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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1925

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA  
BUREAU

1925



WASHINGTON  
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# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

### CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

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WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,  
*Washington, June 30, 1925.*

SIR: This, the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, covering the operations of this bureau from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, is submitted.

Until June 29, 1925, the affairs of the bureau were most ably administered by Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards, whose four-year term of office expired by law on June 28, 1925.

In view of the fact that General Rickards's tenure of office covered all except two days of the period for which this report is rendered, I have requested him to submit and sign the body of the report, only reserving to myself the opportunity of adding a few remarks at the end.

On June 30, 1925, the following-named officers were on duty in the Militia Bureau:

Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, Chief, Militia Bureau.  
Col. Ezekiel J. Williams, Infantry, executive officer.  
Col. Louis C. Scherer, Cavalry.  
Col. Frederick B. Shaw, Infantry.  
Col. Perry L. Miles, Infantry.  
Col. George F. Baltzell, Infantry.  
Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, Cavalry.  
Lieut. Col. Leonard W. Prunty, Cavalry.  
Lieut. Col. John P. McAdams, Infantry.  
Lieut. Col. J. Watt Page, Infantry, Officers Reserve Corps (Texas National Guard).  
Lieut. Col. Noble J. Wiley, Infantry.  
Lieut. Col. Harry S. Purnell, Medical Corps.  
Lieut. Col. William J. Kelley, Infantry, Officers Reserve Corps (Vermont National Guard).  
Maj. Robert S. Thomas, Corps of Engineers.  
Maj. James B. Woolnough, Infantry.  
Maj. Frank Thorp, jr., Field Artillery.  
Maj. Delmar S. Lenzner, Coast Artillery Corps.  
Maj. Thomas C. Spencer, Signal Corps.  
Maj. Daniel N. Swan, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.  
Maj. George W. Easterday, Coast Artillery Corps.  
Maj. Spencer B. Akin, Signal Corps.  
Maj. Thomas G. M. Oliphant, Field Artillery.  
Maj. Lester M. Wheeler, Infantry.  
Maj. Kenneth P. Lord, Field Artillery.  
Maj. Clift Andrus, Field Artillery.  
Maj. James B. Gillespie, Ordnance Department.  
Maj. William C. Williams, Infantry.  
Maj. William A. Turnbull, Judge Advocate General's Department.  
Maj. Alvin Colburn, Infantry.  
Maj. Benjamin L. Jacobson, Finance Department.  
Maj. Henry J. F. Miller, Air Service.  
Capt. Frank Lockhead, Infantry.  
Capt. Ray B. Conner, Infantry.  
Capt. Ira A. Correll, Cavalry.

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

Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of Militia Bureau, relieved June 28, 1925.

Col. Ralph H. Van Deman, Infantry, relieved June 10, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Percy L. Jones, Medical Corps, relieved November 26, 1924.

Lieut. Col. John A. Wagner, Quartermaster Corps, relieved June 9, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Schultz, Finance Department, relieved May 2, 1925.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Mortimer, Quartermaster Corps, relieved September 2, 1924.

Maj. William B. Borden, Medical Corps, relieved from temporary duty August 31, 1924.

Maj. Jesse D. Elliott, Infantry, relieved July 1, 1924.

Maj. George R. Harrison, Infantry, relieved July 1, 1924.

Maj. William W. Conger, Medical Corps, relieved July 6, 1924.

Capt. Carey E. Campbell, jr., relieved February 24, 1925.

(General Rickards's report follows herewith.)

### GENERAL REMARKS

During the fiscal year 1925 the National Guard continued its progressive development in all branches, and the end of this period finds this important element in the scheme for national defense more highly trained, better supplied, and more adequately equipped to answer an emergency call in the rôle of a dependable organized force.

The interest and enthusiasm displayed by the personnel of the National Guard during the period covered by this report is especially noteworthy, and has been commented upon very frequently in the reports of inspectors received at the Militia Bureau.

The outstanding weak points of the National Guard during the past fiscal year appear to be as follows:

(a) The tremendous turnover of personnel.

(b) The maintenance of "paper strength" organizations in some States through the continuance on rolls of members indefinitely absent or removed from the station of the organizations.

(c) Lack of practical instruction for staff officers.

(d) The lack in certain localities of well-equipped armories.

The outstanding strong points during the past fiscal year appear to be:

(a) The splendid cooperation of the State authorities.

(b) Greater manifestation of active supervision by the National Guard higher commanders.

(c) Steady rather than spasmodic advancement and progress.

It is desired also to invite attention to the particularly noticeable improvement in the routine administration of the National Guard as a whole. This phase of the development and training of the various units is probably less interesting and more tedious to officers and men, and at the same time requires closer application and accuracy on the part of those concerned, than any other one element of the many that make for efficiency.

The aggregate strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1925, was 177,525; on June 30, 1924, the total strength (as revised following the annual report of 1924) was 177,428. While these figures show a net increase of only 97 men, they by no means truly represent the possible expansion for the fiscal year. In August, 1924,

the applications for recognition of new units and the recruiting of organizations had reached the maximum permitted by the restricted appropriations available, and it became necessary to discontinue the Federal recognition of new organizations. This notwithstanding the fact that such organizations were within the allocations to States under the general program for expansion of the National Guard. The action thus taken, while compulsory, proved to be embarrassing to some of the States; especially so to those wherein liberal appropriations had been provided by their legislatures under the assumption that such would be necessary and used for providing utilities for new units the organization and Federal recognition of which had been anticipated. Due to the restrictions imposed by the lack of Federal funds on the recognition of units and on enlistments, no difficulty was apparent in procurement of suitable personnel during the year. The difficulty has been to find an equitable and just method of putting a stop to the further increase in strength of the National Guard without adversely affecting its development in quality and training and without imposing restrictions on enlistments and reenlistments apt to interfere with their resumption in the future.

A school for State adjutants general was held from March 5 to 10, 1925. The adjutant general or a representative from practically every State, the officers in charge of National Guard affairs at the corps area headquarters, and the senior instructors on duty with the National Guard were present. This was the second of the schools thus convened, the first having been held during May, 1924. There can be no doubt as to the benefits which have accrued from these schools not alone to the National Guard but to the entire Military Establishment. They have unquestionably brought about a better mutual understanding of many problems confronting both the National Guard and the War Department. The personal contact thus made possible has done much toward better cooperation and coordination of effort throughout the service; from this standpoint alone the comparatively small expense entailed is more than justified.

National Guard troops were utilized in 15 States during the year to render aid in disaster and to assist civil authorities. (See Appendix K.) Again reports indicate that the conduct of these troops while so engaged was highly commendable in each instance. This has done much to foster favorable public opinion not only toward the organizations concerned but toward the basic plan for national defense as well.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The operation of the mail and records division for the period of this report indicates that the reorganization of this division, and the improved methods adopted more than a year ago has met expectations in added efficiency and accuracy.

For the fiscal year just closed 321,036 pieces of letter mail were received and dispatched, and in addition thereto it is estimated that 32,000 pieces of old records have been reclassified, indexed, and brought up to date.

A notable improvement has been effected during the fiscal year just passed in the methods of procuring and distributing publications and blank forms.

Due to the peculiar organization of the National Guard, this particular phase of administration presented many difficulties. It was realized that due economy must be maintained and at the same time place in the hands of the National Guard personnel essential training matter. The system evolved appears to meet both requirements and is functioning satisfactorily. The distributions made by the publications division were 2,213,174 publications of all kinds and 3,285,610 blank forms, an aggregate of 40,269 packages and 6,055 mail bags.

#### INSUFFICIENCY OF MILITIA BUREAU PERSONNEL

I am pleased to report that the civilian personnel of the bureau has been materially increased during my term of office, but in my opinion it is not yet sufficient to meet present urgent needs and should be further increased to enable the bureau to handle promptly and efficiently the large amount of work constantly reaching the office. I therefore deem it a duty on my departure from office to again point out the fact that the bureau has been handicapped in the conduct of its business during the year just closed due entirely to the lack of sufficient help, and I desire to emphasize what I stated in my last report to you on this subject. There is no question in my mind—and I have given the matter critical thought for four years—that the requirement of 119 employees for the Militia Bureau, fixed by me after careful study, as a minimum working force with which to conduct National Guard affairs in an economical, businesslike manner is correct, and it is hoped that this force will be ultimately provided.

The civilian force consisted, on June 30, 1925, of a total of 95 people—84 on the permanent and 4 on the temporary rolls of the Militia Bureau and 7 clerks serving on detail from other branches of the War Department. The temporary clerks were dropped at the close of business June 30 and six of the detailed clerks will be continued on this detail by the Secretary of War for one month—the month of July, 1925. It has been found necessary for several years to secure the loan of additional clerks to assist the bureau in bringing up arrearages in work and to keep correspondence as nearly current as possible. While the granting of this additional help is fully appreciated, it has afforded but partial relief and does not adequately meet the situation.

It was found essential in the interests of efficiency and economy to establish a construction unit as a part of the financial section during this fiscal year, with an officer in charge, to take care of the many important questions and to coordinate and determine priority on expenditure of Federal funds for construction and repair projects on camp sites and rifle ranges and to collect and compile needed data with respect thereto. The wisdom of this action has already been established beyond doubt, and it is apparent that not only many thousands of dollars have been saved in the administration of these funds but that the expenditures have been more equitably distributed throughout the States.

I desire to again urge, Mr. Secretary, your special and favorable consideration of the question now before you of authorizing for the Militia Bureau an adequate permanent clerical force to enable it to carry on its important work in an economical and efficient manner.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

The Militia Bureau as organized during the fiscal year up to and including June 28, 1925, was subdivided into the following sections:

*Administrative.*—This section was charged in general with the office administration of the bureau.

*Personnel.*—This section was 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 was 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 was 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 was 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.*—This section was 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 were not specifically assigned to any other section.

### ACTIVITIES

The functions of each section of the Militia Bureau up to and including June 28, having been briefly described above, it is believed 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

At the beginning of the year the section consisted of 4 officers and 13 civilians. At present the force consists of 4 officers and 19 civilians. Of these 6 are temporary assignments terminating on July 1, 1925, when the force will be reduced to 4 officers and 13 clerks. It is estimated that 5 officers and 15 clerks will be able to handle all the work of this section expeditiously.

## OFFICERS

(Strength on June 30, 1925)

On June 30, 1925, there were 11,114 officers recognized. There were 13,009 positions authorized according to the National Guard tables of organization, leaving 1,895 vacancies. There have been 2,338 separations, a net gain during the fiscal year of 216. The problem of securing officers and selecting the right ones has always been difficult to solve. The conditions imposed are often very hard to meet. The Regular Army and the Organized Reserves do not have the same difficulty. The distribution by grade is indicated in the following tables:

TABLE I

Major generals of the line.....	13
Brigadier generals of the line.....	45
Brigadier generals, adjutants general.....	19
State staff corps and departments.....	382
Staffs of divisions.....	319
Staffs of brigades.....	224
Officers belonging to or attached to organizations less than a brigade....	10,112
Total of.....	11,114

TABLE II.—State staff corps and departments

	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Adjutant General's Department.....	19	11	14	10	9			63
Inspector General's Department.....		2	9	14	10			35
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....		2	10	14	18			44
Quartermaster Corps.....		3	16	50	45	25	24	163
Ordnance Department.....		2	12	12	19	5	7	57
Medical Department.....		1	8	18	12			39
Total.....	19	21	69	118	113	30	31	401

TABLE III.—Headquarters of divisions and brigades

	Major generals	Briga- dier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line.....	13	45			44	110	101	17	330
General Staff.....			13	64	6				83
Signal Corps.....				13					13
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....				14	12	12	2		40
Inspector General's Depart- ment.....				13					13
Judge Advocate General's Department.....				15	1	8	1		25
Quartermaster Corps.....				11	1	23	11		46
Ordnance Department.....				13	1				14
Finance Department.....				12	3				15
Chaplains.....				1	9	12			22
Total.....	13	45	13	156	77	165	115	17	601

TABLE IV.—*In organizations less than a brigade*

	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colonels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Infantry.....	81	70	319	1,412	1,383	1,338	4,603
Cavalry.....	14	18	37	185	219	185	658
Field Artillery.....	45	46	98	636	740	447	2,012
Signal Corps.....			1	19	51	32	103
Quartermaster Corps.....		7	12	12	55	49	135
Ordnance Department.....			1	8	1	5	15
Coast Artillery Corps.....	15	16	40	214	212	180	677
Medical Corps.....	14	13	186	417	100		730
Dental Corps.....			14	155	33		202
Veterinary Corps.....			10	88	28	4	130
Medical Administrative Department.....			1	48	51	10	110
Engineers.....	12	11	28	105	132	63	351
Air Service.....			14	45	94	76	229
Chaplains.....		1	5	118	28		152
Finance Department.....				1			1
Adjutant General's Department.....				4			4
Total.....	181	182	766	3,467	3,127	2,389	10,112
Warrant officers.....							151
Cornet.....							1

## FEDERAL RECOGNITION OF OFFICERS

Improvement in the method of handling recognition cases has been made, with the result that a further reduction of paper work has been possible. New Militia Bureau Form No. 108 has been generally adopted. With some changes to be made in the next reprints, it is considered very satisfactory and a great improvement on previous forms. A total of 4,936 new recognitions were issued in 1925, as against 4,928 in 1924. There are only 111 pending on June 30, 1925, as against 470 on June 30, 1924.

## EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS

The Militia Bureau has always held that the examinations for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps and for Federal recognition in the National Guard should be according to the same standards. The requirements as to a general officer have been equalized as published in Army Regulations No. 140-15, and Militia Bureau Circular No. 37-B, 1924, but the standards for professional qualification of those below the grade of general officer are only in prospect. The publication of these standards is necessary before uniformity in examination can be expected. One examination under the new method for professional examination of applicants for general officer's grade has been held. Some five applicants took the examination. The next examination is set for May, 1926, but it is quite likely that there may be candidates for vacancies that will not wish to wait until that time and will insist on an opportunity to take the examination at an early date.

## PROMOTION OF OFFICERS

The system of promotion is well observed in the National Guard, as demonstrated by the following: Of the 3,520 cases of recognition in grades higher than second lieutenant acted upon during the year ending June 30, 1925, 1,320 were by promotion.

## ANNUAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS

Every officer of the National Guard is to be examined physically at least once each year, and the record of that examination is kept in the Militia Bureau. Much good has resulted from this requirement, but it is probable that much greater use can be made, and to the advantage of the individual officer. The draft of new regulations on the subject will follow closely the lines of Army regulations. An indication of physical disability in a report is carefully followed, with a view to discharge of the officer or a possible correction of the deficiency.

## CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS

The file of efficiency reports, one for each officer annually, in the Militia Bureau is improving, and there is also an improvement in transmitting these reports. A single report on each officer is requested, but that report goes through all intermediate commanders, through the State adjutant general, and the corps area commander. In each office it will serve for extracting information to make a classification list.

The Militia Bureau has attempted to keep classification lists of National Guard officers in card form. An improvement is contemplated in the 1925 National Guard Register, which, in addition to the index of names of all officers, will also have some 20 other lists or indices of names of National Guard officers occupying particular positions and who possess special qualifications. With the publication of future editions it is hoped that this work may be greatly extended and the number of such lists be increased. Such lists will be helpful in making selections to fill important positions.

## 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 10,898 officers on June 30, 1924, 2,338 are no longer on the active list on June 30, 1925, a turnover of 22 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 it is hoped a remedy can be found. An analysis of the separations by grade in an endeavor to locate the cause and find a remedy is shown in the following table:

TABLE V.—*Separation of officers*

	Present strength	Separations	Per cent
General officers.....	77	5	6
Colonels.....	215	16	7
Lieutenant colonels.....	407	15	3½
Majors.....	961	101	10
Captains.....	3,741	650	17
First lieutenants.....	3,276	787	24
Second lieutenants.....	2,437	722	29½
Total.....	11,114	2,296	20
Warrant officers.....	151	42	27½

## OFFICERS FOR MOBILIZATION

Some progress has been made toward providing officers for expansion of units of the National Guard under mobilization requirements, but the publication of the complete War Department policy is awaiting action on the draft of National Guard regulations relating to this subject. The draft contains instructions regarding the method of making application, the responsibility for making them, the number of vacancies, and the sources of procurement. Provision for selection, appointment, and assignment from two of the sources have been put into effect during the last year as follows:

(1) Paragraphs 8 and 9, Army Regulations No. 140-10, provide for commissioning warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

(2) Paragraph 18-c, Army Regulations No. 140-5, provides for the designation of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps (not in the National Guard) for assignment to units of the National Guard.

A third source, that from the National Guard Reserve, has shown an increase from 858 on June 30, 1924, to 1,109 on June 30, 1925, but it is suspected that many of the officers are carried in the list not because of availability and fitness to fill mobilization vacancies, but rather as an easy and practicable method of separating them from the active National Guard without hurting their sensibilities.

The publication of the pamphlets of the revised National Guard Regulations bearing on this phase of the development of the National Guard must be awaited. Experience thereunder will be needed to demonstrate the practicability of the provisions made for the procurement of officers.

One feature will be the establishment of an eligible list of persons who have qualified under section 75, national defense act, for a commission. This list may include persons now in the National Guard and others, members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and civilians. The authority for an eligible list has been in existence a long time, but little use has been made of it. Several States have eligible lists differing only slightly from the eligible list established by paragraphs 213 and 216, National Guard Regulations, 1922. A great advantage is seen in a combination of the State lists and the Militia Bureau lists into one.

## NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS IN OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

On June 30, 1925, there were 6,256 officers in the National Guard who also hold Officers' Reserve Corps appointments and commissions in the Army of the United States, an increase of 554 over June 30, 1924. The new regulations, A. R. 140-10, should have the effect of further increasing the number. The reserve appointment parallels in grade and arm that of the National Guard commission. Upon appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps a commission in the Army of the United States is issued. Warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard are by A. R. 140-10 eligible for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the lowest grade, and there is no limit to the number that may secure commission in the Army of the United States in that way. The examination for establishing qualification is conducted under section 75, national defense act, so that the one examination also qualifies for Federal recognition for a commission in

the National Guard. A record of persons so qualified will be prepared and kept. This procedure will serve admirably to provide at least part of the officers needed by the National Guard for expansion on mobilization. There is one anomalous feature in the method of handling Officers' Reserve Corps appointments of certain members of the National Guard. It is this: Officers of the National Guard Reserve are not considered as eligible for Officers' Reserve Corps appointment on account of their National Guard status. It has been ruled that the term "National Guard" as used in section 37 of the national defense act does not include the National Guard Reserve. Until an improvement can be made in the National Guard Reserve itself it is not considered of enough importance to attempt a change in the ruling. The National Guard Reserve should in reality form a dependable source for quickly obtaining additional officers for the National Guard on mobilization, and these officers should hold commissions in the Army of the United States.

The Officers' Reserve Corps status of brigadier generals of the line of the National Guard is now controlled by a definite policy. All those appointed in the National Guard prior to November 6, 1924, and who submitted applications were appointed in the Officers' Reserve Corps and issued commissions in the Army of the United States. For those examined under the new regulations applying to that grade, appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps will also follow, since the examinations are now equalized.

The Officers' Reserve Corps status of brigadier generals of the Adjutant General's Department of the National Guard is still in question. The Militia Bureau has submitted a recommendation that all such officers in the National Guard be given an Officers' Reserve Corps appointment without further examination. To date, however, the Secretary of War has not communicated his action on this matter.

I have always had some doubt as to the necessity of appointing National Guard officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps in order to issue a commission in the Army of the United States. There are many difficulties encountered in carrying out the policy. I am of the opinion that an officer recognized in the National Guard should be given a commission in the Army of the United States which is to become effective on the date of draft into Federal service. It certainly does not appear from a careful study of the development of the National Guard and its contemplated use in the Federal service that the officers thereof should have to be appointed in the reserves. I therefore advocate a change in the national defense act to adjust this matter.

#### NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

Except for an abnormal increase in officers, the National Guard Reserve showed no signs of activity during the year, despite the very evident potential value of a strong reserve to the National Guard as a whole. If any interest in building up a National Guard Reserve has been displayed, that fact is not evident from the results obtained. A new provision of the national defense act affecting the National Guard was passed by Congress and approved February 28, 1925. The regulations necessary to put it in effect have not been promulgated, though they have been prepared in the Militia Bureau and their

adoption recommended. The new law marks an important change in policy and requires important changes in regulations affecting not only the National Guard Reserve but also the active National Guard. It is believed that with a clearer presentation of the regulations a greater interest may be manifested.

The situation in respect to the officers' list of the National Guard Reserve continues to grow worse. The rapid increase from 310 on June 30, 1923, to 858 on June 30, 1924, and to 1,109 on June 30, 1925, shows that it is neither a useful nor a dependable reserve. Were it not for the fact that a certain percentage (possibly the majority) of the officers are too valuable to lose, it might be best to disregard the entire list as being too uncertain to rely upon. It is evident that some steps must be taken toward limiting the number of reserve officers, and the following restrictions are suggested as meeting this need:

No officer should be carried as a National Guard reserve officer unless he is—

(a) Morally, physically, and professionally qualified for the commission according to standards which apply to active National Guard officers.

(b) Within the age limit set forth for appointment in the active National Guard.

(c) Needed to fill an existing peace-table vacancy in a recognized unit of the National Guard, or in a unit needed to complete an organization the headquarters of which is recognized.

(d) A member of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Unless some proper restrictions are placed on the list it will continue to grow by the addition of officers who will be of no value to the National Guard.

With reference to the enlisted National Guard Reserve, the law heretofore allowed persons to enter the National Guard Reserve only by direct enlistment. The new law permits of transfers of enlisted men between the active National Guard and the reserve under regulations made by the Secretary of War. A draft of the proposed regulations submitted to the Secretary of War by the Militia Bureau contains the following essential features:

(a) Transfers between active guard and reserve to be a function of the State, but consent of enlisted men must be obtained.

(b) Transfers to active guard to have prior approval of company commander.

(c) Discharges from active National Guard prior to expiration of term of service to be discontinued. If the conditions will permit, then, instead of such discharge, transfer to reserve. The loss of men through discharge made necessary by the restrictions under the former law will cease, with the probable result of a reserve of appreciable strength, thus establishing a much needed and important addition to the National Guard with practically no increase in expense. This will aid greatly in the procurement of enlisted men in State service by materially reducing the number of enlistments required, and provide an appreciable part of the increase needed on mobilization.

#### NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The National Guard Register first appeared in 1922; the next edition in 1923. These two editions formed the start and were necessarily incomplete. The 1924 edition had many improvements

and an attempt was made to give the service record of each officer. There were necessarily many shortcomings and many errors. Due to changes in the law a revision of the National Guard Register with an entire rewriting of the service records of 11,000 officers became necessary. This work is nearing completion and the 1925 edition of the Register will have information up to and including June 30, 1925.

The importance of a register containing the military record of each officer became very apparent when National Guard longevity pay was finally authorized. The Register was previously intended for purposes of classification and such is still its main object. The fact that the information contained in it proved of great assistance in determining prior service gave the Register added importance.

After publication of the Register as of May 1, 1924, it became necessary to keep the record up to date. This has been accomplished, and besides the record of each individual was again gone over and carefully rechecked. The data furnished at a time when it seemed of little importance was not reliable. When pay became dependent upon its correctness prompt attention was given, with the result that most of the errors in the 1924 Register have been corrected by issuance of amendments on Militia Bureau Form No. 3-d. All these corrections have been embodied in the current copy maintained in the Militia Bureau, with the result that the first installment of copy went to the printer on June 22, 1925. About 18,000 records have been rechecked and verified from original records. The amount of this back work has been enormous, but the advantage that will accrue to the individuals in obtaining a clear and correct record will amply repay for the time and effort spent. Correct and prompt payment is now possible. Without the Register it would be extremely difficult and would require paper work and certification for years to come largely in excess of what was required to get out the Register. The greatest value of the Register will, however, be found for mobilization purposes, when classification lists are specially in demand. The basis of any classification must always be prior service and that the Register attempts now to give fully and correctly.

The date of the new edition of the Register will be June 30, 1925. The next edition will probably be December 31, 1926, but should an edition be needed at any time the copy for it is ready and immediately available. Copies of all corrections are also furnished currently to the General Accounting Office, the State adjutants general, and the State property and disbursing officers.

#### BLANK FORMS RELATING TO PERSONNEL

Many improvements in forms for personnel reports and records have been made in the past year. Militia Bureau Form No. 108 effects a great saving. The first sheet is an application for recognition and has proved its value. The second sheet gives the prior record of service and constitutes the Militia Bureau work sheet for incorporating data in the National Guard Register.

Militia Bureau Form No. 21, the enlistment record, has been revised and consolidated from four pages to two pages, a great saving when it is remembered that nearly 300,000 of these forms are used annually.

Militia Bureau Form No. 24 is a new National Guard service record to replace the cumbersome and expensive Regular Army service record which was not adapted for use in the National Guard. The saving in actual cost is well worth the efforts made to inaugurate the new service record, but the great saving is made in the very appreciable reduction in the paper work required of the National Guard company commander.

Militia Bureau Form No. 89 has been condensed from a four-page to a two-page blank and the entries required made to correspond with the requirements of National Guard Regulations dealing with the examination of officers for recognition.

Militia Bureau Form No. 63 has been revised and made to include the certificate of the officer being examined. This certificate was previously made on a separate paper.

Militia Bureau Form No. 67 has been revised so that the instructions thereon are made plainer and more definite.

Militia Bureau Forms No. 3 a, b, c, and d have all been revised. The series of 36 separate cards comprising this form constitute the Militia Bureau system of recording recognition, assignments, transfers, and separations of National Guard officers. The adoption of this system, and its development to its present state, has enabled the Militia Bureau to keep up to date all information concerning the frequent and ever-changing status of National Guard officers in such form as to be available at a moment's notice. Copies are furnished to every agency concerned. The paper work and clerical work necessary to operate this system is less than one-half of that required by the former method in use and is well worth a study with a view to its extension to other departments and offices.

#### ORGANIZATION

The plans of the War Department for the organization of the National Guard during the fiscal year 1925 were identical with those outlined in report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau for the fiscal year 1924, in furtherance of the provisions of section A, Table I, page 13, of report of a General Staff committee approved January 23, 1923, usually referred to as the 250,000-man program.

The actual organization of the National Guard, except for a limited number of authorized adjustments of units within States, has virtually been at a standstill during the fiscal year 1925, in accordance with the War Department policy suspending Federal recognition of new units announced under date of July 25, 1924, and reiterated under date of March 26, 1925.

The rapid growth of the National Guard during the fiscal year 1924, which, on June 30, 1924, reached a strength in excess of 177,000, made necessary the adoption by the War Department of this suspension policy in order to avoid the incurrence of a deficit in Militia Bureau funds for the fiscal year 1925.

Even in the face of this imposed restriction, the strength of the National Guard continued to increase, reaching its peak strength of 189,722 on September 30, 1924. From this date the strength of the National Guard steadily decreased until May, 1925, when the strength reached approximately 176,900.

The returns for the month of June, 1925, as is usual in anticipation of the summer training period, showed a slight increase over the strength for May, reaching the total of 177,525.

During March, 1925, plans were discussed and recommendations submitted by which it was hoped that by limiting the strength of the entire National Guard to 181,719, plus approximately 1,800 vacancies in commissioned personnel, totaling approximately 183,519, and by restricting each State to 110 per cent of its respective maintenance strength of units recognized as of February 28, 1925, Federal recognition of additional new units could be authorized during the remainder of the fiscal year 1925. It was found, however, that this plan could not be put into operation owing to the insufficiency of funds to meet the requirements of armory drill pay for fiscal year 1926 in any excess of the number of units extended Federal recognition as of that date.

Instructions limiting the maximum strength of the National Guard of each State for remainder of the fiscal year 1925, and for the fiscal year 1926, were published under date of April 14, 1925.

The status of Infantry and Cavalry National Guard divisions; the strength in officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard by States and branches; and the change in status of headquarters units to and including June 30, 1925, is shown in Tables VI, VII, and VIII, which follow herewith:

TABLE VI.—*Showing status of Infantry and Cavalry National Guard divisions—Units federally recognized June 30, 1925*

Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Infantry division: Division headquarters detachment 1; division special troops, 8; Infantry, 80; Field Artillery, 24; Engineers, 8; Air Service, 3; Medical regiments, 11; train, 7; total, 142.

Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Cavalry division: Division headquarters detachment, 1; division special troops, 5; Cavalry, 46; machine gun, 10; Field Artillery, 5; Engineers, 5; medical squadrons, 5; train, 9; total, 86.

#### INFANTRY DIVISIONS

Division	Strength	Division headquarters detachment	Division special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery	Engineers	Air Service	Medical regiments	Train	Total
Twenty-sixth.....	7,950	1	4	79	24	8	4	5	6	131
Twenty-seventh.....	8,579	1	8	78	24	8	3	8	7	137
Twenty-eighth.....	7,828	1	8	78	24	8	1	8	8	136
Twenty-ninth.....	6,587	-----	3	73	17	8	4	6	-----	111
Thirtieth.....	7,573	<sup>1</sup> 1	4	77	20	6	2	9	2	120
Thirty-first.....	7,119	-----	5	77	23	6	2	3	4	120
Thirty-second.....	7,158	1	8	78	23	1	-----	6	5	122
Thirty-third.....	6,476	-----	6	73	22	3	-----	4	-----	108
Thirty-fourth.....	6,805	-----	-----	78	20	8	3	-----	1	110
Thirty-fifth.....	7,260	<sup>1</sup> 1	3	77	22	8	3	5	8	126
Thirty-sixth.....	6,912	1	2	75	23	8	4	5	1	119
Thirty-seventh.....	7,169	-----	7	72	23	8	-----	7	6	123
Thirty-eighth.....	7,157	<sup>1</sup> 1	5	78	23	8	4	7	4	129
Fortieth.....	4,456	-----	2	51	20	-----	1	1	-----	75
Forty-first.....	6,176	-----	1	71	14	1	1	3	1	92
Forty-third.....	5,886	-----	4	78	10	-----	1	6	-----	99
Forty-fourth.....	7,230	-----	3	78	20	8	-----	4	1	114
Forty-fifth.....	7,093	-----	6	72	24	7	4	5	4	122
Total.....	125,414	5	79	1,343	376	104	37	92	58	2,094

<sup>1</sup> Combined with division headquarters company and included in special troops.

TABLE VI.—*Showing status of Infantry and Cavalry National Guard divisions—  
Units federally recognized June 30, 1925—Continued*

## CAVALRY DIVISIONS


Division	Strength	Division head- quarters de- tach- ment	Division special troops	Cavalry	Machine gun	Field Artillery	Engineers	Medical squad- rons	Train	Total
Twenty-first.....	3,352	-----	-----	46	10	-----	1	-----	-----	57
Twenty-second.....	3,021	1	-----	42	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	53
Twenty-third.....	2,917	-----	1	41	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	52
Twenty-fourth.....	2,245	-----	1	37	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	39
 Total.....	11,535	1	2	166	31	-----	1	-----	-----	201

TABLE VII.—*Strength in commissioned officers (by branch and State, and warrant officers and enlisted men, by State) National Guard Reserve, on June 30, 1925*

No.	State	Line	Infantry	Field Artillery	Cavalry	Coast Artillery		Engineers	Air Service	Signal	Quartermaster	Judge Advocate General	Inspector General	Adjutant General	Ordnance	Finance Department	Chaplains	Medical Department	Total				
						(C. D.)	(A. A.)												Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		
FIRST CORPS AREA																							
1	Massachusetts		21		3		6	3	1		1							1	2	38	2	47	
2	Connecticut		2	2			1				1	1								7			
3	Maine		7				8							2						19			
4	Rhode Island													1				2		1			
5	Vermont		23																	23			
6	New Hampshire																						
Total			53	2	3	9	6	3	1		2	1		3			1	4	88	2	47		
SECOND CORPS AREA																							
7	Delaware						1																
8	New Jersey		15	2		1					1									1			
9	New York		26	4					2		1			1			1	5	24				
Total			41	6		1	1		2		2			1			1	7	62				
THIRD CORPS AREA																							
10	Pennsylvania		21	16	4			1	1		1	1						6	51				
11	District of Columbia							3											3				
12	Maryland		6						2		1								12				
13	Virginia		19			12								1				2	36				
Total			46	16	4	12		4	3		2	1		2				12	102				
FOURTH CORPS AREA																							
14	Georgia		6	5																			
15	North Carolina		6		1												1	7	19				
16	South Carolina																	1	8				
17	Tennessee		17						1		1							1	20				

[illegible]

TABLE VII.—Strength in commissioned officers (by branch and State, and warrant officers and enlisted men, by State) National Guard Reserve, on June 30, 1925—Continued

No.	State	Line	Infantry	Field Artillery	Cavalry	Coast Artillery		Engineers	Air Service	Signal	Quartermaster	Judge Advocate General	Inspector General	Adjutant General	Ordnance	Finance Department	Chaplains	Medical Department	Total		
						(C. D.)	(A. A.)												Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
	NINTH CORPS AREA—continued																				
45	Idaho.....																				
46	Montana.....		13																13		
47	Oregon.....		8			1					2		1					1	13		
48	Washington.....		22	15		4								1	1			3	46		
49	Wyoming.....				5														5		
	Total.....		59	20	7	8				1	2	2	1	1	1		5	107			
	TERRITORIAL																				
50	Hawaii.....		4							1	1	1							7		
51	Porto Rico.....		2									1							3		
	Total.....		6							1	1	2							10		
	Grand total.....	1	652	127	118	31	15	25	13	11	37	12	1	12	3	1	12	115	1,186	5	305

TABLE VIII.—Changes in status of headquarters and units during fiscal year 1925

Branch	Redesignations		Losses				Gains				Net change	
	Headquarters	Units	Disbandments		Conversions		New recognitions		Conversions		Headquarters	Units
			Headquarters	Units	Headquarters	Units	Headquarters	Units	Headquarters	Units		
Division headquarters.....							5	1			+5	+1
SPECIAL TROOPS												
Headquarters and detachment.....							3	5			+3	+5
Tank company.....								2				+2
Headquarters company and headquarters troop.....								1		1		+2
Signal company.....								2				+2
Military police company (corps).....				1								-1
Medical Department detachment.....				1								-1
Motorcycle companies.....								2				+2
INFANTRY												
Brigade headquarters and headquarters company.....		1					1	2			+1	+2
Regimental headquarters.....							2				+2	
Battalion headquarters.....	3						6				+6	
Regimental headquarters company.....		2		3				1				-2
Battalion headquarters company.....		6		9		3		12		6		+6
Service company.....				1				2				+1
Howitzer company.....				2				4				+2
Rifle company.....		12		18		2		23		3		+6
Machine gun company.....		3		3		1		5		3		+4
Medical Department detachment.....		1		3				6		1		+4
FIELD ARTILLERY												
Brigade headquarters.....							2				+2	
Brigade headquarters battery.....										1		+1
Brigade ammunition train.....						1						-1
Regimental headquarters.....							1		1		+2	
Battalion headquarters.....							1		3		+4	
Regimental headquarters battery.....								1		2		+3
Battalion headquarters battery and combat train.....						3				3		
Service battery.....						1		1		1		+1
Battery.....						4		7		11		+14
Medical Department detachment.....				2		1		1		1		-1
Corps ammunition train.....					3	11					-3	-11
CAVALRY												
Brigade headquarters.....							1				+1	
Regimental headquarters.....							2				+2	
Squadron headquarters detachment.....						1		2				+1
Service troop.....								2				+2
Troop.....				2		3		2				-3
Medical department detachment.....				2				1				-1
Machine-gun troop.....						1		2				+1
COAST ARTILLERY												
Regimental headquarters (harbor defense).....							1				+1	
Battalion headquarters.....							4				+4	
Battalion headquarters detachment.....				1				2				+1
Battery.....						9		4				-5

TABLE VIII.—*Changes in status of headquarters and units during fiscal year 1925—Continued*

Branch	Redesignations		Losses				Gains				Net change	
	Headquarters	Units	Disbandments		Conversions		New recognitions		Conversions		Headquarters	Units
			Headquarters	Units	Headquarters	Units	Headquarters	Units	Headquarters	Units		
COAST ARTILLERY—contd.												
Medical department detachment								1				+1
Regimental headquarters (heavy tractor)									1		+1	
Battalion headquarters (heavy tractor)							2				+2	
Regimental headquarters battery (heavy tractor)										1		+1
Service battery										1		+1
Battalion headquarters battery and combat train (heavy tractor)										3		+3
Battery, (heavy tractor)										6		+6
75-mm. battery, antiaircraft								2				+2
Machine gun battery, antiaircraft				1				1				
Medical Department detachment, antiaircraft				1				1				
ENGINEERS												
Regimental headquarters							1				+1	
Headquarters and service company										1		+1
Company				3		1		6				+2
AIR SERVICE												
Observation squadron								3				+3
Air intelligence section								1				+1
Medical Department detachment								1				+1
DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN												
Headquarters and headquarters detachment								6				+6
Motor transport company					1	1					-1	-1
MEDICAL REGIMENTS												
Headquarters							2				+2	
Service company								4		5		+9
Collecting company						1		3		1		+3
Ambulance company				1								-1
Hospital company						1		2		1		+2
Veterinary company								1		1		+2
Headquarters detachment						3						-3
Medical laboratory section						8						-8
Medical supply section						8						-8
STATE STAFF												
Quartermaster detachment								1		1		+2
Ordnance						1		1				

The further status of the National Guard covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, is shown in appendixes, as follows:

Appendix A. Strength of the federally recognized National Guard for the years 1919 to 1925, by States.

Appendix B. Strength of federally recognized National Guard by branch, State, and assignment as of June 30, 1925.

Appendix C. Number of units allotted and number of units organized by State, and branch of service, under the modified program of National Guard development (250,000 man-power program), exclusive of State staff corps.

Appendix D. Strength of the active National Guard by States during the fiscal year 1925.

Appendix E. Strength in officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of active National Guard by States and branches, June 30, 1925.

A special study begun near the close of the fiscal year 1924 looking toward the tactical redistribution of units of the four Cavalry divisions and to the most practicable measures to be adopted to provide for the auxiliary branches of these divisions is still being continued by the War Department.

#### TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

In August, 1924, a general revision of all National Guard tables of organization was systematically undertaken. The tables now in use by the National Guard are in many cases mere lists of authorized personnel and show no organizational subdivisions of units nor the assignment of personnel thereto.

Ninety-nine of these new tables of organization, National Guard, have been completed in the Militia Bureau and submitted to the War Department for approval. These tables include:

The Infantry brigade, Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 21 to 30.

The Field Artillery brigade (75-mm. gun, horse-drawn), Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 31 to 38.

Combat Engineer regiment, Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 63 to 68.

Light Field Artillery regiment (75-mm. gun, tractor-drawn), Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 518 to 521.

Ammunition train, Light Field Artillery brigade, Table of Organization, National Guard, No. 56.

Heavy Field Artillery regiment (155-mm. or 6-inch gun, tractor-drawn), Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 129½ to 138.

Medical regiment, Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 81 to 86.

Division headquarters and special troops, Infantry division, Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 2 to 12.

Division headquarters and special troops, Cavalry division, Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 402 to 412.

Medical squadron, Cavalry division, Table of Organization, National Guard, No. 489.

Cavalry brigade, Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 421 to 430.

Separate battalion, Field Artillery (75-mm. gun, horse-drawn), Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 436 to 438.

Division Air Service, Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 71, 73, 79.

Division quartermaster train, Infantry division, Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 93, 95, 96, 98.

Coast Artillery regiment (AA), Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 120 to 129.

Coast Artillery regiment (tractor-drawn), Tables of Organization, National Guard, Nos. 143 to 148.

Of the above, the Infantry brigade tables (except Tables 21, 22, and 24) and the Field Artillery brigade tables, a total of 15 tables, have been approved and issued to the National Guard. The remaining 84 are now in the hands of the War Department General Staff awaiting final approval.

There still remain to be completed in the Militia Bureau some 23 tables, as follows:

	Tables
Coast Artillery regiment (harbor defense)-----	4
Signal battalion (corps)-----	4
Combat Engineer battalion (mounted)-----	4
Engineer Regiment general service-----	4
Division quartermaster train, Cavalry division-----	4
Military police battalion (corps)-----	3

making an aggregate of 122 new tables of organization for the National Guard.

In each of these tables there is furnished all information required to show the organization and allowances of personnel in the various grades, at all strengths, of the unit to which it pertains. In their construction they consist of two parts:

(a) Tabulation to the left of the table, with references, showing the detailed organization of the unit at Federal recognition strength.

(b) Remarks, to the right of the tabulation, showing:

(1) Recognition, maintenance, peace, and maximum enlisted strengths.

(2) The organization provided for the unit.

(3) In some cases, provision for the split units.

(4) Authorized appointments of noncommissioned officers and rated specialists, at specified strengths above recognition.

(5) The ratio of privates, first class, to privates.

(6) Order of appointment in the build-up of a unit from recognition to maximum strength.

(7) Saving clause, covering units which may become temporarily reduced in strength.

In each of these new tables the organization of the particular National Guard unit has been made to conform as nearly as practicable to that of the corresponding unit of the Regular Army. Certain general exceptions, authorized by law to be made by the Secretary of War, necessitated by the nature of the National Guard service, by law, and by decisions of the Comptroller General, have been incorporated.

The numerical designation of these tables conforms to those for like units of the Regular Army, being differentiated from the latter by interpolating after each number the letters "NG." They have been so prepared that at peace strength the number, grade, and assignment of enlisted men and officers (with a few exceptions, explained in each case) are the same as are prescribed in the corresponding Regular Army peace tables. The nomenclature of noncommissioned officers and rated specialists is that prescribed in "Minimum specifications and index for occupational specialists," dated February 15, 1924.

In the construction of these tables the general principle has been maintained that upon going to a war footing no unit would have to undergo reorganization, expansion from peace to war strengths only being required. In other words, that no person would have to be reduced or transferred because of holding a grade under a peace set-up for which no corresponding grade is provided in the war set-up.

An apparent deviation from this principle occurs in the case of certain officers who have been taken out of headquarters and placed

in headquarters companies or detachments. This deviation is made necessary in order to definitely fix the status of those officers having dual functions, namely, staff officers on the one hand and commanders and trainers of enlisted personnel on the other, for in the National Guard the "armory drill pay" of officers belonging to organizations is based on different requirements from that of "staff officers."

In the National Guard it has been found necessary to assign, with the few exceptions of small units, at least two commissioned officers to a company or similar unit to insure the presence of one commissioned officer at all drills of that unit. This policy has been definitely approved by the Secretary of War, who in a number of cases has authorized the appointment of extra or additional officers for such units. This authority is specifically quoted on the table for the unit to which it applies. In the preparation of the tabular part of each table additional numbered blank lines have been inserted in order that such interpolations or corrections as may be required may be made.

The new National Guard tables of organization carry no remarks or tabulations covering articles of equipment. Tables of equipment, bearing the same numerical designation as the organization table to which it pertains, are being prepared in the Militia Bureau and will shortly be issued to the National Guard.

#### TRAINING

Attention is invited to my remarks of the preceding year with regard to the general topic of training as set forth on page 18 of my report for the fiscal year 1923-24. The underlying conditions which must always be incident to the limitation in training National Guard organizations are as follows:

(1) During the armory period the largest unit generally to be trained is the company or its equivalent, while during the field training period limitations of time prevent development of value beyond the battalion or equivalent, although a touch of regimental and possibly brigade training may be had.

(2) The total number of hours in each period (armory and field) for organizational work will not average more than 75.

(3) The large annual "turnover" in personnel seems difficult to reduce.

(4) Difficulties as to time and opportunity for the training and development of leaders beyond the company and lower group, and results even in these grades are greatly handicapped.

(5) The failure of purely correspondence work to elicit the interest or to make possible the required effort of officers who are busily engaged in civil pursuits.

Due to the great diversity of conditions existing in the National Guard, it is impossible to expect uniform development and accomplishment. As all become better experienced in the systematic effort that is being exerted by the Militia Bureau and the corps areas, it is felt that improvements in training results will follow. For the past two years one keynote has been attempted, and that is the effort to cause each organization to work with a definite aim to be reached at the end of the summer camp; that is, to have a yearly training

objective which is practicable and unmistakably defined. The first year's attempt will be observed this summer. Definite reports can not be secured until the fall. Last year the beginning was late, and the results in this year's camps may be short of expectations. However, for the training year 1925-26 early notice was published, and the attention and understanding of all should be more definite and pursued with more clearness. The directives which set forth the training principles were published as of January 15 and April 15 of this calendar year and are shown as Appendixes F and G, respectively.

Special matters with reference to particular arms and services are set forth hereinafter. A survey of the training situation leads me to the belief that combat arms and services of the National Guard more nearly approach what might be demanded of them as to war-time requirements as follows: Air Service the most advanced, Infantry the most backward. The first named may offer a surprise. But it would seem to be explained on the ground of the very unusual comparative type of personnel, the psychological factor involved, the marked community backing, and the very keen interest of the personnel. The last-named arm may likewise occasion surprise. But this arm is always the most difficult to bring to the standard that is considered satisfactory. Its many phases of duty, its many weapons, and the niceties of adjustment in the required combinations of personnel and weapons, with the difficulties of developed leadership and the initiative demanded of individuals of the lower grades, with their accompanying responsibilities, cause properly balanced teamwork to be beset with many obstacles.

Detailed information with respect to training matters as based on reports and inspections are shown in appendixes as follows:

Appendix H. Annual field inspection report data, 1924.

Appendix I. Militia Bureau consolidated instructor's annual report, 1925.

Appendix J. Militia Bureau consolidated armory inspection report, 1925.

#### REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

Under the 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, the allotment of Regular Army officers was fixed at 485, which is the allotment we are now working under. From this number must be furnished those on duty in the Militia Bureau, officers in charge of National Guard affairs at corps area and department headquarters, and National Guard instructors.

This allotment is divided into branches of service as follows:

Infantry-----	219	Air Service-----	15
Cavalry-----	50	Quartermaster Corps-----	18
Field Artillery-----	88	Ordnance Department-----	6
Coast Artillery-----	36	Medical Corps-----	19
Corps of Engineers-----	17		
Signal Corps-----	15	Total-----	485

#### REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL IN THE MILITIA BUREAU

Thirty Regular Army officers have been authorized for the Militia Bureau, but in order to provide as many instructors in the field as

possible only 28 have been used during the year. These 28 were distributed by branch of service as follows: 11 Infantry, 3 Cavalry, 3 Field Artillery, 2 Coast Artillery, 1 Corps of Engineers, 1 Air Service, 1 Ordnance Department, 1 Quartermaster, 2 Medical Corps, 1 Judge Advocate General's Department, and 1 Finance Department. Recently it has become necessary to relieve one of the medical officers in the bureau on account of the general shortage of medical officers. This vacancy will probably be filled by a Field Artillery officer.

It is highly desirable to have the officers in the bureau familiar with National Guard conditions in the field, so efforts have been made to fill vacancies in this office by transfer of instructors or officers in charge of National Guard affairs in the field. The great disadvantage to this plan is that the prescribed tour of duty for officers with the National Guard is four years, and since an instructor should not be relieved until he has been at his station for at least two years there remains only two years for duty in the Militia Bureau. It is recommended that when an officer is detailed to duty in the Militia Bureau he be detailed for a period of four years irrespective of the nature of his previous assignment.

#### 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 advisor of the corps area or department commander on National Guard matters, and it is essential that he be familiar with the local conditions affecting the National Guard in each State within that command. He should make frequent visits to all National Guard units and establish a close liaison between 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 during his absence, these visits, with their resulting good effects, must be neglected. During this last year arrangements were made to furnish four of the corps areas with an assistant to the officer in charge of National Guard affairs, but on account of the acute shortage of instructor personnel all of these officers will be relieved this summer, and the allotment transferred to the instructor block. This means that none of the officers in charge of National Guard affairs will have an assistant 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 corps area.

#### INSTRUCTORS

Instructors are those officers detailed to assist in the development, instruction, and training of the National Guard. They are under the direct control of the corps area commander, and, in addition to their normal instruction duties, they are available for making such reports, special inspections, and examinations in connection with National Guard matters as may be prescribed by the corps area commander and the War Department.

Fourteen of the eighteen Infantry divisions are provided with a divisional staff instructor, whose duties are to instruct the division

and brigade staffs, and in some cases (where desired by the State authorities) perform the duties of chief of staff of the division. As the organization of the four divisions not now furnished with staff instructors progresses, these divisions will be furnished with a staff instructor by withdrawing one instructor from the State, or States, comprising the division.

Instructors accredited to a State are charged with assisting the organization commander to the fullest extent by actual contact, advice, and instruction. They have no command function unless they hold a commission in the National Guard of the State to which assigned, and this status rests entirely with the State authorities concerned, the State initiating steps necessary for Federal recognition of the instructor as a State National Guard officer.

#### SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS

Under the existing law, noncommissioned officers of the active list of the Regular Army may be detailed to duty with the National Guard as assistants to the instructors. The allotment of noncommissioned officers to this duty is fixed at 601 by General Order No. 19, War Department, 1924. This allotment by branch of service and the number actually on duty on June 30, 1925, was as follows:

	Allotment	On duty		Allotment	On duty
Infantry.....	282	272	Air Service.....	14	15
Cavalry.....	52	52	Quartermaster Corps.....	24	23
Field Artillery.....	111	108	Ordnance Department.....	3	3
Coast Artillery.....	47	45	Medical Corps.....	23	22
Corps of Engineers.....	29	30			
Signal Corps.....	16	13	Total.....	601	583

Of the 601 sergeant-instructors allotted, 24 may be master sergeants, 72 technical sergeants, 200 staff sergeants, and the remaining 305 are sergeants fourth grade. This provides a fair rate of promotion.

All of the noncommissioned officers on National Guard duty are assigned to instructional duties, none being allowed for use at any headquarters for solely clerical work. They are under the direct control of instructors and function as assistants.

Under existing orders these noncommissioned officers are detailed to duty for a period of four years. This office has recommended that this tour of duty be changed so as to allow a sergeant-instructor to remain on that duty as long as his services remain satisfactory, and to provide for a refresher course of instruction of not to exceed three months every three or four years. It seems most feasibly to have corps area commanders prescribe and conduct this course of instruction. Selection of the proper type of noncommissioned officers for this duty presents a most important problem. They should have a good basic education, should be thoroughly familiar with the technique of their arm, should be an example of military neatness and bearing, should possess a high degree of tact, and, since they are often stationed at isolated places away from the instructor's station, they should possess a high sense of responsibility and initiative. It is, therefore, recommended that there be maintained at each corps

area headquarters an eligible list of noncommissioned officers on duty in the corps area who are known to possess the necessary qualifications for this important duty and who can be immediately selected as replacements for sergeant-instructors when vacancies occur.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND REQUIREMENTS OF INSTRUCTORS ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

As previously stated, the War Department overhead in the Militia Bureau must be taken from the 485 Regular Army officers assigned to duty with the National Guard. In addition, 10 officers in charge of National Guard affairs are required for the corps areas and Hawaiian Department headquarters. This leaves but 447 officers for actual instructional duties. These are allotted to the States by branch of service in proportion to the respective needs.

The allotment of Infantry officers to a State may be used as a typical example of the method employed in the office for all branches of the service. After deducting the overhead of Infantry officers in the Militia Bureau and at corps area and department headquarters, there are left 202 Infantry officers to be distributed on actual instructional duties. The ideal situation would be to have one instructor per battalion, one for each division headquarters, and one for each two tank companies. There are now 14 division headquarters, 225 battalions of Infantry, and 15 tank companies, which would require 276 Infantry instructors. Since there are only 202 available, a cut must be made. A chart has been made in this office showing by State and branch of service the number of miles an instructor must travel to make visits to all of the units in the area assigned, the average number of company units allotted each instructor, and the average number of stations occupied by these company units. Taking into consideration these three factors, an allotment of instructors has been made with a view to equalizing the instructional facilities. Where an Infantry regiment is fairly concentrated, two instructors are authorized. Where the dispersion of units is greater, three instructors have been authorized, and for one regiment, four have been authorized. In the case of this last-mentioned regiment each of the instructors for that regiment must travel an average of 1,400 miles to visit the units for which he is responsible. Many of the instructors have to travel from 400 to 700 miles to visit nine company units at from four to six different stations. The following table shows the average throughout the country for five branches of the service:

	Infantry	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Coast Artillery	En- gineers
Average number of miles traveled by instructor to visit all units in his instructional sphere.....	380	375	310	360	360
Average number of company units per instructor.....	7	4	6	6	6
Average number of stations per instructor.....	5	3	4	4	4

The number of visits which an instructor can make is dependent upon the amount of funds available for travel. Since this amount is limited, the contact between instructors and National Guard officers of scattered units is sadly deficient.

I have on several occasions brought this shortage of instructors personally to the attention of the War Department, but no favorable action has been taken. For sake of comparison, I wish to present for consideration the allotment of Regular Army officers for duty with the three civilian components of the Army of the United States: The Reserve Officers' Training Corps is allotted 650 officers, the Organized Reserves 596, and the National Guard 485 officers.

The Ohio State University has approximately 3,400 students enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps units. The Army List and Directory for March, 1925, showed 22 Regular Army officers on duty at the school. Here all of the students are concentrated at one place where they can be constantly in touch with 22 instructors. The Ohio National Guard, with a total commissioned and enlisted strength of over 8,200 scattered throughout the State, has but 20 Regular Army officers on duty as instructors.

The State of Pennsylvania has been allotted two Infantry divisions of Organized Reserves and certain nondivisional groups. These Organized Reserve units are not regularly assembled for instruction and are generally paper organizations where instruction is carried on by correspondence courses with those officers who wish to take the courses. The Army List and Directory dated March 1, 1925, showed 37 officers on duty with the Organized Reserves in the State of Pennsylvania.

In comparison let us consider the National Guard troops in the State of Pennsylvania. Here there are practically complete one Infantry division, two regiments of Corps Artillery, one regiment of antiaircraft artillery, and a brigade of Cavalry, with a total strength of 790 officers and 11,064 enlisted men, dispersed over the entire State of Pennsylvania. To this whole State only 28 National Guard instructors have been allotted.

I do not in any way wish to minimize the importance of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps or the Organized Reserves, but I do wish to emphasize the point that the National Guard is composed of active units, trained and functioning as such. They are available for Federal service and when called to service will form first-line troops. In order to have an efficient organization it must be constantly trained, and I must again state that the allotment of Regular Army personnel authorized to assist in this training is not sufficient and is not in equitable proportion with the allotments authorized for the other two civilian components of the Army of the United States.

#### SERVICE SCHOOLS

During the school year 1924-25, which coincides with the fiscal year 1925, 276 officers and 65 enlisted men were sent to special courses for National Guard personnel at service schools. This is a reduction of 51 officers and 11 enlisted men over those sent in the fiscal year 1924, although the appropriations for the two years were the same. This reduction was necessitated by the legislation which allowed rental allowance for officers and specialists' pay for enlisted men. Table IX gives a list of the schools, length of courses, and number of officers and enlisted men sent to each.

