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War

ANNUAL REPORTS, WAR DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA
BUREAU

1926



WASHINGTON
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1926

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

WAR DEPARTMENT, MILITIA BUREAU,
Washington, June 30, 1926.

SIR: This, the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Chief, Militia Bureau, War Department, covering the operations of this bureau from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926, is submitted.

MILITIA BUREAU PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1926, the following-named officers were on duty in the Militia Bureau:

Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, Chief, Militia Bureau.
Col. John W. Gulick, Coast Artillery Corps, executive officer.
Col. Frederick B. Shaw, Infantry.
Col. Guy S. Norvell, Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Bradbury, Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Leonard W. Prunty, Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. John P. McAdams, Infantry.
Lieut. Col. J. Watt Page, Infantry Reserve (Texas National Guard).
Lieut. Col. Noble J. Wiley, Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Harry S. Purnell, Medical Corps.
Lieut. Col. William J. Kelley, Infantry Reserve (Vermont National Guard).
Lieut. Col. Raymond M. Cheseldine, Adjutant General's Department, Reserve (Ohio National Guard).
Maj. Robert S. Thomas, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. Charles O. Schudt, Coast Artillery Corps.
Maj. James B. Woolnough, Infantry.
Maj. Thomas N. Gimperling, Quartermaster Corps.
Maj. Hugo D. Selton, Infantry.
Maj. Thomas C. Spencer, Signal Corps.
Maj. Delmar S. Lenzner, Coast Artillery Corps.
Maj. Thomas G. M. Oliphant, Field Artillery.
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.
Capt. Charles T. Phillips, Air Service.
Capt. Frank Lockhead, Infantry.
Capt. Arnold W. Ellis, Quartermaster Corps.
Capt. Ira A. Correll, Cavalry.
Capt. Charles J. Deahl, jr., Infantry.
Capt. Henry Harmeling, Judge Advocate General's Department.
Capt. Harry J. Farner, Infantry.
Capt. Emmett R. Colpin, Infantry.
First Lieut. John C. MacArthur (Infantry), Chemical Warfare Service.

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

Col. Louis C. Scherer, Cavalry.
Col. Perry L. Miles, Infantry.
Col. George F. Baltzell, Infantry.
Col. Ezekiel J. Williams, Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, Cavalry.
Maj. Frank Thorp, jr., Field Artillery.
Maj. Daniel N. Swan, jr., Coast Artillery Corps.
Maj. George W. Easterday, Coast Artillery Corps.
Maj. Spencer B. Akin, Signal Corps.
Maj. Lester M. Wheeler, Infantry.
Maj. Edward F. Witsell, Chemical Warfare Service.
Maj. Henry J. F. Miller, Air Service.
Capt. Ray B. Conner, Infantry.

GENERAL REMARKS

During the fiscal year 1926 the National Guard throughout the United States made most satisfactory progress in the development of its efficiency; the progress made in training, improving equipment, and the rounding out of organizations as efficient combat units has been most gratifying.

Following the amendment to the national defense act, June 4, 1920, it became necessary to reorganize generally the entire National Guard under the provisions of the amended act. In the allocation of units a great many localities were called upon to undertake to raise organizations not previously maintained. This resulted in many communities endeavoring to maintain units which actual experience developed later to be beyond their ability. When it has become manifest that certain communities could not successfully maintain organizations, State military authorities have been very prompt in relocating such units in places where their successful maintenance is more reasonably assured. The number of such changes is steadily decreasing each year, thereby clearly indicating that the National Guard as a whole is approaching a condition of stabilization where few, if any, changes in location of units will become necessary.

The turnover of personnel, especially that of officers, continues large. While this is not a desirable factor in the efficient development of any military organization, on the other hand it is not without some merit, since it results in a partial training of individuals available for the national defense in the event of a major emergency.

There has been a decided improvement in nearly all of the States as to armory and drill facilities and in the care and preservation of Federal property under their custody.

The State authorities in all instances continue to manifest a splendid spirit of cooperation in the development of the National Guard along the lines prescribed in the national defense act, and it may well be said that it is found that State authorities manifest a disposition to meet Federal authorities more than halfway in the adoption of any measure that will obviously enhance the efficiency of the National Guard.

In its routine administration the National Guard now compares very favorably with the organizations of the Regular Establishment.

USE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN EMERGENCIES

National Guard troops were utilized in 11 States during the fiscal year just closed to render aid in disaster and to assist civil authorities. Again, reports indicate that the conduct of these troops while so engaged was highly commendable. For a more detailed statement of this service see Appendix F.

ADMINISTRATION

The mail and records division handled during the year a total in and out of 351,653 pieces of letter mail with a total authorized clerical force of 18 people. While this division has handled a large volume of work with its limited personnel, it is believed that more satisfactory results would obtain could a larger force of clerks be made available to handle this work. It not infrequently occurs that mail arrives in such masses that before it can reach the offices of action within the bureau three or four days elapse.

During the fiscal year 3,713,496 publications and 7,174,693 blank forms were distributed to the National Guard.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1926, 80 clerical and 4 subclerical comprised the authorized permanent civilian personnel of the Militia Bureau. In addition there were 24 temporary clerks employed serving from three to five months. The latter were employed under authority from the office of the Secretary of War to engage in a special line of work in connection with the determination of longevity of service and relative rank of National Guard officers. The cost of these temporary clerks was met from the \$12,000 appropriation carried in the appropriation bill enacted February 12, 1925, from unexpended balances from "arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, 1924," which was continued and made available for the purpose of providing additional clerical help for the Militia Bureau. Of this \$12,000 appropriation \$10,000 was released and made available to employ the temporary clerks referred to above.

Six clerks were also detailed from other departments from July 1, 1925, to July 31, 1925.

While the employment of the temporary clerks and the utilization of the services of the borrowed clerks afforded very material relief, the bureau is still in need of a limited number of additional permanent clerks to efficiently carry on necessary bureau work. It has been found necessary each year for several years to secure aid either by borrowing clerks from other branches and bureaus of the War Department or, as was done during the fiscal year, adding clerks to the rolls temporarily.

The permanent requirements of the bureau are not met by the clerical force authorized, and this force should be increased to meet the actual working requirements. It is earnestly recommended that favorable consideration be given to the estimates for fiscal year 1928, wherein seven additional permanent clerks are requested for this bureau.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

Division into sections.—The Militia Bureau is organized into the following sections: Administrative, personnel, organization, training, supply, regulations, and legal.

General—Duties of sections.—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.

The executive officer.—The executive officer is the immediate advisor and principal assistant to the Chief, Militia Bureau. Under the personal direction of the latter he is charged with—

General supervision over and the proper coordination of all work of the bureau.

Responsibility that the policies, instructions, and decisions of the Chief of Bureau are promulgated, are made effective, and are observed by the personnel of the Militia Bureau.

Handling of all matters involving disciplinary action with respect to commissioned officers of the bureau.

In accordance with the instructions issued by higher authority, fixing hours of employment within the bureau for both officers and the clerical personnel and prescribing overtime where additional hours of work may be necessary.

Examination of all communications prepared in the bureau requiring the signature of the Chief, Militia Bureau, before transmission to the latter.

Exercising general supervision over the interior administration of the bureau and its personnel through the chief, administrative section, who is designated as assistant to the executive officer.

Defense of estimates for appropriations covering civilian personnel.

Chiefs of sections, general.—Each chief of section is responsible for the proper organization of his section and for the proper performance of the functions assigned to it.

Administrative section.—This section is charged in general with the interior 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 for 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 or show coordination with other interested sections.

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.

Receipt and issue of office supplies and the preparation of pay rolls for the clerical personnel.

Defense of printing and binding estimates and items under "General expenses" estimates for the procurement of publications.

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., 1922).

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

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

Appointment of National Guard officers in Officers' Reserve Corps.

National Guard strength reports.

Preparation of the National Guard Register for publication.

Organization section.—This section is charged in general with all Militia Bureau activities concerning the organization of the 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 and their general defense.

Apportionment, allotment and expenditure of Militia Bureau funds.

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

Preparation of action on estimates submitted by State adjutants general for expenses of camps of instruction in conjunction with training section.

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

All matters relating to requisitions, issues, shipments, and the care of Federal property in the hands of the National Guard, except publications, method of accounting therefor, and the auditing of property accounts.

Preparation of tables of allowances 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 8 and 93, national defense act, and action thereon and preparation of blank forms for property inspections.

Instructions with reference to condemnation of property on inventory and inspection 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, 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 under approved policies and regulations.

Procurement, maintenance, repair, care and disposition of buildings and other utilities properly providable 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.

Maintenance of record of number, location, and assignment of all animals foraged at the expense of Militia Bureau funds.

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.

Study of proposed legislation and recommendation as to action thereon.

Preparation of annual report.

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

Recommendations and correspondence with reference to proposals and approvals of coats of arms, distinctive insignia, shoulder sleeve insignia, and battle streamers.

