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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

1924

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1924.

SIR: This, the twenty-second annual report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, covering the operations of this bureau from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, is submitted.

GENERAL REMARKS

The National Guard during the fiscal year 1924 has progressed in a most satisfactory manner. Its reaction to the conscientious efforts expended is most gratifying. The sustained interest and unwavering zeal of the personnel of the National Guard is clearly proven by the marked advances made in all departments of administration and training. The high degree of efficiency attained denotes a most willing spirit and an excellent coordination of effort on the part of all concerned.

The aggregate strength of the National Guard as of June 20, 1924, was 176,322; the total strength June 30, 1923, was 160,784, representing an increase of over 15 per cent during the fiscal year. It is important to note that this increase is largely due to the completion of the organization and the Federal recognition of new units, and is therefore a legitimate and permanent expansion. There is evidence of ever-increasing public interest and confidence in the National Guard. The support afforded by the appropriations of funds by State legislatures has been, on the whole, quite satisfactory. In many instances systematic aid is being extended toward the maintenance of a more permanent enlisted personnel.

The Congress continues its manifestation of a favorable attitude toward the development of the National Guard as an arm of our national defense and in the promotion of its welfare.

There has been a marked decrease during the preceding fiscal year in the number of States in which National Guard troops have been called upon to aid in the preservation of law and order or to render emergency assistance in great disasters. In each instance, however, when troops have been so employed the manner of the performance of such duty has been favorably commented upon, with a notable absence of criticism. This highly satisfactory result is proof of the confidence and respect that generally prevails in the public mind toward the National Guard.

It is fitting that special mention should be made of the eminently satisfactory results arising from the schools of instruction held in this city in November and May for United States property and

disbursing officers and adjutants general of States, respectively. While these first efforts were more or less experimental, the unusual success that has attended them would seem to justify their adoption as an annual feature in the development and training of the National Guard. The expense is comparatively small, and the improvement and expedition in the administration of the business of the State offices and of this bureau is so large as to permit of no doubt of the value received at a cost so comparatively insignificant. In each instance the attendance was all that could be desired. In the school of instruction for adjutants general but two States were not represented.

The commissioned personnel of the National Guard continues to consist largely of officers who had experience in the World War. The Chief of the Militia Bureau feels especially pleased that their experience is available to the National Guard.

Militia Bureau Personnel

It is deemed proper to again call your attention to the lack of sufficient clerical personnel to properly and efficiently conduct the growing activities of the Militia Bureau. The permanent civilian personnel on June 30, 1924, consisted of 68 employees—63 clerical and 5 subclerical—in addition to which 12 clerks were serving in the bureau by detail from other bureaus of the War Department during the greater part of the year just closed, so that it may be said a total of 80 employees have been engaged on National Guard business during practically the entire year. It has not been possible even with the additional assistance provided by the "detailed clerks" to keep the current work up to date at all times, and other work, considered equally as important and which really should have been done, had to be set aside or let go entirely. Much thought and study has been given this question and the conclusion is that more help is necessary to place the bureau on an efficient business basis and also to relieve it from the embarrassing position of continually calling on the War Department for outside help. One of the greatest needs of the Militia Bureau, as revealed by this study, is a statistical section, where important statistics concerning the entire National Guard and the bureau should be collected and compiled in proper shape for ready reference, so necessary to an intelligent preparation of estimates for Congress and in furnishing information to the various agencies of the Government on the many subjects handled by the bureau. This study shows also that in order to provide for a statistical section and to bring all arrearage in work up to date, keep it current, and to perform other vital work which the bureau is called upon to perform, it will require a minimum of 115 employees, or, in other words, 31 employees in addition to the increases allowed by Congress for the fiscal year 1925.

It is deemed proper to report, also, that during the year the records division was reorganized along more up-to-date lines in order to obtain efficient results. This was done after careful study and put in effect January 1, 1924, the change resulting in greater efficiency both in the manner in which records are kept and in the dispatch of papers to the various offices for action.

The following officers were on duty in the Militia Bureau June 30, 1924:

Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief, Militia Bureau.
Col. E. J. Williams, Infantry, Executive Officer.
Col. L. C. Scherer, Cavalry.
Col. R. H. Van Deman, Infantry.
Col. Perry L. Miles, Infantry.
Col. George F. Baltzell, Infantry.
Col. C. C. Hammond, Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps (Oregon National Guard).
Lieut. Col. P. L. Jones, Medical Corps.
Lieut. Col. J. A. Wagner, Quartermaster Corps.
Lieut. Col. Theodore Schultz, Finance Department.
Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. L. W. Prunty, Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. J. Watt Page, Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps (Texas National Guard).
Lieut. Col. C. G. Mortimer, Quartermaster Corps.
Maj. William B. Borden, Medical Corps.
Maj. J. D. Elliott, Infantry.
Maj. Frank Thorp, jr., Field Artillery.
Maj. G. R. Harrison, Infantry.
Maj. D. N. Swan, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Maj. G. W. Easterday, Coast Artillery Corps.
Maj. W. W. Conger, Medical Corps.
Maj. W. A. Turnbull, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Maj. Alvin Colburn, Infantry.
Capt. H. J. F. Miller, Air Service.
Capt. R. B. Conner, Infantry.
Capt. C. E. Campbell, jr., Infantry.
Capt. Ira A. Correll, Cavalry.
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. C. C. Collins, Medical Corps, relieved June 25, 1924.
Lieut. Col. J. R. McAndrews, Field Artillery, retired December 18, 1923.
Maj. H. A. Finch, Corps of Engineers, relieved June 12, 1924.
Maj. C. O. Schudt, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved August 31, 1923.
Maj. J. C. Drain, Infantry, relieved temporary duty, December 20, 1923.
Maj. J. I. Muir, Infantry, relieved September 13, 1923.
Maj. N. N. Polk, Field Artillery, relieved January 23, 1924.
Maj. M. F. Scanlon, Air Service, relieved May 1, 1924.
Capt. J. N. Caperton, Cavalry, relieved temporary duty, April 19, 1924.
Capt. C. T. Phillips, Air Service, relieved temporary duty, December 6, 1923.
Capt. T. C. Gerber, Ordnance Department, relieved temporary duty, January 31, 1924.
Capt. E. H. Inmon, Medical Corps, relieved temporary duty, June 14, 1924.
Capt. F. D. Shawn, Quartermaster Corps, relieved March 13, 1924.
First Lieut. J. R. Hardin, Corps of Engineers, relieved temporary duty, November 12, 1923.

Organization of the Militia Bureau

The Militia Bureau, as at present organized, is subdivided 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, 1924, there were 10,898 active National Guard officers. Additions totaled 4,623, while separations totaled 3,400, making a net gain for the fiscal year 1924 of 1,223 officers.

SEPARATION OF OFFICERS

The loss in commissioned personnel continues to be large, although no specific reason for this year's high rate is apparent. Of the 9,675 officers on June 30, 1923, 3,200 are no longer on the active list on June 30, 1924, a turnover of 33 per cent. This turnover can not be regarded as a total loss, for while the efficiency of the National Guard suffers, the training, no matter how rudimentary, may prove an asset in a general mobilization of the Nation. The loss is, however, a heavy burden on the National Guard and a remedy is being sought.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS

In addition to the changes due to separation, there are changes due to other causes, such as promotions, transfers, reassignments, transfers to unassigned list and the National Guard Reserve. Of the 10,898 officers on the active list on June 30, 1924, 4,928 have been federally recognized in their present grades during the year, and only 5,970 held the same positions on June 30, 1923, a turnover of 45 per cent. This differs greatly according to locality, being as

low as 20 per cent in South Carolina and South Dakota, 24 per cent in Pennsylvania, 28 per cent in New York, and going as high as 100 per cent in at least two States. That improvement is needed in this respect is evident and a solution is being sought.

UNASSIGNED LIST

An unassigned list, without pay, has been established for those officers who have submitted their resignations and pending the acceptance of same. It was instituted for the purpose of holding such officers in a federally recognized status pending their settlement of property accountability under bond. It is obvious from its very purpose that it should be a temporary status only. Transfer to the National Guard Reserve from this list (not being an active list) is not permitted. The status of an officer on the unassigned list may be changed in two ways only—first, by acceptance of resignation he ceases to be an officer; second, by withdrawal of resignation and assignment to an existing vacancy he may be reinstated to the active list. Action on the resignation should be as prompt as circumstances permit. It is not the purpose of this list to carry on it any officers except those specified and only for the time necessary to clear property responsibility.

PROMOTIONS

The disadvantage of frequent changes in National Guard officers is compensated to some extent by the general adherence of the States to an excellent system of promotion, a system followed in the National Guard consistently. Candidates for advancement usually are selected from the next lower grade, and it is unusual to find a National Guard officer of high rank unless he has corresponding long service and experience in the Guard in all grades from private up.

QUALITY OF OFFICERS

The system of promotion insures efficient officers, but an additional safeguard is provided by strict enforcement of the provisions of the law as given in section 75 of the national defense act. There is no officer at present in the National Guard who has not been successfully passed by a board convened for the purpose of examining into and testing his fitness for the commission he holds and who has not the specific recommendation for the position of his corps area commander,

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS

With a better knowledge of the regulations on the subject greater efficiency and better results are being obtained. With a view to further improvement the chapter on this subject in the National Guard Regulations is being revised, rearranged, and completed, and the blanks used will be made to conform. There is increasing evidence that examining boards act with due regard to the responsibility placed upon them of seeing that none but fit candidates are accepted. The list of subjects for the professional examination and the scope in each is being revised, so that hereafter the same standards will govern for both the National Guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps.

STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Further study during the past year of the question as to number and composition of the State staffs, a question that has engaged the attention of the Militia Bureau and of the National Guard for over three years, has finally evolved a policy, recommended by the Chief of the Militia Bureau, and unanimously indorsed at the meeting of the State adjutants general. The adoption of the policy has been recommended to the War Department. It may be stated as follows:

(1) Each State is allowed by law one adjutant general and one property and disbursing officer.

(2) Officers at present federally recognized in State staffs to remain undisturbed until they vacate their positions by usual routine methods.

(3) No further appointments in the State staff corps and departments to be made unless the Chief, Militia Bureau, has given prior authority for the appointment, which authority will only be extended upon application in each case, accompanied by a statement setting forth the reason and necessity for the appointment, and showing that the work assigned can not be performed by another officer.

(4) The total number of such appointments and the grades, in any State, not to exceed a specified maximum according to strength of the guard in the State.

(5) The composition of the staff, except as to total maximum number in each grade, to be determined by the State, and dependent upon the approval of the Chief, Militia Bureau, as in (3) above.

An effort will be made to provide war-time assignment for these officers.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

The state of the officers' list of the National Guard reserve is far from satisfactory. The strength varies—825 in 1921, 577 in 1922, 310 in 1923, and 858 on June 30, 1924—with every indication that little attention is paid to the subject, and that the tendency remains to use at least part of the reserve list as an avenue to clear the actual list of unfit personnel. It is possible that the promulgation of the new regulations looking to procurement of officers for mobilization may bring the importance of this list to the attention of the States. For the present, the Militia Bureau can arrive as no decision in the matter and is not prepared to urge the elimination from A. R. 130-10 and Special Regulations No. 43 of the apparent discrimination against National Guard reserve officers. This, however, is a temporary condition, and the Chief, Militia Bureau, is very much interested in the development of a strong and effective National Guard reserve in every State.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION

Improvements in the method of extending recognition and in recording the status of officers have been made. Form 3-MB is now issued in three classes—*a* for a new recognition; *b* for a change in status, such as transfer or new assignment, not involving a change in grade or branch; and *c* for a separation. Copies of these forms are now supplied to the following: The officer concerned; the State adjutant general; corps area commander; the Adjutant General of the Army, and the General Accounting Office. This procedure provides a card record for each office, insures that the same data is given

to each, and that data is up to date. It saves time in preparation and removes duplication of work by elimination of other reports. A total of 4,928 new Federal recognitions were issued during the year 1924.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

On call into Federal service officers of the National Guard will function under their federally recognized National Guard commissions.

On draft into Federal service, officers of the National Guard who do not hold commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps will be appointed in that corps, and their acceptance must be recorded before they can function as officers of the Army of the United States. In order to avoid the delay incident to this procedure at a most inopportune time, provision has been made whereby such appointments may be made upon Federal recognition, and the act of Congress approved on June 6, 1924, authorizes the issuance of commissions in the Army of the United States. This new legislation, just approved, has been long desired by the National Guard. It means progress and a great step in advance for national preparedness. No expense is incurred, and no person or class derives any pecuniary or other advantage from it. Yet it was sponsored and fought for by the National Guard on account of its value in strengthening the national defense. This happy and excellent adjustment of the matter should arouse the interest of the individual National Guardsman in the new form of commission, to the end that applications of all should be forthcoming. In 1923 there were 3,680 active National Guard officers who also held commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. On June 30, 1924, the number had increased to 5,702, an appreciable gain. One State has 98 per cent of its officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and each application for Federal recognition is accompanied by an application for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps. A large gain is expected during the year 1925.

OATH OF OFFICE

When an officer is commissioned in the National Guard he takes what is known as the "dual oath," prescribed in section 73 of the national defense act. No good reasons can be advanced why this oath should not suffice for both National Guard and Federal service. The intent of the law, as clearly indicated by the wording, can leave no doubt that the oath is binding for Federal service. It should answer for the appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps and the commission in the Army of the United States. It is recommended that no duplication be required.

PROCUREMENT OF ADDITIONAL OFFICERS ON MOBILIZATION

Discussion and study of the question of procurement of additional officers for the National Guard on mobilization have developed the plan which has been incorporated in the new draft of National Guard Regulations, and which, if approved by the Secretary of War, will become the policy of the War Department. Its salient points may be summarized as follows:

(1) The National Guard organization commander is to be held responsible for initiating steps and taking the necessary measures to

select and designate qualified persons to provide his unit, on mobilization, with the complete complement of officers required by war strength tables.

(2) Method of calculating additional numbers needed, with allowance to be made for losses.

(3) Enumeration and describing of the sources of supply, including eligible list, National Guard reserve, and Officers' Reserve Corps.

(4) Method of making applications and action thereon by various agencies.

(5) Setting up of a record of the war-time assignments.

The results of the work in putting this plan into operation can not be forecast. Neither is it possible to anticipate or provide against the difficulties that will be encountered in the various States. A solution must, however, be attempted if we are to profit by the mistakes of past mobilizations and make provision against repetition of the errors made.

ASSIGNMENT

(1) *To active National Guard units.*—Much progress has been made in the matter of assignments to duty and to positions. The tables of organization have been studied and used, and the result is a fairly complete record of all National Guard assignments. There are still some discrepancies, and further correction is necessary in the list of National Guard officers and their positions. It is planned to further extend this work to include assignments to war-time vacancies and to list those positions in the next edition of the National Guard Register.

(2) *Members of Officers' Reserve Corps to mobilization vacancies.*—Much remains to be done toward acquainting the National Guard with the approved War Department policy of providing for assignment of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to National Guard mobilization vacancies. A start will be made in the publication of the new National Guard Regulations which will contain provisions on this subject.

(3) *National Guard Officers to other than Territorial group.*—At present all National Guard officers are assigned to National Guard vacancies, and no attempt has been made to select specially quaified officers and to designate them for assignments outside of National Guard organizations. It is evident that upon a general mobilization certain National Guard officers will be needed for other duty, and it is also evident that these selections should be made now so that timely provisions for replacing them may be made. It should not be difficult to make a start by providing a proper war-time assignment for all State staff corps and department officers. These officers, on call or draft, will have no assigned places or functions, and in previous mobilizations they were all but lost. Their experience and training make them especially valuable for administrative staff work, and it is these very same positions that it is hard to fill.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The National Guard Register is the result of the first year's work on classification of National Guard officers, and should be ready for distribution soon after August 1. The preparation necessitated the

examination of over 14,000 jackets, and the making of a record of each officer in the guard as of May 1, 1924. This record was sent as copy to the printer. The work of keeping up the register from May 1, 1924, will be light as compared with the past work, which included not only keeping up with the changes, but in addition recording the 10,000 original cases. It is contemplated to keep at least one copy of the register current, and it is deemed practicable to use this up-to-date copy of the register in conjunction with the present organization file. This will effect a saving in time.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS

The plan adopted in 1923 to limit work on the classification of National Guard officers to that which could be completed within a reasonable period of time, was adhered to, and the result is to be found in the National Guard Register. It marks the completion of the first step in this work, and plans for its extension are formulated. It is to be noted that initial classification of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, including those who are also in the National Guard, is made by the chief of the branch on abstract of Form 761, War Department. This record is transmitted to the corps area commander, who is charged with the duty of keeping the record up to date. The same information as to all National Guard officers, with the exception of the item as to business and civil experience, has now been collected, but with this improvement, viz, while there is only one copy of the record of the reserve officer, the National Guard Register of May 1, 1924, is furnished in many copies and for wide distribution. If funds are available, subsequent editions of the register will aim not only to keep the information up to date, but to amplify the information on each individual officer. Even if funds are lacking for printing annually, the data will be made up and ready for printing and distribution prior to mobilization.

ORGANIZATION

The development of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1924 has been in furtherance of the report of a General Staff committee approved January 23, 1923, usually referred to as the 250,000-man program. The organization of all units originally allotted to the National Guard is held in abeyance under the provisions of the above program except of those set forth in section A, Table I, page 13 of the above-mentioned report, and certain other units, the organization of which had already been completed or begun at the time of the report.

The organizations comprised in section A, Table I, above referred to, are as follows: 18 Infantry divisions, 4 Cavalry divisions, 130 companies Coast Artillery, 12 Infantry regiments (nondivisional), 18 regiments Field Artillery (155-mm.), 6 regiments antiaircraft artillery.

During the fiscal year 1924 the organization of new units of the above list proceeded more rapidly than had been anticipated. Some of the causes which prevented a more rapid development in 1923 were absent in 1924, notably an excessive number of expirations of enlistments.

It is not at all likely that the strength of 250,000, the objective of the program above mentioned, will be reached by June 30, 1926, in

any case; but if Federal appropriations are continued in sufficient amounts a considerable progress toward that objective will be made.

A number of tables, given below, show the progress of development of the National Guard:

TABLE I.—*Number of units Federally recognized, disbanded and converted into units of other branches for the fiscal year 1924 (exclusive of those of headquarters that have only officer personnel)*

Branch	Federally recognized	Disbanded, absorbed, or converted to units of other branches	Net gain
Air Service	7	0	7
Cavalry	12	5	7
Coast Artillery	23	3	20
Engineers	13	2	11
Field Artillery	60	23	37
Infantry	172	42	130
Tanks	3	0	3
Medical Department:			
Regimental units	29	13	16
Detachments	24	6	18
Ordnance Department	1	0	1
Quartermaster Corps	14	1	13
Signal Corps	2	0	2
Division headquarters detachments	1	0	1
State staff corps and departments	2	1	1
Total	363	96	267

TABLE II.—*Strength of the National Guard for the fiscal year 1924, by months, and the gain for the year*

	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Aggregate
1923				
July	9,859		154,181	164,040
August	9,975		155,832	165,807
September	10,059		155,950	166,009
October	10,060	14	155,568	165,642
November	10,030	14	154,157	164,201
December	9,959	79	153,302	163,340
1924				
January	10,020	90	154,304	164,414
February	10,151	87	154,705	164,943
March	10,255	85	154,925	165,265
April	10,416	88	156,582	167,086
May	10,494	85	159,675	170,254
June	10,910	87	165,325	176,322
Average	10,182	52	156,209	166,443

June 30, 1923, 160,784—gain for the year, 15,538.

Tables III to VIII, inclusive, show the present state of development of each of the forces mentioned in Section A, Table I, report of the general staff committee, above referred to.

TABLE III.—*Infantry divisions*

Division	Air Service			Division headquarters detachments			Engineers			Field Artillery		
	F	R	%	F	R	%	F	R	%	F	R	%
Twenty-sixth	3	0	100	1	0	100	7	0	100	22	0	100
Twenty-seventh	3	0	100	1	0	100	7	0	100	22	0	100
Twenty-eighth	0	3	0	1	0	100	7	0	100	22	0	100
Twenty-ninth	3	0	100	0	1	0	7	0	100	16	6	73−
Thirtieth	2	1	67−	1	0	100	6	1	86−	18	4	82−
Thirty-first	2	1	67−	0	1	0	6	1	86−	21	1	95+
Thirty-second	0	3	0	1	0	100	1	6	14+	21	1	95+
Thirty-third	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	6	14+	20	2	91−
Thirty-fourth	3	0	100	0	1	0	7	0	100	17	5	77+
Thirty-fifth	3	0	100	0	1	0	7	0	100	21	1	95+
Thirty-sixth	3	0	100	1	0	100	7	0	100	21	1	95+
Thirty-seventh	0	3	0	0	1	0	7	0	100	21	1	95+
Thirty-eighth	3	0	100	0	1	0	7	0	100	21	1	95+
Fortieth	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	19	3	86+
Forty-first	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	6	14+	14	8	64−
Forty-third	1	2	33+	0	1	0	0	7	0	8	14	36+
Forty-fourth	0	3	0	0	1	0	7	0	100	9	13	41−
Forty-fifth	1	2	33+	1	0	100	7	0	100	22	0	100
Total	27	27	------	7	11	------	92	34	------	335	61	------
Average	1½	1½	50	⅓+	⅔−	39−	5+	2−	73+	19−	3+	85−

Division	Infantry			Medical Corps			Ordnance Department			Quartermaster Corps		
	F	R	%	F	R	%	F	R	%	F	R	%
Twenty-sixth	76	2	97+	17	7	71	0	1	0	6	1	86−
Twenty-seventh	78	0	100	16	8	67−	1	0	100	7	0	100
Twenty-eighth	78	0	100	16	8	67−	1	0	100	7	0	100
Twenty-ninth	71	7	91+	8	16	33+	0	1	0	0	7	0
Thirtieth	74	4	95−	12	12	50	0	1	0	4	3	57+
Thirty-first	76	2	97+	9	15	37+	0	1	0	5	2	71+
Thirty-second	78	0	100	14	10	58+	1	0	100	7	0	100
Thirty-third	72	6	92+	8	16	33+	1	0	100	1	6	14+
Thirty-fourth	74	4	95−	7	17	29	0	1	0	1	6	14+
Thirty-fifth	74	4	95−	13	11	54+	0	1	0	6	1	86+
Thirty-sixth	73	5	94−	13	11	54+	0	1	0	1	6	14+
Thirty-seventh	73	5	94−	16	8	67−	1	0	100	6	1	86−
Thirty-eighth	77	1	99−	14	10	58+	0	1	0	3	4	43−
Fortieth	47	31	60+	4	20	17−	0	1	0	0	7	0
Forty-first	70	8	90−	8	16	33+	0	1	0	1	16	14+
Forty-third	76	2	97+	12	12	50	0	1	0	1	6	14+
Forty-fourth	75	3	96+	10	14	42−	0	1	0	2	5	29−
Forty-fifth	67	11	86−	11	13	46−	1	0	100	4	3	57+
Total	1,309	95	------	208	224	------	6	12	------	62	64	------
Average	73−	5+	93+	12−	12+	48+	⅓	⅔	33+	3+	4−	49+

Infantry divisions

Division	Signal Corps			Percentage completed
	F	R	%	
Twenty-sixth	1	0	100	92+
Twenty-seventh	1	0	100	96−
Twenty-eighth	1	0	100	92+
Twenty-ninth	0	1	0	73−
Thirtieth	1	0	100	82−
Thirty-first	1	0	100	83+
Thirty-second	1	0	100	86+
Thirty-third	1	0	100	72+
Thirty-fourth	0	1	0	76−
Thirty-fifth	1	0	100	87−
Thirty-sixth	1	0	100	83+
Thirty-seventh	1	0	100	87−
Thirty-eighth	0	1	0	87−
Fortieth	1	0	100	49+
Forty-first	0	1	0	65+
Forty-third	1	0	100	69−
Forty-fourth	1	0	100	72+
Forty-fifth	1	0	100	73−
Total	14	4	------	80+
Average	¾+	¼−	78−	80+

F=Number of units federally recognized June 30, 1924.
R=Number of units still required to complete organization June 30, 1924.
%=Percentage completed.
"Infantry" includes tank companies, military police companies, special troops headquarters detachments, and division headquarters companies, as well as those comprised in the Infantry brigades.

TABLE IV.—*Cavalry division*

Division	Cavalry			Division Headquarters Detachments			Engineers			Field Artillery		
	F	R	%	F	R	%	F	R	%	F	R	%
Twenty-first	50	2	96+	0	1	0	1	3	25	0	4	0
Twenty-second	46	6	88+	1	0	100	0	4	0	0	4	0
Twenty-third	49	3	94+	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Twenty-fourth	39	13	75	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Total	184	24	------	1	3	------	1	15	------	0	16	------
Average	46	6	88+	¼	¾	25	¼	4−	1−	0	4	0

Division	Medical Department			Ordnance Department			Quartermaster Corps			Signal Corps			Percentage completed
	F	R	%	F	R	%	F	R	%	F	R	%	
Twenty-first	6	7	46+	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	69−
Twenty-second	4	9	31−	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	61+
Twenty-third	4	9	31−	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	64−
Twenty-fourth	2	11	15+	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	49+
Total	16	36	------	0	4	------	0	28	------	0	4	------	------
Average	4	9	31−	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	61−

F=Units federally recognized June 30, 1924.
R=Units still required to complete organization June 30, 1924.
%=Percentage completed.
"Cavalry" includes division headquarters troops and headquarters detachments of special troops, as well as those comprised in the Cavalry brigades.