TABLE IX.—*List of service schools, length of courses, and number of officers and enlisted men sent to each during school year 1924-25*

War College, Washington, D. C.-----	8	G-2	6 weeks course.
	8	G-1	3 weeks course.
	6	G-4	5 weeks course
Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans..	17	Field Officers' Course	3 mos.& 10 days
Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.-----	17	Field Officers' Course	6 weeks
	88	Company Officers Course,	3 months
	48	Communications Course,	4 months.
Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.-----	7	Field Officers Course	6 weeks
	44	Battery Officers Course,	3 mos.
	16	Communications Course	4 months.
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.-----	2	Field Officers Course	6 weeks
	15	Battery Officers Course	8 weeks
Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans.-----	2	Field Officers Course	6 weeks
	15	Troop Officers Course	3 months
Engineer School, Fort Humphreys, Va.-----	9	Company Officers Course	3 months
Air Service School, Brooks Field, Tex.-----	11	Primary Flying Course	4 months
Air Service School, Chanute Field, Ill.-----	1	(enl.man) Photographic Course	13 weeks
Medical Field Service School, Carlisle, Pa.---	8		6 weeks
School of Aviation Medicine, Mitchel Field, N. Y.-----	4		6 weeks
Signal School, Camp Vail, N. J.-----	11	Company Officers Course	3 months
Tank School, Camp Meade, Md.-----	3	Company Officers Course	3 months
Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.-----	1		9 weeks

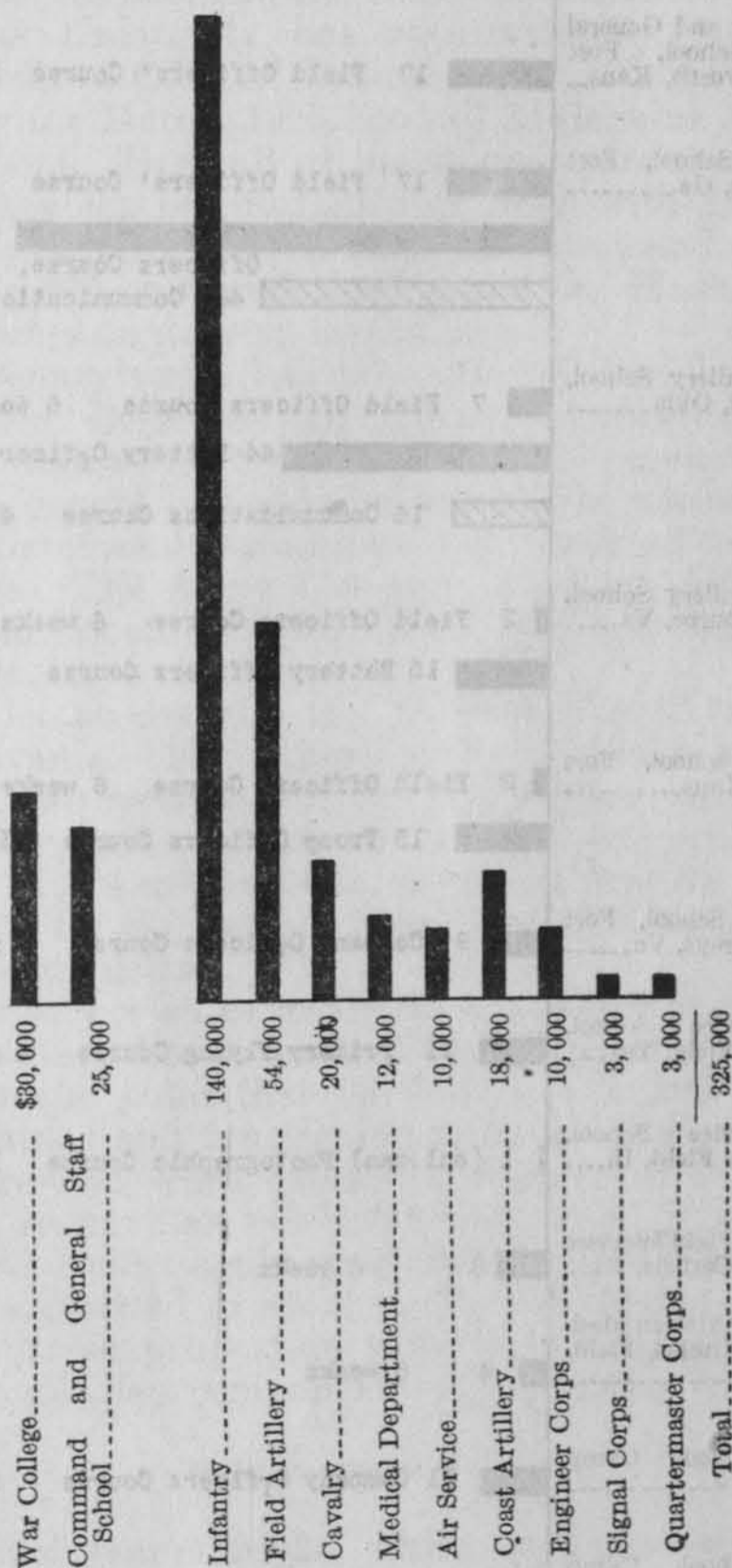
## Legend:

Officers-----

Enlisted men-----

For the fiscal year 1925, \$325,000 was 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, Air Service, and Signal Corps, was divided on the basis of the strength of the different branches of the service. Table X below indicates how the division was made:

TABLE X.—How funds appropriated for attendance of National Guard personnel at service schools, fiscal year 1925, were apportioned



It will be noted that the field officers' courses at the Infantry, Field Artillery, Cavalry, and Coast Artillery Schools have been added to the list of courses that National Guard officers could attend this year. Because of the difficulty of training field officers during the armory season, due to the dispersion of the units commanded by these officers, it was felt that a course for field officers at the service school of the branch to which the officer belonged would be of great benefit. A period of six weeks was decided upon as being the minimum amount of time in which a good course could be given and still

not be too long for a National Guard officer to devote to it. These courses did not prove as popular as expected, and in each case more field officers could have been sent to the different schools. The same courses will be conducted next year, and it is hoped field officers will avail themselves of the opportunity to attend to the limit of the number authorized.

It is believed reasonable care was exercised by the State authorities in selecting the officers to attend service schools, although some tendency existed to select officers without sufficient basic training to enable them to successfully complete the particular course. This especially applies to the company, troop, and battery courses. These courses are not intended for beginners, and officers should receive the basic training of their arm during the armory and field training periods before being sent to these schools. The enlisted personnel attending service schools during the present year were limited to noncommissioned officers and reports indicate that they were very carefully selected.

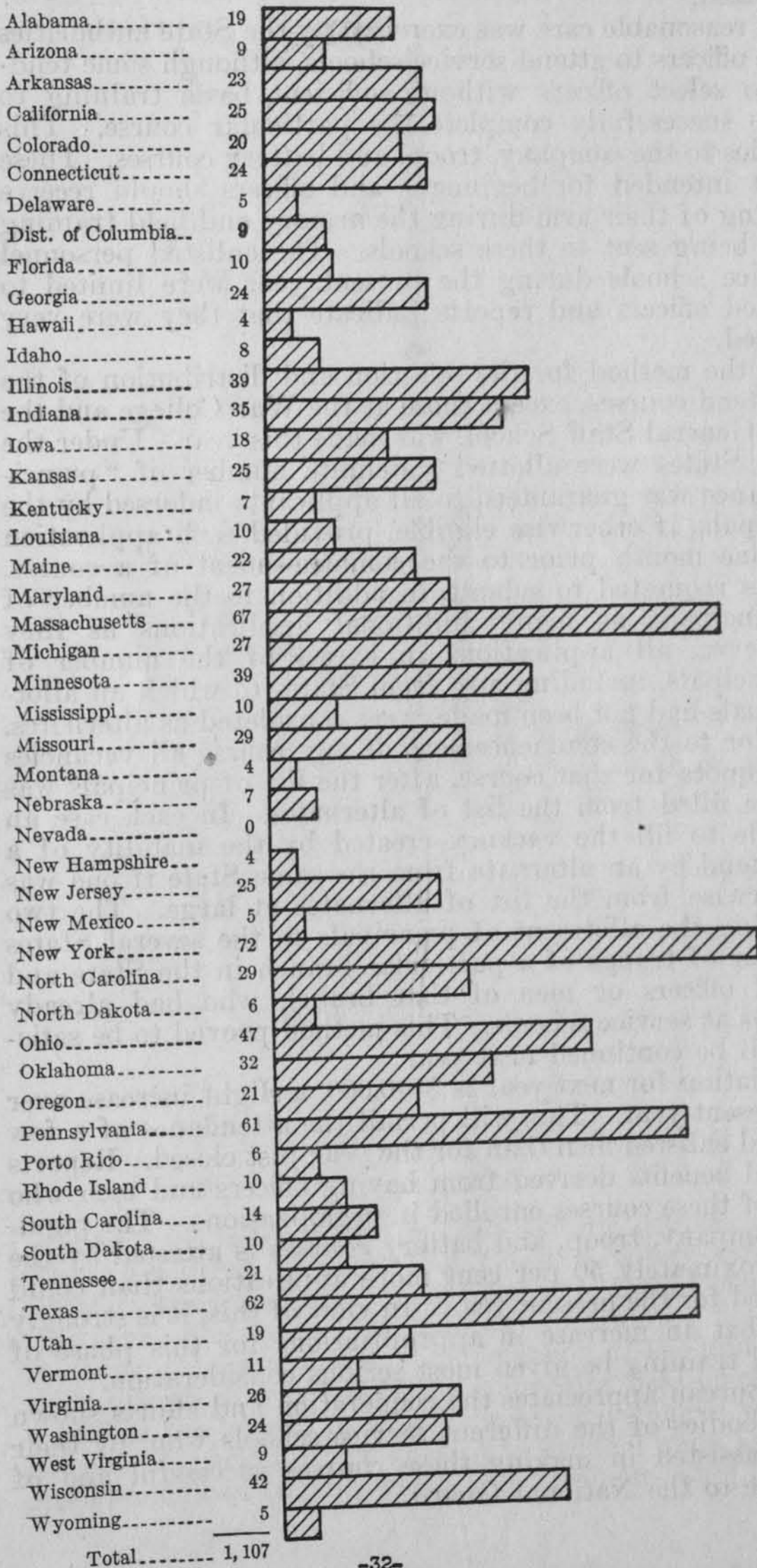
A change in the method for the selection and distribution of the personnel to attend courses, except those at the War College and the Command and General Staff School, was made this year. Under the change certain States were allotted a definite number of "principals." Attendance was guaranteed to all applicants indorsed by the State as principals, if otherwise eligible, provided each application was received one month prior to the commencement of a course. Each State was requested to submit, in addition to the number of authorized principals, as many additional applications as they desired. However, all applications in excess of the number of authorized principals, including any from States to which an allotment of principals had not been made, were considered as alternates. One month prior to the commencement of any course all vacancies existing in the quota for that course, after the list of principals was exhausted, were filled from the list of alternates. In each case an effort was made to fill the vacancy created by the inability of a principal to attend by an alternate from the same State if one was available, otherwise from the list of alternates at large. The two factors governing the allotment of principals to the several States were the number of troops of a particular branch in the State and the number of officers or men of that branch who had already attended courses at service schools. This method proved to be satisfactory and will be continued next year.

The appropriation for next year is \$340,000, a slight increase over that for the present year. This will permit the attendance of a few more officers and enlisted men than for the year just closed. Reports indicate marked benefits derived from having officers and men who are graduates of these courses enrolled in organizations. The popularity of the company, troop, and battery courses is attested by the receipt of approximately 50 per cent more applications than could be accommodated for the present year. In view of this, it is strongly 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, by their attitude, have assisted in making these courses successful and of such great value to the National Guard.

The number of National Guard officers attending service schools from 1920 to June 30, 1925, by States, is shown in the following table:

TABLE XI.—*Number of National Guard officers attending service schools from 1920 to June 30, 1925, by States*



## TARGET PRACTICE

Difficulty was again experienced in endeavoring to have organizations properly prepare themselves for actual firing on the range. A maximum period of three days was authorized for small-arms practice during the field training for the calendar year 1924. This was approximately 25 per cent of the entire field training period of each unit. To insure the best results all firing was restricted to either course C or course D, preferably course D. Qualification in either course would entitle the individual to the same recognition as if he had qualified in course A. The results obtained did not reach the standard that might reasonably be expected. The principal cause for this is the failure to comply fully with the instructions for preparatory training as prescribed in the training regulations on marksmanship. This condition was brought to the attention of the National Guard when the Militia Bureau basic training objective for the training year 1924-25 was issued. Since rifle firing is one of the incentives for recruiting, it must be expected that a certain proportion of men will attend camps without proper preparatory training in marksmanship. If it were possible to have all units armed with the rifle complete the firing at home stations, much time would be saved during the field training period for other important phases of training. In some cases firing at home stations is undertaken, but it lacks value as a training factor through the tendency to neglect the preparatory training before actual firing commences. A full realization by the National Guard of the value of preparatory training will probably increase the qualifications of those firing to 30 or 40 per cent of the number. The present percentage of qualification will not exceed approximately 20 per cent of those firing.

## INFANTRY TRAINING

In addition to the inherent difficulties relative to Infantry development mentioned under the general topic of training there are comparative conditions which make for added weaknesses. The Infantry, while forming approximately 55 per cent of the National Guard strength, is also relatively more widely scattered than other arms. In the smaller communities having organizations Infantry is generally found, and facilities in the way of armories are consequently less adequate than in the larger localities. Such distribution also prevents the presence of, or near proximity to, instructors such as is found in other branches of the service.

General improvement, however, has been made during the year. With the insistence on systematic training, culminating in the effort to attain a fixed training objective, and with the fact that the Infantry is a more closely knit organization than other arms, considerable encouragement is felt with respect to its relative progress.

## CAVALRY TRAINING

Very satisfactory success has been experienced in that important phase of Cavalry training, "the care of horses." The convincing evidence of good work along this line is a matter of record in the consolidated reports of armory inspections for 1925. These reports

show 100 per cent of the troops rated "satisfactory" in the care of animals, and of these troops 70 per cent were rated "very satisfactory." The fact of commendable attention to this duty shows that the National Guard Cavalry is meeting the expected requirements. This phase of Cavalry training is mentioned first because it is fundamental and the National Guard Cavalry seems to understand it to be so and meets that responsibility.

Troops reflect their state of training by their discipline and morale. The armory inspection reports of the National Guard Cavalry show under the head of "Discipline" that 100 per cent of the troops are "satisfactory," and of these one-half are "very satisfactory." Likewise, under the head of "Morale," 100 per cent are reported "satisfactory," 70 per cent of these being noted "very satisfactory."

As a result of tests applied during the armory inspections to determine the "status of basic training," 100 per cent of the troops are reported "satisfactory." These same inspections, under the head of "Readiness for field service," showed that 100 per cent of the regiments and machine-gun squadrons, as such, are in a "satisfactory" state, 65 per cent of these being classified as "very satisfactory." Only three troops received a general rating less than satisfactory, and all of these troops are in regiments which have only recently completed their organization. Attention to schools for officers and noncommissioned officers has been gratifying, 95 per cent of the regiments being reported as "satisfactory" or "very satisfactory."

Training in equitation and in target practice progressed normally during the year, all concerned giving proper attention to these activities and accomplishing results in proportion to the capacity of local facilities. Saber practice in general is not satisfactory. This is a natural condition, due to the fact that as a nation we are without experience in warfare featuring the use of the saber. That we will get it eventually from the actual lessons of the World War is to be expected, but our progress will be slow. Steps will be taken during the present year to stimulate the progress of the National Guard Cavalry along this line.

Machine-gun squadron training has been placed in much better circumstances by the very recent purchase and issue of "Philipps machine-gun pack outfits." Only three per troop could be purchased, owing to limited funds, but a great gain in efficiency is sure to result from their use. Training in the machine-rifle platoons of the Cavalry troops has also been facilitated by indicating a method of improving the carrying devices for the machine rifles and their ammunition. Heretofore some platoons have had no carriers of any description. Photographs and specifications showing how to make an improvised carrier out of a McClellan saddle have been distributed.

Radio training is not satisfactory, due to the obsolete equipment issued to the National Guard. In some regiments individual enterprise and funds other than Government have enhanced this training. It is unfortunate that this feature of communication, so obviously favored by the National Guard's ability to enlist exceptional personnel, should lag behind owing to lack of up-to-date equipment.

After the close of the 1924 summer camps means were found to cause a comprehensive interchange of the training programs and schedules of the various regiments. These were given careful study.

The advantages of this interchange of ideas are obvious, and the best ideas attain a maximum degree of adoption, new organizations profiting by the experience of the old; old organizations are stimulated by the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the new. Greater uniformity and progress are certain to result.

To summarize: The year's training, both as to the summer camps and the armory phase, shows a decided improvement not only as to the detailed accomplishments within organizations, but as to the general grasp of the idea of a definite objective for the whole year's training. This latter feature is very noticeable. The care of animals and of property, the attention to target practice, the keeping of records, and the readiness for field service are all reported in terms of high ratings that are gratifying.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY TRAINING

Reports indicate that the training of the National Guard Field Artillery has in general progressed satisfactorily during the past year. It is regretted that the complete organization of the Field Artillery of the 18 Infantry divisions, the 4 Cavalry divisions, and the 18 155-mm. regiments had to be stopped due to the lack of the necessary funds. The experience of the World War showed the value of well-trained field artillery and that it took at least a year of training before a new regiment could be put into action. Reports indicate that, on the average, the National Guard Field Artillery now organized can be put in action in two and seven-tenths months. In view of the fact that the National Guard is considered first-line troops in case of a national emergency, the importance of having the Field Artillery component completely organized in time of peace is obvious.

Lack of sufficient instructors has somewhat handicapped the Field Artillery training during the past year. Two instructors per regiment is considered the minimum necessary for proper training. On this basis 10 additional instructors should be provided for the organizations now recognized. The training of the drivers in the horsed battalions is still the weakest feature of Field Artillery training. Lack of horses, due to lack of funds for their purchase and to very limited funds for the care and feeding of those owned by organizations, is in some cases the cause of this condition. Drivers can not be trained unless the maximum use of all horses is carried out during the armory training period. It is believed that much of the difficulty formerly experienced in training drivers can now be overcome by taking advantage of the split drills which have been authorized during the past year.

The necessity for economy in the field training of National Guard Field Artillery is fully realized by the Militia Bureau, and the system of pooling horses for use of successive organizations has saved large sums which would otherwise be necessary for horse hire and has provided trained horses in place of untrained hired ones. Also the system of keeping stripped matériel in storage at or near the field training camps has saved much money in transportation. In order to get full benefit from the use of these money-saving schemes it is necessary to select a suitable camp site, central to a certain number of organizations, to which the same organizations

will go each year, and to arrange successive periods of field training, so that the number of organizations in camp at any one time will not be more than the available horses and matériel to properly train them. The cooperation and assistance of the corps area commanders and the State authorities in giving Field Artillery organizations maximum training at minimum expense is much desired by the Militia Bureau.

#### ENGINEER TRAINING

Continued progress has been made in the training of Engineer organizations. All instructor personnel has rendered efficient service. The scattered condition of a considerable number of Engineer units has made it difficult for instructors in such cases to secure the desired close 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. The armory affords opportunity for Infantry drill and the use of the principal Infantry weapons with which the Engineers are armed. 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." In the past the course was of six weeks' duration, but such a short period did not prove to be economically satisfactory. Therefore, in the year just ended the course was increased to three months with very satisfactory results.

#### COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING

Armory training of all types of Coast Artillery, which include harbor defense, antiaircraft, and heavy tractor units, progressed satisfactorily during the past year, although the latter units were somewhat retarded in their training by unavoidable delays in receiving their new equipment. To meet the requirements of the War Department mobilization plans two harbor-defense regiments were converted into heavy tractor regiments equipped with mobile 155 mm. G. P. F. guns. One regiment was assigned to the west coast

(San Francisco, Calif.), the other to the east coast (New York City). The State authorities and personnel concerned cooperated fully in this transfer. Sufficient equipment and matériel has been furnished these new organizations for training purposes, the balance to be supplied as rapidly as possible.

The fire-control equipment installed in the older harbor-defense armories contains many devices of old design, but they are being modernized as rapidly as available funds will allow. Thirteen of the old Whistler-Hearn plotting boards have been replaced by the lately developed Cloke board, and it is intended to complete this important replacement as soon as possible. Where funds did not permit the complete replacement of other items of fire-control equipment that have been recently developed and improved, such as range-correction boards, deflection computers, and range-adjustment boards, blue prints and charts have been furnished the organizations through the courtesy and cooperation of the Coast Artillery board at Fort Monroe, Va., in order that these devices could be improvised locally.

The project for supplying 155-mm. guns to certain Coast Artillery armories for training of the gun squads of harbor-defense units, as reported last year, was held up for lack of funds for transportation. However, one regiment in Virginia, whose units are the most widely scattered, is at present being supplied with this equipment. As funds become available the project will be completed.

The fire-control equipment for antiaircraft units has been completed, but certain obsolete equipment should be replaced as rapidly as funds can be made available for the purpose. The principal item in this respect is the replacement of the old and obsolete "Mack" searchlight units by the new "Cadillac" units, with which the Regular Army is already equipped. This deficiency has been reported by me before.

A detailed summary of the status of armory training can be obtained from a study of the consolidated armory inspection report, as given in Appendix J.

Field training of Coast Artillery units continued the satisfactory progress reported last year. All harbor defense units held service practice at moving sea targets with uniformly gratifying results. The closest cooperation and assistance was afforded these units by the regular garrisons at the forts where these practices were held.

For the first time all antiaircraft organizations were able to hold service practice, due to the successful efforts of the Militia Bureau to send these units to points where antiaircraft ranges were available. Next season certain of the States have agreed to furnish camp sites within their own areas which will permit of antiaircraft firing, and thus reduce the large cost of transporting these units to distant points. Firings were held at free balloons, and, by virtue of the cooperation of the Air Service, at towed aerial sleeve targets. The results were as good as could be expected from this comparatively new type of artillery, which has heretofore encountered so many difficulties and impediments in its training. Decided improvements are expected during the coming season, and every aid possible will be given toward the advancement of this work.

In the summary of the field inspection reports as given in Appendix H, hereto, it can be seen that the majority of the Coast

Artillery units are reported as ready for field service. Considering the mission of the Coast Artillery, which requires that these units be available for immediate use in case of an emergency, it is estimated that the average period of intensive organizational training required in event of war would be two months.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING

Owing to lack of funds, no new organizations have been recognized since July 29, 1924. At that time organization of medical regiments had proceeded satisfactorily in all of the Infantry divisions except the Thirty-fourth, which had no medical units in the Medical Regiment, and the Fortieth, which had but one regimental unit.

There are at present 13 regiments the headquarters of which have been recognized, and there are 8 other regiments having from one to five units completed. This gives a total of 112 organizations belonging to medical regiments, 103 of which belong to the Infantry divisions and 9 to corps and Army troops. In addition to the units listed above there are 197 medical detachments which belong to regiments of the line and to the special units.

The detachments are, as a rule, complete and function satisfactorily during the field training, but interest in armory work varies greatly and depends much on the personality of the regimental commander and the officers of the detachment.

Correspondence courses have been carried on by the senior instructors in all corps areas. Standardization of these courses with those arranged in the Surgeon General's Office for the reserve officers is believed to be the best policy.

Considerable progress has been made at the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle in the production of standard instruction material, a number of excellent pamphlets having been published, and others are in process of preparation. These are available to all instructors of the National Guard and should prove of great value.

Eight officers of the medical department of the National Guard attended the field officers' course at Carlisle during the present fiscal year, and four attended the School of Aviation Medicine at Mitchell Field, Long Island.

For the fiscal year 1925-26 funds are available to send 12 officers to the field officers' course for six weeks, 2 to the advanced course from October 15 to December 15, 6 to the School of Aviation Medicine for the course of eight weeks, and 16 noncommissioned officers to take the special course of training which has been arranged for them at Carlisle; this begins in January and continues for eight weeks. This school program is a decided improvement over that of preceding years.

Several officers detailed to duty as instructors with the National Guard have been relieved during the past six months and not replaced. This can not but react unfavorably upon medical department training. It is regretted that this was necessary, and it is hoped that during the coming fiscal year the shortage in instructor personnel will be relieved, as an increase in number over that of the present year is actually required.

It is believed that a short course of intensive instruction for Regular Army officers on duty with the National Guard, to be given

at Carlisle at any convenient time of the year, would be of inestimable benefit in coordinating their work.

#### AIR SERVICE TRAINING

The training of the 14 divisional air units of the National Guard has in the majority of cases progressed in a very satisfactory manner during the past fiscal year. Due to the lack of a suitable air-drome, one organization was unable to secure any flying training during the armory drill period. The remaining 13 units have adequate and suitable flying fields, and tactical flying missions were a feature of all armory drills. In this connection it is believed that the work of the Twenty-ninth Division, Air Service, Maryland National Guard, was particularly praiseworthy. During the armory drill season of this unit particular emphasis was placed upon the value of cooperation between the air unit and ground units of other branches of the National Guard. Several combined Air Service, Infantry, and Field Artillery operations were held and excellent results achieved.

A representative of the Chief, Militia Bureau, visited the encampments of all air units during the past field training period and reported that these camps were excellently conducted and that the efficiency and high morale of the personnel participating was noteworthy.

The lack of suitable replacements in flying personnel, to which attention was called in report for the fiscal year 1924, has been overcome to a degree by detailing 10 officers to the Air Service Primary Flying School and by securing from the enlisted personnel of the air units 25 applicants for enlistment as flying cadets, Air Service. There seems to be a growing interest in the advantages offered in flying cadet training, and it is believed that sufficient pilot replacements can be secured from this source in the future.

Due to lack of funds, it has been impracticable to secure service-type flying equipment during the past year. The equipment in use at present is obsolete and unsuitable for the work that the National Guard Air Service is called upon to perform. It is deteriorating rapidly and in a very short time will be unsafe for flying purposes. Under these conditions it is considered essential that funds be provided for suitable airplanes and equipment.

Attention is again invited to the rapidly decreasing stock of war-time Air Service equipment and supplies which are available for issue to the air units of the National Guard and to the resulting increase in the cost of maintaining these organizations. In order that there may be no lessening of the existing high standard of efficiency maintained in this branch of the National Guard, it will be necessary to provide in the near future for purchasing flying equipment and necessary supplies in the open market.

It is believed that the work of the National Guard air units during the past three years warrants the statement that this branch of the National Guard has proven its value as a peace-time component of the Military Establishments of the individual States concerned, while the stage in efficiency which has been reached in training indicates the position that it has taken as a reserve air force available for use in case of an emergency.

## DIVISION TRAINS AND SPECIAL TROOPS

Generally the development of these units depends more on securing types of men who in civil life have as a business or occupation, the sort of work which fits in with the military duties which they are to perform. Therefore, the organization and expansion of such units to meet war requirements is not so difficult as the development of combat arms.

The remarks made in my report for 1924, page 35, equally apply for the year just closed. Equipment of the newer type is still a difficulty and the lack of funds has its marked effect in withholding reasonable means for the upkeep and development of these organizations.

## NATIONAL GUARD AT THE NATIONAL MATCHES, CAMP PERRY, OHIO, 1924

An increased interest was shown by the National Guard in the national matches for 1924, as evidenced by the additional States represented. Forty-five teams were present during the progress of the matches and participated in the activities incident thereto. This number represents an increase over the teams present during 1923. The following tabulation shows the States having teams present, the team captains, and the dates of arrival at Camp Perry, Ohio:

State	Date of reporting	Team captain
Alabama	Sept. 6	Capt. R. A. Burleson, Cavalry.
Arkansas	do	Maj. N. N. Snyder, Infantry.
Arizona	Sept. 5	Lieut. Col. C. W. Harris, Adjutant General's Department.
California	do	Maj. J. B. Dickson, Ordnance Department.
Colorado	Sept. 6	Maj. R. J. Seyfried, Infantry.
Connecticut	Sept. 7	Lieut. Col. R. F. Gadd, Infantry.
Delaware	Sept. 5	Maj. G. J. Schulz, Coast Artillery Corps.
District of Columbia	Sept. 6	Capt. H. H. Leizear, Ordnance Department.
Florida	Sept. 3	Capt. Preston Ayers, Infantry.
Georgia	Sept. 10	Maj. Wm. Spratt, Ordnance Department.
Hawaii	Aug. 25	Col. M. P. Smoot, Adjutant General's Department.
Idaho	Sept. 6	Maj. C. B. Leiser, Quartermaster Corps.
Illinois	Sept. 7	Maj. C. H. Davis, Infantry.
Indiana	Sept. 6	Lieut. Col. M. D. Snyder, Ordnance Department.
Iowa	Sept. 3	Maj. F. S. Hird, Ordnance Department.
Kansas	Sept. 5	Maj. J. C. Springstead, Quartermaster Corps.
Kentucky	Sept. 3	Capt. F. W. Staples, Infantry.
Louisiana	Sept. 5	Maj. W. B. Randall, Adjutant General's Department.
Maine	Sept. 6	Maj. C. W. Savage, Ordnance Department.
Massachusetts	Sept. 3	Maj. C. D. Berg, Infantry.
Michigan	Aug. 30	Capt. K. C. Bradley, Infantry.
Minnesota	Sept. 6	Lieut. Col. R. E. Cotton, Ordnance Department.
Mississippi	Sept. 3	Brig. Gen. C. T. Green, Adjutant General's Department.
Missouri	Sept. 6	Maj. T. S. Waddell, Staff Corps and Departments.
Montana	Sept. 4	Col. E. H. Williams, Infantry.
Nebraska	Sept. 6	Maj. H. C. Stein, Quartermaster Corps.
New Jersey	Sept. 21	Capt. H. W. Bodine, Medical Administrative Corps.
New York	Sept. 13	Lieut. Col. F. M. Waterbury, Ordnance Department.
North Carolina	Sept. 5	Maj. G. K. Hobbs, Infantry.
North Dakota	Sept. 6	Col. G. A. Fraser, Adjutant General's Department.
New Mexico	do	Capt. J. F. Day, Dental Corps.
Ohio	Sept. 5	Maj. C. F. Marx, Infantry.
Oklahoma	Sept. 3	Col. C. F. Barrett, Infantry.
Oregon	Sept. 6	Maj. F. M. West, Infantry.
Pennsylvania	do	Col. C. E. Kemp, Inspector General's Department.
Porto Rico	Sept. 4	Maj. F. Pieraldi, Infantry.
South Carolina	Sept. 5	First Lieut. J. E. Bates, Infantry.
Tennessee	Sept. 3	Brig. Gen. W. C. Boyd, Adjutant General's Department.
Texas	do	Brig. Gen. T. D. Barton, Adjutant General's Department.
Utah	Sept. 5	First Lieut. J. W. West, Cavalry.
Vermont	Sept. 3	Col. J. W. Tinker, Infantry.
Washington	Sept. 4	Maj. A. F. Logan, Staff Corps and Departments.
West Virginia	Sept. 6	Maj. J. F. Barbour, Infantry.
Wisconsin	Sept. 4	Maj. A. H. Norton, Field Artillery.
Wyoming	Sept. 6	Capt. F. M. Schmalke, Cavalry.