Awarding and distribution of and correspondence in connection with the Texas Cavalry medal.

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.

Any necessary administrative action relative to the organization of State 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.

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 opinions of the Judge Advocate General.

Preparation of communications requesting decisions of the Comptroller General.

Examination as to form and sufficiency of leases for target ranges and camp sites.

Preparation of bills to accomplish approved recommendations for proposed legislation.

Examination of bills introduced in Congress and the selection therefrom for circulation in the Militia Bureau of such bills as are of general interest to the Regular Army and National Guard.

Recommendations to Chief, Militia Bureau, as to action to be taken on bills in Congress affecting the National Guard which originated outside of the Militia Bureau.

ACTIVITIES

The functions of each section of the Militia Bureau having been 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. During the year two officers of this section were relieved from duty in the bureau and one officer was transferred from this section to the supply section. At present the force consists of 4 officers and 12 civilians, one vacancy existing at the present time in the civilian personnel. As stated at the beginning of this report, a force of temporary clerks was furnished to the personnel section during the year to prepare the records of service of National Guard officers in order to determine their relative rank in the event of a call into Federal service. This force, which commenced work on February 15, has fluctuated from 3 to 21. At present this temporary force consists of 17, whose services all expired to-day (June 30, 1926).

It is appropriate to mention here briefly just what was entailed in preparing the records of service of National Guard officers to enable the War Department to determine the relative rank of such officers in event of their call into Federal service. On February 28, 1925, section 127a of the national defense act was amended so as to pro-

vide that service rendered by National Guard officers or reserve officers under the provisions of section 94 (Encampments and maneuvers), 97 (Instruction camps), 99 (Service schools and duty while attached to Regular Army), of the same act would count for rank in case of call into the service of the United States, if such service was performed in the grade in which called or a higher grade. This necessitated the making up and maintenance of an official record of such service in the Militia Bureau, no such record being in existence in available form. As service that counts for rank, rendered since January 1, 1926, was being reported monthly on Form 100-M. B., it was a simple matter to make a card record thereof, but the building up of a record of service rendered prior to January 1, 1926, and subsequent to June 3, 1916 (the date of the national defense act), was a much more difficult matter. After careful consideration of all the factors involved it was determined that the logical sources from which the desired records could be made were the original pay rolls on file in the General Accounting Office. That office very kindly consented to allow its files to be consulted and set aside space for the Militia Bureau clerks necessary for the work. There being insufficient clerks on duty in the Militia Bureau to warrant the diversion of any of this work, authority was obtained to employ temporary clerks thereon. The work was commenced on February 15, 1926, and has continued until this date. As stated before, the strength of the temporary force engaged fluctuated between 3 and 21. The work in the General Accounting Office was completed on June 7, 1926, and the temporary force employed there was on that date transferred to the Militia Bureau for the purpose of consolidating the cards which had been typed by the force while in the General Accounting Office. This consolidation is now practically complete. The work performed by this force while in the General Accounting Office consisted of the typing of 66,242 cards and the examination of 438,765 vouchers contained in 2,681 settlements.

REVISION OF BLANK FORMS

During the past year the revision of a number of blank forms has been brought about, with a consequent reduction in the amount of paper work required on the part of the National Guard. Other revisions of reports and blank forms are being studied at the present time with the end in view of still greater reductions in the amount of paper work which now devolves on the National Guard.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The aggregate strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1926, was 174,969. On June 30, 1925, the total strength was 177,525. The maximum strength reached during the fiscal year was 181,712, attained in August, 1925. The original program for development of the present National Guard was based upon section 62, national defense act, which authorized 200 enlisted men for each Senator and Representative in Congress within one year from the passage of the act and a number to be determined by the President for each Territory and the District of Columbia, and further provided for an increase in strength each year until there should be 800 enlisted strength in the National Guard for each Senator and Representative in Congress.

This act made provision for an ultimate strength of approximately 435,000.

A board of officers composed of General Staff officers selected from the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserve on November 4, 1922, recommended a modified program of development in strength of the National Guard, fixing the strength at 250,000. This figure determines the strength upon which strength programs have been based since the adoption of the report of the board of officers. However, available appropriations have not permitted increasing the strength of the National Guard to the 250,000 fixed in the program. For the fiscal year 1926 the strength which appropriations would maintain was 185,730. This same strength can be taken care of from the appropriations for fiscal year 1927, and the estimates for fiscal year 1928 are likewise based upon a strength of 185,730.

The strength of the National Guard is shown in detail in the following appendices to this report:

Appendix B.—Strength of the active federally recognized National Guard for the years 1919 to 1926, by States, showing officers, warrant officers and enlisted men.

Appendix C.—Strength of the federally recognized National Guard by branch, State, and assignment as of June 30, 1926.

Appendix D.—Strength in officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of active National Guard, by States and branches, June 30, 1926.

Appendix E.—Monthly strength of the active National Guard, by States, fiscal year 1926.

OFFICERS (STRENGTH ON JUNE 30, 1926)

On June 30, 1926, there were 11,273 officers recognized. There were 13,208 positions authorized according to National Guard tables of organization, leaving 1,935 vacancies. There have been 2,454 separations.

The distribution by grade is indicated in the following tables:

TABLE I.—*General distribution*

Major generals of the line.....	11
Brigadier generals of the line.....	45
Brigadier generals, adjutants general.....	18
State staff corps and departments.....	433
Staffs of divisions.....	313
Staffs of brigades.....	218
Officers belonging to or attached to organizations less than a brigade.....	10,235
Total.....	11,273

TABLE II.—*State staff corps and departments*

	Brigadier generals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Adjutant General's Department.....	18	13	14	15	13			73
Inspector General's Department.....		2	11	15	8			36
Judge Advocate General's Depart- ment.....		2	11	18	20			51
Quartermaster Corps.....		4	17	52	50	32	33	188
Ordnance Department.....		1	12	19	21	9	6	68
Medical Department.....		1	7	15	12			35
Total.....	18	23	72	134	124	41	39	451

TABLE III.—*Headquarters of divisions and brigades*

	Major gen- erals	Briga- dier gen- erals	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Line.....	11	45			55	84	101	22	318
General Staff.....			20	69					89
Signal Corps.....				14					14
Adjutant General's Depart- ment.....				13	11	13	1		38
Inspector General's Depart- ment.....				11	1				12
Judge Advocate General's Department.....				14	1	8	1		24
Quartermaster Corps.....				12		21	10	1	44
Ordnance Department.....				13					13
Finance Department.....				8	2				10
Chaplain.....				1	10	12			23
Medical Department.....				1		1			2
Total.....	11	45	20	156	80	139	113	23	587

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

	Colo- nels	Lieu- tenant colo- nels	Majors	Cap- tains	First lieu- tenants	Second lieu- tenants	Total
Infantry.....	80	94	32	1,495	1,337	1,322	4,659
Cavalry.....	13	16	38	182	205	185	630
Field Artillery.....	44	45	103	592	672	546	2,002
Signal Corps.....		2	1	22	51	30	106
Quartermaster Corps.....		1	9	14	57	50	131
Ordnance Department.....				6			6
Coast Artillery Corps.....	14	18	44	214	212	198	700
Medical Corps.....	15	16	216	458	96		801
Dental Corps.....			1	157	34		192
Veterinary Corps.....			3	99	32	11	145
Medical Administrative Corps.....				54	42	8	104
Engineers.....	13	11	24	104	129	79	360
Air Corps.....			15	48	91	85	239
Chaplains.....		1	7	129	23		160
Total.....	179	204	783	3,574	2,981	2,514	10,235
Warrant officers.....							162
Cornet.....							1

VACANCIES IN COMMISSIONED GRADES

On June 30, 1926, the complete list of the positions which may be filled totaled 13,208 officers. On that date 11,273 were recognized, showing vacancies for 1,935. Effort is being made to keep a full complement of officers at all times. (For detailed table showing vacancies see Appendix A.)

FEDERAL RECOGNITION OF OFFICERS

A total of 4,178 new recognitions were issued in 1926 as against 4,936 in 1925. There were 412 pending on June 30, 1926.

The restriction on recognition of new units brought about a practical cessation of allotment of officers, except for the headquarters of divisions and brigades. These allotments have been practically completed in the last year and there is but one (Thirty-fifth Division) of the 18 Infantry divisions which has not had the positions in its

headquarters allotted. Allotments are made by the Chief, Militia Bureau, on the recommendation of the States and the corps area concerned, and no change in the present method is recommended.