TABLE V.—*Present organization of the 130 companies, Coast Artillery* [1]

State	Original allotment units	Present designation	Firing batteries recognized	Still required	Percentage completed
Maine	12	240	8	4	67−
Massachusetts	12	241	12	0	100
Connecticut	7	242	3	4	43−
Rhode Island	9	243	7	2	78−
New York	24	244-155-mm. gun tractor	[2] 10	(3)	100
		245	12	0	100
Virginia	8	246	8	0	100
Washington	10	248	3	7	30
Oregon	5	249	4	1	80
California	15	250 251-155-mm. gun tractor	12	3	80
North Carolina	5	252	4	1	80
District of Columbia	5	260	1	4	20
Alabama	2	First Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery, Alabama National Guard.	0	2	0
Delaware	2	First Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery, Delaware National Guard.	1	1	50
Florida	3	First Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery, Florida National Guard.	2	1	67−
Georgia	2	First Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery, Georgia National Guard.	0	2	0
Louisiana	2	First Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery, Louisiana National Guard.	0	2	0
New Jersey	2	First Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery, New Jersey National Guard.	0	2	0
South Carolina	3	First Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery, South Carolina National Guard.	3	0	100
Texas	2	First Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery, Texas National Guard.	0	2	0
Total	130		90	[3] 38	
Average					69+

[1] These companies comprising firing batteries only; headquarters and other personnel were in addition.
[2] Includes headquarters detachment and combat trains and service battery.
[3] One harbor defense regiment of 12 firing batteries was converted into a 155-mm. gun.

TABLE VI.—*The 12 nondivisional regiments of infantry*

Location	Designation	Units recognized [1]	Still required	Percentage completed
New York	Tenth Infantry, New York National Guard	19	0	100
Do	Fourteenth Infantry, New York National Guard	19	0	100
Do	Seventy-first Infantry, New York National Guard	19	0	100
Do	Three hundred and sixty-ninth Infantry, New York National Guard.	10	9	53−
Georgia	One hundred and twenty-second Infantry, Georgia National Guard.	19	0	100
Arkansas	One hundred and fifty-third Infantry, Arkansas National Guard.	19	0	100
Illinois	Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard	19	0	100
Minnesota	Two hundred and fifth Infantry, Minnesota National Guard.	19	0	100
Do	Two hundred and sixth Infantry, Minnesota National Guard.	19	0	100
West Virginia	First Infantry, West Virginia National Guard	1	18	5+
Idaho	(2)	0	19	0
Massachusetts	Second Separate Battalion Infantry (colored), Massachusetts National Guard.	5	10	47+
Ohio	First Separate Battalion Infantry (colored), Ohio National Guard.	2		
Maryland	First Separate Battalion Infantry (colored), Maryland National Guard.	1		
District of Columbia	First Separate Battalion Infantry (colored), District of Columbia National Guard.	1		

[1] The units include medical department detachments.
[2] Not yet designated.

TABLE VII.—*Field artillery regiments (155-mm.)*

HOWITZERS

Regiments	Location	Units recognized [1]	Units still required	Percentage completed
One hundred and sixth	New York	12	0	100
One hundred and eighth	Pennsylvania	12	0	100
One hundred and seventeenth	North Carolina	12	0	100
One hundred and twenty-first	Wisconsin	4	8	33
One hundred and twenty-third	Illinois	3	9	25
One hundred and fiftieth	Indiana	12	0	100
One hundred and seventy-second	Maine, New Hampshire	5	7	41+
One hundred and seventy-third	Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont	0	12	0
One hundred and seventy-sixth	Pennsylvania	12	0	100
One hundred and seventy-eighth	Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee	0	12	0
One hundred and eighty-second	Michigan	9	3	75
One hundred and eighty-fifth	Iowa	7	5	59−
One hundred and eighty-ninth	Oklahoma	12	0	100
One hundred and ninetieth	Idaho, Montana, Utah	0	12	0
One hundred and ninety-first	California	0	12	0*
Total		100	79	
Average		7−	5+	56+

GUNS

One hundred and ninety-second	Connecticut	12	0	100
One hundred and ninety-sixth	California, Washington, Oregon	0	12	0
Two hundred and fifty-eighth	New York	12	0	100
Total		24	12	
Average		8	4	67−

[1] Medical department detachments are included.

TABLE VIII.—*Regiments antiaircraft artillery*

Regiments	Units recognized [1]	Still required	Percentage completed
One hundred and ninety-seventh	13	0	100
One hundred and ninety-eighth	13	0	100
Two hundred and second	9	4	69+
Two hundred and third	13	0	100
Two hundred and twelfth	13	0	100
Two hundred and thirteenth	13	0	100
Two hundred and sixth [2]	13	0	100
Total	87	4	
Average	12+	½+	96−

[1] Includes medical department detachments.

[2] The allotment of one machine-gun battalion antiaircraft artillery to Arkansas was increased to one regiment antiaircraft artillery, by authority of first indorsement, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Sept. 26, 1923 (Sept. 10, 1923, Miscl.-C), and authorized to be organized immediately.

TABLE IX.—*Units other than those listed in section A, Table I, report of General Staff committee, approved by the Secretary of War January 23, 1923*

Number of organizations	Kind of organization	Units recognized	Still required
1	Corps train	10	0
[1] 1	Regiment Field Artillery (75-mm. gun, Portee)	11	0
[1] 1	Regiment Field Artillery (75-mm. gun, motorized)	11	0
4	Regiments Infantry (Porto Rico and Hawaii)	44	28
1	Regiment Cavalry (unassigned) (colored)	4	7
2	Separate squadrons Cavalry (Connecticut and Rhode Island)	9	1
5	Separate troops Cavalry (three New York, one North Carolina, one Kansas)	5	0
2	Regiments Engineers (Gen. serv.) (Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee)	4	10
3	Medical regiments (corps) (Vermont, Iowa, and Wisconsin)	5	28
1	Ambulance company, special allotment (Arkansas)	1	0
1	Hospital company, special allotment (Arkansas)	1	0
1	Military police battalion (West Virginia)	1	5
1	Signal battalion (New York)	3	1
1	Machine gun battalion Antiaircraft Artillery (Massachusetts)	5	0
1	Machine gun battery Antiaircraft Artillery (North Carolina)	1	0
3	Motor transport companies (one Florida, one South Carolina, one Tennessee)	3	0

[1] Included in section A, Table I, report of General Staff committee, approved by the Secretary of War Jan. 23, 1923.

TABLE X.—*Number of units by branches recognized June 30, 1924*

AIR SERVICE

Observation squadrons	11
Photo sections	9
Air intelligence sections	7
Medical department detachments	4
Total	31

CAVALRY

Division headquarters detachments	1
Division headquarters troops	1
Brigade headquarters troops	4
Machine-gun squadron headquarters detachments	5
Machine-gun troops	18
Machine-gun squadron medical detachments	6
Regimental headquarters troops	14
Regimental service troops	13
Squadron headquarters detachments	33
Troops	106
Medical department detachments	14
Total	215

ENGINEERS

Regimental headquarters and service companies (combat)	12
Companies (combat)	79
Medical department detachments (combat)	10
Companies (general service)	4
Companies (combat-mounted)	1
Total	106

COAST ARTILLERY

Regimental headquarters batteries (harbor defense)	7
Battalion headquarters detachments (harbor defense)	3
Batteries (harbor defense)	81
Medical department detachments (harbor defense)	8

Regimental headquarters battery (155-mm. guns)	1
Service battery (155-mm. guns)	1
Battalion headquarters detachments and combat trains (155-mm. guns)	3
Batteries (155-mm. guns)	6
Medical department detachments (155-mm. guns)	1
Regimental headquarters batteries, (antiaircraft)	6
Service batteries (antiaircraft)	7
Battalion headquarters detachment and combat trains (gun, antiaircraft)	6
Searchlight batteries (gun, antiaircraft)	7
Batteries (gun, antiaircraft)	19
Machine-gun battalion headquarters detachments (antiaircraft)	8
Machine-gun batteries (antiaircraft)	33
Medical department detachments (antiaircraft)	7
Total	204

FIELD ARTILLERY

Brigade headquarters batteries (75-mm. gun)	9
Regimental headquarters batteries (75-mm. gun)	27
Service batteries (75-mm. gun)	32
Battalion headquarters detachment and combat trains (75-mm. gun)	62
Batteries (75-mm. gun)	194
Ammunition trains (75-mm. gun)	7
Medical department detachments (75-mm. gun.)	32
Regimental headquarters batteries (155-mm. howitzer)	7
Service batteries (155-mm. howitzer)	8
Battalion headquarters detachments and combat trains (155-mm. howitzers)	25
Batteries (155-mm. howitzers)	50
Medical department detachments (155-mm. howitzers)	10
Regiment headquarters batteries (155-mm. gun)	2
Service batteries (155-mm. gun)	2
Battalion headquarters detachment and combat trains(155-mm. gun)	6
Batteries (155-mm. gun)	12
Medical department detachments (155-mm. gun)	2
Headquarters detachment corps ammunition train	1
Batteries (ammunition) ammunition train	3
Batteries (transport) ammunition train	6
Regiment headquarters battery (75-mm. gun, Portee)	1
Service battery (75-mm. gun, Portee)	1
Battalion headquarters detachments and combat trains (75-mm. gun, Portee)	2
Batteries (75-mm. gun, Portee)	6
Medical department detachment (75-mm. gun, Portee)	1
Regimental Headquarters Battery (75-mm. gun motorized)	1
Service Battery (75-mm. gun motorized)	1
Battalion Headquarters Detachment and Combat train (75-mm. gun, motorized)	2
Batteries (75-mm. gun motorized)	6
Medical Department Detachment (75-mm. gun motorized)	1
Total	519

INFANTRY

Division headquarters companies	10
Headquarters detachment special troops	1
Medical department detachments Special Troops	5
Military police companies (divisional)	9
Military police company (corps)	1
Tank companies (light)	13
Brigade headquarters companies	30
Medical departments detachments Infantry Brigades	3
Regimental headquarters companies	76
Service companies	81
Howitzer companies	78
Battalion headquarters companies	229

Rifle companies	732
Machine gun companies	242
Medical department detachments (regimental)	76
Total	1,586

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT [1]

Regimental headquarters detachments	4
Service companies	6
Medical laboratories sections	9
Medical supply sections	9
Collecting companies	10
Ambulance companies	33
Hospital companies	24
Veterinary companies	10
Total	105

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Ordnance companies (maintenance)	6

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Motorcycle companies	8
Headquarters detachments division trains	1
Motor transport companies	25
Motor repair sections	8
Wagon companies	16
Medical department detachments	6
Veterinary detachments	3
Total	67

SIGNAL CORPS

Signal companies (divisional)	14
Headquarters company signal battalion (corps)	1
Construction company (signal battalion)	1
Operation company (signal battalion)	1
Total	17

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Division Headquarters Detachments [2]	8
State Staff Corps and Departments, Quartermaster Detachments	11
State Staff Corps and Departments, Ordnance Department Detachments	6
State Staff Corps and Departments, Medical Department Detachments	1
Total	18
Grand total	2,282

An examination of the above tables shows that the divisional infantry, except in the Fortieth Division, and the divisional field artillery, except in the Twenty-ninth, Forty-first, Forty-third, and Forth-fourth Divisions, are almost completely organized. The greatest deficiencies in units in the infantry divisions are in medical detachments.

[1] Does not include medical department detachments with other branches.
[2] Includes two units combining the divisional headquarters detachment and the divisional headquarters company, special troops.

Very few auxiliary units of the cavalry divisions have yet been organized.

A special study was begun near the close of the fiscal year looking to the redistribution of the units of the cavalry divisions and to the most practicable measures for obtaining progress in the organizations of the auxiliary branches of these divisions. Definite conclusions have not yet been reached.

New tables of organization for nearly all units are being prepared to provide for the exact organization at all strengths authorized. The present tables in many instances give only lists of authorized personnel but do not show the arrangement in the subdivisions of the units. These new tables will not be ready for issue until next year, when their issue will have been delayed, due to lack of sufficient Militia Bureau personnel, for more than a year.

TRAINING

Training in the National Guard has made reasonable progress in the year just closed. Definite and detailed phases thereof are shown as parts of Appendices C, D, and E of this report. Naturally, the limitations of the training will always be marked. In so far as units are concerned, their training during the armory period is generally limited to that of the company or similar organization. In the field training period, the limitation extends to that of the regiment or, in rare instances, to the brigade. The number of hours devoted to these higher organizations is necessarily small. The total average number of hours available for unit training is about 75 for each of the two general periods; armory and field. From this it will be seen that unit training development can not be expected to attain a state of thoroughness. In addition to this handicap of time, the "turnover" in personnel is large, as will be seen by remarks of the personnel section.

The training of leaders of every grade—other than those of company grade and lower—meets with many difficulties. Above the company grade, commanders have little chance, as a rule, to engage in command training of their organizations during the armory training period. During field instruction the exercise of actual command to a degree that will tend to promote desirable efficiency is also lacking. For such grades systematic schooling at home stations and in camp has not developed to the extent that might be considered satisfactory. Correspondence courses do not arouse the interest that might be expected. From a practical viewpoint, the individual who is daily closely occupied with civil pursuits can not normally be expected to devote many hours of his evenings to additional mental work. For the officer of company grade, two or more nights each week are required at the armory. Therefore, there must be less expected from him in the way of additional military work than from the officer of higher grade. Leadership training in camp, apart from command duty with appropriate units, can not, because of the limitations of time, be extended to a reasonable degree of scope and thoroughness.

Since the organization of the guard is approaching stabilization, the matter of training can, accordingly, be given more attention with a view to orderly development. There are certain fundamentals pertaining to training which are being more clearly appreciated by the Guard and by the Regular Army personnel on duty therewith. These

have been adequately set forth in the annual training directive for the year 1924–25. The outstanding ones can be summarized as follows:

(*a*) The necessity of appreciation that the highest National Guard authority in each State (exclusive of the governor thereof) is responsible to the governor for the National Guard training in that State. That official, from the Federal point of view, must be the personal representative of the governor, and, for practical purposes, is the governor's chief of staff. This representative is the adjutant general.

(*b*) The Federal Government assists the States in developing the guard by means of various kinds of aid furnished them. In accepting this aid the State, in turn, engages in an implied contract with the Federal Government to develop the State's federally recognized military forces to the fullest degree militarily consistent with existent conditions. The responsibility for such development, therefore, rests with the State. In other words, the Federal Government gives the aid—the responsibility for making the fullest and best use of such aid lies only with the State.

(*c*) In order that the training in each State may develop progressively there must be an annual training objective. This objective should be determined prior to the beginning of the armory-training period in order that it and the field-training period may be complementary in attaining such objective. The resulting training programs should ordinarily provide that no items of training which can be best carried out during the armory period will be given during the field-training period. In this connection it is realized that, due to the different conditions which confront such units, the training objective for different units of the same grade and arm in the same or different States can not necessarily be the same. The Federal Government, having the supervision of such training in exchange for the aid furnished the States, must have the authority to approve the scheme or program of training thus enunciated. Since detailed Federal supervision can not conveniently be centralized—nor should it be centralized—in the Militia Bureau, it is properly decentralized to the corps areas.

(*d*) Each National Guard commander must be recognized as having responsibility pertaining to his grade. Training and command are inseparable functions of a commander. In each State, command emanates from the governor—the usual regular contact with the Federal Government being exercised by the governor's representative, the adjutant general, and filters downward through the recognized chain of subordinate National Guard commanders. The Federal Government, through its agents established by law and regulations for National Guard contact, should, therefore, deal directly with the States only through the agencies so established.

(*e*) The functions of instructors are those of assistance and advice in enabling the States and their military officials to comply most efficiently with the responsibilities assumed. They can not exercise any military control or authority over National Guard personnel or activities.

As time goes by the mutual efforts of the State and Federal authorities, each in their proper sphere, should bring about a gradual accomplishment of the highest standard of training in the National Guard

which is possible in the limited time that can be devoted to it, and should aim at training, once during each three or four years, by divisions.

REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

Under existing law, officers of the active list of the Regular Army may be detailed to duty with the National Guard to assist in its training and development so that it shall form an efficient, balanced, and integral component of the Army of the United States. In January, 1922, an allotment of 485 officers was made for this purpose, and on June 30, 1924, the same allotment was still in effect. Based upon the needs of the National Guard and upon availability of personel this allotment was divided as follows:

Infantry	218	Ordnance Department	6
Cavalry	54	Medical Department	20
Field Artillery	84	Finance Department	1
Coast Artillery	36	Judge Advocate General's Department	1
Corps of Engineers	18		
Signal Corps	14		
Air Service	13	Total	485
Quartermaster Corps	20		

From this allotment of 485 officers must be furnished those on duty in the office of the Chief of the Militia Bureau, officers in charge of National Guard affairs at corps area and department headquarters and their assistants, and instructors of National Guard troops. At present the allotment to these three activities is:

Office of Chief, Militia Bureau	30
Officers in charge of National Guard affairs	14
Instructors	441
Total	485

Although the allotment for the office of the Chief of the Militia Bureau is 30, it is contemplated to use only 28 for the present. The apportionment by branch of service of these 28 officers is as follows: 11 Infantry, 3 Cavalry, 3 Field Artillery, 2 Coast Artillery, 1 Engineer, 1 Signal Corps, 1 Air Service, 1 Quartermaster Corps, 1 Ordnance Department, 2 Medical Corps, 1 Finance Department, and 1 Judge Advocate General's Department. On June 30, 1924, there were 23 on duty and 4 under orders to join.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS

The staff of the commanding general of each corps area and the Hawaiian Department is provided with an officer in charge of National Guard affairs. This officer is the adviser of the corps area or department commander on National Guard matters, and it is essential that he be very familiar with the local conditions affecting the National Guard in each State within that command. To do this he should make frequent visits to the National Guard units and establish a close liaison between the National Guard authorities and the corps area commander. However, if he is not furnished with an assistant to carry on the routine duties in his office at corps area headquarters while he is absent, these visits, with their resultant

good effects, must be neglected. In four of the corps areas, arrangements have been made to furnish an assistant to the officer in charge of National Guard affairs; but with the present inadequate allotment of Regular Army commissioned personnel assigned to National Guard duty, the remaining corps areas will not be able to have an assistant to the officer in charge of National Guard affairs unless the corps area commander can so arrange the instructional duties as to permit the withdrawal of an instructor from some National Guard unit within his command. The extreme shortage of instructor personnel makes this step seem impracticable.

INSTRUCTORS

Instructors are those officers detailed to assist in the development, instruction, and training of National Guard troops. They are under the direct control of the corps area commander, and, in addition to assisting in the instruction and training of the National Guard organizations of their respective branches, are available for making such reports, special inspections, examinations, etc., of the National Guard as may be required by the corps area commander or by the War Department.

Fourteen of the 18 Infantry divisions are provided with divisional instructors whose duties are to instruct the divisions, general and administrative staff, and in some cases (where desired by State authorities) perform the duties of chiefs of staff of the divisions. As the organization of divisions not now furnished with divisional instructors progresses, these divisions will be furnished with such instructors by withdrawing one from the State, or States, comprising a division. Signal Corps, Medical Corps, Air Service, and Quartermaster Corps officers are often detailed as special divisional instructors, their duties being the instruction of the divisional technical staff and special troops.

Instructors accredited to a State are charged with assisting the organization commander to the fullest extent in the instruction of the National Guard units therein. In determining the allotment of instructors to each State and the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, the factors which have been considered are the number of instructors available, the number of battalions or equivalent units in each State, and the dispersion of these units. In thickly populated centers there are whole regiments located in one city, whereas in the Middle West, West, and South regiments are often dispersed over 12 or 15 stations, these stations being sometimes hundreds of miles apart. It is readily apparent, then, that the regiments in the latter class require more instructors than do those where all units are located at one station. As a matter of fact it has been found that one instructor can not efficiently instruct a complete regiment even under the most favorable conditions, so it is most essential that there be at least two instructors with each regiment. On account of the extreme shortage of instructors this last-mentioned scheme can not be carried out, and there are now several regiments with only one instructor allotted.

On several occasions during the past year the extreme shortage of commissioned instructor personnel for duty with the National Guard has been pointed out, and it is keenly felt that steps must be taken soon to materially increase the number on duty with National Guard

troops. In this connection it is desired to again emphasize the fact that the National Guard troops are first-line troops and the utmost assistance in the development and training of these troops is a responsibility of the Regular Army. The allotment of 485 instructors was made two years ago. Since that time the National Guard has grown from 138,862 (commissioned and enlisted) to 177,286 (commissioned and enlisted). A conservative estimate of the needs in commissioned personnel most vital at this time can be summarized as follows:

Instructors, including divisional instructors	522
Office of Chief, Militia Bureau	30
Officers in charge of National Guard affairs at corps areas and department headquarters	19
Total	671

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS

On June 30, 1923, there were 551 enlisted instructors allotted, but this included 81 corporals. General Orders, No. 26, War Department, 1923, changed this by allotting 551 sergeants, of which there were 36 technical sergeants and 46 staff sergeants.

All of the enlisted men on National Guard duty are allotted to instructor duty, none of them being allowed for use at any headquarters solely for clerical work. The distribution of sergeant-instructors is made to the States in a manner similar to the method used in the case of instructors, those regiments having their units widely dispersed receiving more sergeant-instructors than those where the units are concentrated.

On June 30, 1924, there were 536 sergeant-instructors on duty, divided by branches as follows:

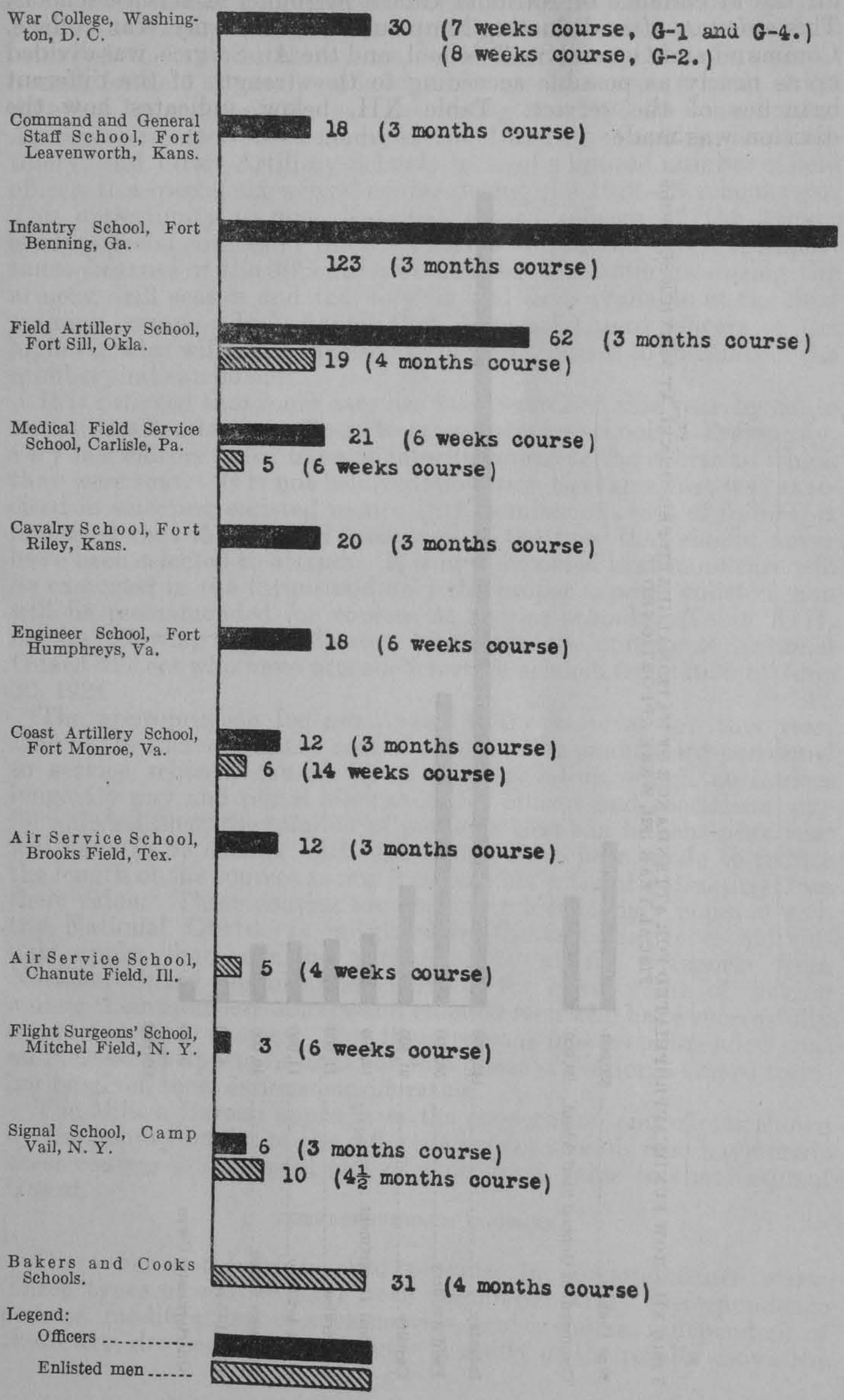
Infantry	258	Signal Corps	10
Cavalry	48	Air Service	12
Field Artillery	98	Quartermaster Corps	19
Coast Artillery	46	Ordnance Department	1
Engineers	26	Medical	18

Although the situation is not so acute as in the case of commissioned instructors, the number of sergeant-instructors authorized does not meet the minimum requirements of the National Guard. A very conservative estimate shows that for the fiscal year 1925 there will be needed 675 sergeant-instructors.