Thirteen National Guard instructors were present during the period of the matches. These instructors were drawn from the following States and in the numbers indicated:

Florida-----	1	Ohio-----	1
Illinois-----	2	Pennsylvania-----	4
Massachusetts-----	1	South Carolina-----	1
Michigan-----	1	Vermont-----	1
New York-----	1		

A school of instruction in marksmanship was conducted in connection with the national matches during the period from September 7 to 13, 1924, both dates inclusive. The school was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Officers' Reserve Corps, with Capt. Francis G. Bonham, Infantry (Tanks), as his assistant. Forty-one State teams were enrolled, an increase of six teams over the previous year. Competent instructors from the Regular Army were furnished all teams. The value of the instruction and the excellent results obtained were evidenced by the interest displayed during the conduct of the course. Upon the conclusion of the instruction each participant found to be qualified was given a certificate of proficiency as an instructor in marksmanship.

The following State adjutants general either visited the camp or were present during the matches: Brig. Gen. W. C. Boyd, Tennessee; Brig. Gen. T. D. Barton, Texas; Brig. Gen. L. A. Toombs, Louisiana; Col. P. M. Smoot, Hawaii; Lieut. Col. C. W. Harris, Arizona; Brig. Gen. C. T. Green, Mississippi; Col. G. A. Fraser, North Dakota; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, North Carolina; Brig. Gen. J. C. R. Foster, Florida; Brig. Gen. C. E. Black, Illinois; Brig. Gen. W. A. Raupp, Missouri; Brig. Gen. G. M. Cole, Connecticut; Brig. Gen. F. D. Henderson, Ohio; Brig. Gen. H. B. Smith, Indiana; and Brig. Gen. R. N. Rahn, Kansas.

The adjutants general's match, fired on September 20, 1924, was won by Brig. Gen. L. A. Toombs, of Louisiana. The competitors in the match included the first five-named adjutants general mentioned above.

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

## CLASS A

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Ohio National Guard (Hilton trophy). | 6. Massachusetts National Guard.        |
| 2. Washington National Guard.           | 7. Pennsylvania National Guard.         |
| 5. New York National Guard.             | 8. District of Columbia National Guard. |

## CLASS B

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 13. California National Guard. | 18. Oregon National Guard.   |
| 14. Iowa National Guard.       | 19. Illinois National Guard. |
| 16. Wisconsin National Guard.  |                              |

## CLASS C

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 21. Colorado National Guard. | 27. Louisiana National Guard. |
| 22. Oklahoma National Guard. | 29. Arizona National Guard.   |
| 24. Texas National Guard.    | 30. Vermont National Guard.   |

The improvement in the shooting results by National Guard teams stimulated their interest to a marked degree. Each team member seemed to be deeply interested in the work of the national matches,

and the spirit of cooperation exhibited by all is to be highly commended. It is believed that this enthusiasm and interest will be reflected by continued improved results in future national matches and by the growth of the National Guard as an important factor in this activity of the Army of the United States.

#### FINANCE AND SUPPLY

The total appropriation under "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, fiscal year 1925," was \$28,254,642, which includes the deficiency appropriation of \$1,332,000 provided for armory drill pay. The amount held in the general reserve was \$1,775,000. During the year it was found necessary to secure the release of \$1,630,500 from the reserve in order to meet the needs of the National Guard. The appropriation under "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard," was \$2,850,000, making a grand total of \$31,104,642.

During the session of Congress ending March 4, 1925, legislation was secured making the appropriation under "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard" available for a period of 18 months instead of for 12 months as heretofore. This is considered very desirable, inasmuch as it results in the National Guard securing the full benefit of funds appropriated for its support.

During the year payment of rental allowances and longevity, which were retroactive to July 1, 1922, were made and few, if any, claims of this nature are now outstanding.

The regulations governing flying pay for National Guard officers have been drawn and are now under consideration by the War Department. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in framing these regulations, but it is hoped to secure their approval in the near future. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1926 has been augmented by making the unexpended balances of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1924 available for the fiscal year 1926. However, owing to the constant elimination of articles from the free list, the strictest economy in all expenditures will be necessary in order that the National Guard may be maintained at its present strength of approximately 183,500.

The amount of supplies and equipment issued to the National Guard from surplus or reserve stores without charge is rapidly being exhausted, which results in increased charges against the appropriations available for supplying equipment to the National Guard. This necessarily will result in the curtailment of the amount of equipment and supplies furnished the National Guard or require a substantial increase in the appropriations for supplies and equipment.

For a detailed account of appropriations, disbursements, and issues see Appendixes L, M, N, and O.

#### SIGNAL AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

The Signal Corps and Engineer organizations of the National Guard fared somewhat better during 1925 than in the preceding years. The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1925 did not prohibit the purchase of Signal and Engineer equipment, and while

no additional funds were appropriated a small amount was taken from other projects and some very much needed Signal and Engineer equipment obtained for the National Guard.

A definite policy has now been adopted for the complete equipment of Signal Corps organizations of the National Guard, and it is hoped to provide the same for Engineer organizations.

#### HORSES

On July 1, 1924, there were 9,892 horses and 23 mules in the possession of the National Guard. On June 30, 1925, there were 10,259 horses and 23 mules, a net increase of 367 horses.

Of the horses on hand June 30, 1925, 9,386 were federally owned and 896 were State or privately owned. Cavalry organizations of the National Guard had assigned to them 4,570 horses, Field Artillery organizations 5,604, and the remaining 85 horses and 23 mules are assigned to Infantry, Signal, Medical, and Engineer organizations entitled to animals by the tables of equipment.

Of the 23 mules, 7 are foraged and cared for at State expense.

#### REPORTS OF SURVEY

Approximately 11,000 reports of survey were received and acted on in the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year 1925. These covered Federal property issued to the National Guard which had become lost, destroyed, stolen, or rendered unserviceable or unsuitable by fair wear and tear in the service.

In all cases where the evidence submitted with reports of survey indicated that the State authorities had complied with the provisions of existing regulations in regard to the care and precautions to be exercised in safeguarding Federal property, the States were relieved from responsibility for the loss or damage; but in cases where the evidence was not conclusive on these points the State authorities were called on to furnish sufficient evidence to warrant relief, and failing in this were required to forward funds to cover the value of the property involved.

During the fiscal year 1925 funds in the sum of \$78,618.86 were collected to cover lost, damaged, or destroyed property. Of this amount, \$37,787.20 was paid from State funds and \$30,831.66 was collected from individual members of the National Guard, the greater part of the latter amount having been collected from armory drill pay.

In addition to the foregoing amounts, \$24,873.65 was received as the net proceeds from the sale of unserviceable Federal property in the hands of the National Guard.

#### MOTOR EQUIPMENT

Of approximately 3,000 motor vehicles of various kinds, including passenger cars, ambulances, motor cycles, trucks, and trailers, made available for issue to the National Guard in the early part of 1924, all have been issued with the exception of 1,344. Of these remaining vehicles, 736 are in need of major repairs and 608 are in need of minor repairs. The greater part of those listed as in need of major

repairs are in such condition as to make repairs impracticable because the cost of the repairs would far exceed 35 per cent of the original value of the vehicles.

During the fiscal year 1925 approximately \$70,792.23 was spent for repairs to motor vehicles. In addition to this a number of the States that were in a position to do so made repairs at State expense and in State repair shops. Unfortunately, the States in a position to do this were very few. However, practically all repairs were made by National Guard personnel, the parts being furnished from National Guard funds.

Because of the uncertain condition and varying degree of serviceability of these motor vehicles, each State is requested to make an inspection of a desired vehicle before its issue is approved. This is necessary to prevent the expenditure of funds for packing, loading, and transportation of vehicles which are not worth repairing.

#### CONSTRUCTION

In view of the constantly increasing amount of funds desired by the various States for construction work on camp sites and target ranges, it was found necessary to establish in the supply section a construction division. In the past it was impossible to give to each estimate the close scrutiny desired and to view the preparation of all camp sites in its relation to the whole question of their establishment and maintenance and to other expenses involved. With the limited personnel engaged on this work, which previously was in addition to their other duties, little thought could be given to the varying stages of completion of the several camp sites and rifle ranges, with their countless local problems and difficulties, nor could the meager data thereon be properly catalogued and prepared in such form that it would be available at all times. To this new division, therefore, were assigned two officers and one clerk and the partial services of one draftsman detailed temporarily from another bureau.

The first step in the establishment of sound policies for the future conduct of these questions was to make a personal survey of the entire country, entailing visits by officers of the Militia Bureau to most of the camp sites and rifle ranges. The objects of these visits were (a) to secure data for the records of the Militia Bureau with regard to those areas, camps, or target ranges on which Federal funds have been expended or for which requests for expenditures of Federal funds may be made in the near future; (b) to arrange by personal conference with corps area commanders and State adjutants general the proposed projects of improvement to camp sites and target ranges for the present and succeeding fiscal years in priority of urgency as well as to establish the need thereof; (c) and to gather such data as to local problems and difficulties as would enable the Militia Bureau better to grasp the local situation and act more intelligently and with closer cooperation with local authorities.

With these objects in view, 73 camps and 38 rifle ranges were visited, data being collected as to location, capacity, present utilities and their condition, possibility as to future use, general suitability for the purpose, and improvements needed to develop each to its maximum utility for the troops to be served. The improvements

needed were placed in their order of priority after consultation with local authorities. In addition, observation was made of such facts, figures, and conditions as will enable the Militia Bureau to understand the situation, formulate policies for development, and in general act with intelligent cooperation in its dealings with State and other authorities.

While many places remain to be visited (the various National Guard troops are using this year 98 camp sites and about 1,100 target ranges), the data gathered have been compiled and tabulated and have been a most convenient source of reference to this bureau as well as to other branches of the War Department.

No less than 200 estimates for construction, containing about twelve hundred projects and requesting the expenditure of more than \$2,000,000 have been received during the past year. Of these, many necessarily had to be disapproved on account of insufficient funds, but the bulk were submitted to the Secretary of War in six priority programs, after being considered, revised, and placed in the recommended classification by the Militia Bureau. It is gratifying to know that the action of the Secretary of War has in most cases followed closely the recommendations of this office, and in their preparation close, cordial, and helpful relations have been established with the offices of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, and the Quartermaster General.

In the past it has been impossible to harmonize the desires of the various States as regards the location of their camp sites, and many of them have sent their troops to camps in other States at great distances. This huge transportation cost has been reduced this year alone by not less than \$150,000 as a result of the construction of additional camp sites in areas located nearer to the troops to be trained and by reason of the first-hand information gained during the survey of camp facilities. Even this great saving can be considerably increased by a further study of possible camp sites yet to be developed, and in addition many thousands of dollars can be saved in transportation of matériel by the construction of properly located gun sheds and storage buildings. This problem is receiving the attention of the Militia Bureau.

Due to the discrepancy among the States as to the amounts of State and Federal funds that have been expended on the camp sites and rifle ranges within their borders and their varying states of completion, the War Department created a quasi policy board whose duty is to consider all pertinent facts and available data and make final recommendations to The Adjutant General upon the policy of the War Department concerning the use of Federal funds and State funds for the construction of National Guard camps and target ranges and administrative procedure which should govern in carrying out the policy recommended. Three officers of the Militia Bureau were members of this board. The recommendations of this board will be submitted to the War Department and, if approved, will appear in the near future as a statement of War Department policies on such matters and should greatly facilitate the work of this division.

While the inevitable routine work has been conducted, the greater part of the work has been pioneering, with the end in view of making

construction a definite part in the training scheme of the National Guard and to establish definite plans for the progressive improvement, within the funds appropriated, of all camp sites and target ranges so as best and most economically to accommodate the troops to be trained.

Camp sites now used by the National Guard are of various classifications—(a) according to their real estate and training status; (b) according to the agency through which Federal funds are allocated. For example, the Militia Bureau allocates funds where National Guard troops use the camp exclusively, and the War Department distributes through the corps areas the funds for camps where the National Guard trains concurrently with other components of the Army; (c) according to the physical possibilities of the terrain for training; and (d) according to the agency through which Federal funds are disbursed therefor. The four classifications are subdivided as follows:

(a) According to their real estate and training status there are:

1. Occupied Regular Army posts used by the National Guard.
2. Unoccupied Regular Army posts used by the National Guard.
3. Regular Army posts or reservations used for concurrent training.
4. Federal reservations reserved for use of the States.
5. Camp sites owned by the States.
6. Camp sites leased by the United States.
7. Camp sites leased by the States.

(b) According to the agency through which Federal funds are allocated:

1. Concurrent training camps—funds distributed by the War Department through corps area.
2. Exclusively National Guard camps—funds allocated by the Militia Bureau.

(c) According to physical possibilities for training:

1. Camps suitable for training all arms.
2. Camps suitable for all arms except artillery.
3. Camps suitable for Field Artillery only.
4. Camps suitable for Coast Artillery only.
5. Camps suitable for Air Service only.

(d) According to the agency through which Federal funds are disbursed therefor:

1. For camps owned, leased, or controlled by the States, Federal funds are allocated by the Militia Bureau to the State concerned, and disbursed by the United States property and disbursing officer of the State.
2. For camps located on Regular Army posts or Federal reservations under the control of the War Department or its agencies, funds are allocated by the Militia Bureau to the Quartermaster General for expenditure through local quartermasters.
3. For camps where National Guard troops are trained concurrently with other components of the Army, funds are allocated in a lump sum of the Quartermaster General, whence they are apportioned to the several corps area commanders for expenditure through local quartermasters, in conjunction with funds of the other components, and in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of War.

The procedure followed in the preparation, submission, and approval of estimates varies with the classification of the respective camps as follows:

(a) For concurrent camps the estimates are prepared for and submitted to the corps area commander who is responsible for the work and who distributes the funds to the several concurrent camps in his corps area from the lump sum allocated to his corps area. Estimates for such camps submitted to the Militia Bureau or to the War Department are considered only in so far as they may indicate the urgent needs of that corps area and to that extent may influence the amount of the lump sum allocated to that corps area. The allocation of funds for concurrent camps has in recent years followed in general the recommendations of a board of officers appointed for the purpose of considering this question and consisting of representatives from the G-4 and G-3 sections of the War Department General Staff, from the Quartermaster General's office, and from the Militia Bureau.

(b) For exclusively National Guard camps, the estimates are prepared by the States concerned, or by the corps areas for camps on Federal reservations controlled by the War Department or its agencies. The estimates from the States are submitted through the corps area commanders who consolidate all estimates for exclusively National Guard camps within their corps areas and forward same, with recommendations and a statement of the various items listed in order of priority in the corps area construction program as a whole, in time to arrive in the Militia Bureau before June 10 and October 15 of each year. These estimates are reviewed by the Quartermaster General to check their reasonableness and are then returned to the Militia Bureau. All items involving an expenditure in excess of \$500 on any one building or structure are then consolidated into a priority list of items, arranged in the order of their relative urgency in the construction program of the United States as a whole, and separated into three classes showing:

Class I. Those cases of immediate and urgent nature, for which funds are available without question.

Class II. Those cases where accomplishment is necessary but for which the availability of funds is doubtful.

Class III. The remaining cases whose accomplishment is necessary but for which no funds are or will be available.

Two priority lists are prepared, one comprising the items for exclusively National Guard camps held on Federal reservations controlled by the War Department or its agencies, which is submitted through the Quartermaster General; the other, comprising those items for exclusively National Guard camps held on leased land, land owned by the States, or on Federal land turned over to the control of the States by revocable license or otherwise. These priority lists are submitted by the Chief, Militia Bureau, with recommendations and supporting data on or before July 10 and December 15 each year. After review by the War Department General Staff the Secretary of War takes final action. The Chief, Militia Bureau, is then informed by The Adjutant General of the final action of the Secretary of War. The States and corps areas are then notified by the Militia Bureau of the action taken on their respective items, and funds in the amounts authorized are then reserved on the books of the Militia Bureau for the purposes stated.

The accomplishment of the works authorized and the disbursement of the funds thus made available also vary with the class of camps. In general, for camps on federally owned reservations under the control of the War Department and its agencies, such as occupied Regular Army posts and concurrent training camp areas, the construction work and disbursement of funds are under the local quartermasters under the technical direction of the Quartermaster General. For camps under the control of the States, such as State owned or leased camps or camps on Federal reservations turned over to the States on revocable license or otherwise, the construction work and disbursement of funds are under the United States property and disbursing officer for the State concerned.

#### PLANNING

#### LEGISLATION

The act of February 28, 1925 (Public, No. 509, 68th Cong.), made the following important changes in National Guard sections of the national defense act:

Section 58 was amended to authorize the reenlistment of men between the ages of 45 and 64 years, to fix the age limits of warrant officers at 21 to 64 years, and to validate payments made to and claims made by warrant officers and enlisted men between the ages of 45 and 64 who had been appointed or enlisted in accordance with National Guard Regulations.

Section 78 was amended to authorize the transfer of enlisted men between the National Guard and National Guard Reserve.

Section 81 was amended to provide that the Chief of the Militia Bureau and the three reserve officers on duty in the Militia Bureau shall be active federally recognized National Guard officers at the time of their initial assignment; that the Chief of the Militia Bureau shall be eligible to succeed himself, shall cease to hold office when he arrives at the age of 64 years, and shall be commissioned a major general in the Officers' Reserve Corps; and that in case the office of Chief of the Militia Bureau becomes vacant or the incumbent, because of disability, is unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the reserve officer senior in rank on duty in the Militia Bureau, appointed from the National Guard, shall act as chief of said bureau until the incumbent is able to resume his duties or the vacancy in the office is regularly filled. Several minor changes were also included in the amendment.

Section 87 was amended to provide that funds credited to the States from collections made from States and individuals for Federal property which has been lost, damaged, or destroyed shall remain available for expenditure throughout the fiscal year following that in which the collections are effected.

Section 127a was amended to provide that National Guard and reserve officers, when in the active service of the United States, shall receive credit for the purpose of relative rank, for active Federal service and service under the provisions of sections 94, 97, and 99 of the national defense act which may have been performed in the grade in which serving or any higher grade.

## NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

The general revision of National Guard Regulations is progressing satisfactorily. A number of the pamphlets which comprise the revision have already appeared in printed form, and it is expected that the remainder of the pamphlets will be published during the next fiscal year.

## LEGAL OPINIONS

The Militia Bureau has received many requests for interpretations of Federal statutes and regulations relating to the National Guard. Some of the questions involved were submitted to the Comptroller General for decision or to the Judge Advocate General for opinion, but in most cases it was possible for the Judge Advocate of the Militia Bureau to furnish the information desired without reference of the question to another officer.

The value of having on duty in the Militia Bureau an officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department has been demonstrated times without number since such an officer was detailed to the bureau something more than two years ago.

## STATISTICS

The compilation of statistical data which was begun in 1924 has continued throughout the past year. A great deal of additional statistical data in reference to National Guard personnel and its activities has been compiled and is available for reference. That this was a necessity has been proven many times by the large number of inquiries received not only from the several sections of the Militia Bureau proper but by the War Department General Staff, the several branches and bureaus of the War Department, and by Congress.

The organizational indexes, together with the maps showing the geographical location of National Guard stations, are rapidly approaching completion. The index of the tables of organization and the cross indexes thereto have been worked up and are now in condition for final typing. Complete files of National Guard peace and war tables of organization have been procured and arranged for easy and ready reference. In conjunction with the organization section of the Militia Bureau, much work has been done on the new National Guard tables of organization now rapidly approaching completion. The demand for special charts, graphs, and tables for special purposes, as well as for general information, has been heavy throughout the year, but due to the shortage of clerical personnel and of a competent draftsman at all times, some of this work through necessity had to be laid aside in favor of that which was for the time being the more important. Much of this work was done in connection with the presentation of the needs and requirements of the National Guard before the Budget Bureau and the Congress. That it was not a wasted effort was demonstrated by the ease with which the above-mentioned requirements were proven.

## 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 period covered by this report in the preparation and improvement of various mobilization plans required by the War Department.

#### HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

The work of obtaining outline histories of all color-bearing National Guard organizations has received great impetus since the last annual report. This history-searching process requires slow and painstaking labor on the part of all concerned if it is to be of authentic value in coming years. The historic continuity of organizations must be established without any broken links, and this involves correctness in the smallest detail with respect to the descent of units. This calls for much research on the part of State authorities and organization commanders, but it is gratifying to record here that the National Guard is entering into this rather intricate problem with great patience and interest. Under the 250,000-man program for the National Guard there are allotted to the various States at the present time 332 organizations for which histories must be prepared. On June 30, 1925, the histories for approximately 35 per cent of that number had been prepared and submitted to the Militia Bureau and thence to the historical section, Army War College.

#### COATS OF ARMS AND INSIGNIA

The work of designing and approving coats of arms and distinctive insignia for National Guard organizations has kept pace with the preparation of histories, and many additional color-bearing organizations have been supplied since the last annual report with coats of arms and distinctive insignia. As stated in the annual report of this office for last year, these emblems of the deeds and lineage of organizations are wonderful incentives toward the establishment of organizational esprit de corps.

#### PRESS RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

The attempt by the Militia Bureau to bring before the public the features of the national defense act, and particularly that part of it which is played by the National Guard, is still hampered by limited facilities, the most pronounced of which is the need of clerical personnel. This work is carried on, in so far as possible, by releases to the daily press and by letters to civic organizations and employers. However, a greater advancement than formerly has been made during the past year, for, in addition to releases to the daily press and letters to civic organizations and employees, press relations are carried on with the many service journals and with the many publications issued by States and National Guard organizations. This work has advanced to a point where it requires the assignment of permanent personnel, both commissioned and clerical. The aim of the Militia Bureau in this work has been and still is to bring before the public at large and before employers the invaluable asset of the National Guard not only to the Nation in time of emergency and to

the State and community in all crises but as a financial and physical asset in time of peace. In this work, which is nothing more or less than an educational campaign, the work and assistance of State adjutants general, corps area commanders, and the recruiting service of the Army have been invaluable—in certain cases it was an outstanding feature. That these efforts are bearing fruit is evidenced by the increased instances where communities are getting behind their local National Guard units in a material way; where civic organizations are practically “adopting” a unit; and where employers are offering increased inducements in their civil pursuits to employees who are members of the National Guard. The result of this is acknowledged in the increased morale, esprit de corps, and efficiency of the National Guard as a whole.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I must in all sincerity repeat here what I have said to you in the past, that the tendency in the War Department General Staff to take over certain of the administrative functions of the Chief, Militia Bureau, has worked to the disadvantage of that bureau and hindered the proper progress of the National Guard as a whole. It should be apparent to the General Staff, as it is to others, that the Militia Bureau has a competent staff of Regular Army officers who are familiar with the National Guards of all the States, know their problems through a more intimate contact with them than it is possible for any other War Department agency to have, and who are conversant with the laws, regulations, and policies pertaining to the National Guard as well as with the procedure of all War Department agencies. Therefore, I am convinced that sound business principles and the best interests of national defense will be served when the Chief, Militia Bureau, shall have his duties fully defined by regulations, if not by law, and be permitted to exercise them.

Being convinced of the soundness of the National Guard system and of its importance to national defense, my experience leads me to the conclusion that it should have a separate appropriation. This would eliminate the feeling which now appears to be prevalent in the Regular Army to the effect that moneys used for the maintenance of the National Guard are being taken from funds necessary for the support of the Regular Army.

It is my firm conviction, based on long experience and close study, that had the Chief, Militia Bureau, been permitted to administer the affairs of the Militia Bureau, as I believe was contemplated by the Congress, and to have handled the appropriations in his own way instead of being bound by the actions of the Secretary of War, which actions were based upon the recommendations of the General Staff (G-4), a strength of 190,000 could have been reached and maintained throughout the years 1925 and 1926. Due to restrictions placed upon it by higher authority, the Militia Bureau was forced to stop Federal recognition of new units, restrict recruitment, and reduce the number of armory drills, thus leaving a considerable unused balance of funds which was appropriated by the Congress of the United States for these specific purposes.

It is also my opinion that a real injustice is being endured by the National Guard as a result of the War Department policy now in force concerning the examination of its officers who are candidates for commission as general officers. Formerly these examinations were conducted by boards under the supervision of the corps area commanders and the Chief, Militia Bureau, and at such times as the candidates felt qualified to take them. Under the present policy such examinations are held annually, thus keeping vacancies open for months at a time and resulting in a procedure differing vastly from that obtaining in the regular establishment whereby officers are promoted promptly upon the occurrence of vacancies and without examination other than physical. It should be remembered that there are no excess officers in the National Guard and that request for Federal recognition of general officers is never made until the vacancy really exists.

The former very satisfactory method of selecting and detailing National Guard officers for special courses at the Army War College, upon the recommendation of the governors of their respective States, has been taken away from the Chief, Militia Bureau. Due to the fact that the records of such officers are kept in the Militia Bureau, the tables upon which to base the distribution to each State and to his greater intimacy with the National Guard personnel, the Chief, Militia Bureau, is in better position to make these selections than any other agency of the War Department.

In continuance of the above I might point out other hindrances to the efficient and economical progress of the National Guard. To do so, however, would but result in a repetition of my pleas and arguments heretofore made, both verbally and written, in efforts to have them corrected or to prevent the adoption of hurtful policies. Many of these questions are dealt with in the body of this report. I do not wish to be understood as condemning the whole War Department policy as it relates to the National Guard, for I trust that I am too liberal minded to do that. As a result of my experience during one year as a member of the War Department General Staff, four years as Chief, Militia Bureau, and 43 years of continuous active National Guard service, I feel qualified to speak upon this subject. There is much to praise and comparatively little to condemn. Jealousy, animosity, and personal advancement must have no place in this great undertaking, which has won such hearty approval from our fellow citizens throughout the Nation. To meet the expectations of these patriotic people the War Department must work hand in hand with the National Guard through the Militia Bureau, the recognized Federal agency for the conduct of National Guard affairs.

I still urge as strongly as ever the amendment of the law so as to provide that there shall be issued to federally recognized National Guard officers commissions in the Federal service, to become effective upon call or draft into the service of the United States without reference to appointment or commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

I respectfully recommend for your earnest consideration the advisability of abolishing the title of the Chief, Militia Bureau, and instead to amend the law so as to make this officer an Assistant Secretary of War, with his duties specifically defined by law.

I deeply and sincerely regret that I can no longer engage actively in this work. Well satisfied with the achievements of the past, which are only the beginning, I feel assured that those who come after me will build well and wisely upon this foundation until they shall have wrought a structure that will guarantee to us as a Nation perfect immunity from future wars and through the instrumentality of which future generations will obtain a still clearer conception of citizenship, loyalty, and national courage, thereby keeping ever alive the fires of patriotism, freedom, and liberty kindled by our forefathers a century and a half ago.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,  
*Major General, Chief, Militia Bureau.*  
(To and including June 28, 1925).