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 were equalized as published in Army Regulations 140-20 and Militia Bureau Circular No. 37-B, 1924, and the standards for professional qualifications of those below the grade of general officer will be equalized upon the publication of National Guard Regulations No. 20. A new policy governing the examination of candidates for Federal recognition in the grade of general officer of the line, National Guard, was announced by the War Department under date of May 29, 1926, which necessitated the rescinding of Militia Bureau Circular 37-B, 1924, and the issuance of Circular 27-B, 1926. The professional standards required under the new policy are the same as those required heretofore, but the written examination will be prepared and marked by a board of general officers convened under the provisions of section 75, national defense act, instead of being prepared and marked by the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, as has been previously required. Examinations now may be held at any time instead of quarterly, as was the former practice.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS

The system of promotion continues to be well observed in the National Guard, as demonstrated by the following: Of the 4,178 cases of recognition acted upon during the year ended June 30, 1926, 1,445 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. 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 continually improving, and there is also a continued improvement in transmitting these reports. A single report on each officer is required, but that report goes through all intermediate commanders—the Regular Army instructor on duty with the organization, the State adjutant general, and the corps area commander. In each office it serves for extracting information to make a classification list. In the corps area headquarters the infor-

mation on the efficiency report is extracted and entered on A. G. O. Form No. 761 for all officers who are also holding appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

The Militia Bureau has attempted to keep classification lists of National Guard officers in card form. An improvement is contemplated in the 1926 National Guard Register, which, in addition to the indexes of names of all officers and organizations, will also have some 14 other lists or indexes of names of National Guard officers occupying particular positions 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.

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 11,114 officers on June 30, 1925, 2,408 are no longer on the active list on June 30, 1926, a turnover of approximately 21 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 the general mobilization of the Nation. The loss is, however, a heavy burden on the National Guard, and a remedy should be found. An analysis of the separations by grade is shown in the following table:

TABLE V.—*Separation of officers*

Rank	Present strength	Separations	Per cent
General officers.....	74	12	16.0
Colonels.....	222	17	7.6
Lieutenant colonels.....	432	36	8.3
Majors.....	997	110	11.0
Captains.....	3,837	729	19.0
First lieutenants.....	3,135	793	25.0
Second lieutenants.....	2,576	711	27.2
Total.....	11,273	2,408	21.3
Warrant officers.....	162	46	28.4

OFFICERS FOR MOBILIZATION

Some progress has been made toward providing officers for expansion of units of the National Guard under mobilization requirements, but this feature of the War Department's policy is awaiting action on the draft of National Guard Regulations (No. 95) relating to this subject. This draft contains instructions regarding the method of making applications, the responsibility for making them, the number of vacancies, and the sources of procurement. Provisions for selection, appointments, and assignments from two of the available sources were put into effect during the period covered by the last report, as follows: Paragraphs 8 and 9, Army Regulations 140-10, provided for commissioning warrant officers and enlisted men of the

National Guard as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and paragraph 18c, Army Regulations 140-5, provided for the designation of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps (not in the National Guard) for assignments to units of the National Guard.

A third source, that of the National Guard Reserve, has shown an increase from 1,109 on June 30, 1925, to 1,536, on June 30, 1926. The National Guard Reserve is discussed at more length a little later on in this report.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS IN OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

On June 30, 1926, there were approximately 6,629 members of the National Guard who also held Officers' Reserve Corps appointments and commissions in the Army of the United States, an increase of 373 over June 30, 1925.

Army Regulations 140-5 deals with those members of the Officers' Reserve Corps who are not members of the National Guard. For that class a separate pamphlet, Army Regulations 140-10 applies. 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 under paragraph 8, Army Regulations 140-10, are eligible for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the lowest grade, and there is no limit to the number that may secure commissions 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 have to be prepared and kept. This procedure has been adopted and 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. 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. Further study is needed with a view to changes in regulations and possibly in legislation.

The present system of appointing National Guard officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps still remains a source of annoyance. Based upon law and regulations, a federally recognized officer of the National Guard is now required to apply for and to accept an appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps in order to be commis-

sioned in the Army of the United States. This system is a source of misunderstanding and constant friction.

Believing the difficulties of changing this system were not insurmountable and that the time was ripe to launch a proposal for a change, I made certain recommendations to The Adjutant General of the Army shortly before the close of the present fiscal year. My recommendations were, in substance, to the effect that some procedure be established whereby a federally recognized officer of the National Guard may receive a commission in the Army of the United States without being compelled, as at present, to hold a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. I recommended that this matter be studied by an appropriate committee organized as provided for in section 5, national defence act, as amended. This is now being done, and I am hopeful that the outcome will result in the simplification of the present procedure with resultant gratification to all concerned before the end of the coming fiscal year. Before submitting my recommendations I obtained the views of the military authorities of the various States, finding them to be in hearty accord with the aim in view.

ENLISTED MEN ACTIVE NATIONAL GUARD

Due to the restrictions imposed by the lack of Federal funds on the recognitions of units and on enlistments no difficulty was apparent in the 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 apt to interfere with the resumption of enlistments and reenlistments in the future.

Except for the action to make effective the new enactment relating to transfer between the active National Guard and the National Guard Reserve, no steps have been taken to make provisions for the procurement of enlisted men for National Guard expansion on mobilization. The War Department policy as to procurement is contained in Army Regulations 130-10, the pamphlet on the mobilization of the National Guard. The Militia Bureau has in course of preparation a National Guard pamphlet (No. 95) on "Preparation for mobilization," which will take care of the period prior to Federal control.

STATE STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Paragraph 4, National Guard Regulations No. 15, which has been published and is effective July 1, 1926, authorizes, in addition to an adjutant general and a United States property and disbursing officer, a number of State staff officers and enlisted men in each State having a National Guard, not to exceed that given in a table provided therein. That table provides for a specific number in each grade from private to colonel according to the strength of the enlisted men in the State. This is somewhat of a departure from the present regulations, which fixes both grade and branch according to the total strength of the National Guard in a State. The new

table is more elastic than the present table in so far as the branch is concerned, thereby enabling the State concerned to commission its State staff officers in the respective branches according to its particular needs. Until the publication of National Guard Regulations No. 20, State adjutants general and United States property and disbursing officers will be recognized in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 152, National Guard Regulations, 1922.

NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

A new provision of the national defense act affecting the National Guard was passed by Congress and approved February 28, 1925. The regulations (N. G. R. 25, to be dated July 1, 1926) necessary to put it into effect have been approved, and when distributed will undoubtedly result in an increased activity in the National Guard Reserve.

With respect to enlisted men the law until recently permitted their entry into the National Guard Reserve only by direct enlistment. Under the new law the Secretary of War can prescribe regulations for the transfer of enlisted men between the active National Guard and the National Guard Reserve, and vice versa. The new regulation (NGR 25) becomes effective July 1, 1926, and contains the following pertinent features:

(a) Transfer between active National Guard and the National Guard Reserve, and vice versa, to be a function of the State.

(b) Discharges from active National Guard prior to expiration of terms of service to be discontinued if conditions permit, and instead of such discharge transfers will be made to the National Guard Reserve.

The loss of men through discharge made necessary by the restriction of the former law will cease with the probable result of a reserve with appreciable strength, thus establishing a much needed and important addition to the National Guard with practically no increase in expense. This should aid greatly in the procurement of enlisted men in the State service by materially reducing the number of enlistments required and providing an appreciable part of the increase needed on mobilization.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

The National Guard Register first appeared in 1922. Subsequent editions appeared in 1923, 1924, and 1925. Each addition has shown improvement over that of the preceding year. The importance of a register containing the military record of each officer became very apparent when National Guard longevity pay was finally authorized. The three years' work on the National Guard Register has now brought the records up to date in so far as the records of individual officers are concerned.

After publication of the Register as of May 1, 1925, it became necessary to keep the record up to date. This has been accomplished, and the entire copy, except lists and indexes, for the year 1926 Register is now in the hands of the printer. 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.

An attempt was made in the 1925 Register to give for each unit and organization a complete record of military service. This was only an attempt, however, and but few such records were published. No change has been made in this respect in the 1926 Register, owing to the shortage of clerical help necessary to compile same.

The date of the new edition of the register will be June 30, 1926. The next edition will probably be December 31, 1927, but should an edition be needed at any time a copy of it can be prepared and made available prior to that date. Copies of all corrections are furnished currently to the General Accounting Office, the State adjutants general, and the State property and disbursing officers.

ORGANIZATION

The development of the National Guard under the 250,000 manpower program (as provided by section A, Table I, p. 13, of the report of the General Staff committee, approved January 13, 1923), except for a limited number of authorized adjustments of units within States, was virtually at a standstill from July, 1924, until January, 1926, in accordance with the announced policy of the War Department suspending Federal recognition of new units.

Under this policy the strength of the National Guard was limited to an aggregate of 183,519. On July 31, 1925, the Militia Bureau allotted to each State a limited strength beyond which Federal support would not be extended.

Under date of January 8, 1926, a modification of this suspension policy was announced by the Secretary of War, authorizing the Chief, Militia Bureau, to extend Federal recognition to 18 new headquarters and 88 new units of the National Guard, with an increased aggregate strength of 2,211.