SERVICE SCHOOLS

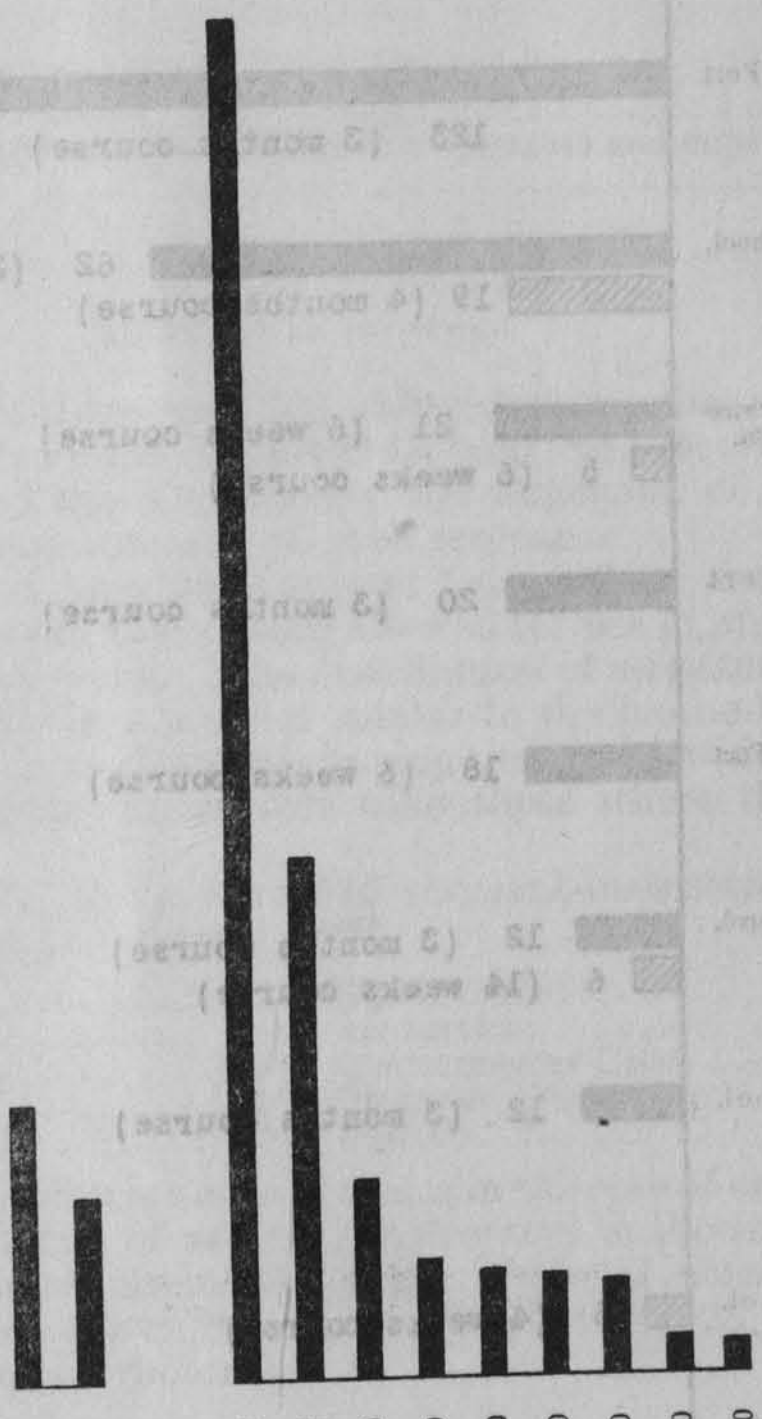
During the school year 1923–24, which coincides with the fiscal year 1924, 327 officers and 76 enlisted men were sent to special courses for National Guard personnel at service schools. Table XI gives a list of the schools, length of courses, and number of officers and enlisted men sent to each:

TABLE XI.—LIST OF SERVICE SCHOOLS, LENGTH OF COURSES, AND NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN SENT TO EACH DURING SCHOOL YEAR 1923-24



For the fiscal year 1924, $325,000 were appropriated by Congress for the attendance of National Guard personnel at service schools. This amount, after deducting lump sums for the Army War College, Command and General Staff School, and the Air Service, was divided up as nearly as possible according to the strength of the different branches of the service. Table XII, below, indicates how the division was made:

TABLE XII.—HOW FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR ATTENDANCE OF NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL AT SERVICE SCHOOLS FISCAL YEAR 1924, WERE APPORTIONED



War College	$30,000
Commandant General Staff School	20,000
Infantry	145,000
Field Artillery	56,000
Cavalry	21,500
Medical Department	12,500
Air Service	11,500
Coast Artillery	11,000
Engineer Corps	10,000
Signal Corps	4,000
Quartermaster Corps	3,500
	325,000

It will be noted that the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., has been added to the list of schools open to National Guard officers. Eighteen officers of general or field grade attended the special three months' course this year. No special courses for field officers were held at the special service schools of the different branches of the service during the 1923–24 school year. Arrangements have been made at the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery Schools to send a limited number of field officers to a special six weeks' course during the 1924–25 school year. This opportunity to give National Guard officers of the higher grades special courses at these schools is considered of great importance because of the difficulties of training these officers during the armory drill season and the very limited time available at the field training camps. It is hoped that National Guard officers of the higher grades will avail themselves of these courses to the limit of the number that can be sent.

It is believed that more care has been exercised this year by State authorities in selecting officers to attend service schools. Previously, very few officers failed to satisfactorily complete the course to which they were sent. It is not believed, however, the same care was exercised in selecting enlisted men. In a number of cases of failure, it appeared that the enlisted men were of the type that should never have been selected to attend. It is now expected that more care will be exercised in the future and only the proper type of enlisted men will be recommended for courses at service schools. Table XIII, on the following page, indicates, by States, the number of National Guard officers who have attended service schools from 1920 to June 30, 1924.

The appropriation for next year is the same as for this year. Due to the increase in the cost of sending National Guard personnel to service schools, caused by recent legislation which authorizes longevity pay and rental allowances for officers and specialists' pay for enlisted men, the number of students that can be sent next year will have to be smaller, although efforts have been made to reduce the length of the courses as much as possible without detracting from their value. These courses are becoming increasingly popular with the National Guard, as indicated by the fact that more individuals apply than can be authorized to attend. Reports from National Guard organizations indicate the great value of having among their members officers and enlisted men who have successfully completed these courses. For these reasons it is recommended that an increase in appropriations for this phase of National Guard training be given most serious consideration.

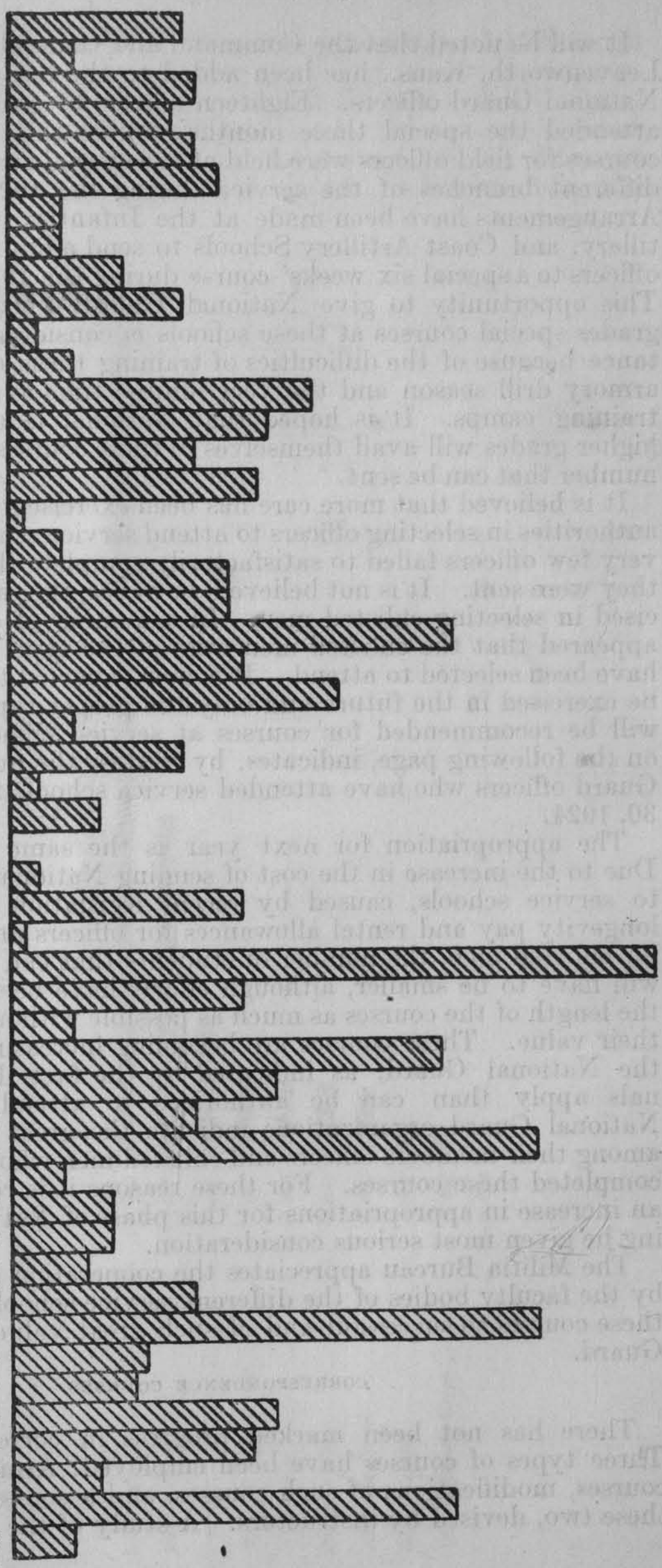
The Militia Bureau appreciates the cooperation and efforts shown by the faculty bodies of the different service schools who have made these courses so successful and of such great value to the National Guard.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

There has not been marked progress in correspondence work. Three types of courses have been employed: Army correspondence courses, modifications of such courses, and a course, independent of these two, devised by instructors. A study of the results shows the

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS ATTENDING SERVICE SCHOOLS FROM 1920 TO JUNE 30, 1924, BY STATES

States	No.
Alabama	14
Arizona	5
Arkansas	15
California	13
Colorado	15
Connnecticut	17
Delaware	4
Dist. of Columbia	4
Florida	9
Georgia	14
Hawaii	2
Idaho	5
Illinois	25
Indiana	21
Iowa	15
Kansas	20
Kentucky	1
Louisiana	4
Maine	18
Maryland	18
Massachusetts	37
Michigan	19
Minnesota	27
Mississippi	5
Missouri	14
Montana	2
Nebraska	7
Nevada	0
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	19
New Mexico	1
New York	54
North Carolina	19
North Dakota	5
Ohio	36
Oklahoma	22
Oregon	15
Pennsylvania	44
Porto Rico	4
Rhode Island	8
South Carolina	8
South Dakota	6
Tennessee	15
Texas	44
Utah	11
Vermont	10
Virginia	22
Washington	20
West Virginia	7
Wisconsin	37
Wyoming	5
Total	764



relative popularity of each course with reference to percentages of personnel who began a course and were likely to complete it:

Army correspondence course—likely to complete: 61 per cent field officers, 49 per cent company officers.

Modified Army correspondence course—likely to complete: 52 per cent field officers, 71 per cent company officers.

Course devised by instructors—likely to complete: 80 per cent field officers, 75 per cent company officers.

It is hoped that more interest can be aroused in correspondence courses. Such interest depends very greatly upon the ability of the instructor detailed with a particular organization to produce that interest and enthusiasm among the officers who ought to participate in correspondence work.

ARMORY TRAINING

The general results of armory training are shown in Appendix C attached to this report. The system of efficiency ratings is different from that of previous years. The ratings have been left entirely to the judgment of inspectors and the standards prescribed are absolute and not comparative with the Regular Army as heretofore. Likewise the final general rating of an organization has been made by the inspector and was not left to the Corps Area commander as was done in the preceding year. It is believed that this system will produce a more satisfactory understanding of National Guard conditions than the system previously used.

FIELD TRAINING

A summary of field training in the calendar year 1923 is shown in Appendix E attached to this report. A small number of camps were held prior to June 30, and since it is very difficult to separate the reports and to incorporate the data for the year 1923–24 only, it is believed preferable to consider, as a whole, the field-training period pertaining to the period covered by this report. An examination of the details of this summary will afford information not necessary to incorporate in the body of the report itself.

TARGET PRACTICE

Difficulties are encountered in endeavoring to have organizations properly prepare themselves for actual firing on the range During the field training for the calendar year 1924 a maximum time of three days has been authorized for small arms target practice. This was felt to be quite sufficient and, even then, would constitute 25 per cent of the entire field training period. In order further to make the best use of this allotted time, the course to be fired was restricted to either course C or course D, the range not being over 300 yards. Qualification in either course would entitle the individual to the same recognition as if he had qualified in course A. Neither of these courses was authorized during the field-training period for the calendar year 1923 and the firing done therein was generally of greater duration than that prescribed for the training period in the calendar year 1924. Results of target practice in the National Guard have not been what might be reasonably expected. The principal reason for this lies in the fact that the instructions for

preparatory training prescribed in Training Regulations are not generally complied with. Particular attention was invited to this feature in instructions issued preceding the field-training period for the calendar year 1924, and it is believed that proper effort and systematic work, as indicated in those instructions, will markedly improve the results of firing. This matter, like many others necessary to be carried out in the National Guard, will require better understanding and time for its accomplishment. Since the opportunity to fire the rifle is one of the incentives to recruiting just prior to camp, many men necessarily went to camp without proper systematic preparatory training in rifle firing. If it were possible to have all units, which are armed with the rifle, fire at home stations, much time would be saved in camp and could be devoted to other highly important training. In some cases firing at home stations is undertaken, but such firing is not of value as a matter of training, unless the individual has been well instructed in preparatory work. It is believed that when the National Guard realizes the value of this preparatory training and will carry it out, the percentage of qualifications will approach 30 to 40 per cent of those firing. At the present time the percentage of qualifications will not exceed approximately 20 per cent of those who fire.

SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING

Supplementary training is believed to be well worth while and to fully justify the expense incurred. It gives opportunities to assemble officers from four to six days for the purpose of specific instruction of a particular nature, and to make preparations for the training camps which follow. The training results in better understanding of instruction in the matter of rifle practice, and the State competitions furnish opportunity for selections of State teams to take part in the National rifle matches. During the spring of 1925 it is hoped to consolidate the general training and the rifle marksmanship training into the same period and extend the whole to six days whenever it may be practicable. This will require officers to be absent from their civil pursuits for only one period prior to the field training period instead of requiring some of them to attend both the camp of general instruction and the camp of rifle instruction.

INFANTRY TRAINING

The deficiencies heretofore mentioned with reference to training in general, apply to infantry training. Detailed information concerning infantry training is shown in the appendices heretofore referred to. Infantry training is particularly affected by the fact that infantry units are more widely scattered than those of the other combat arms. On this account it is more difficult for instructors detailed with infantry to give sufficient personal attention to the units under their supervision.

Inadequate armory facilities affect training adversely, particularly the training of leaders. The difficulty of giving instruction by means of schools has been mentioned under the general subject of training, although continuous effort has been made to develop this type of training, and it is felt that gradual improvement will take place. Leaders can not be developed by participation in drill only. De-

velopment in leadership requires application and study by the individual in addition to the time devoted to drill with his organization. It is realized that this additional effort imposes a rather heavy burden on the individual, especially when no additional remuneration can be given for the work performed. The difficulty of requiring extensive instruction by means of schools is, therefore, evident.

CAVALRY TRAINING

A very outstanding feature in the cavalry training of the year has been the evident special attention to the care of horses. That this important work had been well done in the armory training period was evident from the condition of the horses at the summer camps. The superior appearance and fitness of the public horses intrusted to the National Guard Cavalry, in contrast with that of horses hired from civilian owners, was striking in every instance. It was a convincing and specific refutation of the various general allegations that the horses of the National Guard "stand around and eat their heads off" and are otherwise neglected. The condition of horses being the very essence of mobility, it is gratifying to note that this feature receives proper attention.

Home-station training in some organizations has been limited in scope, though not in activity, because of restricted riding-hall space. It has been difficult to avoid repetition in drills embracing the rudiments of equitation and the simpler phases of close-order work. Organizations in the larger cities have the advantage in many cases of ample indoor riding-hall space but with almost no opportunity to get out of doors. Others, in rural districts possessing poor indoor facilities, have an opportunity to acquire outdoor riding-hall space and can in some cases conduct short practice marches. Thus there is a certain compensation which balances the widely differing facilities for progress.

Training in the use of arms has progressed at home stations to a degree which shows improvement but leaves much to be desired. Some organizations had entirely completed their record rifle firing before going to camp. Mounted work with the pistol and saber is generally in a backward condition; pistol practice because of a lack of ranges and saber work because of a probable feeling that it can not be satisfactorily accomplished without elaborate apparatus. Steps will be taken to emphasize the great instructional value of hard, straightaway riding with the saber, even within limited spaces.

Everything considered, the armory work referred to in the above paragraphs has shown noticeable improvement during the year. Commanding officers are now getting a better grasp of the relationship between home-station training and the summer-camp training, instructors are everywhere applying their professional resources with greater effect, and organizations are emerging from the naturally unsettled condition which pertained to reorganization after the war.

At the training camps the Cavalry made a most satisfactory display of efficiency. Most of their work was, of necessity, basic, but thoroughness and earnestness were everywhere observable. In close-order movements of a practicable sort, as well as in parades and reviews, most of the regiments displayed an efficiency which left very little room for improvement. Patroling, advance, flank, and rear-guard

work received satisfactory attention in most cases. Where there was an appropriate maneuver area, the commands which were most advanced in their instruction took advantage of the terrain to conduct marches with appropriate problems by regiment and in at least two instances by brigades. There were cases where too much attention was given to the development of "individual performance" and not enough to the instruction of officers in all the phases of their combat responsibilities. Not enough attention was given to marching with the full pack, a seemingly dull exercise which contains, actually, most of the secrets of mobility and can, moreover, be made highly interesting.

There was a general tendency in the camps to devote a maximum amount of time to organizational training and the development of officers, with a minimum amount of attention to rifle and pistol firing. In the regimental, squadron, and troop drills the drawn saber was not seen with sufficient frequency in certain simple formations where instruction could have been gained, despite the presence of untrained "contract" horses. Steps will be taken to develop this form of instruction to a reasonable degree.

There were several distinct "systems" of training, the respective values of which can not as yet be determined. In some instances organizations camped on State reservations using only canvas shelter and with their own instructors and sergeant-instructors as their only professional associates. In other cases organizations pitched canvas camps on Federal reservations, caused all their horseshoers, saddlers, radio and wire personnel, and other specialists to train with the specialists of neighboring Regular Army organizations and also drew additional instructors and sergeant-instructors from those Regular Army units. Other organizations occupied cantonments in Regular Army posts, took over the stables and horses, and amplified their instructor personnel from the commissioned personnel of the local Regular Army troops. A still different case was that of organizations which actually occupied Regular Army barracks, took over horses and stables, and drilled in composite troops with the local Regular Army enlisted personnel, the National Guard officers having the responsibility of command.

To summarize: The year's training has brought the National Guard Cavalry to a stage of efficiency which is very satisfactory; its morale is high, it is taking good care of its horses, and it stands well in the various communities, almost every State expressing a desire to add to its Cavalry component. Its principal handicaps are a lack of sufficient horses, an antiquated pattern of communications equipment, and an absence of proper pack outfits.

FIELD ARTILLERY TRAINING

Reports received by the Militia Bureau indicate a steady and encouraging advance in the training of the National Guard Field Artillery. Reports also indicate that in most cases better advantage is being taken of the armory facilities in training the different subdivisions of the batteries, and in a number of places improved armory facilities have helped this training to a considerable extent. The training of the drivers in the horsed batteries is still generally below that of the cannoneers and the special details. Although it has

been impossible to supply the full quota of horses for National Guard batteries, still the available horses have been divided up so that there are some horses at the stations of all organizations, and it is believed that if proper advantage is taken of these horses during the armory season untrained drivers will not be so much in evidence at field training camps. It is hoped that the new regulations which allow split drills will make it easier to train drivers during the armory season.

Much improvement has been shown in the field training of Field Artillery organizations. All but two corps areas now have one or more suitable camp sites with sufficient terrain for target practice and tactical problems to include regiments and brigades.

Detailed data regarding the training and status of Field Artillery are shown in appendices.

ENGINEER TRAINING

Reasonable progress has been made in the training of Engineer organizations. This has been aided by increasing the instructors from 13 to 17 and the sergeant-instructors from 20 to 26. All instructor personnel has rendered efficient service. Due to the scattered condition of a reasonable proportion of Engineer units it is difficult for instructor personnel, in such cases, to have necessary contact with the units.

In the armory season it is not easy to give instruction in practical engineering work. However, models of different Engineer activities can be, and have been, used with reasonable satisfaction. Since Engineer organizations are equipped with the principal Infantry weapons, it is very necessary that this part of their training also be given proper attention. The armory affords opportunity in this respect for Engineer troops as much as it does for Infantry troops, or others armed as Infantry. The field training period naturally affords the best opportunity for purely Engineer training and this type of practical training is mainly given in camp.

With regard to field training, however, it is believed that Engineer units should, when practicable, be assembled by regiments or separate battalions. Especially is this desirable where organizations are very much scattered in a corps area. This applies particularly to the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Corps Areas. Such concentration will permit of more uniform and effective training, and conserve instructor personnel during such a period. In some cases one or two Engineer companies have been sent to camp in their own States with units of other arms where the camp was essentially for the latter arm or arms. Such a condition causes Engineer training to be more or less incidental in comparison with that of other troops. If particular camps can be featured for Engineer training, as is done for Field and Coast Artillery, it is felt that much greater training returns will result. In the future greater development of this principle will be provided for.

The attendance of Engineer officers at the Engineer School is shown elsewhere under the subject of "Service schools." For the past few years a course of six weeks has been given. Such a short period of time is not believed to be economically satisfactory. During the next school year the course will be increased to three months, and,

different from other service-school courses, field and company officers will be included in one class. Whereas separate classes would be preferable, the funds available for such training are limited—the proportion being small compared with other arms—and the combined course appears to be best. Developed opinion on this subject indicates the extended course for a single class of all grades to be the preferable solution.

COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING

Armory training of harbor defense and antiaircraft units progressed satisfactorily during the past year. All Coast Artillery armories of organizations assigned to the harbor defenses have been equipped with practically complete fire-control equipment for training the range and fire-control sections. Such minor deficiencies as may still remain will be corrected in the near future. However, the training of the gun sections still presents more or less of a problem. Those armories not equipped with the standard dummy armament are without adequate means of drilling gun crews, unless dummy guns are improvised at the State's expense. This has been done in several instances. It is contemplated to issue 155 mm. G. P. F. guns or howitzers to armories not equipped with dummy armament, which will improve the situation somewhat by furnishing a limited means of training the gun sections. The antiaircraft units have been issued antiaircraft guns and machine guns on which to train.

The reports of the annual armory inspections indicate a healthy condition throughout the Coast Artillery units, which compares most favorably with the other branches. Data for all Coast Artillery units, including antiaircraft, is shown in Appendix C attached to this report.

The outstanding obstacles hindering the development and training of Coast Artillery units were principally poor and unsuitable armories—20 per cent of all armories so reported—and lack of fire-control equipment in the antiaircraft units. In certain localities the dispersion of units and changing personnel tended to retard progress. Difficulties in recruiting were encountered in only a few communities, although in no community was there reported an unfavorable or antagonistic attitude to the National Guard. More instructors and sergeant-instructors could well be utilized and are needed, but the quality of the present instructor personnel is very high and it is rendering satisfactory and efficient service.

Such obstacles as dispersion of the units and changing personnel are inherent weaknesses which can never be entirely eradicated. The armory situation is one that is a local problem in each particular State. As funds are made available by the respective State legislatures, the unsatisfactory armories are gradually being replaced by modern buildings.

Since the inhibition formerly contained in the appropriation act on the purchase of signal and engineer equipment has now been removed, the deficiencies in fire control, communication, and other signal and engineer equipment can be corrected in so far as available funds will allow. A decided improvement in this respect is expected during the coming season, particularly in the antiaircraft units, where the principal shortages exist.

Field training of Coast Artillery units was even more satisfactory than that obtained in the armories. All harbor-defense batteries held target practice in regular coast defenses. Excellent results were obtained in many instances and the practices were generally very satisfactory. Adequate ammunition allowances were furnished so as to insure that the maximum results could be obtained from this most important and efficient form of training.

A majority of the antiaircraft organizations held service practice, firing at free balloons and towed aerial sleeve targets. The Air Service cooperated to the fullest extent in this particular. A few organizations were unable to hold service practice for lack of suitable range facilities. This was an unfortunate situation and will be corrected this season, as the Militia Bureau has taken suitable action to insure that every antiaircraft battery will be able to hold target practice, realizing that this form of training is essential to the normal development of an artillery organization. If artillery organizations are deprived, for a long period of time, of firing their guns, the morale and esprit of such organizations are rapidly impaired.

An important study is being made in the Militia Bureau to so coordinate the peace-time training of Coast Artillery units as to insure, as far as practicable, that organizations will conduct their armory and field training and hold their annual service practice with the same type of gun and matériel as that which would be used by them under mobilization for war or emergency. As the primary mission of all Natural Guard Coast Artillery organizations assigned to fixed or mobile artillery—except antiaircraft—is the destruction of naval targets, such units should be given priority in the training necessary for the accomplishment of this mission, and the efforts of the Militia Bureau are being directed along such lines.

During the past year special courses for National Guard officers and enlisted men were held at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., graduating 12 officers and 8 enlisted men. In order to send a greater number of officers to this school for the same amount of money, the length of the course for Battery officers has been reduced from three months to eight weeks. This was accomplished by eliminating certain less essential subjects and concentrating on the artillery subjects proper. A field officers' course of six weeks duration for field officers assigned to the harobr defense units (fixed and mobile) will also be held during the calendar year 1924. Next year a field officers' course for antiaircraft officers will be given, the two courses to alternate each succeeding year thereafter. No courses for enlisted men will be held during 1924, because of lack of funds. It is believed that these schools constitute one of the most valuable and efficient forms of training and it is earnestly hoped that adequate appropriations may be granted for the purpose.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING

Practically all regimental medical detachments for recognized regiments are complete; in addition there are 12 medical regiments federalized, also numerous other units pertaining to medical regiments not yet sufficiently organized to warrant the Federal recognition of the entire medical regiment.

