 (150 days): Troop B, One hundred and fourteenth Cavalry, at Parsons.

July 9 to December 16, 1922 (161 days): First Separate Troop (attached to One hundred and fourteenth Cavalry), at Parsons.

July 10 to July 24, 1922 (15 days): Medical detachment, One hundred and thirtieth Field Artillery, at Herington.

July 10 to December 16, 1922 (161 days): Company C, One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry, at Herington.

July 10 to November 15, 1922 (130 days): Troop C, One hundred and fourteenth Cavalry, at Parsons.

July 19, to September 1, 1922 (45 days): Company K, One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry, at Hoisington.

July 19 to October 6, 1922 (80 days): Company L, One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry, at Hoisington.

July 19 to October 14, 1922 (88 days): Medical detachment, One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry, at Hoisington and Herington.

July 19 to December 2, 1922 (137 days): Detachment Company I, One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry, at Hoisington.

July 24 to August 12, 1922 (20 days): Detachment Headquarters Company, One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry, at Hoisington.

August 12 to September 29, 1922 (49 days): Company F, One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry at Newton and Herington.

November 15 to December 15, 1922 (32 days): Detachment, First Separate Troop at Parsons.

Company B One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry is reported as at Herington and Newton for 76 days, but dates are not given.

The Quartermaster detachment is reported as at Parsons, but time and dates not given.

ARKANSAS.

The following troops were mobilized for active duty in connection with the railway strike, but order was withdrawn as they were entraining:

January 16, 1923: Machine Gun Battalion, One hundred and forty-first Antiaircraft Artillery.

Two officers were placed on observation duty in connection with the railway strike on January 16, 1923, at Harrison and Heber Springs. Date of relief not given.

COLORADO.

The following troops were mobilized at their armories on June 12, 1922, in readiness for active duty in connection with coal miners' strike. They were still on this duty on June 30 and continued as shown below:

July 1 to July 13, 1922 (13 days): Howitzer Company, Headquarters Company, First Battalion and Companies F, H, and I, One hundred and fifty-seventh Infantry.

July 1 to July 18, 1922 (18 days): Company K, One hundred and fifty-seventh Infantry.

The following troops were ordered to active duty in connection with the coal miners' strike on June 28, 1922, and remained on this duty as follows:

July 1 to July 28, 1922 (28 days): Tank Company No. 45, Troop B, One hundred and seventeenth Cavalry and Medical detachment, One hundred and fifty-seventh Infantry, at Frederick.

July 1 to July 31, 1922 (31 days): Quartermaster detachment at Frederick.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the coal miners' strike during the period July 1 to July 28, 1922, but exact time not specified in reports in the Militia Bureau:

Detachment Battery B, One hundred and fifty-eighth Field Artillery, and detachment Service Company, One hundred and fifty-seventh Infantry, at Frederick.

NEW MEXICO.

As shown by the annual report of 1922, troops were on active duty in connection with the coal miners' strike on June 30, 1922. Troops continued on this duty as follows:

July 1 to September 5, 1922 (67 days): Detachments of the One hundred and eleventh Cavalry, One hundred and fifty-eighth Field Artillery, and One hundred and fifty-seventh Engineers at Gallup.

OKLAHOMA.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with railway strike:

August 9 to August 25, 1922 (17 days): Service Company, Howitzer Company, and Companies A, D, F, G, and L, One hundred and seventy-ninth Infantry, at Shawnee.

TEXAS.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the railway strike:

July 23 to October 22, 1922 (92 days): Headquarters; detachment of Howitzer Company; Medical detachment; Headquarters Company, Second Battalion; and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, One hundred and forty-second Infantry, at Denison.

September 9 to September 18, 1922 (10 days): Companies A and E, One hundred and forty-first Infantry, at Denison.

September 12 to September 17, 1922 (6 days): Company D, One hundred and forty-second Infantry, at Denison.

September 12 to September 19, 1922 (8 days): Detachment Company G, One hundred and forty-first Infantry, at Denison.

September 12 to October 2, 1922 (21 days): Detachment Company D, One hundred and forty-first Infantry, at Denison.

October, 1922 (7 days): Detachment Company B, One hundred and forty-second Infantry, at Denison.

Dates not given: Detail of Medical detachment; One hundred and forty-third Infantry, at Denison.

The following troops were mobilized but not used in connection with a threatened parade of Mexicans:

September 2, 1922 (1 day): Headquarters Second Battalion, and Companies F and H, One hundred and forty-first Infantry, at El Paso.

OREGON.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with a serious fire:

December 8, 1922 (duration of duty not given).

Detachment of 180 officers and enlisted men at Astoria.

MONTANA.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with a serious fire:

December 21, 1922 (duration of duty not given).

Company C, One hundred and sixty-third Infantry, at Bozeman.

UTAH.

The following troops were on active duty in connection with the coal miners' strike.

July 1 to September 14, 1922 (76 days): Battery A, One hundred and forty-fifth Field Artillery, and Troop F, One hundred and sixteenth Cavalry, at Helper; Battery C, One hundred and forty-fifth Field Artillery, at Schofield.

CALIFORNIA.

The entire National Guard was mobilized during July, 1922, in readiness for possible trouble in connection with the railway strike but were not placed on active duty.

WYOMING.

The One hundred and fifteenth Cavalry was mobilized from July 23, to August 27, 1922, in connection with the railway strike, but was not placed on active duty.

IDAHO.

Company M, One hundred and eighty-sixth Infantry, was mobilized at its armory on August 11, 1922, in connection with the railway strike. A detachment of this company was sent to Pocatella on August 11, and returned August 16, 1922 (7 days) and was demobilized.