With this increase in strength of 2,211 the limiting aggregate strength of the National Guard as prescribed by the Secretary of War is now 185,730.

The organization of these new headquarters and new units was authorized subject to the following provisions:

(a) That before recognition of a new unit or new headquarters is extended the State concerned will be informed that such recognition is contingent upon the fact that the Federal funds allotted to that State for the fiscal year 1926 will be sufficient for such new unit or new headquarters.

(b) That should the funds allotted to such State for the fiscal year 1927 be insufficient to support such new units or new headquarters for any purpose other than armory drill pay, the State will so reduce the strength of its Guard to the extent necessary to bring the financial requirements within the Federal funds allotted.

(c) That if the only item in the allotment to the State for the fiscal year 1927 insufficient to support the new units or new headquarters is armory drill pay, the State will be informed prior to recognition that in such event it will be necessary to so reduce the strength of its Guard or so reduce the number of armory drills, or both, that the financial requirements come within the Federal funds allotted.

In addition to the 18 new headquarters and 88 new units above mentioned, specific authority was granted to the State of California

by the Secretary of War under date of April 5, 1926, for the organization of 1 headquarters and 8 units to further the organization of the Fortieth Division, the most backward division from an organizational standpoint of the Infantry divisions of the National Guard. The authorization for the organization of this additional headquarters and these 8 units was granted under the same conditions as pertain to the 18 headquarters and 88 units referred to above, and with the further limitation that no increase in the strength of the National Guard would result.

On April 15, 1926, a number of requests from States to convert old units into new units and to organize additional new units was pending action by the War Department. All these cases, involving recognition of new units, were returned to the Militia Bureau by direction of the Secretary of War with instructions that "No recognitions of new headquarters or new units would be extended at this time."

The Secretary of War further directed that the Chief, Militia Bureau, prepare a complete survey of the National Guard situation and submit as a study for his action a program for National Guard development covering the fiscal years 1927 and 1928.

These instructions, directing the preparation of a program for National Guard development, were most welcome to the Chief, Militia Bureau, as it is fully realized that the piecemeal method of securing additions and changes in the development of the National Guard which, in view of the limitations imposed by higher War Department authority, the Militia Bureau has been forced to employ is not only unsatisfactory, but is not conducive to a balanced organization. Accordingly, the Chief, Militia Bureau, under date of April 26, 1926, submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of War a definite program for the development of the National Guard during the fiscal years 1927 and 1928.

This program provides for the organization of such units as are urgently required and can be organized and maintained during the fiscal years 1927 and 1928 within the funds available or to be provided for in the estimates and within the present authorized strength.

Under this plan a system of priorities has been determined upon, which system is to be followed as far as is practicable, bearing in mind the peace-time needs of the various States to meet local situations. This plan further provides, in view of the limitations as to strength and present restrictions on the authority to organize any new units, a readjustment of strengths as now allotted to various States, based on maintenance strength (plus 10 per cent) of units now organized and those desired or required by States (full consideration being given to essential and desirable conversions), to effect a more compactly organized National Guard.

By the adoption of an approved program for development of the National Guard, the Chief, Militia Bureau, will be in a position to submit a definite proposition to each State in the furtherance of the desired development of the Guard.

The status of organization of the Infantry and Cavalry divisions of the National Guard is shown under Table VI, which follows:

TABLE VI.—*Showing status of Infantry and Cavalry National Guard divisions—units federally recognized June 30, 1926*

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 Corps, 3; medical regiment, 12; train, 7; total, 143.

Authorized number of units, by branch, in each Cavalry division: Division headquarters detachment, 1; division special troops, 6; Cavalry, 46; machine gun, 10; Field Artillery, 5; Engineers, 5; medical squadron, 5; train, 9; total, 87.

INFANTRY DIVISIONS

Division	Division headquarters detachment	Division special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery	Engineers	Air Corps	Medical regiments	Quartermaster train	Total
Twenty-sixth	1	4	79	24	8	3	5	7	131
Twenty-seventh	1	8	78	24	8	2	11	7	139
Twenty-eighth	1	8	79	24	8	1	8	7	136
Twenty-ninth		4	74	17	8	3	6		112
Thirtieth	¹ 1	3	77	20	6	2	6	2	117
Thirty-first		5	76	23	6	2	2	3	117
Thirty-second	1	7	78	23	1	1	6	4	121
Thirty-third		7	73	23	3		4		110
Thirty-fourth			77	23	8	2		1	111
Thirty-fifth	¹ 1	2	76	22	8	2	5	7	123
Thirty-sixth	1	2	78	23	7	3	5	3	122
Thirty-seventh	¹ 1	7	73	22	8		7	7	125
Thirty-eighth	¹ 1	4	78	23	8	1	7	4	126
Fortieth		2	59	20		3	1		85
Forty-first		1	75	15	1	1	3	1	97
Forty-third		5	77	11		2	7		102
Forty-fourth		5	78	20	8		5	1	117
Forty-fifth		8	72	23	7	3	5	4	122
Total	9	82	1,357	380	103	31	93	58	2,113

¹ Combined division headquarters company and headquarters detachment.

CAVALRY DIVISIONS

Division	Division headquarters detachment	Division special troops	Cavalry	Machine gun	Field Artillery	Engineers	Medical squadron	Quartermaster train	Total
Twenty-first			46	10		1			57
Twenty-second	1		43	10					54
Twenty-third		1	40	10		2	1		54
Twenty-fourth		1	37	1					39
Total	1	2	166	31		3	1		204

Changes in the status of headquarters and units during the fiscal year 1926 are shown under Table VII, which follows:

TABLE VII.—*Changes in status of headquarters and units during fiscal year 1926*

[illegible]

TABLE VII.—Changes in status headquarters and units during fiscal year 1926—
Continued

	Losses				Gains				Net change	
	Disband-ments		Conversions		New recog-nitions		Conversions		Head-quar-ters	Units
	Head-quar-ters	Units	Head-quar-ters	Units	Head-quar-ters	Units	Head-quar-ters	Units		
AIR CORPS										
Observation squadron.....		1				2				1
Air intelligence section.....		8								-8
Photo section.....		1				2				1
Medical Department detachment.....		1				2				1
MEDICAL REGIMENT										
Regimental headquarters.....					1				1	
Battalion headquarters.....					2				2	
Service company.....						1				1
Collecting company.....						1				1
Ambulance company (motorized).....				1		4				3
Hospital company.....						1		1		2
Veterinary company.....		1		1		1				-1
Medical laboratory section.....		1								-1
Medical supply section.....		1								-1
Headquarters section.....		1								-1
MEDICAL SQUADRON										
Veterinary troop.....								1		1
QUARTERMASTER TRAINS										
Medical Department detachment (vet- erinary section).....		1								-1
Wagon company.....		1		1						-2
Motor repair section.....						1				1
Motor transport company.....						1				1
STATE STAFF										
Ordnance detachment.....						2				2
Quartermaster detachment.....						2				2
Medical Department detachment.....						1				1
Total.....		76		21	17	126		21	17	50

Detailed information relative to units allotted and recognized under the modified program of National Guard development is contained in the following appendixes:

Appendix G.—Number of units allotted and number of units recognized by State and branch of service, as of June 30, 1926, under the modified program of National Guard development (exclusive of State staff).

Appendix H.—Units included in the modified program of National Guard development, as of June 30, 1926, showing total number authorized for organizations and number recognized by assignment and exclusive of State staff.

To insure full compliance with the provisions of section 60 of the national defense act, which provides "that the organization of the National Guard and the composition of all units thereof shall be the same as that which is or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular Army, subject in time of peace to such general exceptions as may be authorized by the Secretary of War," a complete revision of all National Guard tables of organization has been effected, and these revised tables, with suitable index therefor, have been furnished all components of the Guard.

TRAINING

The training of the National Guard has progressed favorably during the past year, and general improvement in facilities, methods, and results have been noted. For some years past the Militia Bureau has emphasized the necessity for establishing definite training objectives to be attained by the end of the field training period each year. This principle has now been generally accepted by the National Guard, and stated objectives have been incorporated in its training schedules and programs. As a result of a study made in the Militia Bureau during the past year it was noted that in some cases training objectives had been fixed beyond those reasonably attainable, considering the comparatively few hours of armory and field training during the year (an average of 175 hours) and the large turnover of personnel in the National Guard. The "Notes on National Guard Training 1924-25," published by the Militia Bureau, analyze the training situation and indicate to the National Guard why the training of that component should be confined to basic training only, reserving to that period immediately following induction into Federal service the advanced training of the larger units.