The enlisted personnel of the medical department of the National Guard is of an unusually high type, consisting, in many cases of high school and medical students. Among the officers practically all unit commanders have seen active service overseas. There are open to National Guard officers of the medical department several vacancies, annually, at the Army Medical School at Washington, D. C., which, for the present, can not be taken advantage of owing to the lack of funds; also a short course in field training for medical officers and enlisted men of the medical department, at the Field Medical School at Carlisle, Pa. This latter course begins about the first of September of each year. Corps area commanders are allotted vacancies and they in turn notify the respective States. Funds are available for all vacancies in this course. It is the policy of the Militia Bureau to follow the teachings at Carlisle for all field medical work, and it is the desire of the bureau that advantage be taken of the opportunity to send officers and men to this school.

The policy for field training of medical units of the National Guard is outlined in letter of March 17, 1924, to commanding generals of all corps areas. It is noted that while all schedules for medical training are individually good, there is lacking a uniformity of arrangement and method of presentation. No hard and fast rules can be adopted, but a general standard may be made which will allow sufficient latitude for application in all localities and for all stages of proficiency.

AIR SERVICE TRAINING

The training, during the past fiscal year, of National Guard Air Service units that have been organized for a period in excess of two years, has progressed uniformly and in a satisfactory manner. These units have completed their organization, gone through at least one encampment during which their pilot personnel has qualified on service-type planes, and, in addition, have successfully completed flight missions with their divisions and such other missions as they have been called upon to perform by the governors of their States. In connection with the latter, it is believed that the forest patrol of the Thirty-fourth Division Air Service, Minnesota National Guard, and the patrol of the State railways by the Thirty-ninth Division Air Service, Alabama National Guard, are especially worthy of note.

The training of the six units which have been organized and equipped for one year or less, while naturally not so advanced as those referred to above, has progressed in a manner sufficient to warrant the prediction that the close of the fiscal year 1925 will see 13 well organized divisional Air Service units whose training will have reached a stage of efficiency to make them capable of completing any missions which they may be called upon to perform.

During the past fiscal year 11 officers from different States have completed the primary flying training at the Air Service Primary Flying School at Brooks Field, Tex.; 1 officer completed the photographic course at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill.; and 3 medical officers the course for surgeons at the School of Aviation Medicine at Mitchel Field, N. Y. In addition, 5 enlisted men have completed the course at the parachute school at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., and approximately 15 men took advantage of the course in primary flying, as flying cadets, at Brooks Field, Tex. Drills, both military and prac-

tical, and field and shop work have been well attended throughout the year and all minor overhaul of equipment is being accomplished by the personnel of the different units.

Due to the fact that under existing conditions it will be impossible to procure Air Service training equipment as a free issue after the close of the present fiscal year, it is apparent that additional funds will be necessary, not only to equip such units as may be federally recognized in the future, but to replace worn-out equipment in those units which have been operating for some time.

It is believed that the following obstacles must be overcome before the National Guard Air Service units can meet the maximum state of efficiency:

(*a*) *Lack of service type flying equipment.*—At the present time the authorized flying equipment consists of training type Curtis airplanes. The majority of federally recognized National Guard units have reached the state of efficiency capable of functioning with the service type airplane, and some provisions should be made to equip each organization with a limited number of such planes.

(*b*) *Lack of suitable replacement in flying personnel.*—Due to various causes, the supply of pilots, trained during the past emergency, is already giving out. The solution to this problem must be found in an intensive campaign for men of officer caliber to enlist for the Air Service pilot training courses as flying cadets and to accept commissions in the different National Guard units upon completion of such courses.

(*c*) *Lack of sufficient funds to cover the cost of maintenance and supply.*—With the rapid exhaustion of supplies accumulated during the past emergency and the consequent decrease in items available for free issue from the Air Service, it becomes apparent that the cost of maintaining these units is increasing. Unless provision is made for an increased appropriation to cover the same, it will be impossible to maintain these organizations at their present state of efficiency.

DIVISION TRAINS AND SPECIAL TROOPS' TRAINING

During the fiscal year just closed improvement has been noted in the training of division trains and special troops. This is principally due to the assignment of more instructors. Signal and motorized units have especially suffered, however, through the lack of necessary equipment which, until a recent act of Congress removing the restriction, could not be purchased from Federal funds. It is now expected that, with the availability of such special equipment, the training of the units will be accordingly advanced. Relatively, these special units are furnished with a smaller ratio of instructors than are normal combat organizations. This, of course, is unfortunate, but there is a fundamental difference in the sources from which the personnel for the two general types of organizations are obtained. In the case of special units, personnel trained in technique can be quite readily obtained from civil life, while in the case of the normal combat unit the personnel must be trained for its particular functions after it has been obtained.

In view of what has just been said, it is felt that the dearth in instructor personnel can be better borne by the special units than by those of combat type.

NATIONAL GUARD AT THE NATIONAL RIFLE MATCHES, CAMP PERRY, OHIO, 1923

There were 43 National Guard teams in attendance at the 1923 matches, a larger National Guard representation than at previous national matches. Thirty-four teams reported on or about September 1, and the remaining teams as indicated below. Several teams had more than the authorized number of members, the extra members being provided for at other than Federal expense. There were 19 National Guard instructors on duty during the period of the matches 6 from Illinois, 5 from Michigan, 3 from Wisconsin, 2 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Indiana, 1 from Ohio, and 1 from Louisiana. The names of the States from which the National Guard teams were sent, the dates of reporting, if other than on or about September 1, together with the names of the team captains, are indicated below:

State	Date of reporting	Team captain
Arizona		Maj. Chas. W. Harris, Quartermaster Corps.
Arkansas		Maj. Carroll J. Cone, Infantry.
California		Maj. Joshua B. Dickson, Ordnance.
Colorado		Maj. Rudolph J. Seyfried, Infantry.
Connecticut	Sept. 9	Lieut. Col. Robt. F. Gadd, Ordnance.
Delaware		Maj. Harry B. Van Sciver, Artillery.
District of Columbia		Capt. Henry H. Leizear, Ordnance.
Florida		Maj. Chester H. Wilson, Infantry.
Georgia	Sept. 8	Maj. Wm. T. Spratt, Ordnance.
Idaho		Lieut. Col. Harry F. Lewis, Adjutant General's Department.
Illinois		Capt. Iver M. Hanson, Infantry.
Indiana		Lieut. Col. Basil Middleton, Ordnance.
Iowa		Maj. Fred S. Hird, Ordnance.
Kansas		Brig. Gen. W. McD. Rowan.
Kentucky		Lieut. Col. Isaac Wilder, Infantry.
Louisiana		Col. L. A. Toombs, Adjutant General's Department.
Massachusetts		Maj. Daniel E. Berg, Infantry.
Michigan		Maj. M. A. Wiesenhoefer, Infantry.
Minnesota	Sept. 9	Lieut. Col. Richard E. Cotton, Ordnance.
Mississippi		Col. George E. Hogaboon, Infantry.
Missouri	Sept. 9	Maj. Harold W. Brown, Infantry.
Montana		Lieut. Col. E. H. Williams, Infantry.
Nebraska		Capt. W. E. McConnaughey, Quartermaster Corps
New Jersey	Sept. 7	Capt. M. W. Huttenloch, Cavalry.
New Mexico		Capt. Justin Day, Dental Corps.
New York	Sept. 11	Col. F. W. Waterbury, Ordnance.
North Carolina	Sept. 9	Maj. C. J. Hobbs, Infantry.
North Dakota		Lieut. Col. Angus G. Fraser, Adjutant General's Department.
Ohio		First Lieut. Clark C. Rice, Infantry.
Oklahoma		Col. Chas. F. Barrett, Infantry.
Oregon		Maj. Fred M. West, Infantry.
Pennsylvania		Col. George E. Kemp, Inspector General's Department.
Porto Roco		Maj. Felipe Pieraldi, Infantry.
Rhode Island	Sept. 11	Maj. Archer F. Williams, Ordnance.
South Carolina		First Lieut. Joe E. Bates, Infantry.
Tennessee		Brig. Gen. W. C. Boyd, Adjutant General's Department.
Texas		Maj. Claude A. Adams, Infantry.
Utah		First Lieut. Albert C. Wilfong, Cavalry.
Vermont		Lieut. Col. John W. Tinker, Infantry.
Virginia	Sept. 11	Col. H. L. Opie, Infantry.
Washington		Maj. Archie F. Logan, Inspector General's Department.
West Virginia		Maj. H. B. Cornwell, Infantry.
Wyoming		Capt. Clarence A. Williams, Cavalry.

A school of instruction in markmanship was established from September 1 to September 10, both dates, inclusive, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Frank Maloney, Infantry, Officers, Reserve Corps, assistant director of training, until the arrival of Lieut. Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Infantry, Officers, Reserve Corps, director of training. The attendance of members of the National Guard at this school was optional. Thirty-five teams attended. Each team had

a competent instructor assigned. Most of the instructors were graduates of the Infantry School, Fort Benning. All those attending the school were, apparently, very well pleased with the instruction received and with the results obtained. Lieutenant Colonel Brookhart gave two very interesting and instructive lectures to the assembled team members. At the conclusion of the school certificates as competent instructors in rifle and pistol training were issued to those recommended as qualified by the instructors.

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

Brig. Gen. Louis A. Toombs, Louisiana; Col. Charles W. Harris, Arizona; Brig. Gen. Robert E. Craig, South Carolina; Brig. Gen. William C. Boyd, Tennessee; Brig. Gen. Frank D. Henderson, Ohio; Brig. Gen. Harry B. Smith, Indiana; Brig. Gen. G. A. Fraser, North Dakota; Lieut. Col. Harry T. Lewis, Idaho; Brig. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Florida; Brig. Gen. Thomas D. Barton, Texas; Brig. Gen. William A. Raupp, Missouri; Brig. Gen. Carlos E. Black, Illinois.

General Toombs won the adjutant generals' match, fired on September 15, with the first four named above competing.

The enthusiastic interest displayed by, and the excellent cooperation of, the National Guard team captains during the matches is to be commended. All National Guard competitors seemed to take a proper interest in the work at hand and to apply themselves conscientiously. The knowledge gained and interest aroused by this year's matches will undoubtedly do much to make the National Guard a bigger factor at future matches.

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

CLASS A

7. Oregon National Guard (Hilton trophy).
8. District of Columbia National Guard.
9. New York National Guard.
10. Massachusetts National Guard.

CLASS B

11. Minnesota National Guard.
12. Washington National Guard.
14. Iowa National Guard.
15. Indiana National Guard.
17. Texas National Guard.

CLASS C

21. Ohio National Guard.
24. Pennsylvania National Guard.
25. Illinois National Guard.
26. Vermont National Guard.
27. Florida National Guard.
28. California National Guard.
29. Arizona National Guard.
30. New Jersey National Guard.

FINANCE AND SUPPLY

For the fiscal year 1924 the total appropriation for "Arming, equipping, and training" the National Guard was $27,314,140. The amount held in the general reserve was $1,389,140, of which $1,039,140 was under the item of "Armory drill pay." The appropriation under the heading "Arms, uniforms, equipment," etc., "for field service, National Guard" was $2,500,000. A balance of $39,484.56 remains unexpended under this appropriation, but subject to outstanding settlements which will completely exhaust the appropriation. To this appropriation the cost of articles of equipment

issued to the National Guard from other than surplus or reserve stores is charged.

It will be noted that the amounts remaining unexpended under the several appropriations are smaller than for the preceding year but had the class of organizations been recruited and the number of animals in the hands of the National Guard which were lost, either by death or disease, been replaced, the balances under the subappropriations "Compensation of help for care of material, animals, and equipment" and the "Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals" would have been much smaller if not completely exhausted. The unexpended balance under the subappropriation "Expenses, camps of instruction," will be entirely exhausted.

The amounts provided under some of the subappropriations are inadequate to meet the needs of the National Guard. If, however, Congress would enact legislation recommended by the Militia Bureau authorizing the treatment of the entire appropriation as one fund "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard," the money could be expended to much greater advantage.

Funds provided for the fiscal year 1925 will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the National Guard based on its present strength and expected development during the coming year. The strictest economy and closest scrutiny of all expenditures of funds, in order to secure to the National Guard as a whole the maximum possible benefit, will be exercised.

The amount of supplies and equipment issued free from surplus or reserve stores is rapidly being reduced, thereby necessitating charges against appropriations for supplies issued on requisitions. This, of course, will result in the curtailment of the amount of equipment and supplies furnished the National Guard, or necessitate a substantial increase in the appropriation for supplies and equipment.

SIGNAL AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

The Army appropriation act for the fiscal year 1924 provided that none of the funds appropriated thereby could be used for the purchase of arms, Field Artillery, Engineer, or Signal matériel. Because of this provision, and for the further reason that the surplus stock of this matériel was greatly decreased, thereby making fewer items available for free issue, the Signal Corps and Engineer organizations were more seriously handicapped in their training than in the preceding year. However, the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1925 does not prohibit the purchase of arms, Field Artillery, Engineer, or Signal matèriel, so that, while no additional funds were appropriated for this particular purpose, it is expected that the organizations concerned will receive more equipment for training than has heretofore been possible.

HORSES

Under date of July 1, 1923, the War Department released to the National Guard 2,445 horses. This was 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 were located at the same armory. The distribution included a large number of gun batteries receiving only 16 horses, a number obviously inadequate for the proper training of these units,

and no provision was made for supplying animals to new units which were organized during the fiscal year 1924.

Of the original issue of 2,445 horses, only 31 were found to be either unserviceable or unsuitable for National Guard service and these were replaced by serviceable animals furnished by the War Department.

The services of approximately 500 horses were lost to the National Guard during the year, due to death and to the development of conditions which made some of them either unserviceable or unsuitable for military duty.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT

The shortage of motor equipment in the motorized units of the National Guard was relieved, to some extent, during the latter part of the year. On February 6, 1924, the Quartermaster General furnished the Militia Bureau with a list of motor vehicles available for issue to the National Guard as provided in Table N, Circular 52, War Department, 1923. This list covered approximately 3,000 motor vehicles of various kinds, including passenger cars, ambulances, motor cycles, trucks, and trailers. The greater part of these vehicles, however, were in need of repairs. Taking into consideration the authorized allowance for each organization and the number of motor vehicles on hand in each State, the Militia Bureau made a distribution of this motor equipment, allotting to each State a certain number of vehicles of each type. Because of the uncertain condition and varying degree of serviceability of this equipment, the States were requested to make an inspection of the vehicles allotted to them, and submit requests for the transfer of only such vehicles as could be repaired without excessive cost. The repairs to these vehicles were, in practically every case, made by the National Guard personnel, the spare parts being furnished by the Quartermaster General out of National Guard funds when not available for free issue from surplus stocks. Approximately $100,000 were expended for this purpose.

Because the funds available for transportation were limited, the States in most cases paid the freight charges or had the vehicles driven overland when it was possible to do so. Approximately 850 of these vehicles had been transferred to the National Guard on July 1, 1924. There is still, however, a very considerable shortage in small 1-ton trucks and in motor cycles.

REPORTS OF SURVEY

A large number of reports of survey were received in the Militia Bureau, during the fiscal year, covering Federal property issued to the National Guard and which had become lost, destroyed, stolen, or rendered unserviceable or unsuitable by fair wear or tear in the public service. In its correspondence with the State authorities in regard to these reports of survey, the Militia Bureau emphasized the fact that the States must provide adequate and suitable storage facilities to safeguard Federal property from theft and outlined in detail the precautions necessary to be observed.

In all cases where the evidence submitted with the reports of survey indicated that the State authorities had exercised reasonable precautions as contemplated by the National Guard Regulations, the

States were relieved from responsibility for the loss; but where the evidence indicated that the State authorities had not exercised reasonable precautions, the State authorities were called upon to pay, from State or other non-Federal funds, for the property involved.

During the fiscal year the sum of $129,395.14 was deposited in the Treasury of the United States. A part of this amount was paid from State funds to cover lost, damaged, or destroyed Federal property, a part was collected from the armory or camp drill pay of individual members of the National Guard to cover lost, damaged, or destroyed Federal property, and part was received as the net proceeds of the sale of Federal property worn out by fair wear and tear in the public service.

PLANNING

The duties assigned the planning section partake, to a considerable degree, of the character of those relating to a clearing house, in that it is this particular section of the bureau which coordinates the work connected with legislation, regulations, policies, statistics, mobilization, histories, coats of arms and insignia, annual reports, and press relations. To this section is also assigned the bureau judge advocate, who is charged with the preparation of legal opinions concerning questions within the Militia Bureau and relative to the National Guard.

LEGISLATION

During the year there have been enacted quite a number of amendments to the laws governing the National Guard. These include the following:

National defense act.—Section 38, commissions of National Guard officers in the Army of the United States; section 69, authorization of reenlistments for one year or three years each; section 87, establishment of a system of condemnation by inspection of property issued to the National Guard which has become unserviceable through fair wear and tear in service; section 90, enlargement of authority for care, at Federal expense, of animals and other property; section 92, authorization of "split" drills; sections 109 and 110, liberalization of requirements for armory drill pay.

Pay readjustment act.—Section 3, longevity pay for officers whenever entitled to Federal pay, except armory drill and administrative function pay; section 6, extension of rental allowances to include certain conditions not heretofore covered; section 20, 50 per cent increase in pay for members of National Guard while on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

Other acts.—Authorization of pay and allowances for not to exceed six months, for members of National Guard while undergoing hospital treatment for injuries incurred in line of duty at field training, camps of instruction, and service schools, and for such injuries incurred at drills while participating in aerial flights. Provision for agent officers for property and disbursing officers. Specialists' pay for enlisted men of sixth and seventh grades for all duties except armory drills. Several provisions to validate payments of armory drill pay made under erroneous constructions of law. Elimination from appropriation act for fiscal year 1925 of the restriction against the use of Federal funds for purchase of arms, Field Artillery, Engineer, or Signal matériel, public animals, or chevrons.

REGULATIONS

A general revision of National Guard Regulations is now under way in the Militia Bnreau. The pamphlet system used in Army Regulations has been adopted, and the arrangement of the subject matter simplified and improved. It is expected that this revision will be printed and distributed during the fiscal year 1925.

STATISTICS

During the past year the planning section has been charged with the compilation of statistical data in which the bureau and its various sections are interested. After compilation the data is put into convenient form for ready reference and filed in the planning section, where it is available at any time. A series of maps of the various States of sufficiently large scale, mounted on sliding panels, has been prepared on which the location of every National Guard unit will be indicated. A series of charts showing graphically the organization of a field army, army corps, and Infantry and Cavalry Division, together with the organization of the units composing these organizations, is being prepared.

The statistical subsection also prepares charts and other data required by the General Staff and the Chief of the Militia Bureau in connection with the Militia Bureau and the National Guard, and in addition such charts and tables as are to be inserted in the annual report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

MOBILIZATION

Taking into consideration the great amount of paper work now devolving upon officers of the National Guard and the limited time which can be spared by them from their civilian pursuits for such work, very favorable progress has been made during the perod covered by this report in the preparation of various mobilization plans required by the War Department.

The Chief of the Militia Bureau has, in cooperation with corps area commanders, taken up with State adjutants general the various phases connected with the preparation of the following:

(1) Unit mobilization plans for the federally recognized National Guard.

(2) Mobilization plans for National Guard units allotted to States but not yet organized.

(3) Plans for the raising of State troops (State guards, police, or constabulary) to replace National Guard units called or drafted into Federal service.

(4) Plans for the organization of the offices of State adjutants general in event of a mobilization.

(5) Plans for defense test which is to be held on September 12, 1924.

Prior to June 30, 1924, several corps area commanders arranged for, and successfully carried out, a test mobilization of the National Guard units within their corps area. An outstanding example of such a mobilization test was held by the Fifth Corps Area on April 15, 1924. In this test the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth National Guard Divisions had, respectively, an aggregate turnout of 69.82 per cent and 67.15 per cent, of their total actual commissioned and enlisted strength. When it is considered that many officers and men

of these two divisions must have been occupied with civil pursuits at places other than the station of their unit, it is evident that the turnout was particularly encouraging, especially when the peace-time purpose of the test (in contradistinction to the enthusiasm which would be prevalent under an actual mobilization for war or emergency) is further taken into consideration. Undoubtedly much good has been derived by all concerned from these corps area tests, and it is hoped that in the future all corps areas may find it possible to conduct them from time to time.

HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

The work of obtaining outline histories of all color-bearing National Guard organizations has been vigorously prosecuted during the year, and the lineage of many units has now been determined and made of record in the historical section of the Army War College and in the Militia Bureau. The labor and research required of the States in this connection has been an item of no small dimensions, but it is a pleasure to note that the States have entered heartily into the spirit of the undertaking and that through such cooperation the project is bound to succeed.

In an effort to assist the States in this work the Militia Bureau has in no way spared itself. In tracing out histories which, on the face of the papers submitted appeared complete, but in relation to which there existed a possibility that the forbears of the unit might be traced back to a more ancient lineage, the Militia Bureau has offered advice and pointed out possible leads to the States concerned, in the hope of clarifying and tying-up, once and for all, the history and most ancient lineage of every color-bearing National Guard organization. In numerous instances these persistent efforts to dig still further into the past have resulted in most gratifying and, sometimes, startling disclosures to the State or States concerned. In view of all this, the time and labor so spent is, in the end, going to be very much worth while.

COATS OF ARMS AND INSIGNIA

The designing and approval of coats of arms and insignia for color-bearing organizations has gone forward most favorably during the past year, and a considerable number of National Guard regiments are now the proud possessors of regimental colors or standards, beautifully embroidered with their approved coat of arms. These beautiful and significant emblems of the deeds and lineage of organizations are wonderful incentives toward the establishment of organizational esprit de corps, and I heartily indorse it in all its phases.

PRESS RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

During the year just passed the Militia Bureau has attempted, with its limited facilities—limited, especially, as to clerical personnel—to bring before the public, through letters to the press and civic bodies, the significance of the national defense act and the relation of the National Guard thereto. The bureau has endeavored to point out the value of the National Guard, not only as a most vital asset in the defense of our country from outside enemies, but as an equal or greater asset in the defense of our country against those sinister inside forces

with which, from time to time, we have to contend. In this campaign of education, the work of certain corps area commanders and State adjutants general has been invaluable. That the effort is bearing good fruit is evidenced by the ever-increasing list of employers who are supporting the Guard, not by words alone, but by special inducements to employees who are members of local National Guard organizations. Likewise, the fact that an efficient organization of the National Guard is a source of local pride and regarded as a civic asset, is evidenced by the action of certain chambers of commerce, merchants' associations, and other civic bodies, in financing and otherwise recruiting for National Guard units located within their respective cities. The future possibilities connected with this educational campaign are great indeed. Only because of the lack of Militia Bureau personnel will the fruits of it be but partially gathered.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report I can do no more than reiterate what I said in the conclusion of my last annual report, except to say that the past year has substantiated what I there expressed and has demonstrated that the country, as a whole, is in sympathy with our military policy to an extent never before manifested, and that the efforts on the part of the Militia Bureau to bring before the citizens the true relations and benefits of the National Guard to the Nation have been well received.