As stated in my opening remarks, General Rickards' tenure of office covered all but the last two days of the period for which this report is rendered, and that, in view of this, I had requested General Rickards to submit and sign the body of the report, reserving to myself the opportunity of adding a few remarks at the end. This I shall do very briefly.

On June 29, 1925, I was inducted into office, being the second Chief of the Militia Bureau appointed from the National Guard under the provisions of section 81, national defense act, as amended. In taking up the duties of my office I do so with a profound sense of the great responsibilities which lie before me. In plying my task the greatest asset at my command is the wonderful work which has already been accomplished by my predecessor, General Rickards. My nearly three years of duty in the Militia Bureau prior to becoming chief convinced me that some slight modifications should be made in the organization of the office. Upon assuming office I immediately put into effect the changes believed by me to be necessary. These changes can best be indicated by quoting herewith an office memorandum issued by me on June 29, 1925:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
MILITIA BUREAU,  
Washington, June 29, 1925.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM No. 37

1. Hereafter the Militia Bureau will be subdivided into the following sections: Administrative, personnel, organization, training, supply, regulations, and legal.

2. *General.*—Each section is charged with the transaction of all business of the Militia Bureau pertaining to the subjects hereinafter specifically assigned to it, and, in addition, with the following functions concerning those subjects, namely:

Preparation of plans, policies, and regulations; these to be transmitted to the regulations section for coordination and there to be put into final form for action by proper authorities.

Recommendations to the Chief, Militia Bureau, for necessary legislation.

Preparation of data for the annual report of the Chief, Militia Bureau.

Preparation of all necessary statistical data for transmission to the regulations section, where it will be compiled and maintained in usable form.

Recommendations for the simplification and reduction of paper work and for improvement in office procedure.

Effective liaison with all parts of the War Department and with other governmental agencies engaged in the transaction of any business which in any manner pertains to or affects the Militia Bureau or National Guard.

3. *The executive officer.*—This officer will be responsible for the proper coordination of all work of the bureau and that the policies, instructions, and decisions of the Chief, Militia Bureau, are prepared, promulgated, and made effective by all concerned. In the absence of the executive officer, his duties will be performed by an officer designated by the Chief, Militia Bureau.

4. *Chiefs of section.*—Each chief of section is responsible for the proper organization of his section, distribution of the work to the personnel thereof, and for the proper performance of the functions assigned to it.

5. *Administrative section.*—This section is charged, in general, with the office administration of the bureau, and specifically with the following functions:

Requisitions for printing and for office equipment and supplies.

Receipt and distribution of incoming mail.

Filing and maintenance of retained records, and preparation and dispatch of outgoing mail.

Publication and distribution of organization and equipment tables, National Guard register, National Guard regulations, and of all circulars, bulletins, orders, reports, blank forms, and other documents originating in the Militia Bureau or furnished to it for that purpose.

Procurement and distribution of necessary blank forms and publications from sources other than the Militia Bureau.

The maintenance of a policy file.

The checking of all outgoing communications and the return to sections concerned of such as do not conform to existing policies and regulations.

Supervision of the care and maintenance of offices occupied by the Militia Bureau and recommendations for the allocation of office space.

The procurement and control of civilian personnel, and the supervision of their rating and classification in accordance with applicable regulations.

Preparation of requests for the issue of War Department orders, except for the assignment, relief, and change of station of Regular Army personnel allotted to National Guard duty.

6. *Personnel section.*—This section is charged in general with all Militia Bureau activities concerning the personnel of the National Guard and specifically with the following duties:

Federal recognition, transfer, promotion, assignment, classification, and separation of National Guard officers and warrant officers.

Discharge of enlisted men of the National Guard upon order of the President or Secretary of War, and when approved by the Secretary of War (par. 348, N. G. R.).

Transfer of National Guard personnel to or from the National Guard Reserve.

Recommendation to Chief, Militia Bureau, as to final action on boards of efficiency.

Supervision of examinations of candidates for commissions and officers for promotions.

Appointments of National Guard officers in Officers' Reserve Corps.

National Guard strength reports.

Preparation of the National Guard register for publication.

7. *Organization section.*—This section is charged, in general, with all Militia Bureau activities concerning the organization of the National Guard and, specifically, with the following functions:

Allotment and allocation of units and organizations to the various States in accordance with approved policies.

Organization, development, and Federal recognition of new units.

Assignment of units to organizations.

Withdrawal of Federal recognition from units.

Preparation of organization tables and changes therein.

Special inspections relating to organizations.

8. *Training section.*—This section is charged, in general, with all Militia Bureau activities concerning the training of the National Guard and, specifically, with the following functions:

Preparation of orders and detailed instructions to make effective the approved plans, policies, and regulations concerning training.

Recommendations, in conjunction with the supply section, to Chief, Militia Bureau, as to time, place, and suitability for all camps of instruction.

Preparation of lists of questions to be used in examination of candidates for commission and National Guard officers for promotion.

Preliminary arrangements for national matches, rifle competitions, and the issue of marksmanship insignia and trophies.

Preparation of blank forms for inspections of training and for armory drill inspections under section 93, national defense act, except as to property, and recommendations as to action on deficiencies in training disclosed by such inspections.

Recommendations as to the distribution of training manuals.

Preparation of manuals for Regular Army instructor personnel.

Recommendations as to assignment, distribution, and relief of Regular Army instructor personnel allocated to duty with the National Guard, in the Militia Bureau, and as officers in charge of National Guard affairs at corps area headquarters.

Requests for the issue of War Department orders pertaining to the assignment, relief, and change of station of Regular Army personnel allotted to National Guard duty.

Recommendations to the Chief, Militia Bureau, as to the distribution and selection of National Guard personnel for attendance at the Army War College, and as to the allotment and distribution of National Guard personnel for attendance at other service schools and for duty with the Regular Army.

9. *Supply section.*—This section is charged, in general, with all Militia Bureau activities concerning appropriations for and the supply and equipment of the National Guard and, specifically, with the following functions:

Preparation of estimates for Militia Bureau appropriations.

Apportionment, allotment, and expenditure of Militia Bureau funds.

Disbursement of funds for the Militia Bureau and accounting for the same.

Supervision of disbursement of funds by United States property and disbursing officers.

Examination of accounts current rendered by United States property and disbursing officers.

Administrative action on questions regarding the expenditure of Militia Bureau funds.

Recommendations to Chief, Militia Bureau, on estimates for funds necessary for camps of instruction, in conjunction with recommendations by training section as to time, place, and suitability of such camps.

Preparation of estimates of equipment and supplies required by the National Guard and Militia Bureau.

Issue, distribution, storage, expenditure, and transfer of equipment and supplies, and methods of accounting therefor.

Preparation of equipment tables, in consultation with the training section.

Instructions relating to and recommendations as to action on reports of survey.

Inspections of property under the provisions of sections 87 and 93, national defense act, and action thereon.

Instructions with reference to condemnation of property on I. and I. reports.

Procurement of animals and motor transportation from supply departments and distribution thereof.

Preparation of standard specifications for target ranges and training camps, and for all construction thereon.

Preparation and maintenance of records containing plats, plans, descriptions, historical and other useful data concerning target ranges and training camps used by the National Guard.

Procurement of camp sites, target ranges, and other facilities necessary for training and for other purposes, and the approved policies and regulations.

Procurement, maintenance, repair, care, and disposition of buildings and other utilities properly provideable for the National Guard from Militia Bureau funds.

Hospitalization of personnel and animals.

Priorities in the supply of equipment, in consultation with the training section.

#### 10. *Regulations section:*

Recommendations and correspondence with reference to uniform regulations.

Preparation of new and revision and amendment of existing National Guard regulations, including those submitted by chiefs of other sections.

Preparation of proposed plans and policies relating to National Guard affairs, including those submitted by chiefs of other sections.

Preparation and recommendations as to proposed legislation.

Preparation of annual reports.

Study of laws, regulations, and policies affecting plans for mobilization.

Preparation of articles for the press and distribution of information to press reporters, periodicals, and news services.

Simplification and reduction in the number of publications and blank forms, in consultation with all other sections.

Plans for the organization of temporary troops during the absence of the National Guard in Federal service.

Preparation of historical data.

Compilation of statistical data and preparation of statistical reports.

Maintenance of maps, charts, and other documents showing the distribution, condition, development, and strength of the National Guard and the status of civil activities connected therewith.

Data as to numbers, kinds, and locations of all National Guard units, with numbers and grades of personnel.

Data as to number, location, and assignment of all animals foraged at the expense of the Militia Bureau funds.

11. *Legal section:*

Recommendations with reference to questions of discipline.

Legal opinions on questions arising in connection with the administration of National Guard affairs.

Preparation of legal opinions to accompany communications asking for decisions of the Judge Advocate General.

Preparation of communications requesting decisions of the Comptroller General.

12. All officers on duty in the Militia Bureau will render professional aid and assistance to the chief thereof, act as his agents in the harmonization of his plans, issue the necessary detailed instructions to put them into effect, and supervise the execution thereof. They are primarily and fundamentally assistants to the Chief, Militia Bureau, and any efforts on their part at variance with his policies and decisions or which might tend to commit him in advance to a particular line of action are highly improper. A policy once indicated by the Chief, Militia Bureau, must become at once the policy of the entire bureau.

13. The usual channels of official communication will be through the executive officer to or from the Chief, Militia Bureau. All officers of the Militia Bureau will have direct access to the chief thereof at all times, the only restriction imposed being that the subject matter to be presented or discussed shall not be such as concerns intermediate officers in the prescribed channels unless such officers are present. Any officer who receives instructions or orders through any other than the channels prescribed in this paragraph will, without unnecessary delay, inform the Chief, Militia Bureau, through the executive officer, as to the source and nature of same.

14. All administrative questions concerning which policies have been established, unless a change of policy is indicated, will be disposed of by the sections to which they pertain. Those which require the establishment of policies or the change of policies already established will be transmitted to the executive officer for the decision of the Chief, Militia Bureau, which decision, when given, will govern in the future disposition of questions of like import. Should any doubt arise as to the propriety or legality of a proposed action, it will be submitted to the executive officer for the decision of the Chief, Militia Bureau; but this must not be interpreted as requiring the submission of unimportant questions or of those upon which the proper action is clearly indicated by regulations, decisions, or policies already promulgated.

15. An officer who presents a subject for the consideration of the Chief, Militia Bureau, must present at the same time all available data as to the questions involved, including orders and regulations applicable and the previous decisions on similar subjects.

16. Each chief of a section is responsible for the action taken on any communication, report, or memorandum referred to his section. Many communications received will contain subject matter which pertains to two or more sections. In such cases the chief of the section which disposes of the communication will be held responsible that the action taken is the collective action of all sections affected. Only in this manner can proper coordination be obtained. When two or more sections affected are unable to agree as to proper action the question, accompanied by the recommendation of each,

will be submitted to the executive officer for the decision of the Chief, Militia Bureau.

17. Each chief of a section is responsible that all correspondence dispatched from his section to the mail desk, or to any other destination, is neatly prepared, properly arranged, inclosures noted, and that it contains proper marks to identify section in which prepared.

18. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Courteous, dignified correspondence is a prerequisite to an efficient and harmonious administration. No amount of provocation can excuse loss of dignity or the use of harsh, sarcastic, brusque, or retaliatory phraseology in communications from this bureau. Any correspondence having even a suggestion of censure must have the personal approval of the Chief, Militia Bureau, before it is transmitted.

19. Although for the proper dispatch of business and the maintenance of systematic operation it is necessary to assign personnel to specific tasks, the Chief, Militia Bureau, desires to impress upon each and every one the necessity for the maintenance of his or her interest in the welfare of the whole establishment. He also invites members of the Militia Bureau to submit at any time constructive criticism or suggestions designed to increase efficiency or promote economy.

20. Office memorandum dated Militia Bureau, May 15, 1923, relating to the organization of the bureau, and all other orders or instructions in conflict with the provisions of this memorandum are revoked.

CREED C. HAMMOND,  
*Major General, Chief, Militia Bureau.*

In closing this report I desire to call attention to one or two very important matters with respect to the administration of affairs pertaining to the National Guard. One of these has to do with an unfortunate phase of the present policy of nonrecognition of new units. For example, there are instances in which a regiment has been completely organized and federally recognized except for the regimental headquarters company or a medical detachment. To withhold the organization of a key unit when the remainder of the regiment has been organized makes for an unbalanced force, which is most deplorable. It is recommended that the policy of nonrecognition of new units be modified to authorize the Federal recognition of key units when they are needed to complete an organization of which they are an integral part.

There is still another point in connection with the policy of nonrecognition of units which I desire to bring to your attention. It is this: Four of the 18 Infantry divisions have no air service squadrons. In order that these four divisions may receive the proper training with their air service and be placed on the same footing with the other 14 divisions, and in order that the air units may also get their training it is urged that the Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-fourth Divisions be authorized to organize their air service units.

The other matter is with respect to increased appropriations for the National Guard. In this connection it should be borne in mind that many articles of supply, equipment, ammunition, etc., which were formerly on the free issue list of surplus war material now have to be paid for from National Guard appropriations. In addition to this there must be considered the marked increase in attendance at armory drills and training camps. This increase in attendance is very desirable and most gratifying and merits an increase in that part of the Federal appropriations relating to armory drill pay and for field service training.

It is sincerely hoped that the need for an increase in armory drill pay, as well as the ever-increasing cost of supplying the National Guard from articles no longer on the free list, will be given most serious consideration when determining what the future appropriations should be for this very important component of our national defense.

CREED C. HAMMOND,

*Major General, Chief, Militia Bureau.*

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There is still another point in connection with the policy of non-recognition of units which I desire to bring to your attention. It is this: Four of the 18 Infantry Divisions have no air service squadrons. In order that these four divisions may receive the proper training with their air service and be placed on the same footing with the other 14 divisions, and in order that the air units may also get their training it is urged that the Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Divisions be authorized to organize their air service units.

The other matter is with respect to increased appropriations for the National Guard. In this connection it should be borne in mind that many articles of supply, equipment, ammunition, etc., which were formerly on the free issue list of supplies was material now have to be paid for from National Guard appropriations. In addition to this there must be considered the marked increase in armory and armory drills and training ranges. This increase in armory and armory drills and training ranges and most particularly in the fact that part of the Federal appropriations relating to armory drill pay and for field service training.

# APPENDIX A

*Strength of the federally recognized National Guard for the years 1919 to 1925, by States*

State	June 30, 1919		June 30, 1920		June 30, 1921		June 30, 1922		June 30, 1923		June 30, 1924			June 30, 1925		
	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
Alabama			36	908	77	1,514	152	2,455	158	2,313	175	2	2,508	185	1	2,485
Arizona			6	206	30	594	30	526	25	470	39	1	717	50	1	749
Arkansas	22	1,050	(1)	(1)	86	1,520	92	1,607	87	1,538	116	2	2,036	126	2	2,132
California	18	478	17	645	96	2,045	164	3,349	172	3,265	250	3	4,238	315	5	4,510
Colorado	43	1,270	29	914	51	774	91	1,305	102	1,309	126	1	1,490	137	1	1,564
Connecticut			8	150	140	2,727	149	2,913	203	3,354	267	3	4,114	274	4	3,829
Delaware					27	464	50	710	47	702	47	1	593	43	1	697
District of Columbia	5	249	10	151	19	313	34	456	31	484	48	1	648	50	1	658
Florida			28	699	61	1,180	94	1,654	95	1,636	135	2	2,109	134	2	2,037
Georgia			9	199	100	1,922	129	2,391	145	2,255	209	3	3,551	213	3	3,523
Hawaii	6	244	28	703	42	887	62	1,203	64	1,306	63		1,361	84	1	1,381
Idaho			7	149	32	337	57	896	51	704	57	1	854	54	1	843
Illinois					171	3,660	355	6,606	433	6,657	508		8,181	558	7	8,240
Indiana					114	2,046	290	4,632	309	4,693	332		4,528	341	5	4,429
Iowa	35	1,161	62	1,550	142	3,028	195	3,411	205	3,209	230		3,457	229	3	3,177
Kansas	56	1,397	76	1,554	123	1,902	172	2,536	177	2,585	212		2,899	225	3	2,868
Kentucky			7	142	45	758	110	2,327	162	2,494	173		2,399	209		2,465
Louisiana					28	413	79	1,440	104	1,506	116	1	1,634	123	2	1,825
Maine	42	1,234	54	1,305	80	1,288	114	2,060	122	2,046	133		1,927	137	2	1,861
Maryland			4	325	99	1,826	163	2,415	179	2,346	202	1	2,709	217	4	2,834
Massachusetts			3	265	374	6,524	483	7,850	565	8,243	619		9,275	637	7	9,169
Michigan			13	319	128	2,451	227	3,735	267	3,900	284	3	3,995	300	3	3,942
Minnesota	161	4,281	163	3,083	256	4,768	278	4,769	272	4,718	308	5	5,099	307	5	4,402
Mississippi			5	100	45	780	63	1,352	78	1,414	85		1,376	106	2	1,436
Missouri	48	1,307	62	1,376	193	3,283	227	3,794	225	4,102	278	4	4,169	267	4	4,305
Montana					5	64	20	419	31	631	66	1	1,091	67		1,066
Nebraska					49	1,050	65	1,203	85	1,425	106	2	1,591	103	2	1,624
Nevada	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire					1		63	1,082	63	965	63	2	970	66	2	829
New Jersey	37	793	64	1,502	175	3,308	213	4,009	230	3,857	289	4	4,265	298	4	4,383
New Mexico					28	474	48	670	46	641	66		889	65	1	996
New York	30	926	287	8,427	773	15,408	1,142	20,474	1,138	19,152	1,219	11	20,276	1,272	20	20,957
North Carolina			9	138	83	1,562	114	2,213	146	2,771	191		3,143	200	4	3,142
North Dakota					17	327	46	1,102	57	1,206	60	1	1,312	62	1	1,331
Ohio	25	309	111	2,335	391	6,686	513	8,118	490	7,231	538	5	7,752	558	7	7,593

<sup>1</sup> Units disbanded in 1920.

<sup>2</sup> Did not accept allotment.

## Strength of the federally recognized National Guard for the years 1919 to 1925, by States—Continued

State	June 30, 1919		June 30, 1920		June 30, 1921		June 30, 1922		June 30, 1923		June 30, 1924			June 30, 1925		
	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men
Oklahoma	103	3,033	118	2,552	154	2,587	159	3,785	339	4,565	346	-----	4,805	349	6	4,849
Oregon	28	1,023	60	1,209	103	2,022	118	2,239	124	2,267	141	2	2,734	158	2	2,912
Pennsylvania	-----	-----	57	2,061	498	9,803	750	11,864	768	10,944	792	11	11,331	805	13	10,776
Porto Rico	-----	-----	36	1,454	71	1,353	67	1,465	85	1,808	86	1	1,869	89	1	1,815
Rhode Island	-----	-----	24	776	50	1,138	75	1,441	90	1,325	90	1	1,304	81	1	1,274
South Carolina	12	268	23	539	53	1,003	95	1,781	94	1,779	98	-----	1,890	107	-----	1,957
South Dakota	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	57	904	69	1,074	88	2	1,342	96	2	1,181
Tennessee	34	1,154	53	1,294	61	991	55	776	99	1,288	157	-----	2,083	174	3	2,324
Texas	435	13,913	283	9,300	102	1,476	326	5,581	548	7,253	508	-----	7,561	545	8	7,383
Utah	6	317	32	584	43	613	46	710	52	675	71	1	881	67	1	877
Vermont	5	128	28	524	50	884	72	1,135	69	1,087	71	-----	1,066	75	1	1,074
Virginia	7	207	35	843	97	1,801	192	3,258	220	3,362	246	3	3,447	258	4	3,648
Washington	40	1,270	60	1,228	138	2,388	148	2,364	148	2,430	162	1	2,590	180	2	2,394
West Virginia	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	44	1,019	65	1,095	73	-----	1,131	61	1	1,015
Wisconsin	-----	-----	142	3,960	316	5,497	430	6,470	307	4,416	324	4	4,640	333	4	4,556
Wyoming	-----	-----	22	548	24	363	29	440	34	427	46	1	602	45	-----	613
Total	1,198	36,012	2,073	54,017	5,843	107,797	8,744	150,914	9,675	150,923	10,909	87	166,432	11,435	160	165,930
Aggregate	37,210		56,090		113,640		159,658		160,598		177,428			177,525		

Corps area	State	Infantry Divisions																			Corps troops																				Headq																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Headquarters		Special troops		Infantry		Field Artillery		Engineers		Air		Medical		Trains		Total			Field Artillery				Antiaircraft Artillery		Engineers		Signal		Medical		Trains		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers		Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned officers	Enlisted men	Commis- sioned

*Strength of the federally recognized National Guard by branch, State, and assignment as of June 30, 1925*

[illegible]

Reserve			Coast Defense									Special allotment									State S. C. and D.		Total			Aggregate	National Guard Reserve			Aggregate
Total			Harbor Defense			Heavy Tractor			Total			Infantry			Total			Total									Total			
Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men		Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	
			13		237				13		237							6	1	274	4	3,829	4,107	7			7			
			41	1	506				41	1	506							5	1	137	2	1,861	2,000	19			19			
			59	1	883				59	1	883	14		264	14		264	14		637	7	9,169	9,813	87			87			
			27		609				27		609							4		66	2	829	897	1		47	1			
																		3	4	75	1	1,356	1,356							
			140	3	2,235				140	3	2,235	14		264	14		264	34	7	1,270	17	18,036	19,323	23			23			
			3		55				3		55																			
			55	1	1,057				55	1	1,057	112	2	1,804	226	4	4,462	7	13	43	1	697	741	1			1			
																		30	30	298	4	4,383	4,685	24			24			
			58	1	1,112				58	1	1,112	115	2	1,859	226	4	4,462	30		1,272	20	20,957	22,249	37			37			
			9		138				9		138	4		74	4		74	45	43	1,613	25	26,037	27,675	62			62			
												3		86	3		86	2	1	50	1	658	709	3			3			
			37	1	687				37	1	687							7	8	217	4	2,834	3,055	12			12			
																		26	26	805	13	10,776	11,594	51			51			
			46	1	825				46	1	825	7		160	7		160	14	16	258	4	3,648	3,910	36			36			
			8		139				8		139							49	51	1,330	22	17,916	19,268	102			102			
												62	1	1,174	62	1	1,174	6	9	185	1	2,485	2,671	6			6			
																		4		134	2	2,067	2,173	15	1		16			
																		8		213	3	3,523	3,739	19			19			
			22	1	406				22	1	406							6	23	123	2	1,825	1,950	22			22			
			13		264				13		264							9		106	2	1,436	1,544	23			23			
																		9	13	200	4	3,142	3,346	8			8			
			43	1	809				43	1	809	62	1	1,174	62	1	1,174	11	19	107		1,957	2,064	20			20			
																				174	3	2,324	2,501							
																		62	64	1,242	17	18,729	19,988	113	1		114			
																		7		341	5	4,429	4,775	1			1			
												14		273			273	11		269		2,465	2,674	18			18			
												3		69	14	3	69	12		558	7	7,593	8,158	74			74			
																		3	2	61	1	1,015	1,077	24			24			
												17		342	17		342													
												63		1,098	63		1,098	33	2	1,169	13	15,502	16,684	117			117			
																		6												
																		8	14	558	7	8,240	8,805	30		44	30			
																		13		300	3	3,942	4,245	78			122			
																				333	4	4,556	4,893	117	2		119			
												63		1,098	63		1,098	27	14	1,191	14	16,738	17,943	225	2	44	271			
												62	1	1,204	62	1	1,204													
																		10	40	126	2	2,132	2,260	47			47			
50	1	663																9	11	229	3	3,177	3,409	19			19			
																		9	25	225	3	2,868	3,096	22			22			
53	1	637										120	2	2,065	120	2	2,065	10	27	307	5	4,402	4,714	52			52			
																		14		267	4	4,305	4,576	21			21			
103	2	1,300																5	16	103	2	1,624	1,729	8			8			
																		4	17	62	1	1,331	1,394		214		214			
																		4		96	2	1,181	1,279	9			9			
									182	3	3,269	182	3	3,269				65	143	1,415	22	21,020	22,457	178		214	392			
																		2		50	1	749	800	15			15			
																		8	4	137	1	1,564	1,702	11			11			
																		7	21	65	1	996	1,062							
																		8	26	349	6	4,849	5,204	29			29			
																		12	37	545	8	7,383	7,936	129			129			
			46	1	685				46	1	685	68	2	1,020				37	88	1,146	17	15,541	16,704	184			184			
												15		315	15		315	12		315	5	4,510	4,830	23			23			
																		6		54	1	843	898							
12		199			358				18		358							6		67		1,066	1,133	13			13			
																		4				2,912	3,072	13			13			
					224				13		224							8	18	158	2	877	945	7			7			
																		6		67	1	2,394	2,576	46			46			
12		199																11	19	180	2	613	658	5			5			
																		10	19	45										
												15		315	15		315	57	56	886	11	13,215	14,112	107			107			
												76	1	1,356	76	1	1,356													
												83	1	1,793	83	1	1,793	8	25	84	1	1,381	1,466	7			7			
																		6	22	89	1	1,815	1,905	3			3			
												159	2	3,149	159	2	3,149													
																		14	47	173	2	3,196	3,371	10			10			
115	2	1,499	364		6,248	79	2	1,082	443	9	7,782	745	10	14,988	745	10	14,988	423	515	11,435	160	165,930	177,525	1,186	5	305	1,496			

## APPENDIX C

Number of units allotted and number of units organized by State and branch of service, under the modified program of National Guard development (250,000 man power program) exclusive of State Staff Corps