The "Notes on training" also emphasize the need for training higher commanders and their staffs in the performance of technical and tactical duties which would normally be required of them in handling appropriate commands in time of war. The importance of this training, particularly for division and brigade commanders and their staffs, was also brought to the attention of corps area commanders and the adjutants general of States concerned. When a staff is divided between two or more States there has been some difficulty in realizing the importance of unity of training, but this situation is improving. It has been stressed that at least division staffs should be assembled for the field training this year. While it will not be possible to assemble all division staffs for field training during the present calendar year, a majority of the States have signified their agreement with the principle involved and have expressed their intention of making an earnest endeavor to apply the same in subsequent years. This reaction has been most gratifying to the Militia Bureau.

ARMORY TRAINING

Comparison of statistical reports of previous years with those appended to this report (see Appendix I) indicate a general improvement in armory training facilities and results throughout the entire National Guard. The number of units rated less than satisfactory at the annual armory inspection decreased from 183 in 1925 to 110 in 1926. Within the past year the percentage of armories which are State-owned has increased from 44 to 49 per cent.

FIELD TRAINING

Reports rendered upon its field training during the summer of 1925 (see Appendix J) indicate that 83 per cent of the total strength of the National Guard was present in camp for this more important phase of the annual training. In 97 per cent of all cases specific training objectives are reported to have been set and in 87 per cent these objectives were accomplished. The number of cases in which schedules or methods of instruction were unsatisfactory was decreased

by 56 per cent over the previous year. The number of units reported as insufficiently trained to permit training of officers of the Organized Reserves, if attached thereto, was less than the year before by 37 per cent. An increase of 8 per cent was also noted in the total number qualified in the use of their respective primary weapons. These statistics, supplemented by the observations made by myself and officers on duty in the Militia Bureau who visited various camps, indicate to me that the field training of the National Guard has shown marked improvement in the year just drawn to a close.

INFANTRY TRAINING

Marked improvement has been shown in Infantry training generally. Every effort has been made during the year to encourage standardization of training and training methods to the end that more uniform progress can be made in the attainment of the National Guard objective in the scheme of national defense. This improvement is especially reflected in the general trend toward a simpler and more uniform system of basic training, including recruit instruction and the proper development of the combat efficiency of the small units. A study of a number of the training objectives set for Infantry organizations for the training year 1924-25 shows a gradually increasing realization of the limitations of the National Guard and what it can be reasonably expected to accomplish within the limited time available for its training and the conditions under which it operates. This favorable condition is further amplified by the excellent use being made of the various organization staffs during the annual period of field training. The tactical training of regimental and battalion staffs is being more generally applied in the case of the Infantry, and further improvement is expected during the coming year through the assistance of a recently published training memorandum entitled "Command Post Exercises." Staff training for the regiment and battalion is not only beneficial for the personnel thereof but for the communication units of these organizations as well, which are given training of a practical nature. It is believed the improved condition in training is due largely to a better use of the armory training period as a valuable means for imparting proper preparatory instruction prior to field training. Field training schedules for the summer of 1926 show a marked decrease in the time allotted to subjects peculiarly of an armory training nature, thereby increasing the time for field training subjects.

CAVALRY TRAINING

Reports indicate satisfactory progress in Cavalry training during both the armory and the field periods. The results accomplished in horsemanship and mounted drill have been most gratifying, and the proficiency shown in the care of animals has increased continuously. Marked improvements have also been noted in the percentage of men qualified in the use of the rifle and pistol and the increasing proficiency in saber practice.

FIELD ARTILLERY TRAINING

Satisfactory progress in training is indicated in nearly all reports received, although some organizations are still handicapped by a lack of Regular Army instructors and a shortage of Artillery horses.

The policy inaugurated a few years ago of pooling animals and matériel for successive use at summer training camps, and which was put in effect as a matter of forced economy, was carried even further this year.

But slight expansion has been made in the National Guard Field Artillery since the last annual report. Some headquarters units and a few firing batteries have been organized, but these at the expense of reducing the man strength of other organizations. Considering this reduced strength and the great expansion demanded upon mobilization, it would appear imperative, from a training point of view, to complete at the earliest possible moment the organization of the Field Artillery brigades of the 18 Infantry divisions.

COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING

The training of Coast Artillery, including harbor-defense, antiaircraft, and heavy tractor (155-mm. gun) units, was generally satisfactory. All firing batteries held target practices during the year. The harbor-defense units, using the fixed guns at Regular Army coast forts, made some very good records at moving targets representing hostile naval craft. The tractor-drawn regiments trained at coast points outside of harbor defenses and, aside from making creditable firing records, demonstrated their ability to install the necessary fire-control system required with this type of armament. While arrangements had been made to provide towed aerial targets for all antiaircraft units, adverse weather conditions in some cases and minor accidents to the towing airplanes in others prevented the accomplishment of this mission. In those cases where towed aerial targets were provided very satisfactory results were attained.

ENGINEER TRAINING

Lack of opportunities for practical engineering training during the armory period is a severe handicap to the successful instruction of Engineer units. Despite this handicap marked improvement has been shown in the training of these organizations during the year. In many cases this obstacle has been partially overcome by the use of working models of field-engineering activities. However, instruction with such models can at best be only a meager substitute for practical work in the field with full-size operations. Recognizing the difficulty for proper instruction in field-engineering duties during armory training, there is an increasing tendency to profitably use this time for instruction in Infantry drill and the use of the principal weapon of that arm, with which Engineer units are equipped, and for the theoretical instruction in all subjects pertaining to engineering work that are appropriate to the armory training. This arrangement is gradually increasing the number of hours available for practical instruction in field engineering during the annual field-training period. It is only by the elimination of such instruction as can be given during the armory period that the maximum benefit can be derived from the time allotted for field training.

The ideal field training for Engineer units would be their concentration in essentially Engineer training camps where full equipment for proper field instruction would be made available. However, this is difficult of attainment with the present widely scattered Engineer units and in most cases prohibitive distances to such camps.

Engineer units should, as far as possible, be assembled by regiments or separate battalions for training. This is especially desirable in the case of scattered units. In cases where one or two companies attend the field training of the troops of the same State, extreme care should be exercised to avoid subordinating or rendering incidental the engineering training. It is the intention of the Militia Bureau to give the principle of concentration further study with the idea of developing it to the fullest extent.

AIR CORPS TRAINING

The condition of the 16 observation squadrons and 12 photo sections of the National Guard at the close of the fiscal year 1926 was satisfactory. The training of these units, however, has been impeded by a lack of service equipment both primary and auxiliary.

The *JN* type primary training airplane, a war-stock surplus, has been the standard issue to the National Guard since the organization of the first unit in 1921. This airplane is not suited for the installation of service machine guns, radio, or photographic equipment. All training missions during the armory drill season have therefore been performed with obsolete or obsolescent equipment. Where service equipment was made available by the Regular Army during field training of the National Guard a considerable period was required by the transition of pilots from training to service airplanes and the familiarization of all personnel with the standard equipment.

The Chief, Militia Bureau, has approved the report of a board of officers convened to study the Air Corps equipment and supply problem in the National Guard. This board recommended the complete replacement of the *JN* type by three standard service observation and five advanced training airplanes in each squadron. The complete replacement of the *JNs* with service observation airplanes was not considered advisable on account of the high cost of the latter and the need in the National Guard of training-type airplanes suitable for acrobatics. Complete service auxiliary equipment has been authorized for the three standard airplanes.

Contracts have been let for the first of the airplanes to replace the *JN* type, and it is hoped that sufficient funds will be made available to complete this important work during the fiscal year 1928. In addition to providing adequate training facilities and an emergency reserve of service flying equipment it is believed that the replacement of the obsolescent wooden airplane with modern airplanes of metal construction will result in a decrease in the number of fatalities in the National Guard Air Corps.

Records of the Militia Bureau indicate that of the 281 officers in Air Corps units of the National Guard there are 176 rated pilots. A majority of the National Guard pilots have qualified on service airplanes during the fiscal year. The average monthly flying time, exclusive of field training periods, of pilots of National Guard squadrons which have been furnished flying equipment, is 3 hours and 52 minutes.

The failure of section 4 of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1924, as published by Executive order of September 14, 1925, to allow flying personnel to qualify for flying pay unless the flight was made during the actual period of the armory drill has resulted in an unfortunate situation, as a large number of drill periods are neces-

sarily held at night, flying missions being performed at other times and in addition to the regular drill attendance. Many officers and enlisted men who had consistently performed flying missions each week in connection with their armory training, but at times other than ordered drill, have found that they do not benefit by the retroactive feature of the law. The Chief, Militia Bureau, is highly gratified to find that the difficulties relative to flying pay have resulted in no curtailment of flying activities in the National Guard. It is hoped that legislation which was incorporated in House bill 10827 on the recommendation of the Chief, Militia Bureau, will result in an Executive order which will enable flying personnel to qualify for flying pay at times other than the regularly ordered drill period.