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

APPENDIX A

Strength of the federally recognized National Guard for the years 1919 to 1924, by States

State	June 30, 1919		June 30, 1920		June 30, 1921		June 30, 1922		June 30, 1923		June 30, 1924	
	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men
Alabama	------	------	36	908	77	1,514	152	2,455	158	2,313	177	2,508
Arizona	------	------	6	206	30	594	30	526	25	470	40	717
Arkansas	22	1,050	(1)	(1)	86	1,520	92	1,607	87	1,538	118	2,036
California	18	478	17	645	96	2,045	164	3,349	172	3,265	253	4,238
Colorado	43	1,270	29	914	51	774	91	1,305	102	1,309	127	1,490
Connecticut	------	------	8	150	140	2,727	149	2,913	203	3,354	270	4,114
Delaware	------	------	------	------	27	464	50	710	47	702	48	593
District of Columbia	5	249	10	151	19	313	34	456	31	484	49	648
Florida	------	------	28	699	61	1,180	94	1,654	95	1,636	137	2,109
Georgia	------	------	9	199	100	1,922	129	2,391	145	2,255	212	3,551
Hawaii	6	244	28	703	42	887	62	1,203	64	1,306	63	1,361
Idaho	------	------	7	149	32	337	57	896	51	704	58	854
Illinois	------	------	------	------	171	3,660	355	6,606	433	6,657	508	8,181
Indiana	------	------	------	------	114	2,046	290	4,632	309	4,693	332	3,528
Iowa	35	1,161	62	1,550	142	3,028	195	3,411	205	3,209	230	3,457
Kansas	56	1,397	76	1,554	123	1,902	172	2,536	177	2,585	212	2,899
Kentucky	------	------	7	142	45	758	110	2,327	162	2,494	173	2,399
Louisiana	------	------	------	------	28	413	79	1,440	104	1,506	116	1,584
Maine	42	1,234	54	1,305	80	1,288	114	2,060	122	2,046	133	1,927
Maryland	------	------	4	325	99	1,826	163	2,415	179	2,346	203	2,709
Massachusetts	------	------	3	265	374	6,524	483	7,850	565	8,243	619	9,275
Michigan	------	------	13	319	128	2,451	227	3,735	267	3,900	287	3,995
Minnesota	161	4,281	163	3,083	256	4,768	278	4,769	272	4,718	313	5,099
Mississippi	------	------	5	100	45	780	63	1,352	78	1,414	85	1,376
Missouri	48	1,307	62	1,376	193	3,283	227	3,794	225	4,102	282	4,169
Montana	------	------	------	------	5	64	20	419	31	631	67	1,091
Nebraska	------	------	------	------	49	1,050	65	1,203	85	1,425	108	1,591
Nevada	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire	------	------	------	------	1	------	63	1,082	63	965	65	970
New Jersey	37	793	64	1,502	175	3,303	213	4,009	230	3,857	293	4,265
New Mexico	------	------	------	------	28	474	45	670	46	641	66	889
New York	30	926	287	8,427	773	15,408	1,142	20,474	1,138	19,152	1,230	20,276
North Carolina	------	------	9	138	83	1,562	114	2,213	146	2,771	191	3,143
North Dakota	------	------	------	------	17	327	46	1,102	57	1,206	61	1,312
Ohio	25	309	111	2,335	391	6,686	513	8,118	490	7,231	543	7,752
Oklahoma	103	3,033	118	2,552	154	2,587	159	3,785	339	4,565	346	4,805
Oregon	28	1,023	60	1,209	103	2,022	118	2,239	124	2,267	143	2,734
Pennsylvania	------	------	57	2,061	498	9,803	750	11,864	768	10,944	803	11,331
Porto Rico	------	------	36	1,454	71	1,353	67	1,465	85	1,808	87	1,869
Rhode Island	------	------	24	776	50	1,138	75	1,441	90	1,325	91	1,304
South Carolina	12	268	23	539	53	1,003	95	1,781	94	1,779	98	1,890
South Dakota	------	------	------	------	1	------	57	904	69	1,074	90	1,342
Tennessee	34	1,154	53	1,294	61	991	55	776	99	1,288	157	2,083
Texas	435	13,913	283	9,300	102	1,476	326	5,581	548	7,253	508	7,561
Utah	6	317	32	584	43	613	46	710	52	675	74	824
Vermont	5	128	28	524	50	884	72	1,135	69	1,087	71	1,066
Virginia	7	207	35	843	97	1,801	192	3,258	220	3,362	249	3,447
Washington	40	1,270	60	1,228	138	2,388	148	2,364	148	2,430	163	2,590
West Virginia	------	------	------	------	1	------	44	1,019	65	1,095	73	1,131
Wisconsin	------	------	142	3,960	316	5,497	430	6,470	307	4,416	328	4,640
Wyoming	------	------	22	548	24	363	29	440	34	427	47	602
Total	1,198	36,012	2,073	54,017	5,843	107,797	8,744	150,914	9,675	150,923	[3] 10,997	165,325
Aggregate	37,210		56,090		113,640		159,658		160,598		176,322	

[1] Units disbanded in 1920.
[2] Did not accept allottment.
[3] Includes 87 warrant officers (band leaders).

APPENDIX B

Strength of Federally recognized National Guard by branches and States, as of June 30, 1924

No.	State	Corps area	Infantry Division troops: Division headquarters		Special troops		Infantry		Field artillery		Engineers		Air Service		Medical		Trains		Total, Infantry division	
			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	4			12	156	67	1,067	31	507			25	108	3	63	2	42	140	1,943
2	Arizona	8					32	625	4	92									36	717
3	Arkansas	7																		
4	California	9			9	121	149	2,751	27	478			11	60					196	3,410
5	Colorado	8	5	0	5	66	63	954	17	177			13	81					103	1,278
6	Connecticut	1			9	169	133	2,394					17	76	18	210			177	2,849
7	Delaware	2																		
8	District of Columbia	3	4		2	43					33	464							39	507
9	Florida	4			3	87	62	1,021	50	682	4	134							119	1,924
10	Georgia	4			3	72	68	1,389	47	626					6	62			124	2,149
11	Hawaii																			
12	Idaho	9					16	320	8	135									24	455
13	Illinois	6	5		19	432	232	3,883	106	1,418	4	147			7	106			373	5,986
14	Indiana	5	13		8	62	126	1,260	51	670	28	439	28	150	19	209	2	45	275	2,835
15	Iowa	7					139	2,320											139	2,320
16	Kansas	7			4	57	67	1,015	112	1,404									183	2,476
17	Kentucky	5	8		7	115	55	992	54	624					11	130	5	111	140	1,972
18	Louisiana	4	6				59	995	20	255					6	56			91	1,306
19	Maine	1					69	1,134	19	256									88	1,390
20	Maryland	3	9				112	1,981	29	329			23	107	20	190			193	2,607
21	Massachusetts	1	30	117	9	141	236	4,362	109	1,655	28	463	19	98	60	445	12	237	503	7,518
22	Michigan	6	10	4	17	214	126	2,188	48	623					21	233			222	3,262
23	Minnesota	7					68	1,423	87	1,188			16	103					171	2,714
24	Mississippi	4					67	1,041			8	235					5	100	80	1,476
25	Missouri	7			8	138	109	1,959			32	524	16	113					165	2,734
26	Montana	9					61	1,091											61	1,091
27	Nebraska	7					57	1,107							24	221	16	246	97	1,574
28	Nevada	9																		
29	New Hampshire	1																		
30	New Jersey	2	14		11	164	122	2,131	34	531	32	512			21	236	2	52	236	3,626
31	New Mexico	8							4	75	17	241							21	316
32	New York	2	30	27	22	376	380	6,836	139	2,228	30	465	18	131	31	411	16	254	[3] 666	[3] 10,728
33	North Carolina	4			6	73	59	1,242			12	213			12	93	2	47	91	1,668
34	North Dakota	7					57	1,292											57	1,292
35	Ohio	5	23		20	308	247	4,298	110	1,347	32	477			22	283	14	267	468	6,980
36	Oklahoma	8	15		20	297	131	2,335	77	930	6	121			24	254	7	98	280	4,035
37	Oregon	9					98	2,059	4	119	3	84			6	75			111	2,337
38	Pennsylvania	3	25		24	444	260	4,704	104	1,289	33	571	15	56	27	322	14	217	502	7,603
39	Porto Rico	2																		
40	Rhode Island	1			5	93			21	342					8	109			34	544
41	South Carolina	4					64	1,260	4	59					2	54	2	46	72	1,419
42	South Dakota	7									30	527					2	48	32	575
43	Tennessee	4					67	1,132	32	345			21	111	2	59			122	1,647
44	Texas	8	14	3	7	84	217	4,294	94	1,178	23	[4] 496	18	75	58	476	3	54	434	6,660
45	Utah	9							50	551					4	66			54	617
46	Vermont	1					63	1,014											63	1,014
47	Virginia	3	11		5	63	126	1,938	45	639					7	126			194	[3] 2,766
48	Washington	9			5	67	69	1,234	56	766					5	93	1	48	136	2,208
49	West Virginia	5	4				61	1,013											65	1,013
50	Wisconsin	6	6	10	7	133	135	2,440	55	721	3	69					14	242	220	3,615
51	Wyoming	9																		
52	Totals		232	161	247	3,975	4,329	76,494	1,648	22,239	358	6,182	240	1,269	424	4,582	119	2,154	7,597	117,056
53	Aggregate		393		4,222		80,823		23,887		6,540		1,509		5,006		2,273		124,653	

No.	State	Corps troops: 155-millimeter howitzer, artillery		155-millimeter gun, artillery		Antiaircraft artillery		Engineers		Signal		Medical		Trains		Military police		Total, corps troops	
		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							4	164									4	164
2	Arizona																		
3	Arkansas																		
4	California																		
5	Colorado																		
6	Connecticut																	58	764
7	Delaware					39	520											39	520
8	District of Columbia																		
9	Florida													2	44			2	44
10	Georgia							2	59									2	59
11	Hawaii																		
12	Idaho																		
13	Illinois	16	189			36	510											52	699
14	Indiana	52	693															52	693
15	Iowa	32	439									3	41					35	480
16	Kansas																		
17	Kentucky																		
18	Louisiana																		
19	Maine																		
20	Maryland																		
21	Massachusetts																	41	490
22	Michigan	41	490																
23	Minnesota																		
24	Mississippi																	46	777
25	Missouri					46	777												
26	Montana																		
27	Nebraska																		
28	Nevada																	60	970
29	New Hampshire	15	226			45	744												
30	New Jersey																		
31	New Mexico									12	163							95	1,424
32	New York	42	590	41	671	3	80											57	807
33	North Carolina	54	727																
34	North Dakota																		
35	Ohio																	56	746
36	Oklahoma	56	746																
37	Oregon					44	793											151	2,075
38	Pennsylvania	107	1,282																
39	Porto Rico																		
40	Rhode Island							7	191					2	48			9	239
41	South Carolina																		
42	South Dakota							3	60					2	44			5	104
43	Tennessee																		
44	Texas																	2	42
45	Utah											2	42						
46	Vermont																		
47	Virginia																		
48	Washington															2	66	2	66
49	West Virginia											14	125					29	345
50	Wisconsin	15	220																
51	Wyoming																		
52	Totals	430	5,602	99	1,435	213	3,424	16	474	12	163	19	208	6	136	2	66	797	11,508
53	Aggregate	6,032		1,534		3,637		490		175		227		142		68		12,305	

No.	State	Army troops: Cavalry		Antiaircraft artillery		Engineers		Medical		Total, Army troops	
		Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men
1	Alabama	22	391							22	391
2	Arizona			43	804			8	113	51	917
3	Arkansas										
4	California										
5	Colorado	15	212							15	212
6	Connecticut	13	228							13	228
7	Delaware										
8	District of Columbia										
9	Florida										
10	Georgia	13	217							13	217
11	Hawaii										
12	Idaho	29	383							29	383
13	Illinois	16	245							16	245
14	Indiana										
15	Iowa	46	627							46	627
16	Kansas	21	396							21	396
17	Kentucky	27	427							27	427
18	Louisiana	20	272							20	272
19	Maine										
20	Maryland										
21	Massachusetts	19	378	14	270					33	648
22	Michigan	15	228							15	228
23	Minnesota										
24	Mississippi										
25	Missouri										
26	Montana										
27	Nebraska										
28	Nevada										
29	New Hampshire										
30	New Jersey	46	638							46	638
31	New Mexico	37	573							37	573
32	New York	79	1,294	38	739					117	2,033
33	North Carolina	17	304							17	304
34	North Dakota										
35	Ohio	49	647							49	647
36	Oklahoma										
37	Oregon	111	1,546			3	84			114	1,630
38	Pennsylvania										
39	Porto Rico	14	238							14	238
40	Rhode Island										
41	South Carolina										
42	South Dakota	21	318							21	318
43	Tennessee	61	871							61	871
44	Texas	12	207							12	207
45	Utah										
46	Vermont										
47	Virginia	4	82							4	82
48	Washington										
49	West Virginia	62	680							62	680
50	Wisconsin	41	602							41	602
51	Wyoming										
52	Totals	810	1,200	95	1,833	3	84	8	113	916	14,034
53	Aggregate	12,814		1,928		87		121		14,950	

[1] These figures not included in other columns.
[2] Includes one warrant officer.
[3] Of this number 514 officers and 8,012 enlisted men belong to the Twenty-seventh Division and 152 officers and 2,716 enlisted men belong to the Forty-fourth Division.
[4] Includes all medical in Texas National Guard.

Army troops								General headquarters reserve						Coast Artillery Corps		Special allotment		State staff, corps, and departments		Total for State			Aggregate	National Guard Reserve		No.
ntiaircraft artillery		Engineers		Medical		Total, Army troops		75-millimeter portee artillery		75-millimeter motorized artillery		Total, general headquarters reserves		Fixed defenses		Infantry				Commissioned officers	Warrant officers [1]	Enlisted men		Officers	Enlisted men	
g-s	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							
						22	391																			
43	804			8	113	51	917											9	10	175	2	2,508	2,685	6		1
																		3		39	1	717	757			2
						15	212									55	1,084	10	35	116	2	2,036	2,154			3
						13	228							49	828			5		250	3	4,238	4,491	12		4
																		8		126	1	1,490	1,617	4		5
														13	272			6	1	267	3	4,114	4,384	6		6
														3	64			5	9	47	1	593	641			7
														3	56	4	84	2	1	48	1	648	697	1		8
						13	217							8	141			6		135	2	2,109	2,246			9
																62	1,126	8		209	3	3,551	3,763	10		10
						29	383									55	1,336	8	25	63		1,361	1,424			11
						16	245											4	16	57	1	854	912			12
																62	1,251	5		508		8,181	8,689			13
						46	627											5		332		3,528	3,860			14
						21	396											10	30	230		3,457	3,687			15
						27	427											8	27	212		2,899	3,111			16
						20	272											6		173		2,399	2,572	3		17
																		4	6	115	1	1,584	1,700	9		18
14	270													38	536			7	1	133		1,927	2,060	16		19
						33	648									3	90	6	12	202	1	2,709	2,912	9		20
						15	228							55	836	15	273	13		619		9,275	9,894	[1] 26		21
																		6	15	284	3	3,995	4,282	46	39	22
																125	2,357	12	28	308	5	5,099	5,412	29		23
								52	653			52	653					5		85		1,376	1,461	9		24
																		15	5	278	4	4,169	4,451	30		25
																		5		66	1	1,091	1,158			26
																		9	17	106	2	1,591	1,699	5	1	27
																										28
						46	638											3		63	2	970	1,035			29
38	759					37	573											7	1	289	4	4,265	4,558	22		30
						117	2,053											8		66		889	955			31
						17	304							111	1,768	202	4,282	28	21	1,219	11	20,276	21,506	56		32
														17	351			9	13	191		3,143	3,334	6		33
						49	647											3	20	60	1	1,312	1,373		148	34
																9	125	12		538	5	7,752	8,295	54		35
		3	84															10	24	346		4,805	5,151			36
						114	1,630							19	369			11	28	141	2	2,734	2,877	7		37
																		25	23	792	11	11,331	12,134	34		38
						14	238									80	1,847	6	22	86	1	1,869	1,956			39
														38	521			4	1	90	1	1,304	1,395	1		40
														8	232			9		98		1,890	1,988			41
						21	318			51	767	51	767					5		88	2	1,342	1,432			42
						61	871											9	14	157		2,083	2,240			43
						12	207											13	30	508		7,561	8,069			44
																		7		73	1	824	898			45
						4	82											6	10	71		1,066	1,137	20		46
														40	657			12	24	246	3	3,447	3,696	27		47
						62	680							13	286			9	14	162	1	2,590	2,753	20		48
						41	602									2	50	4	2	73		1,131	1,204			49
																		13		324	4	4,640	4,968	109		50
																		5		46	1	602	649			51
95	1,833	3	84	8	113	916	14,034	52	653	51	767	103	1,420	415	6,917	674	13,905	408	485	10,910	87	165,325	176,322	577	188	52
1,928		87		121		14,950		705		818		1,523		7,332		14,579		893		176,322				765		53

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Militia Bureau consolidated armory inspection report, 1924

Arm or branch of the service	Number of regiments or similar units (including fractional parts)	Number of companies	Strength and attendance: Active strength of organization: Officers	Active strength of organization: Warrant officers	Active strength of organization: Enlisted men	Present at inspection: Officers	Present at inspection: Warrant officers	Present at inspection: Enlisted men	Strength of assigned reserves: Officers	Strength of assigned reserves: Enlisted men	Personnel with less than one year's service: Officers	Personnel with less than one year's service: Warrant officers	Personnel with less than one year's service: Enlisted men	Personnel in United States Army during World War: Officers	Personnel in United States Army during World War: Warrant officers	Personnel in United States Army during World War: Enlisted men	Average strength of organization during 12 months prior to inspection: Officers	Average strength of organization during 12 months prior to inspection: Warrant officers	Average strength of organization during 12 months prior to inspection: Enlisted men	Average total number of drills or assemblies during 12 months prior to inspection	Average attendance at armory drill during 12 months prior to inspection: Officers	Average attendance at armory drill during 12 months prior to inspection: Warrant officers	Average attendance at armory drill during 12 months prior to inspection: Enlisted men	Personnel protected antityphoid inoculation: Officers	Personnel protected antityphoid inoculation: Warrant officers	Personnel protected antityphoid inoculation: Enlisted men	Personnel who have been successfully vaccinated: Officers	Personnel who have been successfully vaccinated: Warrant officers	Personnel who have been successfully vaccinated: Enlisted men	Mobilization plans and recruiting: Total number of units not having on hand mobilization plans and instruction—companies or similar units	Total number of communities in which attitude is unfavorable to recruiting	Number of units affected—companies or similar units	Armories: Number of armories used by organizations, owned by—: State, county, or city	Organizations	Private parties	Number of armories inadequate for proper training and instruction	Number of units affected—companies or similar units	Number of armories having inadequate gallery practice facilities	Number of units affected—companies or similar units	Total number of units having accessible suitable small-arms ranges—companies or similar units	Number of units not making proper use of such ranges—companies or similar units	Total number of armories which should have, but have not—: Suitable stables	Number of units affected—companies or similar units	Suitable garages	Number of units affected—companies or similar units	Property and equipment: Average status as to care and storage of property—regiments or similar units—except for Medical Department, Signal Corps, and Air Service, where figures refer to companies or similar units	Number of units not equipped as to important items for immediate field service—companies or similar units	Animals: With organization: Total number	With organization: Total unserviceable	Average status as to care and use of	Motor vehicles with organization: Passenger cars: Total number	Passenger cars: Total unserviceable	Trucks: Total number	Trucks: Total unserviceable	Tractors: Total number	Tractors: Total unserviceable
Infantry	79.0	1,427	4,754	35	84,623	4,139	30	63,246	9	109	285	4	29,594	3,688	4	9,583	4,497	23	83,275	54	4,048	18	54,458	3,068	2	31,975	3,113	2	34,094	128	147	231	368	27	505	229	285	285	328	759	153	69	116	58	87	31 VS 47 S	493	14	0	1 S	12	1	215	59	4	0
Field Artillery	46.1	489	2,062	15	28,210	1,901	12	21,693	4	9	115	0	9,550	1,721	0	3,524	2,035	7	29,278	53	1,723	5	18,889	1,385	0	11,730	1,230	0	10,410	47	40	78	141	22	147	54	87	162	240	291	121	22	36	16	49	8 VS 38 S	284	5,379	80	6 VS 24 S	26	2	385	63	637	46
Cavalry	19.5	196	773	6	11,319	695	5	8,767	8	5	57	0	4,308	627	0	1,668	682	2	10,172	54	571	1	6,338	545	1	5,205	534	1	5,455	18	5	5	59	16	84	41	48	47	53	145	18	11	13	4	5	9 VS 11 S	102	4,357	104	9 VS 11 S	1	1	26	1	0	0
Coast Artillery	17.0	188	679	8	11,376	624	6	8,522	4	1	27	1	3,542	513	2	1,446	644	6	10,991	53	538	5	6,968	435	1	6,162	377	1	5,302	22	28	51	58	3	43	21	33	28	32	121	31	0	0	9	26	5 VS 12 S	107	0	0	.....	6	4	108	3	0	0
Engineers	12.8	90	324	3	6,075	303	3	4,293	1	0	24	0	2,156	265	1	789	293	1	6,056	53	296	1	3,619	207	0	2,512	195	0	2,811	7	12	42	18	1	31	21	43	18	30	43	5	9	27	9	29	4 VS 8 S 1 U	56	0	0	.....	1	1	18	4	0	0
Quartermaster Corps	[1] 7.3	51	93	.....	1,932	87	.....	1,465	0	0	7	0	777	86	0	274	92	0	1,976	57	86	0	1,353	79	0	977	61	0	825	10	5	6	17	0	20	7	8	10	14	22	12	5	5	7	7	2 VS 5 S	30	0	0	.....	10	1	112	31	1	0
Medical Department	.....	97	305	.....	3,610	276	.....	2,766	0	0	34	0	1,272	250	0	564	275	0	3,447	52	250	0	2,373	238	0	2,195	260	0	2,572	16	16	31	34	1	43	16	17	2	2	2	0	1	1	17	32	24 VS 73 S	66	8	0	.....	41	4	43	2	16	2
Signal Corps	.....	17	86	.....	1,052	79	.....	845	0	1	7	0	364	75	0	148	85	0	1,062	54	77	0	675	66	0	552	50	0	462	5	4	4	9	1	6	4	5	9	11	11	3	5	8	3	3	5 VS 12 S	14	53	1	2 VS 3 S	2	0	20	1	0	0
Air Service	.....	26	178	.....	1,033	147	.....	764	2	0	37	0	499	158	0	203	167	0	1,001	48	140	0	696	122	0	536	81	0	387	5	0	1	4	1	2	2	3	4	7	17	3	0	0	2	4	11 VS 15 S	16	0	0	.....	5	0	15	1	3	0
Total	[2] 181.7	2,581	9,254	67	149,230	8,251	56	112,361	28	125	593	5	52,062	7,383	7	18,199	8,760	39	147,228	53	7,729	30	95,369	6,145	4	61,844	5,905	4	62,318	258	257	449	708	72	881	395	529	565	717	1,411	346	122	206	125	242	.....	1,168	9,811	185	.....	104	14	942	165	661	48	259
Percentages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	84	75	.....	.....	6	7	35	79	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	77	64	66	6	42	63	6	42	10	.....	18	43	4	53	24	21	34	28	54	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	(3)	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Trains.
[2] Includes 7.3 trains, Quartermaster Corps.
[3] Regiments or similar units, 33 VS; 66 S; 1 U.[16] Companies or similar units, 28 VS; 72 S.[17]
[4] Regiments or similar units, 14 VS; 81 S; 5 U.[16] Companies or similar units, 35 VS; 65 S.[17]
[5] Regiments or similar units, 25 VS; 75 S.[16] Companies or similar units, 28 VS; 69 S; 2 U; 1 VU.[17]
[6] Regiments or similar units, 18 VS; 81 S; 1 U.[16] Companies or similar units, 25 VS; 75 S.[17]
[7] Regiments or similar units, 36 VS; 63 S; 1 U.[16] Companies or similar units, 44 VS; 56 S.[17]
[8] Regiments or similar units, 11 VS; 88 S; 1 U.[16] Companies or similar units, 24 VS; 72 S; 4 U.[17]
[9] Regiments or similar units, 6 VS; 81 S; 14 U.[16] Companies or similar units, 7 VS; 81 S; 12 U.[17]
[10] Regiments or similar units, 20 VS; 68 S; 11 U; 1 VU.[16] Companies or similar units, 12 VS; 79 S; 9 U.[17]
[11] Regiments or similar units, 11 VS; 75 S; 13 U; 1 VU.[16] Companies or similar units, 6 VS; 75 S; 19 U.[17]
[12] Regiments or similar units, 80 Y; 20 N.[16] Companies or similar units, 62 Y; 38 N.[17]