State	Allotted												Recognized												Not recognized												Per cent recogn- ized		
	Division head- quarters Detach- ment	Special Troops	Infantry	Field Artillery	Cavalry	Coast Artillery (CD.)	Coast Artillery (AA.)	Engineers	Air Service	Medical Regiment	Trains Quarter- master Corps	Total	Division head- quarters Detach- ment	Special Troops	Infantry	Field Artillery	Cavalry	Coast Artillery (CD.)	Coast Artillery (AA.)	Engineers	Air Service	Medical Regiment	Trains Quarter- master Corps	Total	Division head- quarters Detach- ment	Special Troops	Infantry	Field Artillery	Cavalry	Coast Artillery (CD.)	Coast Artillery (AA.)	Engineers	Air Service	Medical Regiment	Trains Quarter- master Corps	Total			
FIRST CORPS AREA																																							
1. Massachusetts	1	8	86	24	11	14	5	8	3	11	7	178	1	4	85	24	7	14	8	8	3	5	7	163			4	1		4					6		15	91.6	
2. Connecticut	1	5	40	13	4	9		3		9		84		3	39	12	4	4				1	4		67	1	2	1			5			2	5		17	79.8	
3. Maine		1	21	15		14				4		55			20	5		10						35			1	1								4		20	63.6
4. Rhode Island		2		15	5	11		8		2		43		1		5	5	10					2	23									8				20	53.5	
5. Vermont			19	8						1		35			19								1	20												7	15	57.1	
6. New Hampshire			9				13					23							13					18												5	78.3		
Total	2	16	166	84	20	48	18	16	6	28	14	418	1	8	163	51	16	38	18	8	4	12	7	325	1	8	3	33	4	10		8	2	16	7	92	78.0		
SECOND CORPS AREA																																							
7. Delaware		1				4	13					18						1	13					14			1					3					4	77.8	
8. New Jersey	1	7	40	13	11	4		8	3	11	7	105		3	39	9	11					4	1	75	1	1	1					4			3	7	6	30	71.4
9. New York	1	12	196	70	20	26	13	8	3	11	7	367	1	12	193	59	20	26	13	8	2	8	7	349				3	11					1	7	3	18	95.1	
Total	2	20	236	83	31	34	26	16	6	22	14	460	1	15	232	68	31	27	26	16	2	12	8	438	1	5	4	15		7		4	10	6	52	89.4			
THIRD CORPS AREA																																							
10. Pennsylvania	1	8	80	48	28		13	13	3	11	7	212	1	8	78	48	28		13	9	1	8	7	201								4	2	3			11	94.8	
11. District of Columbia	1	6	5			7		8				34		1	1			2		8				12	1	6	4				5					7	22	35.3	
12. Maryland			41	13					3	5		62			37	7					3	4		51			4	6								1		11	82.3
13. Virginia		2	40			10						65		2	36	10		10					2	60			4	1								5	92.3		
Total	2	16	166	72	28	17	13	21	6	18	14	373	1	11	152	65	28	12	13	17	4	14	7	324	1	5	14	7		5		4	2	4	7	49	86.7		
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																							
14. Georgia	1	5	40	13	4	4		3				71	1	1	39	12	4			1		1	59			3	1					2					11	83.1	
15. North Carolina		1	21	12	6	7	1	5			3	62		1	19	12	6	6	1	3		6	1	55											2	7	7	88.8	
16. South Carolina			19	8		5		3		1	7	43			19	2		5		3		1	32						6							5	11	74.4	
17. Tennessee		2	19	10	5			8	3	1	1	49		1	19	8	5			1	2	1	38			1			2				7	1		15	77.5		
18. Alabama	1	7	21	8	6	4		5	3	2	3	60		4	19	8	6			2	2	2	45	1	3	2			4							1	6	68.7	
19. Florida		2	19	12		5		3		1	2	44		2	19	11		3				1	33													7	81.1		
20. Louisiana			19	4	7	4		3				37			19	4	6						30													10	72.2		
21. Mississippi			21	5				5		1	4	36			20	1				4			26				1	4					1		3	10	72.2		
Total	2	17	179	72	28	29	1	32	6	16	20	402	1	9	172	58	27	14	1	16	4	12	8	323	1	7	6	14	1	15		16	2	4	12	78	80.1		
FIFTH CORPS AREA																																							
22. Ohio	1	8	85	24	12			8	3	12	7	160		8	76	23	12			8		7	7	141	1		9	1					3	5			19	88.0	
23. Indiana	1	6	40	23				8		6	3	90	1	2	39	23				8	3	5	1	82		3	1							1	2	7	7	91.1	
24. Kentucky		3	31	13	10				3		5	55		2	20	12	10					2	3	49			1	1								2	6	89.0	
25. West Virginia		6	38					5				49			19								19			6	19									30	38.8		
Total	2	23	184	60	22			21	6	21	15	354	1	12	154	58	22			16	3	14	11	291	1	10	30	2			5	3	7	4	62	82.2			
SIXTH CORPS AREA																																							
26. Michigan	1	6	40	23	4			3	11			88	1	6	39	20	4					6		76									3	5			12	86.4	
27. Wisconsin	1	4	40	29	12			13		12	15	126	1	2	39	16	11			11	3	4	5	79		2	1	13	1				12	5	8	10	47	62.7	
28. Illinois	1	8	99	36	7			8	3	11	7	193		6	92	25	5					4		146	1	2	7			2			5	3			47	75.7	
Total	3	18	179	88	23			13	21	6	34	407	2	14	170	61	20			11	4		14	301	1	4	9	27	3		2	17	6	20	17	106	75.9		
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																																							
29. Arkansas			19	11			13			2		45			19							2	34														11	75.5	
30. Iowa	1	7	40	24	9	11		5	3		8	83			39	7	11					1	58	1	7	1										25	69.9		
31. Minnesota		4	59							2		100			57	20					2		79			4	2									21	79.0		
32. North Dakota			19									28			19								19													9	67.9		
33. South Dakota		1						8		2	7	35			11					8			20													15	57.1		
34. Kansas		4	21	24	11					2		62		1	20	22	9						52			3	1									10	83.9		
35. Missouri	1	4	40	11			13	8	3			80	1	1	37	11			13	8	2		73			2	3									6	91.3		
36. Nebraska			19							5	7	31			19							5	31														100.0		
Total	2	20	217	97	28		26	21	6	25	22																												

## APPENDIX D

Strength of the active National Guard, by States, during the fiscal year, 1925

No.	State	Division	* July 31, 1924			Aug. 31, 1924			Sept. 30, 1924			Oct. 31, 1924			Nov. 30, 1924			Dec. 31, 1924			Jan. 31, 1925			Feb. 28, 1925			Mar. 31, 1925			Apr. 30, 1925			May 31, 1925			June 30, 1925			Average		
			Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men	Com-mis-sioned officers	War-rant officers	En-listed men			
FIRST CORPS AREA																																									
1	Massachusetts	Twenty-sixth	636		9,598	635		9,559	629		9,484	625	7	9,349	625	7	9,306	635	8	9,298	628	8	9,313	629	8	9,292	633	8	9,281	632	8	9,217	629	8	9,137	537	7	9,169	631	6	9,334
2	Connecticut	Forty-third	272	4	4,274	268	4	4,295	275	4	4,383	272	4	4,292	269	4	4,223	268	4	4,162	271	4	4,096	276	4	4,034	274	4	3,977	274	4	3,928	272	4	3,841	274	4	3,829	272	4	4,111
3	Maine	do	134	2	2,212	134	2	2,163	142	2	2,161	133	2	2,056	132	2	2,055	131	2	2,033	136	2	1,971	135	2	1,924	138	2	1,900	138	2	1,823	139	2	1,841	137	2	1,861	136	2	2,009
4	Rhode Island	do	89	1	1,315	89	1	1,360	89	1	1,351	90	1	1,337	88	1	1,295	87	1	1,245	85	1	1,267	86	1	1,262	82	1	1,254	83	1	1,234	83	1	1,275	81	1	1,274	86	1	1,289
5	Vermont	do	72	1	1,099	72	1	1,095	74	1	1,132	74	1	1,140	76	1	1,144	78	1	1,150	79	1	1,065	78	1	1,060	78	1	1,074	78	1	1,082	77	1	1,084	75	1	1,074	76	1	1,105
6	New Hampshire	do	63	1	984	63	1	1,013	63	1	1,007	63	1	1,019	64	1	1,003	64	1	946	62	1	928	61	1	935	60	1	898	60	1	884	66	2	853	66	2	829	63	1	942
Total			1,266	9	19,482	1,261	9	19,485	1,272	9	19,518	1,257	16	19,193	1,254	16	19,026	1,263	17	18,834	1,261	17	18,670	1,265	17	18,537	1,265	17	18,384	1,265	17	18,268	1,266	18	18,031	1,270	17	18,036	1,264	15	18,790
SECOND CORPS AREA																																									
7	Delaware	Forty-fourth	48	1	758	47	1	770	47	1	768	46	1	761	46	1	761	45	1	762	50	1	742	50	1	733	49	1	735	48	1	724	47	1	722	43	1	697	47	1	743
8	New Jersey	do	305	4	4,433	317	4	4,503	311	5	4,545	311	5	4,593	308	6	4,576	302	5	4,553	296	4	4,556	297	4	4,527	291	4	4,471	295	4	4,450	295	4	4,469	298	4	4,383	302	4	4,507
9	New York	Twenty-seventh	1,261	12	21,285	1,250	13	21,127	1,291	16	21,604	1,289	17	21,853	1,283	17	20,896	1,285	15	20,633	1,290	15	20,315	1,297	15	20,313	1,287	15	20,351	1,282	14	20,404	1,280	13	20,632	1,272	20	20,957	1,281	15	20,828
Total			1,614	17	26,476	1,614	18	26,400	1,649	22	26,907	1,646	23	26,707	1,637	24	26,333	1,632	21	25,968	1,636	20	25,613	1,644	20	25,373	1,627	20	25,557	1,625	19	25,638	1,622	18	25,823	1,613	25	26,037	1,630	20	26,078
THIRD CORPS AREA																																									
10	Pennsylvania	Twenty-eighth	807	12	12,164	809	12	12,215	806	11	12,337	807	11	12,135	808	11	11,959	805	11	11,770	803	12	11,617	802	12	11,344	802	13	11,150	790	13	11,064	798	12	10,860	805	13	10,776	804	12	11,616
11	District of Columbia	Twenty-ninth	49	1	697	49	1	740	57	1	807	57	1	790	55	1	746	45	1	679	48	1	738	51	1	707	50	1	662	48	1	652	47	1	629	50	1	658	50	1	709
12	Maryland	do	217	3	3,113	216	3	3,139	216	3	3,068	215	3	3,093	217	3	2,965	218	4	2,973	220	4	2,973	217	4	2,928	217	4	2,861	223	4	2,826	222	4	2,787	217	4	2,834	218	3	2,956
13	Virginia	do	246	3	3,583	250	4	3,602	259	4	3,744	255	4	3,724	253	4	3,637	262	4	3,660	262	4	3,685	257	4	3,727	258	4	3,737	252	3	3,695	249	4	3,636	258	4	3,648	255	4	3,673
Total			1,319	19	19,557	1,324	20	19,696	1,338	19	19,956	1,334	19	19,652	1,333	19	19,307	1,330	20	19,082	1,333	21	19,013	1,327	21	18,706	1,327	22	18,410	1,313	21	18,237	1,316	21	17,912	1,330	22	17,916	1,327	20	18,954
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																									
14	Georgia	Thirtieth	214	3	3,759	227	3	3,818	228		3,760	226	3	3,741	223	3	3,691	225	3	3,618	223	3	3,623	219	3	3,604	216	3	3,495	216	3	3,530	216	3	3,560	213	3	3,523	220	3	3,644
15	North Carolina	do	190		3,330	202	2	3,559	201	1	3,609	203	1	3,542	209	3	3,426	207	3	3,409	206	4	3,272	202	4	3,248	203	4	3,200	204	4	3,155	205	3	3,136	200	4	3,142	203	3	3,336
16	South Carolina	do	101		1,890	107	2	1,968	107		1,973	103		1,991	10																										

## APPENDIX E

Strength in officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of active National Guard, by States and branches, June 30, 1925

No.	State	Division Headquarters		Special Troops		Infantry		Field Artillery			Cavalry			Engineers			Coast Artillery			Air Service		Medical Regiment			Trains, Quarter-master's Corps		State Staff		Totals					
		Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men				
FIRST CORPS AREA																																		
1	Massachusetts	24		17	271	278	2	4,750	119	2	1,671	23	1	341	30	1	492	75	1	1,130	20	101	21		194	16	219	14		637	7	2,169		
2	Connecticut	9		12	145	132	2	2,194	55	1	733	13		214				13		237	14	78	20	1	227			6	1	274	4	3,829		
3	Maine	5				63	1	1,118	23		236							41	1	506								5	1	137	2	1,861		
4	Rhode Island	3		4	70				20		247	11		198				27	1	609			14		149			2	1	81	1	1,274		
5	Vermont	6				64	1	1,028														2		42				3	4	75	1	1,074		
6	New Hampshire								16	1	231							46	1	568								4		66	2	829		
Total		47		33	486	537	6	9,090	233	4	3,118	47	1	753	30	1	492	202	4	3,080	34	179	57	1	612	16	219	34	7	1,270	17	18,036		
SECOND CORPS AREA																																		
7	Delaware																	36	1	684								7	13	43	1	697		
8	New Jersey	13		10	180	125	2	2,234	46	1	577	43		577	29		529						22	1	242	2	44	8		298	4	4,383		
9	New York	31	49	35	554	612	9	11,453	235	5	3,751	79	1	1,286	30	1	475	148	3	2,552	25	145	32	1	420	15	232	30	30	1,272	20	20,957		
Total		44	49	45	734	737	11	13,687	281	6	4,328	122	1	1,863	59	1	1,004	184	4	3,236	25	145	54	2	672	17	276	45	43	1,613	25	26,037		
THIRD CORPS AREA																																		
10	Pennsylvania	25		25	406	260	4	4,445	217	4	2,461	110	2	1,384	35	1	624	44	1	724	15	71	34	1	413	14	222	26	26	805	13	10,776		
11	District of Columbia	3		2	44	4		74							30	1	401	9		138								2	1	50	1	658		
12	Maryland	7				129	2	2,101	34	1	451										22	90	18	1	184			7	8	217	4	2,834		
13	Virginia	10		10	152	126	2	2,029	53	1	652							37	1	687			8		112			14	16	258	4	3,648		
Total		45		37	602	519	8	8,649	304	6	3,564	110	2	1,384	65	2	1,025	90	2	1,549	37	161	60	2	709	14	222	49	51	1,330	22	17,916		
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																		
14	Georgia	3	64	5	67	130	2	2,446	49	1	623	11		203	2	0	56						5		64			8		213	3	3,523		
15	North Carolina			6	62	61	1	1,170	51	1	692	17		304	14	1	230	25	1	466			15		155	2	50	9	13	200	4	3,142		
16	South Carolina					66		1,190	2		147				11		221	13		264			2		40	4	95	9		107		1,957		
17	Tennessee			2	36	65	1	1,150	42	1	551	25	1	292	3		80				22	96	2		53	2	47	11	19	174	3	2,324		
18	Alabama	5		17	202	63		1,027	35	1	499	23		345	6		128				23	150	4		69	3	56	6	9	185	1	2,485		
19	Florida	3		4	89	59	1	980	50	1	645				4		145	8		139			6			2	39	4		134		2,637		
20	Louisiana	6				59	1	1,094	20		279	26	1	371									6		58			6	23	123		1,825		
21	Mississippi	5				61	1	1,016	4		70				22	1	256								5	94	9			106	2	1,436		
Total		22	64	34	456	564	7	10,073	233	5	3,506	102	2	1,515	62	2	1,116	46	1	869	45	246	34		439	18	381	62	64	1,242	17	18,729		
FIFTH CORPS AREA																																		
22	Ohio	25		25	306	264	3	4,313	107	2	1,294	48	1	641	32	1	424						30		308	15	247	12		558	7	7,593		
23	Indiana	17	50	8	65	131	2	2,141	106	2	1,378				28		411						21	1	226	2	44	7		341	5	4,429		
24	Kentucky	8		7	109	67		1,024	60		605	36		469									11		146	9		11		239		2,465		
25	West Virginia	4				54	1	1,013																			3	2	61	1	1,015			
Total		54	50	40	480	516	6	8,491	273	4	3,277	84	1	1,110	60	1	835						21	114	62	1	740	26	403	33	2	1,169	13	15,502
SIXTH CORPS AREA																																		
26	Michigan	11	5	18	213	133		2,139	93	2	1,056	15		230									22	1	285			8	14	300	3	3,942		
27	Wisconsin	23	34	7	132	136	2	2,463	74	1	950	48	1	639	3		66						20		168	9	104	13		333	4	4,556		
28	Illinois	19		22	356	305	4	5,006	114	2	1,519	17		228	10		207	42	1	676			23		248			6		558	7	8,240		
Total		53	39	47	701	574	6	9,608	281	5	3,525	80	1	1,097	13		273	42	1	676			65	1	701	9	104	27	14	1,191	14	16,738		
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																																		
29	Arkansas					62	1	1,204										46	1	781			8		107			10	40	126	2	2,132		
30	Iowa	9				130	2	2,217	37		333	42	1	568								2		41			9	18	229	3	3,177			
31	Minnesota	6				185	3	3,159	87	2	1,131										19	85				10	27	307	5	4,402				
32	North Dakota	2				56	1	1,514																		4	17	62	1		1,331			
33	South Dakota	3							53	1	637				34	1	501									2	43	4		96	2	1,181		
34	Kansas			6	68	66	1	1,031	110	1	1,268	34	1	476												9	25	225	3		2,868			
35	Missouri			8	173	105	1	2,045	50	1	663				30	1	532	47	1	799	13	92				19	1	246	16	246	5	4,305		
36	Nebraska					63	1	1,116																					13	267	4	4,305		
Total		20		14	241	667	10	12,087	337	5	4,032	76	2	1,044	64	2	1,033	93	2	1,580	32	177	29	1	394	18	289	65	143	1,415	22	21,020		
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																																		
37	Texas	27	73	6	90	257	4	4,136	105	1	1,198	70	1	904	29	1	558						20	77	16	1	257	3	53					

## APPENDIX F

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
MILITIA BUREAU,  
Washington, January 15, 1925.

Subject: Supplementary directive to "Basic training directive, National Guard, training year, 1924-25."

1. Under the provisions of paragraph 1, letter dated July 11, 1924, from the Chief, Militia Bureau, and addressed to corps area commanders and the commanding general, Department of Hawaii, subject, "Basic training directive, National Guard, training year, 1924-25," the following addition is made to such basic directive:

14a. *Division headquarters.*—It is very necessary that each division headquarters be assembled annually and trained progressively in the various duties to be expected under war demands. It is not practicable to carry out annual effective training in this respect with the assembled division, nor, for such purpose, is it desirable that the division be assembled. The training of division headquarters should be held for 15 days during the summer and at such times as will permit the undivided attention of those concerned during the entire period. Any other duty assigned to an officer of division headquarters during the particular period should be entirely incidental to the indicated training and should not infringe on the time allotted to, or necessary in connection with, such training. The most desirable conditions for imparting such training are as follows: The assembly of the personnel concerned at a time and place free of troops or military activities; the use of at least two instructors, not only highly qualified as to knowledge of division operations and in the detailed functions of each member of division headquarters, but also possessed with other equally desirable qualities necessary to the successful conduct of conferences and terrain exercises; assignment of instructors at a date so well in advance of the selected period that ample opportunity will be allowed them for preparation of all means necessary to insure the fullest success of such training. Should it be impracticable to effect the separate assembly of personnel to be instructed and their attendance is best served at a camp pertaining to organizations smaller than the division, the fullest advantage should thus be taken of such opportunity to accomplish the indicated purpose in encouraging the interested State or States to arrange for the participation of the personnel concerned at the selected camp.

2. As an aid toward facilitating the organization and operation of such instruction, experience gained by one such camp in the summer of 1924 may be of value. In this case the division headquarters had not previously been assembled in one body. Some important features developed from such training are as follows:

Division of time into two periods, each period probably of one week the first period for conferences, the second period for applicatory work based on the conferences.

For conferences: General picture of the division, including its organization for staff functioning and for combat, in sufficient detail that all would comprehend its constitution; the combatant components of the division as to the detailed tactics and technique of each; all staff sections, to include those within the General Staff, technical and administrative staffs, each such conference, where practicable, to be given by a student staff representative concerned, followed by questions to the member presenting the subject; encouragement by the instructor of the fullest questioning.

For applicatory work: Problems based on the conference subject matter, each problem predicated on an applicable situation relating to the division and developed progressively into a properly represented chain of events which could reasonably begin with the mobilization of the division and followed logically into phases relating to expansion to war strength, equipping and training, movement to concentration area, and succeeding normal phases in the division's existence. The work of each phase or detail relating to command and staff should originate and develop, step by step, in a logical manner, initiated and followed out in keeping with proper visualization. A critique following each

problem should embrace a solution by the instructor, and pictured realities should accentuate and demonstrate those features for promoting a smoothly functioning combination of staff elements. The first few problems should be elementary, followed by very thorough critiques. Problems should gradually be made more complicated. Reference should be had to the textbook in use at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, known as "Division Command, Staff, and Logistics."

Prior to the actual instruction, the following preliminaries are important. The plan of instruction should be known three or four months ahead in order that instructors may plan and coordinate their work, and any preparatory work deemed desirable from students to be known to the latter; a minimum of two instructors should be provided for the whole time, since the work and continuous contact required of a single instructor would be much too great—not more than two major subjects for an instructor seems desirable; conferences on special topics are very necessary during the first period, to be given by selected officers other than the assigned instructors; efforts at having the fullest attendance of staff officers, especially "key" personnel; if the basic training of division headquarters is considered satisfactory, communication troops (e. g., the division signal company) may be desirable during the second period in connection with applied work.

Under the circumstances connected with attendance at camp, reasonable time should be allowed for recreation, and the work outlined should be designed to be completed by not later than 3 p. m. daily. Saturday might well be a half day and Sunday left free.

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

## APPENDIX G

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
MILITIA BUREAU,  
Washington, April 15, 1925.

Subject: Training directive, National Guard, training year 1925-26.

1. Under the provisions of section 5, national defense act, as amended, and in conformity with the approval and order of the Secretary of War, the instructions set forth hereinafter will govern the training of the National Guard until otherwise ordered. Contrary instructions heretofore issued, effective upon the termination of the field training of 1925, are rescinded, such instructions comprising only the letter transmitted to corps area commanders by the Chief, Militia Bureau, dated July 11, 1924, subject, "Basic training directive, National Guard training year, 1924-25."

2. The instructions indicated hereinafter are controlling principles and suggestions. In their announcements to adjutants general of States, corps area commanders will so amplify these principles and suggestions that the varied conditions surrounding the National Guard in their respective corps areas may be satisfied to the best advantage.

3. The training year applicable to the National Guard begins with the armory training period and ends with the field training period. Therefore, the War Department general training directive which is usually issued toward the end of the calendar year and which applies to certain components for the ensuing calendar year, does not apply to the National Guard for the remainder of the training year. Hence training announcements by corps area commanders to the States concerned which provides for the training year must be so carefully drawn that new or different announcements, inconsistent with the initial announcement, will not be necessary. It is decidedly preferable to allow initial incompleteness or inadequateness in this respect to prevail for the entire training year rather than to risk the injection of new or modified subject matter after training arrangements by the National Guard, based on the provisions as initially announced by the corps area commanders, are once under way.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

4. *Training a function of command.*—The application of this principle must be encouraged to the utmost in its development among the National Guard commanders.

5. *Training objectives.*—*a.* Training will be progressive and will be so guided during the whole training year that definite training objections for that year will have been attained at the conclusion of the field training period.

*b.* A training objective must be definitely fixed for each organization. The largest organization in each State for which this objective should be fixed will depend upon the state of development of the National Guard therein. In order to accomplish this, the corps area commander should make his announcement in such manner as will permit State authorities so to circumscribe their decisions, as compared with those of the corps area commander, that these decisions may accord with their more detailed knowledge of local conditions. A training objective will be determined with much care, and, because of the restricted training opportunities, a specific phase, or a minimum number of phases, of a definite topic of training, should be employed as the objective. Each applicable State authority, in the downward chain of command, should so clearly define the objective for the units and staff of his organization that all concerned may have accurate and timely information thereon and with the particular assurance that the company or similar commander may be informed of his assigned objective in such ample time that his program for the training year will have been completed and approved and necessary portions of the schedule, to be developed therefrom, prepared so that the plan of progressive training may be commenced at the first armory assembly after the termination of camp. The following example should elucidate the above: On June 15 a brigade of Infantry arrives

at camp. The camp is commanded by the division commander. June 16 is the first complete training day. On May 15 the adjutant general of the State has received from the corps area commander the training announcement of the next training year. On June 5 the division commander, above mentioned, has received the applicable training order from the adjutant general, containing the definite training objectives for elements of the division within the State. On June 16 (first training day) at some convenient period thereof, the division commander assembles the brigade and regimental commanders, with appropriate members of their respective staffs and such instructors as may be necessary. After full discussion and consideration, the following decision is given with reference to present organizations to attend camp in June of the following year: The training objective to be offensive combat for organizations from company to brigade, inclusive, and on the following days of camp—fourteenth day, the brigade as a unit; twelfth and thirteenth days, by regiment; tenth and eleventh days, by battalion; sixth, seventh, and ninth days, by company. On June 18, 20, and 22, the brigade, regimental, and battalion commanders, respectively, discuss and explain the indicated training objective to their organizations commanders and issue to them their programs for the entire training year, subject to such modification as may be indicated by the actual state of training disclosed by the various exercises conducted during the camp. Between June 22 and 29 (the last day of camp) each company or similar commander with the advice and assistance of instructors, where needed, completes his full program for the coming training year and secures the approval of the battalion or similar commander. Any modification of example suggested, which will insure the completion of all programs prior to the expiration of camp, would meet the end sought. It might be entirely practicable for higher commanders, to include the battalion or similar commander, to protect their programs during the period preceding camp and after the training order for the succeeding training year had been issued by the State adjutant general, that is, between June 5 and June 15, as indicated in the above example.

6. *Programs and schedules.*—The primary responsibility for the preparation and execution of the training scheme in each State, based upon the announcements of the corps area commander, devolves upon the highest State authority concerned. In the preparation of the programs and of the schedules, in execution of such programs, all responsible therefor should avail themselves of the assistance of the Regular Army instructors. However, it should be understood that the actual preparation of programs and schedules is a function of command and that such function properly pertains to the commander of the unit which is to carry out the program of schedule. Regular Army instructors should be called upon for, or should offer, assistance in an advisory capacity only for the sole purpose of giving instructions to the unit commander concerned, in order that he may learn the methods to be employed in preparing such programs and schedules and may develop his own ability to the point where such assistance will not be required.

The schedules covering each drill period for company and similar units should be prepared and posted on the company bulletin board at least one week in advance of the period to be covered.

7. *Basis of programs.*—Armory training and field training are to be considered as two periods designed to accomplish a final purpose and so developed that each will be the complement of the other. In principle, phases of training given in one of these periods should not be repeated in the other. The ideal accomplishment would be for the field training of organizations to begin as the systematic continuation of the development reached at the end of the armory period, and prosecuted progressively to include the attainment of the training objective. The procedure in establishing the program should be to work backward from the training objective, incorporating these elements, with appropriately allotted time to each, necessary to produce a balanced, progressive plan. This plan should be a step-by-step structure, culminating in the final aim—the accomplishment of the training objective. Within the training year, intermediate objectives might be well employed, each to be attained on a specified date. This attainment would comprise a progressive group of subjects, and the completion of training in each group would constitute a distinct phase or step toward the accomplishment of the training objective itself.

8. *Scope of training.*—Annual “turnover” in personnel limits the degree of training. This applies especially to enlisted personnel. Training must, therefore, be centered on two classifications—basic and advanced, appropriate to the purpose for which the unit is organized. The former will apply in the main to

the majority of privates; while the latter pertains especially to officers, noncommissioned officers, and specialists. The importance and degree of advanced training must increase with the rank of the individual. For officers and noncommissioned officers, leadership and tactical knowledge is most important. The limit of development of basic training for the organization remains practically fixed, from year to year, while, on the contrary, advanced training should correspondingly progress with respect to leaders. For noncommissioned officers, training development is essentially associated with the command of their appropriate units. However, as the grade of command increases, there is less necessity for the actual use of troops as the vehicle whereby command training may be accomplished. Especially is this true with respect to regimental and higher commanders. Study, conferences, and problems, with particular application to map and terrain exercises, are means for securing the ends sought.

#### ARMORY TRAINING

9. *Individual and organization training.*—Recruits should be obtained early in the training year in order that the maximum number within the organization may be progressively trained and the organization as such developed into a balanced unit at the end of the training year. Recruits should be segregated for thorough foundational training, with reward for progress for the more apt by having them absorbed into the organization at the earliest moment. For the organization itself, systematic and progressive training should be adhered to with exactness in execution of the program which culminates in the accomplishment of the training objective.

10. *Training in leadership.*—*a.* Training in leadership will be emphasized by arranging schedules in such manner that all leaders will have a certain period wherein to supervise, train, instruct, and inspect the units which they command. The maximum time possible will be devoted to this form of training in order that full responsibility for the efficiency of the individual in a unit, as well as the unit as a whole, may rest upon the proper leaders.

*b.* Schools at fixed periods, and with the greatest practicable frequency, should be held for the training of leaders of all grades, to include the highest tactical commanders in each State. These should be in addition to the periods mentioned in *a* with respect to the duties of leaders with reference to their commands. These schools should be conducted by the highest local commander in keeping with a prepared program. Likewise staff officers of commanders should be assembled and the staff team progressively developed to the maximum attainable limit.

11. *Rifle marksmanship.*—Preliminary instruction for target practice can be completed provided a portion of each drill period be systematically devoted thereto. The amount of time in each drill period should be so calculated and designated as will permit the entire personnel to establish their fitness and to be completely tested, as set forth in paragraph 53, T. R. 150-155. The tests should be completed not earlier than two weeks preceding the commencement of field training. Individuals enlisting not later than three months prior to camp, can fully complete the preliminary training, with test, by the proper employment of one-half hour of each drill period.