The average number of rated pilots in National Guard squadrons during the fiscal year was 11, or 6 less than the number required by tables of organization. Primary flying training in the units can not be authorized, but it is hoped that by the training as flying cadets of qualified enlisted men of the squadrons that the number of pilots will be increased. Available funds for the flying training of officers of the National Guard are barely sufficient to cover the normal replacements and an increase in pilot personnel from that source is unlikely.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING

The Medical Department has shown satisfactory progress in both armory and field training during the past year, which has been materially facilitated and standardized by the excellent training literature emanating from the Medical Field Service School at Carlisle and the correspondence courses which are supplied by the Surgeon General and conducted by the medical instructors.

During the year six medical officers took the course at the Medical Field Service School, four at the School of Aviation Medicine. Twenty-four noncommissioned officers attended the Medical Field Service School.

For the fiscal year 1926-27 it will be possible to send 12 officers to Carlisle for the basic and 2 for the advanced course and 6 to the School of Aviation Medicine; 25 noncommissioned officers can be sent to the school at Carlisle.

The shortage of medical instructors which arose during the preceding year is still apparent, with no prospect of early relief. Since it is impossible to send instructors to service schools during the period they are on duty with the National Guard, medical officers who have recently taken these courses, particularly at Carlisle, are best suited for this work.

DIVISION TRAINS AND SPECIAL TROOPS

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.

TARGET PRACTICE

Considerable study has been given this phase of training and the facilities necessary for its proper conduct. Considering the value of marksmanship training as an important factor in National Guard recruiting, it is highly desirable that it should be encouraged to the

fullest possible extent. The greatest obstacle to marksmanship training in the National Guard is the general lack of proper preparatory training prior to actual range firing. In this respect a marked improvement has been shown over the past year, as reflected by the higher qualification rate attained during the present year.

Another factor which received attention during the past year is the amount of time actually consumed during the annual 15-day period of field training for the conduct of range firing. Under the existing policy for the year 1924-25 a period of three full days was allowed for range practice, which represents approximately 25 per cent of the total time available for field training. With a gradually increasing number of accessible ranges at home stations, it is hoped that eventually all range firing will be completed at home stations prior to the annual field training of an organization.

Still another means for reducing the time consumed in range firing during the field training period, which is producing excellent results, is the adoption of the shorter courses, especially course D. Much good has been accomplished in this direction as evidenced by the matter of organizations now firing course D, with a corresponding saving in time for other subjects of training which can not be taken during the armory training period. The saving in this respect for the coming year will be even greater, since a recently published policy of the War Department limits all firing during the field training period to course D only. This policy will permit a reduction in the number of days now allowed for the conduct of range practice in summer training camps for those troops not provided with home ranges.

That improvement in marksmanship training has been accomplished during the year 1924-25 is shown by the increased percentage of qualifications. For the present year approximately 25 per cent of those firing qualified as marksmen or higher, an increase of 5 per cent over last year. There is no doubt that a full realization of the value of the prescribed preparatory training in marksmanship and its general application to all National Guard units will show correspondingly greater increases during future years.

NATIONAL GUARD AT THE NATIONAL MATCHES, CAMP PERRY, OHIO, 1925

The national matches held during the year 1925 were highly successful and beneficial to the National Guard teams participating. Aside from the value of the competition offered, the school in marksmanship training, conducted in connection with the national matches, was instrumental in creating a reservoir of trained marksmanship instructors for the organizations of the various States participating. Upon the completion of the national matches, the graduates of this school return to their respective organizations with the latest ideas in marksmanship training and a keen desire to impart this information to their comrades. In this manner interest in marksmanship is constantly on the increase in the National Guard, as evidenced by the excellent showing of these teams in the 1925 national matches.

Thirty-seven States, including the District of Columbia and Porto Rico, were represented at the national matches and participated in the activities incident thereto. This represents a decrease of eight teams over the previous year, the other States electing to accept the alternative offer of the Militia Bureau to hold schools within their

respective States in lieu of sending teams to the national matches. In most cases instruction in marksmanship was included in the courses of instruction held within the States. The following tabulation shows the States having teams, the team captains, and the dates of arrival at Camp Perry, Ohio:

State	Date of reporting	Team captain
Arizona.....	Sept. 4	Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Harris, Adjutant General's Department.
Arkansas.....	Aug. 30	Col. R. B. Andrews, One hundred and fifty-third Infantry.
California.....	Aug. 29	Lieut. Col. J. B. Dickson, Ordnance Department.
Colorado.....	do	Maj. R. J. Seyfried, One hundred and fifty-seventh Infantry.
Connecticut.....	Aug. 30	Lieut. Col. R. F. Gadd, Ordnance Department.
Delaware.....	do	Maj. H. B. VanSciver, One hundred ninety-eighth Coast Artillery.
District of Columbia.....	Aug. 29	First Lieut. J. C. Jensen, One hundred and twenty-first Engineers.
Florida.....	do	Maj. P. Ayers, One hundred and twenty-fourth Infantry.
Idaho.....	do	Maj. B. C. Leiser, Quartermaster Corps.
Illinois.....	do	Maj. C. H. Davis, One hundred and thirty-second Infantry.
Indiana.....	do	Lieut. Col. B. Middleton, Headquarters Thirty-eighth Division.
Iowa.....	do	Maj. R. L. Fulton, Ordnance Department.
Kentucky.....	do	Maj. W. A. Clarke, Adjutant General's Department.
Louisiana.....	Aug. 30	Brig. Gen. L. A. Toombs.
Michigan.....	Aug. 29	Maj. M. A. Wiesenhoefer, Sixty-third Infantry Brigade.
Massachusetts.....	Aug. 30	Lieut. Col. C. C. Stanchfield, Ordnance Department.
Minnesota.....	Aug. 29	Maj. R. E. Gillesby, One hundred and thirty-fifth Infantry.
Mississippi.....	do	Maj. A. T. Callicott, Thirty-first Division, Quartermaster Train.
Montana.....	do	Capt. C. H. Olson, One hundred and sixty-third Infantry.
Nebraska.....	Aug. 30	Maj. H. C. Stein, United States property and disbursing officer.
New Jersey.....	Sept. 12	Capt. A. H. Esterly, One hundred and thirteenth Infantry.
New Mexico.....	Aug. 30	Capt. J. F. Day, Medical Department.
New York.....	Sept. 2	Lieut. Col. F. M. Waterbury, Ordnance Department.
North Carolina.....	Aug. 29	Maj. G. K. Hobbs, One hundred and twentieth Infantry.
North Dakota.....	do	Col. G. A. Fraser, Adjutant General's Department.
Ohio.....	do	Maj. E. F. Marx, One hundred and forty-eighth Infantry.
Oklahoma.....	do	Capt. J. T. Sanford, One hundred and seventy-ninth Infantry.
Oregon.....	do	Brig. Gen. G. A. White.
Pennsylvania.....	do	Col. G. E. Kemp, Inspector General's Department.
Porto Rico.....	Sept. 2	Maj. F. Pieraldi, Two hundred and ninety-fifth Infantry.
South Carolina.....	Aug. 29	Capt. J. F. Walker, One hundred eighteenth Infantry.
Tennessee.....	do	Col. W. C. Boyd, Adjutant General's Department.
Vermont.....	do	Col. J. W. Tinker, One hundred and seventh-second Infantry.
Washington.....	do	Maj. H. A. Wise, One hundred and sixty-first Infantry.
West Virginia.....	Aug. 30	Maj. I. J. Barbour, One hundred and fiftieth Infantry.
Wisconsin.....	Sept. 1	Lieut. Col. F. U. McCoskrie, One hundred and twenty-eighth Infantry.
Wyoming.....	Aug. 31	Maj. F. M. Schmalte, One hundred and fifteenth Cavalry.

The school of instruction in small-arms firing conducted in connection with the national matches was held from August 30 to September 5, both dates inclusive. Capt. Walter G. Layman, Infantry, was the director of the school, two officer instructors from the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., being assigned as assistant directors. In addition to the assistant directors a corps of Regular Army officers, graduates of the Infantry School, was assigned to the school as instructors. Twenty-one Regular Army instructors on duty with the National Guard were present during the period of the matches. The course of instruction was based on that given student officers at the Infantry School necessary to fit the very limited time available for this purpose during the national matches. The instruction methods recommended and used by the Infantry School for marksmanship training were introduced during the progress of the school. All participants exhibited a high degree of interest in

the methods employed and voiced their appreciation of the instruction received. Of the 37 National Guard teams present 30 took advantage of the opportunity offered by this school. It is hoped that at future national matches all National Guard teams will attend the school in marksmanship. During the period of the school a Regular Army instructor was detailed permanently to each National Guard team to assist in its instruction. These instructors were assisted by the team range officers, who were previously given a special course of instruction in advance of the arrival of the teams. Upon the conclusion of the course of instruction each participant found to be qualified was given a certificate of proficiency as an instructor in rifle marksmanship.