APPENDIX C

solidated armory inspection report, 1924

Animals			Motor vehicles with organizations									Target practice				Discipline and morale		Training				Total number of qualified gunners					Readiness for field service				Units rated below "S" as companies or similar units		Highest percentage enlisted attendance			
With organization			Passenger cars		Trucks		Tractors		Motor cycles																		Of organizations as to regiments, etc.						Three companies or similar units			
Total number	Total unserviceable	Average status as to care and use of	Total number	Total unserviceable	Total number	Total unserviceable	Total number	Total unserviceable	Total number	Total unserviceable	Average status as to care and use of regiments, etc.	Average condition of records—regiments, etc.	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Average state of discipline of organization—regiments, etc.	Average state of morale of organization—regiments, etc.	Total number of units without proper preliminary instruction for small-arms target practice—companies or similar units	General subjects	Special subjects	Officers	Noncommissioned officers	Field Artillery	Coast Artillery	Machine gun	Stokes mortar	37-millimeter gun	Organization	Equipment and matériel	Training	Average "rating" of organization—regiments, etc.	Unsatisfactory	Very unsatisfactory	First company	Second company	Third company	One battalion or similar unit, first battalion
14	0	1 S	12	1	215	59	4	0	95	31	6 VS 41 S 2 U	18 VS 61 S	930	6,837	476	2,633	14 VS 65 S 1 U	33 VS 45 S 1 U	441	10 VS 68 S 1 U	4 VS 63 S 13 U	19VS 46 S 12 U 2 VU	11 VS 56 S 9 U 2 VU			1,038	0	24	62 Y 17 N	45 Y 34 N	54 Y 25 N	8 VS 69 S 2 U	162	14½	Headquarters company, First Battalion, First Maryland Infantry, 97.04 per cent.	Company F, Two hundred and ninety-fifth Infantry, 97 per cent.	Service company, Fourteenth New York Infantry, 96 per cent. Company A, One hundred and twelfth Infantry, 96 per cent.	First Battalion, Two hundred and ninety-fifth Infantry, 87 per cent.
,379	80	6 VS 24 S	26	2	385	63	637	46	72	38	3 VS 25 S 2 U	7 VS 39 S 1 U	0	0	127	435	3 VS 43 S 1 U	10 VS 35 S 1 U	184	2 VS 43 S 1 U	3 VS 39 S 5 U	5 VS 39 S 2 U	2 VS 39 S 5 U	34		0			37 Y 9 N	24 Y 22 N	28 Y 18 N	2 VS 43 S 1 U	26	3	Battery F, One hundred and first Field Artillery, 96.4 per cent.	Battery F, One hundred and twelfth Field Artillery, 96 per cent.	Headquarters detachment and combat train, First Battalion, One hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery, 95 per cent.	First Battalion, One hundred and first Field Artillery, 89.64 per cent.
,357	104	9 VS 11 S	1	1	26	1	0	0	6	5	3 VS 2 S 1 U	9 VS 11 S 1 U	138	705	110	374	8 VS 12 S	11 VS 9 S	52	4 VS 16 S	1 VS 16 S 3 U	6 VS 13 S 2 U	4 VS 13 S 3 U			0			17 Y 3 N	11 Y 9 N	11 Y 9 N	6 VS 14 S	15	0	Headquarters detachment, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron, 100 per cent.	Troop B, One hundred and second Cavalry, 97 per cent.	Headquarters detachment, First Separate Squadron, Connecticut, 95 per cent.	First Squadron, One hundred and first Cavalry, 94 per cent.
0	0		6	4	108	3	0	0	16	0	1 VS 10 S 1 U	5 VS 12 S	84	563	57	129	4 VS 12 S 1 U	4 VS 12 S 1 U	51	2 VS 14 S 1 U	3 VS 13 S 2 U	3 VS 13 S 2 U	1 VS 14 S 2 U	1,600		0			12 Y 5 N	9 Y 8 N	10 Y 7 N	5 VS 11 S 1 U	10½	0 0	Battery D, Two hundred and sixth Artillery, 96.2 per cent.	Battery C, Two hundred and sixth Artillery, 93 per cent. Battery A, Two hundred and thirteenth Artillery, 93 per cent.	Headquarters battery, Two hundred and forty-first Artillery, 91 per cent.	Third Battalion, Two hundred and forty-first Artillery, 86 per cent.
0	0		1	1	18	4	0	0	36	13	5 S	4 VS 9 S	91	650	36	21	2 VS 11 S	4 VS 9 S	30	1 VS 11 S 1 U	10 S 3 U	2 VS 9 S 2 U	1 VS 8 S 3 U						11 Y 2 N	8 Y 5 N	7 Y 6 N	2 VS 10 S 1 U	10	1	Company D, One hundred and eleventh Engineers, 92.8 per cent.	Company D, One hundred and first Engineers, 80 per cent. Company C, One hundred and third Engineers, 80 per cent.	Headquarters and service company, One hundred and second Engineers, 79 per cent. Headquarters and service company, One hundred and fourth Engineers, 79 per cent. Company F, One hundred and second Engineers, 79 per cent.	Second Battalion, One hundred and first Signal Battalion, 75.2 per cent.
0	0		10	1	112	31	1	0	6	2	2 VS 5 S	2 VS 6 S	13	888	6	36	3 VS 5 S	4 VS 4 S	12	1 VS 7 S	1 VS 7 S 1 U	2 VS 4 S 1 U	2 VS 5 S 1 U						6 Y 1 N	5 Y 2 N	5 Y 2 N	1 VS 6 S	3	0	One hundred and first M. R. S., 98 per cent.	One hundred and forty-seventh Motor Transport Company, 96.6 per cent.	One hundred and second Motor Transport Company, 95.65 per cent.	Trains, Twenty-sixth Division, 87.6 per cent.
8	0		41	4	43	2	16	2	16	0	25 VS 32 S	21 VS 12 S 2 U 2 VU					19 VS 78 S	31 VS 66 S		26 VS 67 S 4 U	2 VS 84 S 11 U	7 VS 79 S 11 U	76 S 21 U						87 Y 10 N	48 Y 49 N	74 Y 23 N	3 VS 91 S 3 U	3	0	One hundred and fourth, M. S. S., 100 per cent.	One hundred and first Veterinary Company, 98 per cent.	Headquarters detachment, One hundred and second Medical Regiment, 95 per cent. One hundred and thirty-fifth M. L. S., 95 per cent. One hundred and thirty-fifth, M. S. S., 95 per cent.	
53	1	2 VS 3 S	2	0	20	1	0	0	8	0	2 VS 8 S	7 VS 10 S	0	0	15	45	6 VS 11 S	11 VS 6 S	9	3 VS 13 S 1 S	3 VS 8 S 6 U	5 VS 10 S 2 U	4 VS 11 S 2U						10 Y 7 N	5 Y 12 N	6 Y 11 N	4 VS 12 S 1 U	1	0	Company A, One hundred and first Signal Battalion, 66 per cent.	Headquarters and service company, One hundred and first Signal Battalion, 62 per cent.	Fortieth Signal Company, 61 per cent.	
0	0		5	0	15	1	3	0	4	1	3 VS 16 S	11 VS 15 S	0	0	26	48	10 VS 16 S	20 VS 6 S	9	5 VS 21 S	5 VS 21 S	5 VS 21 S	5 VS 18 S 3 U			0			15 Y 11 N	2 Y 24 N	7 Y 19 N	10 VS 13 S 3 U	1	0	One hundred and sixty-second Air Intelligence and Photo Section, 80 per cent.	Twenty-seventh Photo Section, 78 per cent.	One hundred and second Observation Squadron, 72 per cent.	
811	185		104	14	942	165	661	48	259	90			1,256	9,643	853	3,721			788					64	1,600	1,038	0	24					231½	18½	One hundred and fourth M. S. S. and headquarters detachment, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron, 100 per cent.	One hundred and first M. R. S. and One hundred and first Veterinary Company, 98 per cent.	Headquarters company, First Battalion, First Maryland Infantry, 97.04 per cent.	First Squadron One hundred and first Cavalry, 94 per cent.
											(4)	(3)	14	7	10	3	(6)	(7)	32	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)						(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)						

[14] Companies or similar units, 44 VS; 56 S.[17]
[15] Companies or similar units, 24 VS; 72 S; 4 U.[17]
[16] Companies or similar units, 7 VS; 81 S; 12 U.[17]
; 1 VU.[16] Companies or similar units, 12 VS; 79 S; 9 U.[17]
; 1 VU.[16] Companies or similar units, 6 VS; 75 S; 19 U.[17]
mpanies or similar units, 62 Y; 38 N.[17]

[12] Regiments or similar units, 56 Y; 44 N.[16] Companies or similar units, 30 Y; 70 N.[17]
[13] Regiments or similar units, 63 Y; 37 N.[16] Companies or similar units, 48 Y; 52 N.[17]
[14] Regiments or similar units, 13 VS; 85 S; 2 U.[16] Companies or similar units 12 VS; 83 S; 5 U.[17]
[15] Infantry, Field Artillery, Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Engineers, and Quartermaster Corps only.
[16] Medical Department, Signal Corps, and Air Service only.

APPENDIX D

Militia Bureau consolidated instructor's annual report, 1924

[A—Average number of hours provided for in yearly program of instruction. B—Average number of hours actually devoted to each subject. C—Proficiency attained in each general subject: V. S., very satisfactory; S., satisfactory; U., unsatisfactory; V. U., very unsatisfactory]

Instruction participated in by organizations (columns 2–7):

Branch or arm of service	Mechanics of drill (foot)			Mounted instruction			Mechanics and use of the principal weapon			Mechanics and use of auxiliary weapons			Hygiene and first aid			Motor vehicles		
1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Infantry	30	33	S	3	4	S	25	25	S	11	10	S	4	4	S	2	1	S
Field Artillery	16	17	S	30	31	S	36	37	S	9	7	S	4	4	S	8	8	S
Cavalry	13	16	S	32	33	S	14	19	S	12	10	S	2	2	S			
Coast Artillery	31	30	S				30	30	S	10	11	S	4	3	S	4	2	S
Engineers	32	33	S	1	1	U	19	27	S	5	6	S	2	2	S	4	5	S
Quartermaster Corps	25	29	S	4	3	S	13	16	S	3	4	S	5	4	S	11	10	S
Medical Department	32	31	S	2	2	S	2	2	S				20	20	S	7	6	S
Signal Corps	22	22	S	5	14	S	7	8	S	1	1	S	3	3	S	2	3	S
Air Service	31	24	S				26	24	S	8	8	S	3	3	S	22	22	S
Total all branches																		
Averages all branches	26	26	S	[1] 31	[1] 32	[1] S	19	21	S	[2] 7	[2] 7	[2] S	[3] 3	[3] 3	[3] S	[4] 8	[4] 7	[4] S

Instruction participated in by organizations (columns 8–13):

Branch or arm of service	Guard and riot duty			Instruction of headquarters details			Specialists instruction			Physical training			Security and information			Combat		
1	8			9			10			11			12			13		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Infantry	7	7	S	24	22	S	13	12	S	9	8	S	6	6	S	8	7	S
Field Artillery	9	5	S	38	35	S	12	13	S	6	6	S	3	3	S	6	6	S
Cavalry	4	3	S	21	21	S	12	13	S	3	3	S	7	7	S	7	6	S
Coast Artillery	7	6	S	27	31	S	24	25	S	8	9	S	2	2	S	4	4	S
Engineers	7	7	S	5	8	S	19	15	S	6	6	S	4	4	S	7	6	S
Quartermaster Corps	6	6	S	3	4	S	9	9	S	8	8	S	1	1	S	8	8	S
Medical Department	8	8	S	2	3	S	8	9	S	10	10	S				4	4	S
Signal Corps	4	4	S	26	26	S	19	18	S	6	8	S	1	3	S	1	1	S
Air Service	3	4	S	51	54	S	55	56	S	9	11	S	78	128	S	1	1	S
Total all branches																		
Averages all branches	5	5	S	22	23	S	19	19	S	7	8	S	[3] 3	[3] 4	[3] S	5	5	S

Participated in or supervised by instructors; Armories; Army courses (columns 14–26):

Branch or arm of service	Participated in or supervised by instructors — Average number of hours devoted to— Officers' schools, oral	Non-commissioned officers' schools, oral	Correspondence courses	Attendance at armory drills	Assisting organizations in company office work	Armories — Number companies or similar units lacking quartering facilities in armory (including messing, bathing, and lavatories) in case of mobilization	Armories — Facilities readily accessible to armories (number company units having) — Suitable drill ground	Suitable maneuver area	Number officers now in organization who have graduated from service schools since 1919 — Field grade	Company grade	Army courses — Number starting — Field grade	Company grade	Army courses — Likely to — Field grade
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Infantry	38	15	62	108	55	481	863	791	43	106	203	1,126	105
Field Artillery	44	20	53	90	86	164	347	248	12	72	46	358	28
Cavalry	24	19	36	88	37	42	144	121	16	43	30	216	14
Coast Artillery	33	21	59	138	38	61	111	129	8	21	20	145	15
Engineers	21	16	20	74	36	37	50	43	5	29	33	62	13
Quartermaster Corps	11	6	15	39	32	16	41	34	1		8	40	4
Medical Department	15	13	42	52	18	36	42	39	1	3	65	184	38
Signal Corps	19	18	19	15	38	7	9	8		7	1	19	1
Air Service	50	5	1	74	153	7	17	18		21	1	16	1
Total all branches						946	1,786	1,520	96	321	503	2,443	321
Averages all branches	29	15	34	75	55								

Starting all correspondence courses, 718 field officers, 4,057 company officers; likely to complete, 493 field officers, 2,199 company officers; percentage likely to complete, 69 per cent field officers, 54 per cent company officers.

[1] Average for Cavalry and Field Artillery only. Others incidental.
[2] Medical Department not included.
[3] Medical Department not included.
[4] Cavalry not included.

ctory; V. U., very unsatisfactory]

	The organization												Number units not visited by—	
	Army courses				Correspondence courses									
					Modified courses				Any other					
	Number starting		Likely to complete		Number starting		Likely to complete		Number starting		Likely to complete			
	Field grade	Company grade	Field grade	Company grade	Field grade	Company grade	Field grade	Company grade	Field grade	Company grade	Field grade	Company grade	Battalion or similar commander at least once each quarter	Regimental or similar commander at least once each half year
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
06	203	1,126	105	400	1	11	1	3	82	666	52	388	333	421
72	46	358	28	133	23	202	19	150	33	341	40	291	81	72
43	30	216	14	74		1			5	32	5	22	59	31
21	20	145	15	88	4	48	4	42	6	82	5	46	28	15
29	33	62	13	30	1	20	1	16	4	20	3	13	11	11
	8	40	4	18					1	10	1	10	14	7
3	65	184	38	106	10		10	2	11	105	10	54	3	23
7	1	19	1	15		6		6	1	30	1	27	1	1
21	1	16	1	16						2		2		
321	503	2,443	321	999	47	334	27	246	168	1,280	145	954	558	642

[1] Medical and Air Service not included.

APPENDIX E

Annual field inspection report data, 1923

[S indicates satisfactory; U indicates unsatisfactory; Y indicates yes; N indicates no]

Arms or branch of service	Percentage of attendance at camp		Attendance												Animals							Motor vehicles			Training and instruction							Target practice													
			Regiments and separate units	Number of men in organizations with less than 2 months service	Number joined organization since last encampment		Present at camp		Absent from camp		Total		Average number present at daily instructions		Hired		Total present		Number not hired fit for purpose provided		General proficiency in care, driving, use, etc.	Hired	Total present	General proficiency in care, driving, use, etc.	Discipline, where unsatisfactory	Arms, uniform, equipment, material, where unsatisfactory	Camp administration, where unsatisfactory	Progress, where unsatisfactory	Training schedules and methods, where unsatisfactory	Hours daily		Rifle		Pistol		Machine gun or machine rifle		37-millimeter guns		Stokes mortars		Field artillery light	
	O. and W. O.	E. M.			O. and W. O.	E. M.	O. and W. O.	E. M.	O. and W. O.	E. M.	O. and W. O.	E. M.	O. and W. O.	E. M.	Horses	Mules	Horses	Mules	Horses	Mules										Purely military	Other instructions	Number qualified	Number firing	Number qualified	Number firing	Number of rounds fired	Number of qualified gunners	Number of rounds fired	Number of qualified gunners	Number of rounds fired	Number of qualified gunners	Number of rounds fired	Number qualified gunners
Infantry	95	79	118	12,519	1,255	28,773	4,850	69,550	252	18,725	5,102	88,275	4,337	61,971	406	195	1,220	405	804	210	S	26	435	S	7 U	36 U	2 U	1 U	10 U	6.4	1.5	5,489	24,479	1,381	8,099	1,339,650	694	29,186	127	14,278	127	------	------
Field Artillery	91	79	74	4,049	552	10,998	1,919	23,245	186	6,231	2,105	29,476	1,795	20,132	601	0	7,594	128	6,730	128	S	35	755	S	16 U	16 U	1 U	1 U	4 U	6.7	1.5	0	869	264	8,075	------	------	80	0	------	------	61,160	------
Cavalry	96	80	38	1,851	186	4,814	763	9,247	33	2,348	796	11,595	691	8,033	840	32	6,102	50	4,554	0	S	11	43	S	4 U	16 U	3 U	1 U	3 U	6.2	1.2	788	3,988	146	2,094	30,000	0	------	------	------	------	------	------
Coast Artillery	96	80	21	1,492	176	3,306	628	9,250	28	2,342	656	11,592	609	8,524	0	0	10	0	10	0	S	2	116	S	------	9 U	1 U	------	------	6.7	1.4	135	1,753	111	2,202	557,400	532	------	------	32	0	1,354	1
Engineers	92	78	21	725	67	2,319	305	4,652	27	1,309	332	5,961	281	4,180	40	0	55	0	15	0	S	0	32	S	3 U	10 U	------	------	3 U	6.4	1.6	498	2,513	5	365	800	0	------	------	------	------	------	------
Miscellaneous	90	80	158	1,501	293	4,895	968	8,398	112	2,146	1,080	10,543	896	7,398	197	40	417	77	208	33	S	4	834	S	11 U	31 U	6 U	3 U	21 U	6.2	1.3	206	1,349	182	1,439	48,795	70	3,385	0	------	------	10	------
Average or total	94	79	430	22,137	2,529	55,105	9,433	124,341	638	33,101	10,071	157,442	8,609	110,238	2,084	267	15,398	660	12,321	371	S	78	2,215	S	41 U	118 U	14 U	6 U	44 U	6.3	1.4	7,116	34,951	2,089	22,274	1,976,645	1,287	32,651	127	14,310	127	62,524	2

et practice									Exercises and maneuvers (last indicated by X)					Readiness of organizations for field service												
	Stokes mortars		Field artillery, light		Field artillery, heavy		Coast artillery												Suitability and proficiency of instructors		Degree and manner of performance of duties by—					
rs	Number of rounds fired	Number of qualified gunners	Number of rounds fired	Number of qualified gunners	Number of rounds fired	Number of qualified gunners	Number of rounds fired	Number of qualified gunners	To include company or detachment	To include battalion	To include regiment	Higher than regiment	Officers present requiring three months' training in the event of war	Organization	Training	Equipment and material	Average period of organization training necessary in event of war, in months	Ample provision of varied recreational and athletic facilities	O. and W. O.	E. M.	C. O.	Staff	Degree of proficiency in performance of special duties by company, battery, etc., commanders	Number of officers who displayed marked efficiency	Number of officers who displayed marked inefficiency
7	14,278	127							87 X	61 X	46 X	29 X	2,647	89 Y 33 N	29 Y 93 N	64 Y 58 N	3.3	Y	S	S	S	S	S	290	30
0			61,160	43	9,722	0			46 X	33 X	18 X	11 X	1,256	42 Y 27 N	14 Y 55 N	24 Y 45 N	3.7	Y	S	S	S	S	S	136	34
									30 X	24 X	12 X	5 X	335	30 Y 8 N	9 Y 29 N	21 Y 17 N	2.6	Y	S	S	S	S	S	91	14
	32	0	1,354	173			948	634	8 X	4 X	4 X		154	17 Y 4 N	10 Y 11 N	8 Y 13 N	2.0	Y	S	S	S	S	S	62	9
									15 X	3 X	3 X		131	17 Y 4 N	4 Y 17 N	5 Y 16 N	2.9	Y	S	S	S	S	S	28	1
0			10	0					63 X	16 X	15 X	10 X	359	118 Y 37 N	52 Y 103 N	57 Y 98 N	2.7	Y 2 N	S	S	S	S	S	151	8
7	14,310	127	62,524	216	9,722	0	948	634	249 X	141 X	98 X	55 X	4,882	313 Y 113 N	118 Y 308 N	179 Y 247 N	2.9	Y	S	S	S	S	S	758	96

APPENDIX G

Statement of disbursements and outstanding obligations enumerated under the general appropriations "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard," and "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard," for 1924

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 noncommissioned 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 rent, etc., instructors		Pay o
		Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Allotted	Expended	Obligated	Special	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expen
1	Alabama	$688.25	$97.95	$58,641.90	$52.50	$125,784.95	$12,459.77	$1,473.02	$1,289.16	$1,229.17		$8,450.82	$7,032.95	$500.06	$686.33							$6,523.80	$56.60	$75.00		$117,
2	Arizona	48.00		10,619.00		47,827.79	25,056.93	1,077.94	120.00	750.00		1,692.90	3,304.05	410.81	495.36							2,232.20	129.80			15,
3	Arkansas	432.05	7.00	14,800.81		107,619.83	19,506.95	3,536.69	918.56	1,000.00		5,557.50	5,290.31	153.85	423.62					$5.47		3,627.80	105.60			90,
4	California			19,719.16		139,391.53	28,454.59	10,215.94	1,792.63	1,500.00		11,754.54	3,760.57	491.67	153.24					3.29		8,619.20	330.60			111,
5	Colorado			25,349.13	473.22	61,690.36	25,623.47	3,174.27	644.98	750.00		4,825.62	7,268.12	202.40	860.68					10.50	$1,003.80	4,651.00	244.60			50,
6	Connecticut			28,790.00		182,247.32	30,579.28	3,071.50	417.04	1,500.00		12,164.94	10,749.69	133.91	674.16						1.00	7,222.20	161.80			180,
7	Delaware			7,247.50		38,644.42	3,362.89	780.26	4.72	750.00		2,561.58	3,187.22		1.88							1,550.40				18,
8	District of Columbia					22,966.73	976.18	349.49	1.32	750.00		1,761.30	10,796.19	2,132.49								1,614.60	136.80			18,
9	Florida	1,308.83		23,257.50	160.00	120,017.51	16,382.47	1,013.33	26.24	1,000.00		5,920.02	2,980.69	962.12	2,256.86					286.83		5,498.00	84.60			75,
10	Georgia			35,958.00		111,611.19	39,444.95	6,646.02	2,005.57	1,062.45		8,208.00	4,733.51	27.78	1,655.23							5,004.00				111,
11	Hawaii					48,316.54	4,040.40			750.00		4,685.40	2,573.31	1,157.76	1,714.55							1,731.10	66.80			53,
12	Idaho			32,024.98		81,392.04	51,796.69	1,734.67	188.77	750.00		2,582.10	1,867.64	618.50	681.70							2,537.80	37.00			31,
13	Illinois	690.75		74,465.00	183.75	333,021.17	47,457.42	8,885.96	3,017.48	2,000.00		24,247.80	15,816.41	1,064.79	5,737.33					24.60	230.96	14,771.30	104.70	157.67		245,
14	Indiana	895.36	367.15	62,611.56	6,345.96	233,389.07	2.00	9,130.60	2,102.20	1,711.11	$38.89	17,106.84	8,426.71	774.09	4,079.91							11,289.10	216.20			219,
15	Iowa	3,716.64		38,690.83		154,521.54	43,895.32	4,364.61	1,219.99	1,479.17		11,675.88	18,586.19	285.04	1,694.57							6,097.80				139,
16	Kansas	2,907.14	877.35	84,746.31		104,655.92	22,146.57	4,986.74	1,001.07	1,250.00		9,446.04	2,948.09	1,111.31	2,832.72							8,191.20	597.70			104,
17	Kentucky	22.00		44,385.85	37.51	108,190.40	6,036.22	216.13	275.97	1,250.00		9,083.52	188.67	58.14	3,131.58							5,491.84	820.90			127,
18	Louisiana	506.37	234.00	28,234.93		77,672.30	13,863.81	2,881.04	266.96	1,000.00		5,506.20	2,249.83		1,584.09							3,355.20	87.00			70,
19	Maine	241.25		18,397.33		107,902.65	24,225.48	5,187.77	1,911.26	1,000.00		7,414.56	6,819.27	169.49	795.98						3.50	4,546.60				86,
20	Maryland			19,895.50	1,094.50	103,451.83	20,256.59	5,383.49	2,159.73	1,250.00		8,635.50	6,731.79	301.23	125.44							7,885.70				98,
21	Massachusetts			90,582.16	250.00	367,294.64	58,789.81	10,579.05	1,683.93	2,500.00		30,123.36	23,137.10	7,479.00	7,001.32					43.45	11.53	17,528.55	369.00			403,
22	Michigan	549.20		62,974.09	150.00	168,752.03	78,299.60	4,550.28	1,711.17	1,500.00		14,251.14	12,780.87	3,094.89	24,101.36							9,141.60	466.40			176,
23	Minnesota			31,202.50		138,733.80	53,594.33	8,109.30	1,429.01	1,749.96	.04	17,065.80	5,417.32	2,800.04	586.43							11,231.90	2.20			205,
24	Mississippi					97,329.39	32,478.75	3,047.19	107.61	750.00		5,102.64	3,963.13	1,006.29	378.84							3,488.60	267.20			52,
25	Missouri	89.80		49,611.50	750.00	229,311.71	54,601.57	1,506.23	508.60	1,500.00		14,798.34	12,112.19	1,838.21	6,069.50							9,214.37	354.60	132.66	$160.00	154,
26	Montana					46,801.67	19,530.94	1,919.09	178.37	750.00		2,264.04	1,030.04	447.23	178.31						225.00	2,464.40	671.60	240.00		34,
27	Nebraska					70,354.73	9,923.07	2,612.76	163.20	1,000.00		5,164.20	12,166.97	104.88	462.76							2,613.60	127.60	200.00		70,
28	Nevada																					2,005.40				36,
29	New Hampshire			5,106.26		40,565.33	11,703.52	846.30	54.20	750.00		3,516.76	909.86	7.00	82.36			$160.50				10,730.40	73.40			161,
30	New Jersey	138.85	17.85	46,386.65		135,706.77	43,673.77	3,677.66	320.04	1,500.00		13,977.54	3,665.02	109.75	1,066.28							3,569.65	4.00			33,
31	New Mexico	10,275.00		39,445.26		36,788.15	14,299.20	1,465.68	170.72	750.00		2,349.54	724.32	747.07	342.12						320.00	40,493.90	534.80			887,
32	New York	824.42	30.00	132,499.29	875.00	581,880.84	153,033.91	13,866.61	942.29	3,250.00		69,391.80	49,025.72	4,408.47	16,455.20					11.46	.79	6,706.60	136.20	336.00		144,
33	North Carolina	64.68		35,831.60		116,689.23	13,206.45	5,535.48	1,252.77	1,250.00		9,976.14	24,201.57	34.36	1,289.67							2,189.60	58.00			44,
34	North Dakota					56,366.50	19,624.46	2,327.51	329.36	750.00		4,319.46	8,794.60	75.00	329.10							17,823.50	882.60			341,
35	Ohio			121,478.20		454,903.41	57,763.18	11,148.87	1,750.06	2,500.00		26,405.82	1,547.37		2,759.83					184.80	216.49	9,201.30	90.20			219,
36	Oklahoma	3,093.47	105.10	80,762.29	225.00	219,138.15	30,182.98	5,359.08	1,828.34	1,750.00		16,771.68	6,166.22		2,244.62							6,010.00		200.00		99,
37	Oregon			5,400.00		114,715.55	62,630.87	5,696.95	1,328.70	1,000.00		8,177.22	8,608.56	328.27	275.83							26,576.20	254.60			449,
38	Pennsylvania	2,287.73	2,178.49	180,092.50	3,045.00	555,739.00	108,380.26	9,810.25	3,305.42	2,750.00		40,055.04	34,229.34	1,879.93	4,660.51							3,190.80				98,
39	Porto Rico					83,121.66	3,700.62	2,059.32	520.00	1,000.00		6,474.06	1,595.67		259.59							4,097.00				56,
40	Rhode Island			18,919.17		54,113.91	2,836.61	665.77	889.23	750.00		4,839.80	559.64	150.00	1,242.08							5,288.70	807.31	360.00		53,
41	South Carolina			4,442.50		107,837.59	18,937.08	1,214.10	1,661.71	1,000.00		6,405.66	11,028.00	22.19	437.01					10.67		2,348.00	334.40	180.00		83,
42	South Dakota			36,990.83		62,905.27	39,270.04	1,336.74	1,023.78	750.00		3,909.06	274.68	445.41	1,732.65					26.70	.30	5,689.25	24.00			356,
43	Tennessee	372.02	14.00	30,441.50		82,560.24	12,526.59	5,980.55	1,061.79	979.14	.03	4,743.54	7,018.06	1,869.26	248.57					20.00		16,618.05	1,716.25	1,400.00	147.50	36,
44	Texas	1,682.20	18.00	123,408.35	137.50	373,306.77	92,079.04	14,929.24	2,316.63	2,500.00		26,679.42	7,085.32	6,791.22	8,157.65							2,809.60				42,
45	Utah			36,196.75	450.00	49,437.07	86,461.89	1,962.82	1,195.50	750.00		2,486.34	1,017.74	391.59	447.64							2,377.40	405.30			152,
46	Vermont					53,352.41	9,958.23	3,890.51	334.82	750.00		3,953.52	1,688.58	131.19	486.86					491.41		9,068.40	2,207.55	208.00		81,
47	Virginia	2,529.63	127.95	33,065.00		182,809.26	15,423.60	5,202.56	2,121.74	1,500.00		12,250.44	4,073.33	1,869.99	750.94							6,298.30	701.15			19,
48	Washington	6.00		27,447.48		107,162.92	57,206.52	6,774.19	2,282.22	1,250.00		8,816.76	6,199.74	1,031.46	5,761.97							2,226.80	837.00			208,
49	West Virginia					52,315.44	12,033.80	3,403.67	224.74	750.00		3,907.20	2,734.01	261.83	101.71							10,633.63	515.61	600.00		15,
50	Wisconsin	2,071.43		73,922.64		195,611.37	45,274.05	10,387.25	1,437.33	1,750.00		10,152.66	16,346.40	1,213.81	14,474.28							1,065.60		200.00		
51	Wyoming	1,141.53	198.31	36,470.01		26,747.86	14,750.71		888.03	811.87	.63	1,575.62	617.75	1,650.38	11.00	$14,002.63	$15,115.96									
	Militia Bureau					16,342.72		31,091.29					41,270.61			14,751.04	4,064.80	5,000.00		9,042.71	25,961.78					
	Miscellaneous													1,129.39		24,679.26	5,930.41	3,143.71	$587.89	2,471.00	17,029.00					
	First Corps Area	1,617.93	94,607.07				14,874.61									16,271.90	13,041.63	2,233.29	1,166.71	4,385.87	19,734.55					
	Second Corps Area	45,827.72	117,772.28			6,234.15	28,576.17						1,529.54			25,831.14	18,204.19	3,344.05	118.78	16,097.70	40,902.30					
	Third Corps Area	68,133.99	84,039.71			14,191.23	61,605.33						240.69	35.47		25,130.74	14,907.40	3,886.66	3,579.79	1,755.56	13,244.44					
	Fourth Corps Area	38,483.51	119,516.49				5,227.65						480.00	1,063.88		16,000.64	10,759.68	457.47	1,342.53	5,033.68	15,466.32					
	Fifth Corps Area	123,087.47	20,625.61			13,618.13	1,133.00							104.99		20,117.71	27,042.47	2,640.87	2,400.88	5,401.80	35,098.20					
	Sixth Corps Area	107,818.96	19,235.05			51.00	37.00						800.37	1,044.09		25,457.28	32,298.87	623.35	1,376.65	20,622.93	59,377.07					
	Seventh Corps Area	65,634.65	47,565.35			26.56	1,210.80						376.75	4,318.47		12,422.72	21,094.02	1,584.24	415.76	8,127.04	16,572.96					
	Eighth Corps Area	24,024.86	195,275.14				1,261.00						88.29	1,656.47		1,819.63	611.20			1.33	498.67					
	Ninth Corps Area	19,181.70	93,168.30			7,743.79													5.00	.84	414.16					
	Hawaiian Department					3.90								4,594.36						1,310.26	31,069.37					
	Engineers						801.00							125,501.46						4.35	95.65					
	Quartermaster						265,581.44							149.03					826.16	3.26	6,504.60					
	Surgeon General													77,951.52				5,418.86	9,612.78	284.41	955.94					
	Chief of Ordnance						179.10							1,869.39												
	Chief Signal officer													28,009.49						1,005.96	6,406.56					
	Adjutant General					237.12								59,965.05							1,297.26					
	Chief of Air Service																									
	Chief of Chemical Warfare						88.50						211.25	788.75												
	Army finance officer													168.90												
	Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe																									
	Telegrams																									
	Total	530,393.39	796,078.15	1,930,511.82	14,229.94	7,556,217.42	2,048,529.12	255,015.77	52,384.96	63,272.87	39.59	549,245.16	439,027.83	359,080.90	131,961.22	196,484.69	160,710.63	28,493.00	21,432.93	76,672.71	293,080.20	365,002.94	15,023.17	4,289.33	307.50	6,778,90
	Amount obligated	796,078.15		14,229.94		2,048,529.12		52,384.96		39.59			359,080.90			160,710.63		21,432.93		293,080.20		15,023.17			2,614,39
	Expended and obligated	1,326,471.54		1,944,741.76		9,604,746.54		307,400.73		63,312.46			798,108.73			357,195.32		49,925.93		369,752.91		380,026.11		4,596.83		9,393,30
	Budget savings					200,000.00										50,000.00						100,000.00				1,039,14
	Total obligated	1,326,471.54		1,944,741.76		9,804,746.54		307,400.73		63,312.46			798,108.73			407,195.32				369,752.91		480,026.11		4,596.83		10,432,44
	Unobligated balance	73,528.46		155,258.24		395,253.46		17,599.27		6,687.54			1,891.27			42,804.68				5,247.09		19,973.89		403.17		606,70
	Subappropriation	1,400,000.00		2,100,000.00		10,200,000.00		325,000.00		70,000.00			800,000.00			450,000.00				375,000.00		500,000.00				11,039,14