#### FIELD TRAINING

12. *General.*—Programs and schedules should require not more than a maximum of six hours per day to be devoted to purely military instruction. Proper relaxation from training will require certain individual freedom, and on Sundays no supervised duty other than guard and normal police should be held. This is not intended to preclude Sunday afternoon parades where desired. Physical demands should be increased progressively, allowing the men to be hardened gradually. Units engaged in target practice of any kind should continue such duty beyond the prescribed limit of six hours for such periods as may be considered necessary. All officers and enlisted men having responsibility in connection with the execution of daily training schedules will be assembled by appropriate organization commanders during a suitable period of the afternoon preceding the execution of the particular schedule end, by such commander, made familiar with, and, if necessary, practiced in the part each is to play with respect to the training schedule of the following day. This assembly will not be included within the six-hour limitation mentioned above. The maximum amount of amusement and recreation consistent with the number of hours to be devoted to military

instruction as prescribed above should be afforded. Certain periods in the afternoon should be left entirely open so that men may be free to relax according to their own desires, and without supervision. The principle involved is that a careful balance must be maintained between the military instruction and recreational activities to the end that the camp may be made as pleasant and attractive as possible, at the same time securing the maximum military training during the limited time available.

13. *Individual training.*—Where it has been impossible to train recruits to the standard prescribed during the armory period, they should be segregated into detachments and given intensive training under specially qualified instructors in order to fit them to take their places in their organizations as soon as possible. Likewise, particular emphasis should be placed on the early intensive training of specialists in order that later they may function properly in the general team work of their unit. Mess sergeants, cooks (where practicable) and horseshoers need special instruction. This matter should be given particular consideration and qualified enlisted instructors from the Regular Army should be furnished for the purpose.

14. *Organizational training.*—The maximum time possible should be devoted to this form of training. Emphasis should be placed upon the development of team work and leadership, progressing steadily to the training objective assigned. A short period of disciplinary drill should be prescribed daily for each type of unit.

15. *Ceremonies.*—Ceremonies should be held at least once a day by a portion of the command. These should be prescribed at such times as will interfere least with the continuity of other forms of instruction. Ceremonies by way of courtesy to visiting officials should be omitted, with proper explanation to the person entitled to the courtesy, whenever such ceremonies would interfere with the execution of the adopted camp program.

16. *Tactical exercises.*—Maneuvers should be held for such units as have progressed sufficiently in their basic training and instruction to warrant a return commensurate with the time devoted to this advanced form of training. The object and execution of the exercise of maneuver should be thoroughly understood by all taking part therein. Each exercise or maneuver should be followed by a critique which should include a general discussion in which all officers should be encouraged to take part. Marches should be short and as an incident to the execution of planned exercises. Nothing heretofore mentioned is intended to preclude, if desirable, a night operation requiring shelter tent camp.

17. *Terrain exercises.*—*a.* Suitable terrain exercises should be conducted daily for all commanders and staffs, to include the brigade, who, in keeping with the programs for elements of their organizations, are not engaged in actual organizational training. Under the same principle, and depending upon the status of their training programs, company or similar commanders, within the discretion of the next higher commander, should be given the same type of training.

*b.* Special training for division headquarters will be governed by the provisions of "Supplementary directive to 'Basic training directive, National Guard, training year 1924-25'" dated January 15, 1925, and transmitted to corps area commanders.

18. *Athletics.*—Particular emphasis should be laid upon athletics and other forms of physical exercise. The maximum time available should be devoted to these activities, which should consist of supervised massed athletics and group games, as well as all forms of sports and contests. The last named should be optional. Athletic contests constitute a very valuable adjunct to camp life and provide one of the very best means of promoting and maintaining interest. Prizes, cups, medals, and the like, donated by individuals, organizations, or business concerns, are added incentives to such interest and should be encouraged.

19. *Target practice, small arms.*—Three full days at camp should be sufficient to complete both instruction and record firing. Only course C or course D, preferably course D, should be fired. A maximum of six men per target should be on the range at the same time. The remainder of the organization should be given other training in the vicinity of the line of firers. Such other training should be well organized under good instructors. Any form of instruction can be conducted as suits the terrain and the occasion as, for example, preparatory target work for the rifle or automatic rifle, individual or organizational training in close or extended order, musketry training, scouting and patrolling, tactics of small units, and other desirable or suitable training. The sand table can be used to advantage. Men who have been unable to complete preparatory training prior to arrival at camp, or at a previous camp, should not be permitted to engage in normal range firing. A maximum period, the equivalent of three full days, may

be allowed for preparatory training. For those who may have demonstrated unusual aptitude, opportunity to qualify may be authorized, provided that not more than one additional day be consumed.

20. *Sanitation.*—Camp sanitation and personal hygiene must be emphasized. Intelligent instruction must be imparted in these matters and daily inspections made to correct deficiencies. Company and similar units should be placed upon a competitive basis and some recognition for merit indicated. This recognition can well be provided for daily and, where practicable, an award presented at the conclusion of the camp for excellence in these respects. Where camps are held at a Regular Army post or reservation, National Guard will not be used to perform fatigue work other than the proper policing of their own camp grounds and of such areas otherwise used by them. Such measures are normal responsibilities of commanders with regard to sanitation.

21. *Preparation of programs.*—Prior to the close of each field camp of instruction, it is of the highest importance that all training programs be completed. In this connection attention is called to the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 7 above.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING

22. *a.* Periods prior to field training, where funds and conditions permit, should be devoted to the training of officers, noncommissioned officers, and specialists in order to promote their military knowledge and also to assist them in the development of their units to the greatest degree practicable. This period should not be less than four days, and preferably six days, whenever practicable. The scope of such training to officers should include the following: The preparation of programs and schedules, in order best to promote progressive development of units, with reference to personnel present; execution of, and how to train in, the specific subjects to be carried out in the approaching camp and in the armory period following thereafter. For noncommissioned officers, not exceeding two, from each organization, the training should involve matters of leadership and development of ability to instruct in subjects applying to individuals and units within the scope of their command functions. Training in target practice, which extends to actual firing, will not be undertaken; but will be confined to perfecting instructors in those matters preliminary to range firing. For specialists, training will embrace subjects applicable to such personnel as cooks, horseshoers, company clerks and key personnel in headquarters companies, and the number so trained will not exceed two from a company or similar organization.

*b.* Training indicated in *a* above should be based on concrete execution and not on theoretical discussion or explanation, except as a preliminary measure, and should as far as practicable include the most important matters that apply to the grades and duties of those present. Nothing specified above is intended to restrict the use of other periods for holding State rifle competitions as now authorized.

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

## APPENDIX H

Annual field inspection report data, 1924

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> Includes S. S. C. & D. and division special troops.

Target practice										General comments										Com- missioned personnel	Organ- ization														
Pistol			Machine gun or artillery			Artillery and all other auxiliary weapons				Field exercises or maneuvers—where "U" or "VU"	Number of officers requiring 3 months' special training in event of war								Readiness for field service based on present strength.			Estimate of period organizational training necessary if recruited to war strength in event of war	Has organization reached a degree of training permitting successful training of Reserve Officers, if attached thereto	Amusements, recreation, and athletics—where "U" or "VU"	Suitability and efficiency of instructors—where "U" or "VU"	Is National Guard receiving greatest possible benefit from its Federal instruction; negatives only	Manner of performance of duty by commanding officers and staff officers	Degree of proficiency company officers	Manner in which company officers performed duty	Average "rating" of organization	Units rated "U" or "VU"				
Course fired	Number qualified	Number firing	Course fired	Number qualified	Number firing	30 caliber—rounds fired	Firing efficiency of organization	Approximate number problems fired	Rounds fired		Number qualified gunners	Major generals	Brigadier generals	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Miscellaneous	Organization											Training	Equipment and matériel		
	41		42			43	44	45	46			47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
15 59 65	D	1,678	8,631			1,725,800					1,221			5	10	5	79	497	590	512	421	{ 104Y 20N	{ 38Y 84N	{ 48Y 71N	3.2	49N				S	S	S	S	27	
	D	363	4,669			6,680	S	4,875	10,795	66,867	103			2	5	13	43	291	401	218	354	{ 44Y 26N	{ 22Y 51N	{ 26Y 47N	2.7	33N			2N	S	S	S	S	0	
32 40 29	D	43	1,660	A. R. B.	4	8	S				170,810	S			1	5	15	51	85	68	73	{ 30Y 9N	{ 13Y 26N	{ 7Y 32N	1.8	17N			1N	S	S	S	S	0	
27 04 45	D	102	2,548			742,839	S	359			1,485					1	3	51	62	90	3	{ 25Y 4N	{ 16Y 13N	{ 14Y 15N	2.7	5N			1N	S	S	S	S	0	
52 52	D	23	57				S									1	6	18	26	29	57	{ 15N 5Y	{ 5Y 15N	{ 3Y 17N	1.7	8N				S	S	S	S	0	
54 68 93	D	52	185															11	11	8	16	{ 15Y 4N	{ 10Y 9N	{ 3Y 16N	2.9	8N				S	S	S	S	0	
	D	99	447			5,600												8	22	17	65	{ 7Y 7N	{ 6Y 8N	{ 13N	3.1	5N				S	S	S	S	0	
	D	115	412															3	16	17		{ 13Y 8Y	{ 3N	{ 13N	1.8	8N				S	S	S	S	0	
													1	1	7	26	21	48	35	57		{ 59Y 9N	{ 41Y 30N	{ 37Y 31N	2.8	19N				S	S	S	S	0	
25 62 76	D	2,475	18,609	A. R. B.	4	8	S	5,234	10,795	66,867			1	8	23	51	167	978	1,248	1,016	989	{ 218Y 84N	{ 159Y 239N	{ 151Y 255N	2.5	152N			4N	S	S	S	S	27	
53																																			

## APPENDIX I

*Militia Bureau consolidated instructors' annual report, 1925*

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> Includes State staff corps and departments and division special troops.

<sup>2</sup> Average Cavalry and Field Artillery only.<sup>2</sup> Medical Department not included.

The organization—Schools and correspondence courses																																															
e, conducted for National Guard personnel by commissioned instructors														Correspondence courses																Outstanding obstacles, if any, hindering the proper development of the organization; extent to which affected, expressed in percentage totals of percentages, columns 44-54, inclusive, to equal 100																	
														Army course						Modified Army course						Any other course																					
General officers		Field officers		Officers of company grade		Noncommissioned officers		General officers		Field officers		Officers of company grade		General officers		Field officers		Officers of company grade		General officers		Field officers		Officers of company grade		No outstanding obstacles		Lack of State funds		Personal problems		Lack of organizational equipment		Lack of community interest		Dispersion of units		Lack of instructor personnel		Lack of target range at home station		Lack of Federal funds		Strong radical element, opposition of union labor, or pacifistic tendencies of community		Lack of interesting and progressive training	
Average length	Average attendance	Average strength	Average attendance	Average strength	Average attendance	Average strength	Average attendance	Number starting	Number likely to complete	Number starting	Number likely to complete	Number starting	Number likely to complete	Number starting	Number likely to complete	Number starting	Number likely to complete	Number starting	Number likely to complete	Number starting	Number likely to complete	Number starting	Number likely to complete	Number starting	Number likely to complete	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54											
31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54											
		5	3	34	24	48	23	6	4	166	87	982	354			18	11	162	57	2	2	94	88	618	514	54	6	14	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	3	1	4									
		3	2	17	10	31	15	0	0	117	43	341	166			3	0	110	56			28	22	249	230	56	5	13	5	3	3	6	3	2	3	1	3										
		2	1	13	9	23	14	3	1	49	19	229	120									10	9	52	37	58	9	12	5	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	3									
		2	2	11	8	15	10	0	0	16	8	101	64									4	4	43	39	39	3	38	3	5	3	1	3	5	2	2	2	1	2								
		2	1	12	9	15	9	0	0	17	11	72	51											12	10	54	4	14	3	4	2	2	5	4	4	4	0	2									
		1	1	5	3	7	6	0	0	4	3	33	17											1	0	58	4	12	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	2	2										
		2	1	4	3	19	12	0	0	36	25	129	61											11	9	70	44	9	3	11	3	3	0	1	2	3	3										
		1	1	6	3	10	8	0	0			1	0												8	45	0	15	16	8	0	0	12	3	3	1	1	0									
		1	1	5	3	11	8	0	0	17	13	55	35					15	15					12	8	44	13	11	18	3	0	3	5	1	2	2	2										
		3	2	3	2	8	4	5	3	125	83	169	131					18	18					14	14	61	8	9	5	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2									
														1	1	9	9	12	11			2	2	18	18																						
		2	1½	11	7	19	11	5	3	547	292	2,112	1,283	1	1	30	20	317	139	4	4	165	146	1,071	890	53	5	14	7	4	2	2	5	3	2		3										

cluded.

\* Cavalry not included.

\* Medical Department and Air Service not included.

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Motor vehicles with organizations										Target practice				Discipline and morale		Training				Qualified gunners, total number of—					Readiness for field service of organization as to—			Percentage of enlisted attendance												
Regt.	Trucks		Tractors		Motor cycles		Average status as to care and use of				Total personnel who have qualified in any rifle course		Total personnel who have qualified in any pistol course		Average state of discipline of organization	Average state of morale of organization	Total number of units without proper preliminary instruction for small-arms target practice	Average status of training as to—		Average result of tests of basic training indicated by "S" or "U"	Field Artillery	Coast Artillery	Machine gun	3-inch mortar	37-mm. gun	Organization	Equipment and matériel	Training	Three highest companies or similar units in regiment, battalion, or similar unit				Highest battalion or similar unit in regiment							
	Total number	Total unserviceable	Total number	Total unserviceable	Total number	Total unserviceable	Average status as to care and use of	Average conditions of records	Officers	Enlisted men	Officers	Enlisted men	General subjects	Special subjects				Officers	Noncommissioned officers										Company	Per ct.	Company	Per ct.	Company	Per ct.	Battalion	Per ct.	Regiment	Per ct.		
0	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40					41			42	43		44		45		46		47									
0	123	24	3	0	83	24	S	S		795	2,890	621	1,994	S	S	387	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	2,169	268	384	85	84	66	S	{Co. B, 182d Inf. .... } {Hq. Co., 57th Brig. .... } {Co. D, 137th Inf. .... } {Serv. Co., 147th Inf. .... }	100	{Co. L, 174th Inf. .... } {Co. F, 295th Inf. .... }	98	{Hq. Hq. Co., 1st Bn. 105th Inf. .... } {Co. I, 165th Inf. .... }	97	3 Bn. 101st Inf. ....	87	105th Inf., 101st Inf. ....	84
2	303	44	585	28	54	23	S	S		4	15	226	957	S	S	150	S	S	S	S	S	95	0	0	0	0	73	78	60	S	2d Bn. Hq. Bty. and C. T., 102d F. A. ....	97	{2d Bn. Hq. Bty. and C. T., 102d F. A. .... } {Troop B, 102d Cav. .... }	94	Serv. Bty., 156th F. A. ....	93	{2 Bn., 101st F. A. .... } {1 Bn., 156th F. A. .... }	77	102d F. A. ....	76.1
2	29	3	4	0	1	0	S	S		145	1,165	167	1,201	S	S	16	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	18	0	0	83	83	72	S	Troop F, 101st Cav. ....	98	Troop F, 101st Cav. ....	97	Troop F, 101st Cav. ....	95	2d Sq., 101st Cav. ....	93	107th Cav., 101st Cav. ....	84
2	187	5	13	0	40	4	S	S		118	761	97	337	S	S	66	S	S	S	S	S	0	1,329	291	0	0	85	78	75	S	{Bty. B, 245th C. A. C. .... } {Bty. D, 206th C. A. C. .... } {Bty. A, 213th C. A. C. .... }	95	{Hq. Bty., 245th C. A. C. .... } {Bty. F, 245th C. A. C. .... }	91	Bty. N, 211th C. A. C. ....	87.7	1 Bn., 245th C. A. C. ....	81	245th C. A. C. ....	78
1	26	6	0	0	29	14	S	S		72	227	30	71	S	S	17	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	81	80	65	S	Co. B, 120th Eng. ....	89	Hq. Serv. Co., 102d Eng. ....	85	Co. E, 109th Eng. ....	83	1 Bn., 120th Eng. ....	76	101st Eng. ....	72.8
1	206	39	3	1	10	6	S	S		27	242	20	63	S	S	12	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	80	65	66	S	{102d Wag. Co., 26th Div. Trns. .... } {Hq. Hq. Det., 26th Div. Trns. .... }	100	Hq. Det., 27th Div. Trns. ....	99	M. R. section, 26th Div. Trns. ....	97.5			118th Med. Regt. ....	78.8
4	81	11	34	5	17	8	S	S		0	0	1	2	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	82	75	69	S	Serv. Co., 102d Med. Regt. ....	94	104th Amb. Co., 102d Med. Regt. ....	90	183 Hosp. Vo., 135th Med. Regt. ....	88			26th Div., A. S. ....	63
0	2	2	0	0	2	0	S	S		0	0	9	21	S	S	0	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	84	67	74	S	Co. A, 101st Sig. Bn. ....	66	Hq. Co., 101st Sig. Bn. ....	65	Med. Det., 101st Sig. Bn. ....	64				
2	36	11	3	1	6	3	S	S		0	0	37	65	S	S	4	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	3	0	0	77	57	64	S	102d Photo. Sec., 27 Div., A. S. ....	90	Obs. Squad., 40th Div., A. S. ....	84	113 Photo. Sec., 38 Div., A. S. ....	82.5				
5	212	35	68	14	186	59	S	S		39	22	111	329	S	S	25	S	S	S	S	S	0	0	0	0	0	90	91	72	S	25th M. P. Co. ....	91	S. S. C. and D., Wash. ....	80						
18	1,295	180	713	49	428	141	S	S		1,200	5,322	1,319	5,040	S	S	677	S	S	S	S	S	95	1,329	2,481	268	384	82	76	69	S										

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\* Includes S. S. C. & D. and division special troops.

# APPENDIX K

Use of National Guard in emergencies during fiscal year 1925

State	Units	Date out	Date in	Location	Strength			Nature of duty
					Com- mis- sioned	War- rant	En- listed	
FOURTH CORPS AREA								
Alabama-----	Company F, One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry.	June 5, 1925	June 5-----	Gadsden-----	2	-----	29	Fire.
Florida-----	Company C, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.	Apr. 19, 1925	Apr. 20-----	West Palm Beach-----	3	-----	39	Do.
Mississippi-----	Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Engineers.	Jan. 25, 1925	Jan. 26-----	West Point, Columbus, Corinth.	2	-----	24	Disorder.
North Carolina-----	Company M, One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry.	July 28, 1924	July 29-----	Nashville, Raleigh-----	3	-----	55	Protection of prisoner.
	Battery C, One Hundred and Seventeenth Field Artillery.	Nov. 25, 1924	Nov. 26-----	New Bern-----	4	-----	47	Do.
FIFTH CORPS AREA								
Indiana-----	Seventy-sixth Brigade-----	Mar. 19, 1925	Mar. 29-----	Princeton-----	10	-----	113	Tornado.
	One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Field Artillery.	Mar. 18, 1925	Mar. 28-----	do-----	11	-----	153	Do.
	One Hundred and Thirteenth Medical Regiment.	Mar. 20, 1925	Apr. 1-----	Princeton, Griffin-----	2	-----	3	Do.
Kentucky-----	Troop C, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron.	Oct. 9, 1924	Nov. 11-----	Princeton-----	1	-----	16	Do.
	Company L, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.	Oct. 12, 1924	do-----	do-----	1	-----	15	Do.
	Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron-----	Nov. 10, 1924	Nov. 17-----	Dix River Dam-----	6	-----	30	Preserve order.
	Headquarters company, Third Battalion, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.	Feb. 2, 1925	Feb. 17-----	Sand Cave-----	2	-----	12	Do.
	Service company, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 19-----	do-----	4	1	11	Do.
	Headquarters, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron.	Feb. 2, 1925	Mar. 18-----	do-----	1	-----	-----	-----
	Medical detachment, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.	Feb. 3, 1925	Feb. 19-----	do-----	-----	-----	5	Do.
	Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.	Feb. 8, 1925	Feb. 21-----	Bevier-----	1	-----	32	Do.
	Troop A, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron.	Feb. 9, 1925	Feb. 18-----	Sand Cave-----	2	-----	-----	-----

Use of National Guard in emergencies during fiscal year 1925—Continued

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REPORT OF CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

State	Units	Date out	Date in	Location	Strength			Nature of duty
					Com- mis- sioned	War- rant	En- listed	
FIFTH CORPS AREA— continued								
Kentucky	Headquarters, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron.	Feb. 10, 1925	Feb. 11	Hazard	2			Preserve order.
	Thirty-eighth Military Police Company	do	do	do	2			
	Headquarters company, Seventy-fifth Brigade.	Feb. 13, 1925	Feb. 24	Sand Cave	2		9	
	Medical detachment, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.	Feb. 16, 1925	Feb. 18	do	2			
Ohio	Troop A, Fifty-third Machine Gun Squadron	Feb. 19, 1925	Feb. 20	Jim Town	1		15	Do.
	Headquarters, Thirty-seventh Division	June 28, 1924	July 1	Lorain, Sandusky	7		2	Tornado.
	Thirty-seventh Division Train	June 25, 1924	Various	do	8		84	Do.
	One Hundred and Twelfth Engineers	June 28, 1924	July 16	do	29	1	360	Do.
	Do	July 17, 1924	Various	do	12		194	Do.
	One Hundred and Twelfth Medical Regiment	June 28, 1924	July 3 to 10	do	18		155	Do.
	Medical detachment, Thirty-seventh Division Train.	do	June 30	Sandusky	1		12	Do.
	Medical detachment, division special troops	do	July 5	Lorain, Sandusky	2		16	Do.
	Thirty-seventh Tank Company	June 29, 1924	July 1	Sandusky	2		35	Do.
	Headquarters battery, First Battalion, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Field Artillery.	Nov. 1, 1924	Nov. 5	Niles	3		62	Disorders.
	Headquarters, Thirty-seventh Division	do	Nov. 6	do	4			
	One Hundred and Twelfth Engineers	do	Nov. 1	Cleveland	30	1	185	Do.
	Troop E, One Hundred and Seventh Cavalry	do	Nov. 3	Niles	3		41	Do.
	One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry	do	Nov. 2 to 5	do	41		434	Do.
	One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Field Artillery	do	Nov. 2	do	7	1	92	Do.
SIXTH CORPS AREA								
Illinois	State staff	Aug. 31, 1924	Sept. 2	Williamson County	1			Do.
	Headquarters company, Third Battalion, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	Aug. 30, 1924	do	do	5		41	Do.
	Company I, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	do	Oct. 18	do	3		51	Do.
	Company C, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	Oct. 17, 1924	Nov. 20	do	4		68	Do.
	Headquarters company, Third Battalion, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	Jan. 24, 1925	Jan. 29	Herrin	3		34	Do.
	Headquarters, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	Mar. 18, 1925	Mar. 29	Carbondale	3			Tornado.

Wisconsin	Headquarters company, Third Battalion, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	do	Mar. 30	Murphysboro	3	39	Do.
	Company K, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	do	Mar. 25	West Frankfort	3	59	Do.
	Company, L, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	do	Apr. 13	Murphysboro	5	52	Do.
	Medical detachment, One hundred and twenty-ninth Infantry.	do	Mar. 27	West Frankfort	4	22	Do.
	Medical detachment, One hundred and sixth Cavalry.	do	Mar. 26	Carbondale	4	27	Do.
	Company M, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	Mar. 19, 1925	Mar. 28	West Frankfort	3	56	Do.
	One hundred and eighth Medical regiment.	do	do	Carbondale	21	149	Do.
	Company C, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	Mar. 20, 1925	Mar. 30	Murphysboro	3	60	Do.
	Howitzer company, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	do	Apr. 4	do	3	55	Do.
	State staff.	May 15, 1925	May 24	Forest County	3		Forest fire.
	One hundred and twenty-seventh Infantry.	do	May 22	Lakewood	1		Do.
	Company A, One hundred and twenty-seventh Infantry.	do	do	Laona	3	65	Do.
	Company B, One hundred and twenty-seventh Infantry.	do	May 23	Planets	3	42	Do.
	Company C, One hundred and twenty-seventh Infantry.	May 12, 1925	May 16	Lakewood	3	65	Do.
	Company C, One hundred and twenty-seventh Infantry.	May 19, 1925	May 23	do	3	65	Do.
	Battery B, One hundred and twenty-first Field Artillery.	May 15, 1925	May 22	Laona	4	50	Do.
	Thirty-second Division train.	do	May 23	Planets and Laona	5	23	Do.
	Battery F, One hundred and twentieth Field Artillery.	May 20, 1925	May 20	Pierson	3	60	Do.
SEVENTH CORPS AREA							
Arkansas	Battery G, Two hundred and sixth Coast Artillery.	Jan. 9, 1925	Jan. 9	Ozark	1	4	Capture of prisoners.
	Company H, One hundred and fifty-third Infantry.	Mar. 17, 1925	Mar. 19	State line	4	25	Do.
Iowa	One hundred and sixty-eighth Infantry	June 7, 1925	June 8	Neola, Persia	7	95	Tornado.
Kansas	One hundred and thirty-seventh Infantry and One hundred and fourteenth Cavalry.	July 13, 1924	July 16	Augusta	15	103	Do.
	One hundred and thirtieth Field Artillery.	Jan. 13, 1925	Jan. 15	Hutchinson	15	129	Do.
	Headquarters battery, Second battalion, One hundred and thirtieth Field Artillery.	June 18, 1925	June 19	Horton	5	45	Do.
EIGHTH CORPS AREA							
New Mexico		Nov. 4, 1924	Nov. 4	Las Vegas	15	150	Election day.
		May 25, 1925	May 25	Albuquerque	5		Guard funds
Oklahoma	One hundred and sixtieth Field Artillery, One hundred and seventy-ninth Infantry and One hundred and eightieth Infantry.	Aug. 31, 1924 Sept. 2, 1924 Nov. 1, 1924		McAlister	3	30	Disorders.



# APPENDIX L

Expenditures and outstanding obligations, under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1925

Appropriations	Subappropriation	Amount appropriated	Collections for lost property and sale of unserviceable property	Budget reserve	Total expended and obligated	Net available balance
Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1925.	Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment.	\$2,350,000.00	-----	-----	\$2,300,136.53	\$49,863.47
	Transportation of supplies.	415,000.00	-----	-----	347,090.87	67,909.13
	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.	1,607,642.00	-----	-----	1,545,299.84	62,342.16
	Office rent, etc., instructors.	3,000.00	-----	-----	2,488.48	511.52
	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.	72,000.00	-----	-----	66,383.30	5,616.70
	Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army, connection with the National Guard.	450,000.00	-----	-----	426,573.74	23,426.26
	Expenses, camps of instruction.	10,200,000.00	-----	-----	10,100,867.21	99,132.79
	General expenses, equipment, and instructions, National Guard.	800,000.00	-----	-----	712,532.10	87,467.90
	Expenses selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.	325,000.00	-----	-----	311,056.34	13,943.66
	Expenses of sergeant-instructors.	500,000.00	-----	-----	427,405.15	72,594.85
	Total.	16,722,642.00	-----	-----	16,239,833.56	482,808.44
	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, 1925.	2,850,000.00	-----	-----	2,838,182.68	11,817.32
Collections for lost property and for sale of unserviceable property.			<sup>1</sup> \$108,642.20	-----	108,642.20	-----
Pay of National Guard (armory drill) 1925.		11,532,000.00	-----	\$200,000.00	11,081,611.83	250,388.17
Grand total.		31,104,642.00	108,642.20	200,000.00	30,268,270.27	745,013.93

<sup>1</sup> Less amount credited to "Miscellaneous receipts."