The adjutants-general match was shot on September 10, 1925, with the following officers participating: Brig. Gen. William C. Boyd, Tennessee; Brig. Gen. Robert Craig, South Carolina; Lieut. Col. Charles Harris, Arizona; and Lieut. Col. W. F. Davis, Wyoming. The match was won by Lieutenant Colonel Davis, with Generals Boyd and Craig second and third, respectively.

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

State	Name	Title
Arizona	Lieut. Col. Charles W. Harris	Team captain.
Illinois	Brig. Gen. Carlos E. Black	Visitor.
Kentucky	Brig. Gen. J. A. Kehoe	Do.
Louisiana	Brig. Gen. Louis A. Toombs	Team captain.
North Dakota	Col. G. A. Fraser	Do.
Ohio	Brig. Gen. Frank D. Henderson	Visitor.
Oregon	Brig. Gen. G. A. White	Team captain.
South Carolina	Brig. Gen. Robert E. Craig	Visitor.
Tennessee	Brig. Gen. William C. Boyd	Team captain.
Wyoming	Lieut. Col. Walter P. Davis	Team coach.

Separate and distinct from the classification of teams of the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the 30 other teams attaining the highest scores in the national rifle team match are classified as Class A, B, and C teams, 10 in each class, according to relative scores. Under this system the following National Guard teams attained the relative order and the classification indicated below:

CLASS A

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Illinois. | 5. Oregon. |
| 2. New York. | 8. Massachusetts. |
| 3. Washington. | 10. Ohio. |
| 4. Pennsylvania. | |

CLASS B

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 12. Wisconsin. | 18. Iowa. |
| 15. District of Columbia. | 20. Indiana. |
| 17. Louisiana. | |

CLASS C

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 22. Minnesota. | 27. New Mexico. |
| 23. Delaware. | 28. California. |
| 24. Oklahoma. | |

A composite team to represent the National Guard in the united service team match was selected from the personnel of the teams present by a committee of National Guard officers. The team selected was made up as follows:

TEAM CAPTAIN

Lieut. Col. Fred M. West, Infantry, Oregon National Guard.

TEAM COACH

Capt. Harry R. Marshall, Ordnance Department, Massachusetts National Guard.

SHOOTING MEMBERS

Newby, A. L., sergeant, Company A, One hundred and sixty-eighth Infantry, Iowa National Guard.

Dingle, John G., first sergeant, One hundred and eighty-second Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard.

Dodson, Manning W., second lieutenant, One hundred and eleventh Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard.

Grier, John B., captain, Ordnance Department, Delaware National Guard.

Carder, George W., captain, One hundred and forty-seventh Infantry, Ohio National Guard.

Jensen, Just C., first lieutenant, One hundred and twenty-first Engineers, District of Columbia National Guard.

Freeland, Don M., first sergeant, Troop C, One hundred and thirteenth Cavalry, Iowa National Guard.

Dues, Aloys R., first lieutenant, One hundred and forty-eighth Infantry, Ohio National Guard.

Bernsdorf, F. F., master sergeant, One hundred and twenty-first Engineers, District of Columbia National Guard.

Brown, Ellis E., master sergeant, One hundred and eighty-sixth Infantry, Oregon National Guard.

Johnson, Jack W., sergeant, Company L, One hundred and sixty-first Infantry, Washington National Guard.

Whittimore, H. P., first lieutenant, One hundred and first Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard.

Komar, A. A., first sergeant, Infantry, Michigan National Guard.

Gordon, L., sergeant, Company F, One hundred and second Infantry, Connecticut National Guard.

Spooner, L. H., first lieutenant, One hundred and eighty-sixth Infantry, Oregon National Guard.

Martens, Charles C., first lieutenant, Seventy-first Infantry, New York National Guard.

Talbott, Leon A., staff sergeant, Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, One hundred and sixty-eighth Infantry, Iowa National Guard (alternate).

Purdy, William E., master sergeant, One hundred and sixty-second Infantry, Oregon National Guard (alternate).

This team made a very creditable showing, winning third place, the highest position attained by a National Guard team in some years. This is especially noteworthy, since the teams entered in the united service team match represent the pick of the personnel of all teams participating in the national matches.












The participation of National Guard teams in the national matches lends added stimulus to marksmanship training, an important factor in the training of the soldier. These teams are composed of selected members of the organizations of each State who have demonstrated their right to such selection in competition with all other personnel. "Try-outs" for positions on the State team create a keen spirit of rivalry and induce many more men to participate in marksmanship practice than would otherwise be the case. There is no information now available to determine the effect upon the interest of the National Guard of the present policy to hold the national matches every other year. Only the passage of time can determine the results created by its adoption. It is hoped the present high state of interest can be maintained, to the end that the National Guard will be well represented in the national matches when next held. The results of the past years have well demonstrated the value of the matches as a means of promoting interest in marksmanship and for the development of competent instructors.

SERVICE SCHOOLS

During the school year 1925-26, which coincides with the fiscal year 1926, 288 officers and 117 enlisted men were sent to courses for National Guard personnel at various Army service schools. This is an increase of 12 officers and 52 enlisted men over the number sent in the fiscal year 1925. The schools, length of courses, and the number of officers and enlisted men attending each is shown in the following table:

War College, Washington, D. C. -----	8	G-2	5 weeks course.
	8	G-1	5 weeks course.
	7	G-4	4 weeks course
	1	Command	7 weeks course.
Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans--	10	Field Officers' Course	3 mos. & 10 days.
Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga -----	15	Field Officers' Course	6 weeks
			93 Company Officers Course, 3 months
			52 Communications Course, 4 months
Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla. -----	6	Field Officers Course	6 weeks
			49 Battery Officers Course, 3 mos.
			23 Communications Course, 4 months.
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe Va.-----	3	Field Officers Course	8 weeks
	13	Battery Officers Course	8 weeks
Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans----	2	Field Officers Course	6 Weeks
	12	Troop Officers Course	3 months
	13	Horseshoers Course	4 months
Engineer School, Fort Humphreys, Va---	11	Company Officers Course	3 months
Air Corps School, Brooks Field, Tex-	26	Primary Flying Course	4 months
Air Corps School, Chamute Field, Ill.	5	Technical Course	13 weeks
Medical Field Service School, Carlisle, Pa-----	6	Field Officers Course	6 weeks
	24	Noncommissioned Officers course	9 weeks
School of Aviation Medicine, Mitchel Field, N.Y. -----	4	officers	6 weeks
Signal Company, Camp Vail, N. J.-----	11	Company Officers Course	3 months
Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md-----	3	officers,	9 weeks
Legend: Officers -----		Enlisted men	

For the fiscal year 1926, \$340,500 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 Corps, and Signal Corps, was divided on the basis of the strength of the different branches of the service. Table IX below indicates how the division was made:

War College -----	25,000	
Command and General Staff School -----	33,000	
Infantry -----	142,000	
Field Artillery -----	53,000	
Cavalry -----	15,500	
Medical Department -----	15,000	
Air Corps -----	21,000	
Coast Artillery -----	18,000	
Engineer Corps -----	10,000	
Signal Corps -----	3,000	
Quartermaster Corps -----	3,000	
Total -----	340,500.	

The appropriation for next year is \$350,000, a slight increase over that of 1926. A further increase is recommended in the appropriations for this important phase of National Guard training. There can be no doubt of the marked benefit derived from having officers and men who are graduates of these courses enrolled in organizations, and from the number of applications received it is believed that sufficient students of proper type to warrant this increase can be secured.

As was the case in 1925, courses for field officers were held at Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery schools. Unlike the company officers' courses, which were more than 50 per cent oversubscribed, these courses were not filled to the quote authorized.

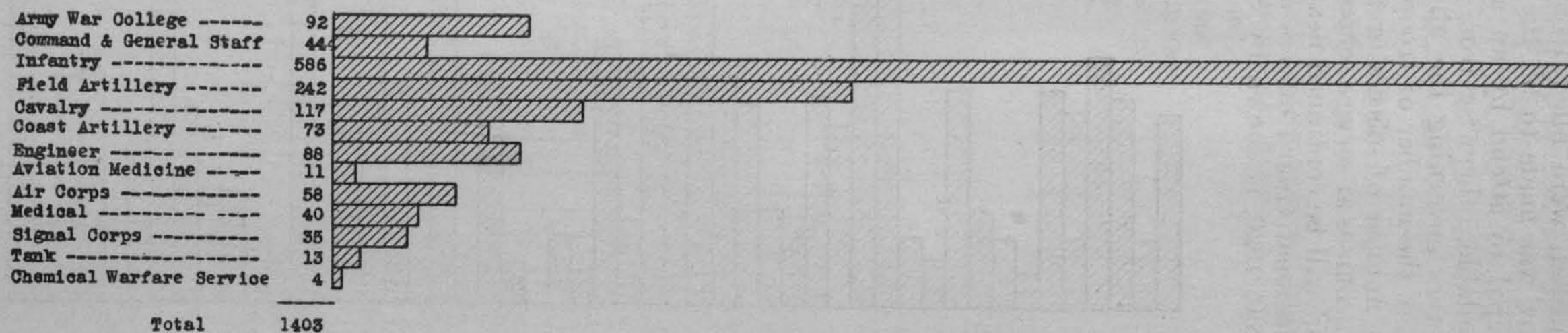
Although 28 officers failed to graduate, or left prior to the completion of their courses, it is believed reasonable care was exercised by the State authorities in selecting the officers to attend service schools. In a few cases officers without sufficient basic training to enable them to successfully complete the particular course were selected. 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. Reports indicate that enlisted men were carefully selected and in general satisfactorily completed their courses.