APPENDIX G

Statement of disbursements and outstanding obligations enumerated under the general appropriations "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard," and "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard," for 1924

	ocurement of forage, 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 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 rent, etc., instructors		Pay of National Guard (armory drill)		Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, 1924			No
	pended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Allotted	Expended	Obligated	Special	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Allotted	Expended	Obligated	
	$688.25	$97.95	$58,641.90	$52.50	$125,784.95	$12,459.77	$1,473.02	$1,289.16	$1,229.17		$8,450.82	$7,032.95	$500.06	$686.33							$6,523.80	$56.60	$75.00		$117,105.92		$27,625.78	$17,799.42		1
	48.00		10,619.00		47,527.79	25,056.93	1,077.94	120.00	750.00		1,692.90	3,304.05	410.81	495.36							2,232.20	129.80			15,955.02		11,433.04	8,588.10		2
	432.05	7.00	14,800.81		107,619.83	19,506.95	3,536.69	918.56	1,000.00		5,557.50	5,290.31	153.85	423.62			$5.47				3,627.80	105.60			90,559.42		18,167.50	24,654.40		3
			19,719.16		139,391.53	28,454.59	10,215.94	1,792.63	1,500.00		11,754.54	3,760.57	491.67	153.24			3.29				8,619.20	330.60			111,506.28		38,423.66	23,459.35		4
			25,349.13	473.22	61,690.36	25,623.47	3,174.27	644.08	750.00		4,825.62	7,268.12	202.40	860.68			10.50	$1,003.80			4,651.00	244.60			50,562.89		18,673.93	14,595.91		5
			28,790.00		182,247.32	30,579.28	3,071.50	417.04	1,500.00		12,164.94	10,749.69	139.91	674.16				1.00			7,222.20	161.80			180,607.10		39,767.26	32,507.72		6
			7,247.50		38,844.42	3,362.89	780.26	4.72	750.00		2,501.58	3,187.22		1.88							1,550.40				18,549.07		8,373.82	3,508.75		7
	1,308.83				22,966.73	976.18	349.49	1.32	750.00		1,761.30	10,796.19	2,132.49								1,614.60	136.80			18,633.56		5,757.70	6,464.85		8
			23,257.50	160.00	120,017.51	16,382.47	1,013.33	26.24	1,000.00		5,920.02	2,980.69	962.12	2,256.86							5,498.00	84.60			75,950.94		46,852.58	40,634.18		9
			35,958.00		111,011.19	39,444.95	6,646.02	2,005.57	1,062.45		8,208.00	4,733.51	27.78	1,655.23			286.83				5,004.00				111,219.62		26,832.00	15,817.41		10
					48,316.54	4,040.40			750.00		4,685.40	2,573.31	1,157.76	1,714.55							1,731.10	66.80			53,431.91		15,316.60	2,214.02		11
			32,024.98		81,392.04	51,796.69	1,734.67	188.77	750.00		2,582.10	1,867.64	618.50	681.70							2,337.80	37.00			31,046.87		8,440.90	6,675.16		12
	690.75	183.75	74,465.00		334,021.17	47,457.42	8,885.96	3,017.48	2,000.00		24,247.80	15,816.41	1,064.79	5,737.33			24.60	230.96			14,771.30	104.70	157.67		245,544.24		79,266.20	68,063.74		13
	895.36	367.15	62,611.56	6,345.96	233,389.07	2.00	9,130.60	2,102.20	1,711.11	$38.89	17,106.84	8,426.71	774.09	4,079.01							11,289.10	216.20			219,455.26		55,922.36	68,624.69		14
	3,716.64		38,690.83		154,521.54	43,895.32	4,364.61	1,219.99	1,479.17		11,675.88	18,586.19	285.04	1,694.57							6,097.80				139,802.90		38,168.52	12,717.03		15
	2,907.14	877.35	84,746.31		104,655.92	22,146.57	9,446.04	1,001.07	1,250.00		9,446.04	2,948.09	1,111.31	2,832.72							8,191.20	597.70			104,591.49		30,879.16	19,392.73		16
	22.00		44,385.85	37.51	108,190.40	6,036.22	216.13	275.97	1,250.00		9,083.52	188.67	58.14	3,131.58							5,491.84	820.90			127,985.26		29,694.08	19,219.67		17
	506.37	234.00	28,234.93		77,672.30	13,863.81	2,881.04	266.96	1,000.00		5,506.20	2,249.83		1,584.09							3,355.20	87.00			70,142.03		17,999.80	14,891.54		18
	241.25		18,397.33		107,902.65	24,225.48	5,187.77	1,911.26	1,000.00		7,414.56	6,819.27	169.49	795.98				3.50			4,546.60				86,525.51		24,238.24	12,445.02		19
			19,895.50	1,094.50	103,451.83	20,256.59	5,383.49	2,159.73	1,250.00		8,635.50	6,731.79	301.23	125.44							7,885.70				98,586.87		25,229.50	16,346.75		20
			90,582.16	250.00	367,294.64	58,789.81	10,579.05	1,683.93	2,500.00		30,123.36	23,137.10	7,479.09	7,001.32			43.45	11.53			17,528.55	369.00			403,236.26		98,473.44	60,616.53		21
	549.20		62,974.09	150.00	168,752.03	78,299.60	4,550.28	1,711.17	1,500.00		14,251.14	12,788.87	3,094.89	24,101.36							9,141.60	466.40			175,695.61		46,587.06	29,761.11		22
			31,202.50		138,733.80	53,594.33	8,109.30	1,429.01	1,749.96	.04	17,055.80	5,417.32	2,800.04	586.43							11,231.90	2.20			205,009.17		55,788.20	23,433.00		23
					97,329.39	32,478.75	3,047.19	107.61	750.00		5,102.64	3,963.13	1,006.29	378.84							3,489.60	267.20			52,813.00		16,680.56	16,172.24		24
	89.80		49,611.50	750.00	229,311.71	54,601.57	1,506.23	508.60	1,500.00		14,798.34	12,112.19	1,838.21	6,069.50							9,214.37	354.60	132.66	$160.00	154,360.52		48,375.86	55,012.88		25
					46,801.67	19,530.94	1,919.09	178.37	750.00		2,264.04	1,030.04	447.23	178.31				225.00			2,464.40	671.60	240.00		34,542.05		7,401.16	13,045.06		26
					70,354.73	9,923.07	2,612.76	163.20	1,000.00		5,164.20	12,166.97	104.88	462.76							2,613.60	127.60	200.00		70,082.68		16,881.80	9,748.45		27
			5,106.26		40,365.39	11,703.52	846.30	54.20	750.00		3,515.76	909.86	7.00	32.36							2,005.40				36,714.24		11,493.04	10,205.05		28
	138.85	17.85	46,386.65		155,706.77	43,673.77	3,677.66	320.04	1,500.00		13,977.54	3,665.02	102.75	1,086.28	$160.50						10,730.40	73.40			161,751.24		45,962.66	17,428.11		29
	10,275.00		39,445.26		36,788.15	14,299.29	1,465.68	170.72	750.00		2,349.54	724.32	747.07	342.12							3,569.65	4.00			33,434.52		16,579.60	15,207.29		30
	824.42	30.00	132,499.29	875.00	881,880.84	153,033.91	13,866.61	942.29	3,250.00		69,391.80	49,025.72	4,468.47	16,455.20				320.00			40,493.90	534.80			887,927.13		226,842.20	103,931.40		31
	64.68		35,831.60		116,689.23	13,205.45	5,535.48	1,252.77	1,250.00		9,976.14	24,201.57	54.36	1,289.67			11.46	.79			6,706.60	136.20	336.00		144,755.46		32,612.06	21,237.73		32
					56,208.50	19,624.46	2,327.51	329.36	750.00		4,319.46	8,794.60	75.00	329.10							2,189.60	38.00			44,568.49		14,120.34	10,175.63		33
			121,478.20		454,993.41	57,763.18	11,148.87	1,750.06	2,500.00		26,405.82	1,547.37		2,759.83							17,823.50	882.60			341,021.30		86,320.78	58,625.27		34
	3,095.47	105.10	89,762.29	225.00	219,158.15	30,182.98	5,359.08	1,828.34	1,750.00		16,771.68	6,166.22		2,244.02			184.80	216.49			9,201.30	90.20			219,428.18		66,624.62	52,003.44		35
			5,400.00		114,775.55	62,620.87	3,596.95	1,328.70	1,000.00		8,177.22	8,698.56	328.27	275.83							6,010.00		200.00		99,772.72		26,731.38	7,659.05		36
	2,287.73	2,178.49	180,092.50	3,045.00	555,239.00	108,380.26	9,810.25	3,305.42	2,750.00		40,055.04	34,229.34	1,879.93	4,660.51							26,576.20	254.60			449,097.04		130,940.16	115,643.97		37
					83,131.66	3,700.62	2,059.32	520.00	1,000.00		6,474.06	1,595.67		259.59							3,190.80				98,442.05		21,163.74	10,342.68		38
			18,919.17		54,113.91	2,836.61	665.77	889.23	750.00		4,839.30	559.64	150.00	1,242.08							4,097.00				55,451.06		15,819.70	4,454.90		39
			4,442.50		107,857.59	18,937.08	1,214.10	1,661.71	1,000.00		6,405.66	11,028.00	22.19	437.01							5,285.70	807.31	360.00		90,568.49		20,940.14	7,899.24		40
			36,990.83		62,605.27	39,270.04	1,336.74	1,023.78	750.00		3,909.06	274.68	445.41	1,732.65			10.67				2,348.00	334.40	180.00		53,450.78		12,778.74	4,032.60		41
	572.02	14.00	30,441.50		82,560.24	12,526.59	5,680.55	1,061.79	979.14	.03	4,743.54	7,018.06	1,809.20	248.57			26.70	.30			5,689.25	24.00			83,806.88		28,006.66	39,467.27		42
	1,682.20	18.00	123,408.35	137.50	379,206.77	92,079.04	14,220.24	2,316.63	2,500.00		26,679.42	7,685.52	6,791.22	8,127.55			20.00				16,618.05	1,716.25	1,400.00	147.50	356,559.24		87,215.18	27,584.37		43
			36,196.75	450.00	49,437.07	86,461.89	1,962.82	1,195.50	750.00		2,485.34	1,017.74	391.59	447.64							2,869.60				36,371.10		8,127.86	10,546.84		44
					53,832.41	9,958.23	3,860.51	334.82	750.00		3,953.52	1,688.58	131.19	486.86							2,377.40	406.20			42,946.53		12,924.08	7,221.19		45
	2,529.63	127.95	33,068.00		182,800.26	15,423.60	5,202.56	2,121.74	1,500.00		12,250.44	4,073.83	1,869.99	750.04			491.41				9,068.40	2,207.55	208.00		152,808.09		40,046.76	10,027.72		46
	6.00		27,447.48		107,132.92	57,206.52	6,774.19	2,282.22	1,250.00		8,816.76	6,199.74	1,051.40	5,761.97							6,208.30	701.15			81,568.17		28,822.04	7,064.11		47
					52,313.44	12,033.80	3,403.67	224.74	750.00		3,967.20	2,734.01	261.83	101.71							2,226.80	837.00			19,875.69		12,968.80	3,501.40		48
	2,071.43		73,922.64		195,611.37	45,274.05	10,387.25	1,437.33	1,750.00		16,152.66	16,346.40	1,213.31	14,474.28			4.83				10,633.63	515.61	600.00		208,810.77		52,803.14	31,648.31		49
	1,141.53	198.31	36,470.01		26,747.86	14,750.71		888.03	811.37	.63	1,576.62	6,017.75	1,650.38					138.00			1,065.60		200.00		15,272.62		5,153.98	9,300.34		50
					16,342.72		31,091.29					41,270.61		11.60														2.63		51
	1,617.93	94,607.07				14,874.61							1,129.39		14,751.04	4,064.80	5,000.00	25,961.78								$93,519.30			$175,983.97	
	45,827.72	117,772.28			6,234.15	28,576.17									24,679.26	3,930.41	3,143.71	17,029.00								433,330.51			186,368.75	
	68,133.99	84,039.71			14,191.23	61,605.33						1,529.54			16,271.90	13,041.63	2,233.29	19,734.55								290,874.41			71,304.34	
	38,483.51	119,516.49				5,227.55						240.69	35.47		25,831.14	18,204.19	3,344.05	*40,902.30								283,637.66			165,737.58	
	123,087.47	20,625.61			13,618.13	1,153.00						480.00	1,068.88		26,130.74	14,907.40	3,886.66	13,244.44								441,602.49			29,636.14	
	107,818.96	19,235.05			51.00	37.00							104.99		16,000.64	10,759.68	457.47	15,468.32								243,949.38			90,351.82	
	65,634.65	47,565.35			26.56	1,210.80						800.37	1,044.09		20,117.71	27,042.47	2,540.87	35,098.20								237,874.55			90,247.11	
	24,024.86	195,275.14				1,261.00						376.75	4,318.47		25,457.28	32,298.87	623.35	59,377.07								424,060.15			93,506.75	
	19,181.70	93,168.30			7,743.79							88.29	1,656.47		12,422.72	21,094.02	1,584.24	16,872.96								139,920.19			133,262.53	
					3.90										1,819.63	611.20		498.67								25,568.09			9,683.23	
						801.00							4,594.36					414.16										45.51	98.49	
						265,581.44							125,501.46			5.00		31,060.37										261.36	79,128.52	
													149.03					95.65										1,374.97	625.06	
						179.10							77,951.52			826.16		6,504.60										401.40	46,470.94	
													1,869.39			9,612.78	5,418.86	955.94										151.42	148.58	
													28,009.49																	
					237.12								59,965.05					1,065.96	6,406.56									18,117.36	10,218.55	
						88.50													1,297.26											36,286.89	
													788.75																	
												211.25	168.90																	
	530,893.39	796,078.15	1,930,511.82	14,229.94	7,556,217.42	2,048,529.12	255,015.77	52,384.96	63,272.87	39.59	549,245.16	439,027.83	359,080.90	131,961.22	196,484.69	160,710.63	28,493.00	21,432.93	76,672.71	293,080.20	365,002.94	15,023.17	4,289.33	307.50	6,778,903.24	2,614,396.76	1,864,980.37	1,241,456.22	1,219,059.25	
	796,078.15		14,229.94		2,048,529.12		52,384.96		39.59			359,080.90			160,710.63		21,432.93		293,080.20		15,023.17		307.50		2,614,396.76		1,219,059.25		
	1,326,471.54		1,944,741.76		9,604,746.54		307,400.73		63,312.46			798,108.73			357,195.32		49,925.93		369,752.91		380,026.11		4,596.83		9,393,300.00			2,460,515.47		
					200,000.00										50,000.00						100,000.00				1,039,140.00					
	1,326,471.54		1,944,741.76		9,804,746.54		307,400.73		63,312.46			798,108.73			407,195.32				369,752.91		480,026.11		4,596.83		10,432,440.00			2,460,515.47		
	73,528.46		155,258.24		395,253.46		17,599.27		6,687.54			1,891.27			42,804.68				5,247.09		19,973.89		403.17		606,700.00			39,484.53		
	1,400,000.00		2,100,000.00		10,200,000.00		325,000.00		70,000.00			800,000.00			450,000.00				375,000.00		500,000.00				11,039,140.00			2,500,000.00		

APPENDIX F

Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1924

[Expenditures and outstanding obligations by subappropriations]

Subappropriations	Amount appropriated	General reserve and Budget savings	Total amount available	Total expended and obligated	Net available balance
Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals	$1,400,000.00	----------	$1,400,000.00	$1,326,471.54	$73,528.46
Compensation of help, care of materiel, animals, and equipment	2,100,000.00	----------	2,100,000.00	1,944,741.76	155,258.24
Expenses, camps of instruction	10,200,000.00	$200,000.00	10,000,000.00	9,604,746.54	395,253.46
Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.	325,000.00	----------	325,000.00	307,400.73	17,599.27
Pay of property and disbursing officers of the United States	70,000.00	----------	70,000.00	63,312.46	6,687.54
General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard	800,000.00	----------	800,000.00	798,108.73	1,891.27
Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army, connection with the National Guard	450,000.00	50,000.00	400,000.00	357,195.32	42,804.68
Repair of Federal property issued to the National Guard	50,000.00	----------	50,000.00	49,925.93	74.07
Transportation of supplies	375,000.00	----------	375,000.00	369,752.91	5,247.09
Expenses of sergeant instructors	500,000.00	100,000.00	400,000.00	380,026.11	19,973.89
Office rent, instructors	5,000.00	----------	5,000.00	4,596.83	403.17
Pay of National Guard (armory drill)	11,039,140.00	1,039,140.00	10,000,000.00	9,393,300.00	606,700.00
Total	27,314,140.00	1,389,140.00	25,925,000.00	24,599,578.86	1,325,421.14

APPENDIX H

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 1924

State	Amount appropriated	Total amount available	Engineers	Medical	Ordnance	Quartermaster	Signal	Publications	Funds placed to credit of property and disbursing officers for equipment and incidental expenses less refundments	Funds placed to credit of property and disbursing officers for rifle practice and target ranges less refundments	Bills of lading and transportation requests	Miscellaneous	Total value of expenditures	Balance June 30, 1924	Outstanding reservations	Net available balance
Alabama	$8,450.82	$8,450.82	$79.09			$87.83	$0.60	$52.98	$4,620.72	$2,191.73			$7,032.95	$1,417.87	$500.06	$917.81
Arizona	1,692.90	1,692.90				25.22		68.52	254.31	2,956.00			3,304.05	[1] 1,611.15	410.81	[1] 2,021.96
Arkansas	5,557.50	5,557.50				251.22	46.95	166.11	3,932.72	546.67	$344.37	$2.27	5,290.31	267.19	153.85	113.34
California	11,754.54	11,754.54				401.98		514.99	2,243.60	600.00			3,760.57	7,993.97	491.67	7,502.30
Colorado	4,825.62	4,825.62	128.71			40.22	40.71	97.55	2,522.81	4,335.93	102.19		7,268.12	[1] 2,442.50	202.40	[1] 2,644.90
Connecticut	12,164.94	12,164.94	10.70	$0.85		968.62		444.83	9,324.00		.69		10,749.69	1,415.25	139.91	1,275.34
Delaware	2,561.58	2,561.58				76.62		.60	150.00	2,960.00			3,187.22	[1] 625.64		[1] 625.64
District of Columbia	1,761.30	1,761.30	64.69	.25		3.04	365.90	62.31	300.00	10,000.00			10,796.19	[1] 9,034.89	2,132.49	[1] 11,167.38
Florida	5,920.02	5,920.02		.09	$1.35	99.27		389.73	918.85	1,492.75	78.65		2,890.69	2,939.33	962.12	1,977.21
Georgia	8,208.00	8,208.00				496.90		237.08	1,157.05	2,750.00	92.48		4,733.51	3,474.49	27.78	3,446.71
Hawaii	4,685.40	4,685.40				38.90		139.66	191.35	2,203.40			2,573.31	2,112.09	1,157.76	954.33
Idaho	2,582.10	2,582.10		.10		51.79		95.99	200.00	1,519.76			1,867.64	714.46	618.50	95.96
Illinois	24,247.80	24,247.80				1,164.37	432.76	1,031.07	5,996.41	7,102.66	89.14		15,816.41	8,431.39	1,064.79	7,366.60
Indiana	17,106.84	17,106.84	2.13	36.88		863.62		656.54	4,652.80	2,067.00	147.74		8,426.71	8,680.13	774.09	7,906.04
Iowa	11,675.88	11,675.88		1.38		224.34		239.88	1,884.44	15,913.37	322.78		18,586.19	[1] 6,910.31	285.04	[1] 7,195.35
Kansas	9,446.04	9,446.04				321.74	100.60	187.91	357.18	1,938.41	42.25		2,948.09	6,497.95	1,111.31	5,386.64
Kentucky	9,083.52	9,083.52				58.18		89.20	25.65		15.64		188.67	8,894.85	58.14	8,836.71
Louisiana	5,506.20	5,506.20		3.71		103.15	3.04	103.88	1,748.05	288.00			2,249.83	3,256.37		3,256.37
Maine	7,414.56	7,414.56				442.70	138.38	109.79	1,113.75	4,950.72	63.93		6,819.27	595.29	169.49	425.80
Maryland	8,635.50	8,635.50				167.35		390.73	4,486.78	1,600.00	86.93		6,731.79	1,903.71	301.23	1,602.48
Massachusetts	30,123.36	30,123.36		7.82		9,526.34		1,226.97	12,289.70		86.27		23,137.10	6,986.26	7,479.09	[1] 492.83
Michigan	14,251.14	14,251.14				776.30		153.00	4,077.28	7,765.50	8.79		12,780.87	1,470.27	3,094.89	[1] 1,624.62
Minnesota	17,065.80	17,065.80				368.35		387.64	4,661.33				5,417.32	11,648.48	2,800.04	8,848.44
Mississippi	5,102.64	5,102.64				108.69		112.36	3,026.29	80.00	635.79		3,963.13	1,139.51	1,006.29	133.22
Missouri	14,798.34	14,798.34				3,470.29		538.08	6,442.48	1,656.00	5.34		12,112.19	2,686.15	1,838.21	847.94
Montana	2,264.04	2,264.04				29.75		131.74	45.00	636.50	187.05		1,030.04	1,234.00	447.23	786.77