# APPENDIX M

Statement of expenditures 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" and "Pay of the National Guard (armory drill)," for 1925

	Compensation of help for care of material, animals, and equipment		Transportation of supplies		Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals		Office rent, etc., instructors		Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States		Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard		Expenses, camps of instruction		General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard			Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools		Expenses of sergeant-instructors		Pay of National Guard (armory drill)		Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, 1925				
	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Allotted	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Expended	Obligated	Allotted	Collections	Total allotment	Expended	Obligated
Alabama	\$64,221.50		\$1,742.29		\$23,892.19	\$44.50	\$180.00		\$1,250.00		\$6,188.95		\$131,065.03		\$7,506.00	\$15,743.38	\$667.32	\$7,106.38	\$839.70	\$6,072.66		\$184,634.23	\$200.00	\$38,809.16	\$324.50	\$39,123.66	\$32,100.84	
Arizona	5,399.97		919.05		4,181.96				750.00		1,797.35		14,790.52		2,195.00	1,005.48	96.70	1,998.02	112.62	2,502.68		41,354.23	200.00	9,107.96		9,107.96	11,189.71	
Arkansas	29,872.28		295.16	\$220.00	430.83	13.00	45.50		1,000.00		5,553.86		107,035.52		6,108.00	7,734.40	2,599.26	5,663.85	127.05	4,335.00		137,835.75	200.00	26,034.82	642.93	26,677.75	20,763.73	
California	35,184.16	\$2,430.00	2,743.03	145.00	15,565.97				1,750.00		6,502.35		159,370.83		12,324.00	14,135.53	608.00	12,001.99	1,090.31	11,592.59		267,366.34	200.00	51,390.99	1,079.56	52,470.55	89,630.91	
Colorado	35,522.50		1,838.79	131.03	18,638.39				996.99	\$3.01	7,169.10		71,845.09		16,197.76	4,497.00	7,933.35	6,099.80	1,032.55	5,405.33		95,351.49	200.00	19,211.16	1,495.30	20,706.46	21,010.49	
Connecticut	35,658.33		825.81	18.30	6,900.25				1,729.17		3,859.55		204,736.34		23,185.15	12,342.00	11,505.91	1,028.59	6,682.79	911.63	9,400.66		279,851.36	200.00	52,598.94	2,515.67	55,114.61	35,705.02
Delaware	7,452.50		862.97						750.00		703.71		24,611.20		1,749.00	1,105.54		749.29		1,601.00		33,298.83	200.00	8,090.00	172.73	8,262.73	8,170.22	
District of Columbia			618.30						750.00		306.27		25,757.11		5,761.83	1,944.00	977.70	192.80	1,837.05	445.59	3,140.40		39,684.68	200.00	11,508.88	182.38	12,691.26	11,654.34
Florida	29,135.83		850.00		11,179.25	135.37			1,000.00		3,853.14		137,213.83		4,510.58	6,327.00	9,782.48	754.60	6,175.07		126,390.41	200.00	33,919.52	2,122.28	36,041.80	30,989.51		
Georgia	35,104.64		1,449.62		8,880.80				1,600.00		8,404.27		170,021.69		21,262.45	10,656.00	8,177.55	215.50	6,656.29	134.57	5,650.00		258,049.64	200.00	53,657.11	1,359.70	55,016.81	40,615.93
Hawaii			327.02						750.00		2,255.87		48,758.42		4,083.00	649.45	935.00	3,659.54	270.94	2,811.80		61,265.20	200.00	19,608.41	868.47	20,476.88	7,780.95	
Idaho	34,575.00		280.44	125.00	29,887.24				750.00		2,785.68		49,696.05		14,307.48	2,376.00	1,155.07	3,597.56	432.10	3,199.80		51,304.58	200.00	10,141.68	773.23	10,914.91	12,894.00	
Illinois	96,193.67	718.33	3,029.43		40,085.41		140.00	\$10.00	2,500.00		6,028.76		472,682.20		47,748.63	24,561.00	18,815.45	1,932.69	13,142.05	541.00	16,544.00		502,927.55	200.00	102,895.14	5,663.98	108,559.12	138,270.25
Indiana	78,324.98	150.00	923.89	41.23	28,440.02	156.00			1,750.00		9,873.12		248,747.32		1,014.65	13,470.00	9,547.91	2,627.06	9,170.26	330.76	13,930.10		55,767.40	200.00	55,767.40	49,130.99		
Iowa	48,052.98		1,725.20	500.00	765.13				1,500.00		6,594.72		162,381.37		12,024.34	10,365.00	8,965.94	638.34	5,317.24	250.01	7,187.10		44,663.06	200.00	44,663.06	39,408.70		
Kansas	91,949.48		1,146.14		4,462.37	302.15			1,250.00		5,771.23		139,395.00		18,144.43	8,697.00	3,993.56	5,696.00	116.83	8,925.40		194,075.24	200.00	36,523.06	2,063.69	38,586.75	40,806.96	
Kentucky	29,435.19		707.91		42,642.13				1,500.00		9,583.13		112,897.10		3,221.85	7,209.00	804.74	6,355.07	160.23	6,224.13		191,076.15	200.00	30,261.90	2,988.48	33,250.38	34,425.51	
Louisiana	50,031.85		116.93	2.31	10,063.78	15.30			1,000.00		3,063.05		124,004.94		25,228.87	4,827.00	1,166.81	6,962.43	129.95	3,998.20		116,305.45	200.00	23,784.60	783.80	24,568.40	24,122.02	
Maine	19,350.00		87.71		11,265.11				1,250.00	19.45	4,267.57		126,882.84		27,316.57	5,907.00	3,833.82	1,771.50	3,175.44	189.31	4,737.80		130,583.87	200.00	24,874.88	414.50	25,289.38	16,769.30
Maryland	32,222.12		163.42		5,946.14				1,250.00		6,524.91		122,554.35		15,049.21	8,127.00	9,217.74	9,217.74	303.26	8,828.74		181,248.52	200.00	36,394.48	26.50	36,394.48	64,501.45	
Massachusetts	98,085.00		1,247.97		48,266.18				2,750.00		6,102.40		418,581.21		22,510.68	27,825.00	14,440.84	1,324.66	11,622.61	1,094.15	10,639.40		617,370.61	200.00	119,359.43	1,103.07	120,462.50	126,769.30
Michigan	73,190.83	2,810.00	370.10		33,806.22				1,500.00		3,587.58		202,540.24		52,841.17	11,985.00	14,355.89	7,243.09	282.74	9,881.43		277,063.87	200.00	52,185.39	5,321.84	57,507.23	35,242.51	
Minnesota	39,794.81		4,379.81		631.35				1,749.96		7,432.96		205,657.95		31,256.41	15,306.00	5,743.64	72.43	10,774.33	1,324.54	10,960.00		302,415.25	200.00	64,357.98	866.79	65,224.77	10,130.94
Mississippi	2,273.00		114.43		124.64		150.00		1,000.00		4,033.61		89,925.91		15,697.54	4,287.00	4,581.86	2,088.47	4,251.88	106.42	4,066.20		96,080.77	200.00	35,075.75	801.43	35,877.18	25,594.18
Missouri	57,355.77		757.48		830.86		240.00		1,500.00		8,695.53		187,598.45		24,506.63	12,438.00	11,201.14	1,548.48	10,554.35	578.01	11,694.03		254,510.33	200.00	63,200.20	4,209.65	67,409.85	49,100.09
Montana			689.25	200.00			144.00	1.00	750.00		2,688.47		57,867.55		11,702.48	3,273.00	2,681.10	708.14	2,433.60	191.76	3,060.00		70,278.47					

# APPENDIX N

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 "General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard," appropriation "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard," act of June 3, 1916, for the fiscal year 1925

	Amount appropriated and available	Engineers	Ordnance	Quartermaster	Air Service	Signal	Adjutant General	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	Unexpended balance	Outstanding reservations	Available balance
Alabama	\$7,506.00		\$1,264.62	\$593.85	\$1,130.21		\$94.75	\$6,224.39	\$6,435.56			\$15,743.38	\$8,237.38	\$667.32	\$8,904.70
Arizona	2,196.00			84.46			31.15	136.55	750.00	\$3.30		1,005.46	1,190.54	96.70	1,093.84
Arkansas	6,108.00			808.51			57.19	5,773.82	886.67	198.21		7,724.40	1,616.40	2,599.26	4,215.66
California	12,324.00			1,321.56			582.32	10,643.29	1,574.10	14.26		14,135.53	1,811.53	608.00	12,419.53
Colorado	4,467.00			885.16			47.10	6,137.18	850.00	13.91		7,933.35	3,466.35	404.11	3,870.46
Connecticut	12,342.00			1,591.69	242.92		123.65	9,467.63		80.02		11,505.91	836.09	1,028.59	192.50
Delaware	1,749.00			47.04			3.50	695.00	360.00			1,105.54	643.46		643.46
District of Columbia	1,944.00			3.72			32.29	941.69				977.70	566.30	192.36	773.94
Florida	6,327.00			89.45			104.17	1,457.49	8,795.97	35.40		9,782.48	3,455.48	754.60	4,210.08
Georgia	10,656.00			482.62			153.36	2,192.92	5,348.65			8,177.55	2,478.45	215.50	2,262.95
Hawaii	4,083.00			3.06			1.28	267.65	377.46			649.45	3,433.55	935.00	2,498.55
Idaho	2,376.00			22.08		\$1.15	54.34	877.50	200.00			1,155.07	1,220.93	145.00	1,075.93
Illinois	24,561.00		537.71	3,022.38		9.00	231.72	6,028.19	8,607.10	379.35		18,815.45	5,745.55	1,932.69	3,812.86
Indiana	13,470.00			1,200.19	9.30		244.25	6,258.72	1,455.75	319.70	\$60.00	9,547.91	3,922.09	2,627.06	1,295.03
Iowa	10,365.00			3,306.08			80.53	3,042.51	1,450.00	1,086.22		8,965.34	1,399.66	638.34	761.32
Kansas	8,697.00			293.54			238.78	627.94	2,438.28	395.02		3,993.56	4,703.44	2,467.48	2,235.96
Kentucky	7,209.00			355.96			67.47	274.21		177.10	30.00	904.74	6,304.26		6,304.26
Louisiana	4,827.00			31.21			76.80	1,058.80				1,166.81	3,660.19		3,660.19
Maine	5,907.00			301.99		29.60	58.05	792.15	2,670.00	2.03		3,853.82	2,053.18	1,771.50	281.68
Maryland	8,127.00			239.07			19.40	5,844.15	3,100.00	15.12		9,217.74	1,090.74	219.07	1,309.81
Massachusetts	27,825.00			1,832.75	280.00	15.49	352.91	11,833.09		126.60		14,440.84	13,384.16	1,324.06	12,060.10
Michigan	11,985.00	\$875.00	1,039.25	2,052.74		6.00	188.20	5,726.14	4,371.67	96.89		14,355.89	2,370.89		12,370.89
Minnesota	15,306.00			378.44			209.57	5,155.93				5,743.94	9,562.06	72.43	9,489.63
Mississippi	4,287.00			233.96			221.04	1,441.57	2,343.10	342.19		4,581.86	1,294.86	2,088.47	2,383.33
Missouri	12,438.00			846.18	4.00		187.89	10,017.62	231.25	4.20		11,291.14	1,146.86	1,548.48	401.62

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 "General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard," appropriation, "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard," act of June 5, 1916, for the fiscal year 1925—Continued

	Amount appropriated and available	Engineers	Ordnance	Quartermaster	Air Service	Signal	Adjutant General	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	Unexpended balance	Outstanding reservations	Available balance
Montana	3,273.00			89.60			5.05	50.00	2,517.56	18.89		2,681.10	591.90	708.14	1116.24
Nebraska	4,788.00			844.58		1.23	132.28		1,200.00			2,178.09	2,609.91		2,609.91
New Hampshire	2,913.00			25.61			26.86	1,008.01	114.51	1.76		1,176.75	1,736.25	10,160.74	8,424.49
New Jersey	12,954.00			311.96			255.38	972.40	8,604.44	1,086.89		11,231.07	1,722.93	279.91	1,443.02
New Mexico	2,928.00			420.77			22.04	33.26				476.07	2,451.93	.33	2,451.60
New York	61,041.00	56.90	6.21	1,074.04	13.36		582.65	44,372.05	22,912.99	1,238.21		70,256.41	9,215.41	4,687.05	13,902.46
North Carolina	9,429.00			681.80			81.30	3,812.38	205.00			4,780.48	4,648.52	1,140.40	3,508.12
North Dakota	3,876.00			181.79			32.13	77.70	1,320.09			1,611.71	2,264.29	101.33	2,162.96
Ohio	22,875.00			2,611.11			280.47	1,442.67	621.51	181.00	63.50	5,200.26	17,674.74	15.00	17,559.74
Oklahoma	14,367.00			3,472.17			184.26	9,629.50		72.90		13,358.83	1,008.17	245.66	762.51
Oregon	8,211.00			2,945.36			222.35	2,869.77	6,623.12	31.33		12,691.93	4,480.93	573.83	5,054.76
Pennsylvania	33,957.00			9,355.40			273.16	14,055.46	37,822.49	1,085.76		62,592.27	28,635.27	1,029.36	29,664.63
Porto Rico	5,631.00			11.57			60.00	691.60				763.17	4,867.83	400.00	4,467.83
Rhode Island	3,915.00			154.08			20.10	1,526.58	1,330.00			3,030.76	884.24	16.62	867.62
South Carolina	5,670.00			237.02			48.35	1,742.15	4,118.66	7.40		6,153.58	1,483.58	2.30	1,485.88
South Dakota	3,990.00			46.13			41.32	305.75				393.20	3,596.80		3,596.80
Tennessee	6,249.00		6.11	655.91			157.89	8,380.23	1,570.00	14.33		10,784.47	4,535.47	485.47	5,020.94
Texas	22,683.00	4.22		2,924.64			168.49	2,324.66	1,076.00	410.87		6,908.88	15,774.12	3,204.92	12,569.20
Utah	2,649.00			141.81			53.28	146.20	387.11			728.40	1,920.60	498.45	1,422.15
Vermont	3,198.00			138.21			53.80	1,852.50	1,779.89			3,824.40	626.40	39.75	1,666.15
Virginia	10,311.00			123.14			319.27	1,719.95	7,080.22	239.32		9,481.90	829.10	1,845.27	1,016.17
Washington	7,770.00			190.78			197.05	3,029.34	2,523.31	375.92		6,316.40	1,453.60	1,873.10	1,419.50
West Virginia	3,393.00			88.94			74.78	790.00	150.00		30.00	1,133.72	2,259.28	125.00	2,134.28
Wisconsin	14,181.00		155.27	399.77			271.18	4,993.08	6,651.33	64.51		12,535.14	1,645.86	1,929.84	1,283.98
Wyoming	1,830.00			312.49			27.64	1,879.95	884.14	11.41		3,115.63	1,285.63	929.10	2,214.73
Militia Bureau		335.60	2,092.40	4,225.80	130.41	5,183.60	25,910.17	25,634.56		10.13	1,480.52	65,003.19	65,003.19	23.78	65,026.97
Engineers														48.58	1,48.58
Surgeon General														200.00	1,200.00
Ordnance														2,171.20	1,2,171.20

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Quartermaster General																74,052.14	<sup>1</sup> 74,052.14
Signal																14,125.27	<sup>1</sup> 14,125.27
Adjutant General																9,252.75	<sup>1</sup> 9,252.75
Air Service																48,819.65	<sup>1</sup> 48,819.65
Commanding general—																	
First Corps Area																759.89	<sup>1</sup> 759.89
Second Corps Area																1,176.82	<sup>1</sup> 1,176.82
Third Corps Area																1,123.73	<sup>1</sup> 1,123.73
Fourth Corps Area																222.40	<sup>1</sup> 222.40
Fifth Corps Area																341.53	<sup>1</sup> 341.53
Sixth Corps Area																1,290.49	<sup>1</sup> 1,290.49
Seventh Corps Area																905.82	<sup>1</sup> 905.82
Eighth Corps Area																	
Ninth Corps Area																	
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe																207.79	<sup>1</sup> 207.79
Unallotted	300,836.00														300,836.00		300,836.00
Total	800,000.00	1,271.72	5,101.57	51,692.17	1,810.20	5,246.07	32,962.96	236,255.88	161,037.93	8,140.15	1,664.02	505,182.67	294,817.33	207,349.43		87,467.90	

<sup>1</sup> Deficit.

## APPENDIX O

*Statement of gross disbursements made by the property and disbursing officers of the several States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year 1925, shown by the accounts current, arming, equipping, and train-*

States, Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and the District of Columbia	Compensation of help for care of material, animals, and equipment		Transportation of supplies	Repair of Federal property in the hands of the National Guard	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals			Office rent, etc., instructors		Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States		Travel of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard			Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service National Guard		Expenses, camps of instruction			General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard						Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.			Expenses, sergeant-instructors			Equipment, Artillery, Armies, Cavalry, Militia
																				Equipment and incidental expenses			Rifle practice and target ranges									
	1924	1925	1925	1924	1923	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925	
Alabama	\$277.50	\$64,304.00				\$533.95	\$622.95		\$180.60		\$1,250.00					\$17.25	\$71.04	\$89,738.86		\$549.56	\$4,539.39			\$1,472.41	\$570.60				\$9.00	\$8,056.83		
Arizona		5,399.97				18.00				750.00							532.91	6,028.82		468.29	136.55			2,206.00	750.00					2,311.74		
Arkansas	125.00	29,722.28				20.75	430.83		45.50		1,000.00			\$48.35		250.09	24,128.07	83,840.70		263.97	4,937.29				886.67	\$516.66		49.20	4,237.80			
California	1,917.50	35,184.16	\$950.00				394.50				1,750.00						246.30	135,440.23		595.88	3,743.69		100.00	1,200.00				11,477.79				
Colorado	473.33	35,522.50								996.99						622.76	7,646.92	65,827.72		832.41	6,190.01		3,533.29	850.00			\$46.83	5,405.33				
Connecticut	125.00	35,658.33			77.00	40.00				1,729.17							3,585.75	136,599.20		7,855.43						18.30	75.60	9,163.80				
Delaware		7,452.50	493.76							750.00							269.56	21,837.73		645.00			360.00					1,522.40				
District of Columbia									62.50	750.00							1,402.27	21,918.48		749.33		7,099.92					183.20	3,076.40				
Florida		29,135.83					48.00			1,000.00						944.87	7,439.97	85,552.59		176.75	1,457.49		7.00	1,724.55	542.67				6,145.00			
Georgia	525.00	34,769.64								1,500.00				189.99		37.50	1,008.36	112,770.74		459.24	1,839.88		410.00	5,293.50				149.32	5,535.60			
Hawaii										750.00							15,347.00	40,521.78		267.65		25.66	377.46				167.20	2,323.40				
Idaho	1,465.36	31,825.00								654.16							6,125.50	28,338.49		545.22			200.00					2,790.10				
Illinois	150.00	96,193.07			\$17.00	80.00	159.20	\$10.00	130.00	2,500.00						286.05	12,885.01	333,977.02	15.00	927.07	5,676.29		2,082.30	5,516.54		22.50	16,550.20					
Indiana	6,602.67	78,324.39				70.00	113.25			1,750.00				\$5.71		525.57	2,904.04	178,131.40		988.59	5,420.04	\$68.06	1,809.67	1,455.75	279.66	1,003.80	13,921.70					
Iowa	750.00	47,622.98					45.00			1,500.00					24.61	1,475.13	2,904.04	124,411.97		246.22	3,007.51		4,332.37	1,200.00				7,087.90				
Kansas	7,515.00	83,774.46								1,250.00							110,437.74			396.63		777.34	1,259.00				720.00	8,213.70				
Kentucky	304.99	50,031.85			17.25	182.20	1,176.70			1,000.00						554.64	809.67	88,648.18			274.21						34.00	6,233.13				
Louisiana		29,472.69								1,000.00							1,218.72	61,205.88		338.10	686.30		100.00					3,607.40				
Maine		17,700.00								916.67							4,397.95	85,056.14		1,021.74	550.15		2,469.72	420.00				4,397.50				
Maryland	924.00	23,222.12								625.00							846.91	103,522.01		269.55	4,714.94		1,138.26	1,200.00				8,724.39				
Massachusetts	8,705.00	88,778.65								2,530.83				267.98		4,681.24	12,037.45	153,640.30	47.00	3,065.50	6,226.18		5,659.92	3,269.10		1,525.80	17,230.40					
Michigan		73,190.83				33.60	216.00			1,500.00						892.19	2,691.71	148,622.96		149.90	5,685.14					7.00	9,859.33					
Minnesota	2,477.00	29,484.81								1,000.00						71.50	1,772.31	148,622.96	177.60	2,773.36	1,823.92					807.40	9,811.00					
Mississippi		2,273.00							90.00	1,500.00						172.64	11,343.49	56,491.69		944.10	1,393.05		2,343.10			29.00	4,066.20					
Missouri		57,355.77				9.00	8.00			750.00							40,094.21	125,373.44		610.48	9,030.12					81.00	11,542.60					
Montana									240.00	1,000.00							4,084.30	38,478.69		72.50			58.33	1,792.06		68.40	2,780.80					
Nebraska						20.00			250.00	750.00							1,598.53	58,892.39		75.00	773.25		9,000.00	1,200.00		16.00	3,444.40					
New Hampshire		8,295.83								750.00							308.07	35,826.59		127.05	779.85		660.00	7,235.82				2,135.00				
New Jersey	1,725.00	51,637.50		\$160.44		285.99	273.62			1,750.00							1,924.30	216,556.53								9.60	11,255.80					
New Mexico		41,234.87								631.25							158.70	33,174.08		33,174.08						50.00	3,722.82					
New York	12,394.00	181,978.86					157.50	520.56		3,250.00						3,152.93	37,266.73	88,782.00	933.81	7,218.81	33,569.07	150.00	17,370.11	9,369.67	578.83			45,173.52				
North Carolina	3,835.00	47,130.35								631.25							37,266.73	88,782.00		151.74	3,438.77	8.32	3,119.25	100.00		30.00	579.00	2,481.13				
North Dakota								28.00	183.28	1,354.17				103.61		305.18	13,528.74	425.39		47.70	886.02	62.50	3,643.85	1,117.60		18.44	1,951.00					
Ohio	11,035.00	128,499.93								625.00							31,827.19						35.57	621.51				10,743.54				
Oklahoma	375.00	104,545.78			175.00	70.15	255.50			2,060.27							38,148.84	449,674.54		426.74	8,671.09						83.00	12,682.83				
Oregon		5,175.00				68.00	221.50			1,750.00							3,500.26	139,056.54		757.89	1,306.52		24.00	4,056.37	426.33			6,548.40				
Pennsylvania	17,450.00	195,738.84								1,250.00							776.78	7,687.65		1,995.27	10,946.38	125.83	19,568.08	21,244.97	258.14		2,451.80	27,797.73				
Porto Rico					210.35	2,559.66	992.72			22,859.80						3,130.86	437,070.06		259.85	661.00							2,898.20					
Rhode Island	1,220.00	19,724.40								750.00							1,248.50	77,207.28		22.00	1,521.83		150.00	293.33	176.67			4,185.20				
South Carolina	375.00	5,977.50								750.00							2,495.97	47,590.21		273.52	983.33		3,622.00				378.00	4,656.60				
South Dakota		37,869.93								916.66							649.68	78,681.39		40.00	267.45							2,670.75				
Tennessee	22.50	43,997.87								750.00							2,772.73	30,228.98			6,721.73		1,391.64	1,570.00			24.00	6,580.80				
Texas	900.00	134,072.67								1,124.94							506.06	90,287.98		2,448.53	2,217.06					439.66		170.55	20,867.45			
Utah	1,764.31	39,766.93								2,500.00							6,114.17	160.08		160.08	185.01		28.00	100.00				84.00	3,656.30			
Vermont										750.00							2,613.98	43,638.46		197.35	1,822.08		267.12	1,540.46				147.00	2,237.20			
Virginia	1,020.00	37,878.44								750.00							1,014.72	862.45		579.27	195.62						39.00	10,067.90				
Washington	1,438.83	35,921.66								1,425.00							21,529.59	128,537.21		267.76	2,429.34		392.23	1,827.06			403.20	3,875.55				
West Virginia										32,696.99							46,181.91											2,189.10				
Wisconsin	6,414.96	73,505.97								750.00							29,288.07												10,121.70			
Wyoming	250.00	44,100.90								1,312.50							174,151.79											162.00	2,852.80			
Militia Bureau			193.58							750.00							70,826.57															
Total	92,556.95	2,223,452.06	1,637.34	160.44	429.60	7,131.50	13,307.44	223.00	2,318.78	3,325.01	63,297.57	8.20	3,163.96	14,227.20	5.71	2,859.57	22,766.78	383,005.74	6,349,058.61	2,683.89	33,667.09	180,224.02	506.52	96,607.28	63,134.45	7,897.44	15,879.36	17,439.42	240.00	17,370.37	405,641.07	520.91

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

Selected officers and en, military service		Expenses, sergeant-instructors			Equip- ment Coast Artillery armor- ies, Or- ganized Militia	Total of appropriation			No year	Grand total
1924	1925	1923	1924	1925		1923	1924	1925		
			\$9.00	\$9,056.83		\$17.25	\$2,913.46	\$167,282.63		\$170,213.34
			2,311.74	2,311.74			3,225.20	15,377.08		18,602.28
			49.20	4,237.80		776.75	24,586.99	125,149.42		150,513.16
			777.60	11,477.79		240.00	3,780.28	190,140.37		194,160.65
\$18.00	\$46.83	\$240.00		5,405.33		622.76	12,485.95	114,845.38		127,954.09
75.60	169.06			9,163.80		242.33	5,170.81	211,214.99		216,628.13
				1,522.40			269.56	33,061.39		33,330.95
			183.20	3,076.40		973.95	8,769.76	26,494.21		36,237.92
				6,145.60		1,487.54	7,623.72	125,064.06		134,175.32
			149.32	5,535.60		37.50	2,611.92	161,899.35		164,548.77
				2,323.40			15,405.99	44,240.29		59,646.28
				2,790.10			7,820.56	64,352.97		72,173.53
			167.20	16,550.20		318.05	16,156.88	480,768.76		497,243.69
			22.50	13,921.70		873.29	13,530.32	279,116.53		293,520.14
			1,003.80	7,087.90		1,475.13	13,466.36	184,899.97		199,841.46
				8,213.70		30.00	9,555.52	206,508.23		216,093.75
				6,233.13		571.89	1,165.06	146,437.37		148,174.32
				3,607.40			1,853.82	97,198.87		99,052.69
				4,397.80			8,811.65	109,040.76		117,852.41
				8,724.30			3,210.94	142,082.97		145,293.91
			1,525.80	17,230.40		6,655.70	25,542.09	480,273.51		512,471.30
			7.00	9,859.33		2,200.75	8,542.13	247,628.68		258,371.56
			807.40	9,811.00		249.10	7,975.60	191,346.82		199,571.82
			29.00	4,066.20		172.64	12,316.59	67,657.34		80,146.57
			81.00	11,542.60		506.00	40,794.69	205,268.68		246,569.37
			68.40	2,780.80		136.58	4,231.03	43,983.55		48,351.16
			16.00	3,444.40			10,687.03	47,895.18		75,473.82
				2,135.00		115.00	383.07	47,895.18		48,393.25
				11,255.30		609.99	4,892.38	289,488.62		294,990.99
			9.60	3,722.82			208.70	78,763.02		78,971.72
			50.00	45,173.52		4,815.57	78,258.19	1,079,643.68		1,162,717.44
			3,580.20	7,243.13		38.32	8,242.54	164,247.81		172,628.67
			579.00	1,951.60		367.68	17,661.63	35,569.09		53,598.40
			283.10	19,748.54		176.61	51,261.10	401,698.67		453,136.38
18.44	22.36		1,763.20	12,682.83		532.00	4,455.00	316,927.74		321,914.74
			85.00	6,548.40		1,203.11	8,469.54	136,807.80		146,480.45
				27,797.73		3,755.18	67,113.78	696,312.13		767,181.09
			2,451.80	2,868.20			2,431.81	81,487.08		83,918.89
			255.20	4,185.20		215.00	4,391.97	74,364.97		78,971.94
168.26			378.00	4,656.80		10.00	2,815.37	94,673.80		97,490.17
			420.50	2,670.75		316.65	2,812.73	91,876.50		95,005.88
				6,580.80			1,958.40	150,460.67		152,419.07
			24.00	20,867.45		1,311.08	10,393.00	427,858.25		439,562.33
			170.35	3,656.30			4,718.87	72,263.37		76,982.24
			84.00	2,237.20		856.05	1,688.69	50,149.06		52,693.80
			147.00	10,097.90	\$520.91		23,885.06	181,288.32	\$520.91	205,694.29
			39.00	6,875.55			35,303.17	145,091.39		180,552.91
			403.20	2,189.10			553.55	42,527.17		43,448.26
				10,121.70		1,811.69	25,661.07	268,901.11		296,373.77
			843.60	2,852.80			28.30	90,184.59		92,252.45
			162.00				257.20	127,996.54		149,155.76
599.00	17,201.17									
879.36	17,439.42	240.00	17,379.37	405,641.07	520.91	34,532.43	653,005.41	9,372,597.53	520.91	10,060,656.28