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 disbursin

States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia	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, etc.		Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States		General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard: Equipment and incidental expenses			General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard: Rifle practice and target ranges			Increased compensation, War Department	
	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924	1924	192
Alabama	$50.00	$73.65	$343.65		$2,360.00	$58,364.40			$81,853.25	$178.97		$250.00	$1,229.17		$305.99	$4,378.60			$719.32		
Arizona		10.00	40.00		325.00	10,169.00			33,557.29	160.25			750.00						750.00		
Arkansas			382.45			14,544.13		$29.85	69,951.91	12.15			1,000.00		115.48	3,763.65			549.97		
California					1,300.00	17,799.16			97,544.93	181.80		120.62	1,375.00		57.25	1,662.72			500.00		
Colorado						25,184.13		1,970.89	39,597.50				750.00			1,635.79			800.00		
Connecticut		37.77			430.00	25,365.98		89.62	129,856.24	534.72			1,500.00		1,466.65	6,186.93					
Delaware						7,152.50			23,678.15				750.00			114.24		$1,118.30	2,959.87		
District of Columbia									19,393.68				687.50			257.31			4,664.96		
Florida		20.00	1,308.83		550.00	23,257.50			85,494.47				1,000.00			918.85		722.92	1,491.92		
Georgia				$62.50	2,566.68	35,357.97		315.14	72,839.63	301.52		100.52	1,062.45		354.31	610.25		396.50	1,530.00		
Hawaii									32,969.54				750.00			191.35			2,126.40		
Idaho						29,245.80		61.45	43,196.31	30.88			687.50			165.51			1,378.19		
Illinois		276.50	610.75			74,414.00	$256.11	5,224.15	271,792.69				2,000.00	$597.77	436.70	4,792.13			2,990.00		
Indiana		70.90	671.61	1,610.36		54,669.37		832.12	163,928.69	303.92	$4.50		1,565.27	3.00	780.96	3,227.86		308.00	1,452.00		
Iowa			3,716.64			37,923.00		4,590.67	129,301.77	399.60			1,497.17		544.30	1,264.54		4,100.00	11,830.78		
Kansas		297.50	2,808.74		4,250.00	77,101.76			85,766.83	107.74		100.52	1,145.84		14.45	66.23	$50.00	1,407.34	1,161.08		
Kentucky			22.00			44,080.86		100.00	82,387.08				1,250.00			25.65					
Louisiana	40.83	51.00	506.37			28,234.93		42.49	50,695.98				1,000.00		69.00	1,452.95			245.00		
Maine		99.18	241.25		555.83	16,747.33		627.53	76,722.58				1,000.00		70.65	30.00		4,670.00	1,541.00		
Maryland					685.00	19,895.50	15.00		94,425.42	380.52			1,250.00		1,015.90	3,955.18		2,500.00	600.00		
Massachusetts					5,475.33	80,594.49	15.90	1,494.23	319,730.25	246.11		201.04	2,291.66	5.02	519.48	7,491.61					
Michigan			509.20			63,174.75		8.00	155,792.91				1,500.00		58.08	393.70		8,583.35	1,810.00		
Minnesota					2,385.00	27,449.29		476.36	132,751.98			140.72	1,604.13	160.23	1,947.25	1,744.13					
Mississippi									56,391.53				750.00			2,091.59			70.00		
Missouri			80.80		75.82	49,615.25		14,424.48	124,264.37	57.52			1,500.00		339.35	5,535.75		1,030.00	1,656.00		
Montana								13,891.86	35,432.30	90.15			750.00			45.00		6.00	612.52		
Nebraska									53,529.80				1,000.00			12.00		10,519.21	2,800.00		
Nevada																					
New Hampshire						5,106.26		10.67	35,362.13	116.26		30.15	750.00		50.16	513.96					
New Jersey	148.28	297.74	134.15			44,661.65		2,667.11	132,949.28	115.02			1,500.00		1.50	1,741.83			250.00		
New Mexico			3,291.62		1,074.99	39,130.49			20,899.94	238.07		197.67	750.00			433.50					
New York		621.46	671.62		250.00	120,256.79		11,108.94	688,673.92	123.31	84.05		2,979.16		11,596.94	14,306.22	61.65	477.50	6,934.03		
North Carolina			64.68		1,449.98	30,760.26			77,811.16	414.87		80.41	1,145.84		460.82	3,058.35		500.00	17,327.00		
North Dakota								9,704.23	35,554.43	259.20			562.50					37.50	5,030.30		
Ohio	299.42	94.41			550.00	110,428.20			315,022.86	601.80			2,291.66					22,865.94			
Oklahoma	63.00	19.20	3,009.80		362.50	79,258.46		17.00	160,779.96	106.33			1,750.00		146.50	4,637.91					
Oregon						5,400.00		930.70	87,684.37	29.15			1,000.00		608.78	1,811.24		5,674.96	4,819.39		
Pennsylvania	175.03	467.44	1,796.58		10,205.00	162,931.21	28.89	14,415.68	407,708.39			241.25	2,520.83		3,637.76	7,898.14	310.11	2,204.13	3,017.84		
Porto Rico									73,078.47			965.00	500.00		103.00	1,022.44					
Rhode Island		45.83				17,259.17		1,543.34	44,262.12				625.00		138.45	154.60			230.00		
South Carolina						4,067.50			53,760.85	155.09			916.66			234.20		485.00	9,405.00		
South Dakota		32.00			1,125.00	36,921.47	29.70	395.23	49,421.15			60.31	750.00			31.75					
Tennessee		1.50	372.02			30,441.50			56,017.34	168.70			979.14		25.00	3,663.41			2,727.49		
Texas		112.05	1,402.22		750.00	122,839.34		629.86	259,940.24				2,500.00		639.14	3,064.57			599.99		
Utah						34,089.29			35,854.37	453.37			687.50		172.95			90.00	400.50		
Vermont							28.54	220.42	40,979.20			60.31	687.50		201.18	460.75		220.50	420.00		
Virginia	5.00	137.78	2,299.37		625.00	30,830.24		501.99	123,638.71	136.17			1,500.00		519.61	839.84		2,876.18	690.00		
Washington			6.00		225.00	25,799.98		22,629.55	76,240.81	149.13		201.04	1,145.84	12.75	1,033.27	1,525.71		794.50	1,310.14		
West Virginia								236.00	31,017.05				750.00			571.09			1,675.00		
Wisconsin			2,071.43		5,969.64	67,384.64		648.49	167,657.01			482.00	1,312.50		1,148.93	7,964.24	37.64	16,051.66	1,361.67		
Wyoming			1,136.28			33,031.88			17,320.95				749.37			500.00					
Militia Bureau									15,565.56		31,214.69				10,882.93	21,538.76				$378.66	$38.
Total	781.56	2,765.91	27,498.06	1,672.86	43,545.77	1,820,939.43	374.14	109,838.05	5,570,047.35	6,052.32	31,303.24	3,232.06	59,999.19	760.77	39,462.72	131,529.34	459.40	87,639.49	100,437.36	378.66	38.

APPENDIX I

tates, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year 1924, shown by the accounts current, arming, equipping, and training the National Guard (fiscal year as indicated)

ected en- milli- hools,	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States		General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard: Equipment and incidental expenses			General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard: Rifle practice and target ranges			Increased compensation, War Department	Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard: Changing station			Visits of instruction		Connection camps of instruction		Miscellaneous travel	Transportation of supplies		Expenses, sergeant instructors			Office rent, etc., instructors		Repair of Federal property in the hands of the National Guard	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard			Total of appropriations			Grand total
24	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924	1924	1922	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1924	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1922	1923	1924	1922	1923	1924	
	$250.00	$1,229.17		$305.99	$4,378.60			$719.32													$249.30	$6,514.80		$75.00	$26.84				$50.00	$3,444.75	$153,478.19	$156,972.94
		750.00						750.00														2,207.40			12.87					508.12	47,473.69	47,981.81
		1,000.00		115.48	3,763.65			549.97														5,498.20			24.50					181.98	93,690.31	93,872.29
	120.62	1,375.00		57.25	1,662.72			500.00													360.00	7,833.40			99.15					2,118.82	126,715.21	128,834.03
		750.00			1,635.79			800.00													33.00	4,543.60			10.80					2,014.69	72,511.02	74,525.71
		1,500.00		1,466.65	6,186.93														$523.98		70.00	7,171.20			32.52					3,185.26	170,080.35	173,265.61
		750.00			114.24		$1,118.30	2,959.87														1,556.40								1,118.30	36,211.16	37,329.46
		687.50			257.31			4,664.96														1,416.60									26,420.05	26,420.05
		1,000.00			918.85		722.92	1,491.92											*		36.00	5,421.60								1,328.92	118,893.17	120,222.09
	100.52	1,062.45		354.31	610.25		396.50	1,530.00													180.00	5,004.00			57.49		$12.05		62.50	4,284.21	116,404.30	120,751.01
		750.00			191.35			2,126.40														1,731.10									37,768.39	37,768.39
		687.50			165.51			1,378.19														2,079.00								92.33	76,752.34	76,844.64
		2,000.00	$597.77	436.70	4,792.13		308.00	2,990.00												$24.00	30.00	13,376.30	$5.00	147.67	192.18				835.88	6,164.53	370,148.14	377,148.55
$4.50		1,565.27	3.00	780.96	3,227.86		4,100.00	1,452.00														10,290.30			191.70				1,613.36	2,387.60	235,809.60	239,810.56
		1,497.17		544.30	1,264.54	$30.00	1,407.34	11,830.78														5,660.40								9,634.57	191,194.30	200,828.87
	100.52	1,145.84		14.45	66.23			1,161.08													309.00	7,195.30			75.12		77		50.00	6,562.44	175,245.78	181,858.22
		1,250.00			25.65																	5,491.84					1.53			101.53	133,257.43	133,358.96
		1,000.00		69.00	1,452.95			245.00													13.00	3,355.20							40.83	175.49	85,490.43	85,706.75
		1,000.00		70.65	30.00		4,670.00	1,541.00													40.75	4,546.60								6,063.94	100,828.76	106,892.70
		1,250.00		1,015.90	3,955.18		2,500.00	600.00												43.45		8,166.90			71.54				15.00	4,652.96	128,293.00	132,960.96
	201.04	2,291.66	5.02	519.48	7,491.61																882.75	15,795.75			156.80	$48.60			20.92	8,975.74	425,947.21	434,943.87
		1,500.00		58.08	393.70		8,583.35	1,810.00											16.20		41.00	9,236.40							48.60	8,690.43	235,960.27	244,699.30
	140.72	1,604.13	160.23	1,947.25	1,744.13																420.00	9,899.01			25.95				160.23	5,411.48	173,448.54	179,020.25
		750.00			2,091.59			70.00														3,463.40									62,766.52	62,766.52
		1,500.00		339.35	5,535.75		1,030.00	1,656.00													51.00	9,220.77		132.66	10.80		4.18			15,993.15	192,005.60	207,998.75
		750.00			45.00		6.00	612.52														2,279.00	20.00	220.00						14,008.01	39,338.82	53,346.83
		1,000.00			12.00		10,519.21	2,800.00													23.00	2,522.80		200.00	23.60		40.00			10,605.81	60,064.60	70,670.41
	30.15	750.00		50.16	513.96			250.00													173.00	2,005.40							148.28	380.24	43,737.75	44,117.99
		1,500.00		1.50	1,741.83																	10,720.80			110.55					3,191.92	191,957.71	195,297.91
	197.67	750.00			433.50																140.50	3,255.45							61.65	1,651.23	67,761.00	69,412.23
84.05		2,979.16		11,596.94	14,306.22	41.65	477.50	6,934.03													30.00	36,491.30			113.40				2.00	24,321.55	870,397.09	894,780.29
	80.41	1,145.84		460.82	3,058.35		500.00	17,327.00												$2.00	288.50	6,023.20	28.00	308.00	43.72					3,266.30	136,498.49	139,766.79
		562.50					160.00	5,030.30													90.00	1,932.40								10,090.93	43,079.63	53,170.56
		2,291.66					37.50														15.00	15,864.50			225.34				299.42	24,352.49	443,607.22	468,259.13
		1,750.00		146.50	4,637.91		22,865.94														180.00	8,729.90			116.14				63.00	947.67	258,166.03	259,176.70
		1,000.00		608.78	1,811.24																22.00	5,690.65		200.00	68.52					7,334.11	106,605.65	113,939.76
	241.25	2,520.83		3,637.76	7,898.14	310.11	5,674.96	4,819.39													1,195.55	23,823.40							514.03	32,366.81	609,696.39	642,577.23
	965.00	500.00		103.00	1,022.44		2,204.13	3,017.84													120.00	2,894.00			30.00					1,218.00	77,494.91	78,712.91
		625.00		138.45	154.60																	3,701.00			39.78					1,767.40	66,231.89	67,999.29
		916.66			234.20		485.00	230.00													20.00	4,626.70		330.00	22.00					682.09	73,340.91	74,023.00
	60.31	750.00			31.75			9,405.00													62.33	2,283.11		180.00					29.70	1,674.87	89,587.48	91,292.05
		979.14		25.00	3,663.41			2,727.49													5.00	5,689.25								200.20	99,890.15	100,090.35
		2,500.00		639.14	3,064.57		90.00	599.99												20.00	30.00	16,326.95	80.00	1,352.50	176.02		3.07	$2.63		2,420.14	408,048.44	410,468.58
		687.50		172.95			220.50	400.50													90.00	2,709.00								716.32	73,740.66	74,456.98
	60.31	687.50		201.18	460.75		2,876.18	420.00														2,172.80			11.40		442.50		28.54	1,246.31	44,720.25	45,995.10
		1,500.00		519.61	839.84		794.50	690.00													285.00	8,719.95		192.00	103.00				5.00	4,899.73	168,710.11	173,614.84
	201.04	1,145.84	12.75	1,633.27	1,525.71			1,310.14														5,633.85			63.50				12.75	25,380.99	111,662.33	137,056.07
		750.00			571.09			1,675.00														2,226.80								236.00	36,239.94	36,475.94
	482.50	1,312.50		1,148.93	7,964.24	37.64	16,051.66	1,361.67													405.00	9,455.03	50.00	550.00	158.61				37.64	24,914.83	237,756.52	282,708.99
		749.37			500.00																	934.80		140.00							53,813.28	53,813.28
14.69				10,882.93	21,538.76				$378.66	$38.81	$1,597.04	$4,626.10	$134.97	$535.72	$238.60	$1,836.05	$468.45												38.81	12,853.54	76,163.99	89,056.34
3.24	3,232.06	59,999.19	760.77	39,462.72	131,529.34	439.40	87,639.49	100,437.36	378.66	38.81	1,597.04	4,626.10	134.97	535.72	238.60	1,836.05	468.45	540.18	88.05	2.00	5,890.68	341,387.51	183.00	4,027.83	2,193.84	48.60	504.10	2.63	4,138.14	303,818.73	8,095,104.97	8,403,061.84

Nebraska	5,164.20	5,164.20				45.05		147.42	99.50	11,875.00			12,166.97	[1] 7,002.77	104.88	[1] 7,107.65
New Hampshire	3,515.76	3,515.76		.10		257.60		63.20	588.96				909.86	2,605.90	7.00	2,598.90
New Jersey	13,977.54	13,977.54				123.48		534.33	1,678.66	1,328.55			3,665.02	10,312.52	109.75	10,202.77
New Mexico	2,349.54	2,349.54				183.99		206.83	333.50				724.32	1,625.22	747.07	878.15
New York	69,391.80	69,391.80	29.00		38.00	938.62	13.55	727.18	23,343.96	23,877.81	57.60		49,025.72	20,366.08	4,408.47	15,957.61
North Carolina	9,976.14	9,976.14				233.34		145.27	3,369.27	20,416.25	37.44		24,201.57	[1] 14,225.43	54.36	[1] 14,279.79
North Dakota	4,319.46	4,319.46		.29		32.20		89.61	60.00	8,612.50			8,794.60	[1] 4,475.14	75.00	[1] 4,550.14
Ohio	26,405.82	26,405.82				900.70	1.42	217.33	30.00	397.92			1,547.37	24,858.45		24,858.45
Oklahoma	16,771.68	16,771.68				555.52	620.26	292.32	4,698.12				6,166.22	10,605.46		10,605.46
Oregon	8,177.22	8,177.22				765.39		242.74	2,614.00	4,974.69	11.74		8,608.56	[1] 431.34	328.27	[1] 759.61
Pennsylvania	40,055.04	40,055.04	112.60			2,081.11		486.93	9,721.07	21,299.72	527.91		34,229.34	5,825.70	1,879.93	3,945.77
Porto Rico	6,474.06	6,474.06		.07		75.65		126.65	1,393.30				1,595.67	4,878.39		4,878.39
Rhode Island	4,839.30	4,839.30				41.63		40.33	177.68	300.00			559.64	4,279.66	150.00	4,129.66
South Carolina	6,405.66	6,405.66				24.49		69.20	531.17	10,388.33	14.81		11,028.00	[1] 4,622.34	22.19	4,644.53
South Dakota	3,909.06	3,909.06				21.74	8.82	172.37	71.75				274.68	3,634.38	445.41	3,188.97
Tennessee	4,743.54	4,743.54		2.81		49.27		173.18	3,663.41	2,727.49	401.90		7,018.06	[1] 2,274.52	1,809.26	[1] 4,083.78
Texas	26,679.42	26,679.42		1.47		1,810.24	137.61	315.63	3,258.03	550.00	1,012.34		7,085.32	19,594.10	6,791.22	12,802.88
Utah	2,486.34	2,486.34				18.70	1.40	48.70	158.08	772.50	18.36		1,017.74	1,468.60	391.59	1,077.01
Vermont	3,953.52	3,953.52				160.44		40.00	822.90	660.00	5.24		1,688.58	2,264.94	131.19	2,133.75
Virginia	12,250.44	12,250.44				155.03		1,092.37	1,726.80	890.00	209.13		4,073.33	8,177.11	1,869.99	6,307.12
Washington	8,816.76	8,816.76				1,419.77		181.17	2,148.27	2,301.43	149.10		6,199.74	2,617.02	1,051.40	1,565.62
West Virginia	3,967.20	3,967.20				5.56		143.68	900.00	1,675.00	9.77		2,734.01	1,233.19	261.83	971.36
Wisconsin	16,152.66	16,152.66				83.20	177.89	143.33	9,072.06	6,869.86			16,346.40	[1] 193.74	1,213.81	[1] 1,407.55
Wyoming	1,576.62	1,576.62				76.93		40.82	500.00				617.75	958.87	1,650.38	[1] 691.51
Militia Bureau					1.00			18,620.78	22,400.41		248.42		41,270.61	[1] 41,270.61		[1] 41,270.61
Army Finance Office												211.25	211.25	[1] 211.25	788.75	1,000.00
First Corps Area															1,129.39	[1] 1,129.39
Third Corps Area												1,529.54	1,529.54	[1] 1,529.54		[1] 1,529.54
Fourth Corps Area												240.69	240.69	[1] 240.69	35.47	[1] 276.16
Fifth Corps Area												480.00	480.00	[1] 480.00	1,063.88	[1] 1,543.88
Sixth Corps Area															104.99	[1] 104.99
Seventh Corps Area												800.37	800.37	[1] 800.37	1,044.09	[1] 1,844.46
Eighth Corps Area												376.75	376.75	[1] 376.75	4,318.47	[1] 4,695.22
Ninth Corps Area												88.29	88.29	[1] 88.29	1,656.47	[1] 1,744.76
Chief of Engineers															4,594.36	[1] 4,594.36
Quartermaster General															125,501.46	[1] 125,501.46
Surgeon General															149.03	[1] 149.03
Chief of Ordnance															77,951.52	[1] 77,951.52
Chief Signal Officer															1,869.39	[1] 1,869.39
Adjutant General															28,009.49	[1] 28,009.49
Chief of Air Service															59,965.05	[1] 59,965.05
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe															168.90	[1] 168.90
Unallotted funds	250,754.84	250,754.84												250,754.84		250,754.84
Total	800,000.00		426.92	55.82	40.35	30,226.49	2,089.89	31,990.51	169,983.45	195,471.45	5,013.79	3,729.16	439,027.83	360,972.17	359,080.90	1,891.27

[1] Deficit offset by balance from "unallotted funds."

APPENDIX J

Use of National Guard in emergencies, 1924

Dates		Units	Strength		Place	Nature of duty
From—	To—		Commissioned	Enlisted		
		ARKANSAS				
Feb. 5, 1924	Feb. 5, 1924	Battery H, Two hundred and sixth Coast Artillery (antiaircraft). Company D, One hundred and fifty-third Infantry, mobilized at armory but was not called out.	2	21	Redfield	Capture of escaped desperadoes.
		FLORIDA				
Feb. 8, 1924	Feb. 9, 1924	Provisional company from One hundred and fifty-fourth Infantry and Battery A, First Separate Battalion, Coast Artillery.	6	52	Jacksonville	Guarding prisoners on trial.
		ILLINOIS				
Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 21, 1923	One hundred and thirtieth Infantry, One hundred and sixth Cavalry.	30	357	Hillsboro	Threatened strike.
Aug. 22, 1923	Aug. 26, 1923	One hundred and sixth Cavalry, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	12	146	do	Do.
Jan. 8, 1924	Jan. 20, 1924	One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	(1)	(1)	Herrin	Riot.
Feb. 9, 1924	Mar. 8, 1924	One hundred and thirtieth Infantry, One hundred and sixth Cavalry, and certain officers of headquarters and special division troops, Thirty-third Division.	(1)	(1)	do	Do.
		KENTUCKY				
Jan. 24, 1924	Jan. 25, 1924	One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry; Troop A, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron.	(1)	(1)	Glasgow	Preserve order at a trial.
Apr. 4, 1924	May 1, 1924	Company G, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry; Thirty-eighth Tank Company.	(1)	(1)	Straight Creek mining district.	Strike.
Apr. 8, 1924	May 14, 1924	Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron.	(1)	(1)	do	Do.
		LOUISIANA				
May 7, 1924	May 9, 1924	Battery A, One hundred and forty-first Field Artillery; Headquarters Troop, One hundred and eighth Cavalry.	7	50	Amite City	Preservation of order at a legal execution.
May 9, 1924	do	Troop G, One hundred and eighth Cavalry.	2	38	do	Do.
		MARYLAND				
May 12, 1924	May 14, 1924	Company G, First Maryland Infantry.	2	40	Cumberland	Flood.
		MAINE				
Sept. 15, 1924	Sept. 17, 1924	Batteries F and G, Two hundred and fortieth Coast Artillery.	(1)	(1)	Thomaston	Fire.

[1] Data as to number not available.

Use of National Guard in emergencies, 1924—Continued

Date		Units	Strength		Place	Nature of duty
From—	To—		Commissioned	Enlisted		
		NORTH CAROLINA				
Sept. 28, 1923	Sept. 30, 1923	Troop F, One hundred and ninth Cavalry; Company B, One hundred and fifth Engineers.	7	93	Spruce Pine	Threatened race riot.
Oct. 1, 1923	Oct. 8, 1923	Company E, One hundred and twentieth Infantry.	3	63	do	Do.
Dec. 1, 1923	Dec. 1, 1923	Company M, One hundred and twentieth Infantry.	3	40	Nashville	Protection of prisoners.
Apr. 9, 1924	Apr. 9, 1924	Battery D, One hundred and seventeenth Field Artillery.	3	55	Craven County.	Do.
		OKLAHOMA				
Aug. 13, 1923	Oct. 8, 1923	Total of 47 officers and 605 enlisted men from One hundred and seventy-ninth Infantry, One hundred and eightieth Infantry, One hundred and fifty-eighth Field Artillery, One hundred and eighty-ninth Field Artillery, One hundred and twentieth Medical Regiment, and State S. C. and D. at various times and to various places in conformity with orders of the Governor proclaiming martial law.				
Oct. 15, 1923	Oct. 15, 1923	One hundred and eighty-ninth Field Artillery, One hundred and twentieth Medical Regiment.	18	160	Oklahoma City.	Flood.
Oct. 15, 1923		One hundred and twentieth Medical Regiment.	(1)	(1)	do	Do.
		WISCONSIN				
Oct. 9, 1923	Oct. 12, 1923	One hundred and twentieth Field Artillery, One hundred and twenty-eighth Field Artillery.	6	55	Superior	Forest fires.
		WYOMING				
Sept. 26, 1923	Sept. 28, 1923	Troop B, One hundred and fifteenth Cavalry. This service was purely voluntary and of great value.	(1)	(1)	Sheridan	Flood.

[1] Data as to number not available.