The method used for the selection and distribution of the personnel, except those for the War College and the Command and General Staff School, was as follows: 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 number of National Guard officers attending service schools from 1920 to June 30, 1926, is shown by States and by schools in the following table:

Alabama -----	28	
Arizona -----	10	
Arkansas -----	30	
California ----	36	
Colorado -----	28	
Connecticut ---	31	
Delaware -----	5	
Dist.of Columbia	10	
Florida -----	14	
Georgia -----	31	
Hawaii -----	7	
Idaho -----	10	
Illinois -----	54	
Indiana -----	43	
Iowa -----	26	
Kansas -----	30	
Kentucky -----	13	
Louisiana -----	14	
Maine -----	29	
Maryland -----	33	
Massachusetts--	78	
Michigan -----	36	
Minnesota -----	43	
Mississippi ---	12	
Missouri -----	38	
Montana -----	5	
Nebraska -----	10	
Nevada -----		
New Hampshire--	6	
New Jersey ----	33	
New Mexico ----	7	
New York -----	92	
North Carolina--	31	
North Dakota --	7	
Ohio -----	56	
Oklahoma -----	39	
Oregon -----	25	
Pennsylvania---	86	
Porto Rico ----	8	
Rhode Island---	10	
South Carolina--	16	
South Dakota---	14	
Tennessee -----	28	
Texas -----	74	
Utah -----	23	
Vermont -----	15	
Virginia -----	33	
Washington ----	32	
West Virginia -	11	
Wisconsin -----	48	
Wyoming -----	5	
Total -----	1403	

By Schools.

The Militia Bureau appreciated 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.

REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD

In order to carry out the provisions of the national defense act, Regular Army officers and noncommissioned officers are assigned to duty with the National Guard for the purpose of assisting in the training of its various units. The basis of such assignment is one officer per battalion or equivalent unit. Officers on duty in the Militia Bureau, at corps area headquarters, and with National Guard division headquarters are also charged to the total National Guard allotment. The number of officers required for duty in the Militia Bureau, at corps area and department headquarters, and for units now recognized or authorized is shown in the following table:

TABLE XI.—Regular Army officers on duty with the National Guard

Organization	Infantry	Cavalry	Field Artillery	Coast Artillery	Engineers	Signal Corps	Air Corps	Quartermaster Corps	Ordnance	Medical	Judge Advocate General	Chemical Warfare Service	Finance Department	Any	Total
Militia Bureau.....	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	29
9 corps areas.....	9		9												18
1 Department (Hawaii).....	1														1
Division instructors.....	18	4				18		18							58
82 regiments Infantry.....	246														246
5 separate battalions Infantry.....	5														5
15 tank companies.....	15														15
15 regiments Cavalry.....		30													30
6 separate squadrons Cavalry.....		6													6
6 Machine-guns squadrons Cavalry.....		6													6
35 regiments, 75's, Field Artillery.....			70												70
5 battalions 75 mm., Field Artillery.....			5												5
11 regiments 155's, Field Artillery.....			33												33
111 companies Coast Artillery Corps.....				28											28
7 regiments Antiaircraft.....				14											14
1 machine-gun battalion, Antiaircraft.....				1											1
13 regiments Engineers.....					26										26
4 battalions Engineers.....					4										4
1 battalion Engineers, mounted.....					1										1
1 Signal battalion.....						1									1
16 Medical regiments.....										32					32
17 Observation squadrons.....							17								17
Total.....	300	49	120	45	32	20	18	19	1	34	1	1	1	5	646

The actual number of Regular officers now authorized for duty with the National Guard is 476. The distribution by branch and the shortage below the actual needs are shown in the following table:

TABLE XII.—*Regular Army officers for duty with the National Guard, showing the number required, the number allotted, and the present shortage, by branches*

Arm	Required for present strength	Allotted	Present shortage
Infantry.....	300	214	86
Cavalry.....	49	48	1
Field Artillery.....	120	84	36
Coast Artillery.....	45	36	9
Engineers.....	32	17	15
Signal Corps.....	20	19	1
Air Corps.....	18	16	2
Quartermaster Corps.....	19	18	1
Ordnance.....	1	1	0
Medical Corps.....	34	20	14
Judge Advocate General's Department.....	1	1	0
Chemical Warfare Service.....	1	1	0
Finance Department.....	1	1	0
Any branch.....	5	0	5
Total.....	646	476	170

Thirty regular officers are authorized for duty in the Militia Bureau. Each branch except the Adjutant General's Department is represented by at least one officer. It is recommended that at least one officer from that branch be allotted for duty in the bureau.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS

The staff of the commanding general of each corps area is provided with an officer in charge of National Guard affairs, who is the advisor of the commanding general on all matters pertaining to the National Guard in his corps area. I consider this an extremely important position, and only officers of unusual ability combined with good judgment and tact should be detailed as such. They should preferably be colonels of Infantry, and previous experience as a National Guard instructor should be considered as an absolutely essential qualification. An assistant has been authorized, but the total number of officers allotted to National Guard duty has not been sufficient to permit detailing these assistants. It is hoped to provide field officers of the Field Artillery for these positions eventually.

INSTRUCTORS

Instructors are those officers assigned to States for the purpose of assisting in the organization, administration, and training of the National Guard units therein. In addition to this duty they are available for making such reports and inspections as may be ordered by the corps area commander or the War Department. Instructors are assigned to States and initial stations by War Department orders and to specific duties and organizations by the corps area commander under whose orders they are. They may be grouped by States or by tactical units under the senior of the group whenever this grouping is deemed advisable by the corps area commander. Thirty of these instructors have been given commissions in the National Guard of the State to which assigned.

Recently the five Ordnance instructors have been transferred to duty as assistants to the corps area Ordnance officers, and the four corps areas not having such instructors have been provided with a similar assistant. The total allotment of instructors was at the same time reduced by nine. This was done with my concurrence as an experiment for one year, when the subject will again be considered. The duties of these Ordnance instructors were so closely related to those of the corps area Ordnance officer in regard to inspections of National Guard ordnance that from that standpoint it was at least as good practice to assign them as his assistants as to have them under the direction of the officer in charge of National Guard affairs. From the standpoint of instructing National Guard units and the assistance they were able to render in the office of the officer in charge of National Guard affairs, their transfer to the new position complicates responsibility in the first case and is a net loss in the second. However, if the understanding that they are the assistants of the corps area ordnance officer *for National Guard matters only* and that they are to perform their full instructional duties with National Guard ordnance units under direction of the officer in charge of National Guard affairs is fully carried out, the plan should be fairly satisfactory. The most serious aspect of the matter is that in reducing the number of instructors by the number of the assistant Ordnance officers, reduction of the number of instructors in other branches has been necessary. It means, in fact, that the number of instructors per regiment must be brought down to an average of less than two, an average entirely inadequate for the proper training of the National Guard, especially in cases where complete regiments are not stationed in one armory.

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS

During the past year the number of noncommissioned officers allotted to National Guard duty has been reduced from 601 to 589. Upon recommendation of this bureau the assignment to and relief from National Guard duty of enlisted men is placed entirely in the hands of the corps area commanders, subject only to the limitations as to number and grade allotted by the War Department. Allotment was made by letters from The Adjutant General to corps area commanders under date of April 20, 1926, as shown by the following table:

TABLE XIII.—Allotment of sergeant-instructors to the National Guard, 1926

Corps area	Grade				Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	
First.....	2	7	18	30	57
Second.....	3	10	28	42	83
Third.....	3	9	23	37	72
Fourth.....	3	9	22	36	70
Fifth.....	2	7	21	32	62
Sixth.....	2	7	18	28	55
Seventh.....	3	7	24	37	71
Eighth.....	3	7	21	34	65
Ninth.....	2	7	16	25	50
Hawaii.....			2	2	4
Total.....	23	70	193	303	589

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTORS NEEDED

The need for additional instructors and sergeant-instructors has been so thoroughly discussed in the reports of my predecessor that it appears unnecessary to discuss it again in detail. Attention is particularly invited to the data given in last year's report as to the average number of stations and units assigned to one instructor, the number of miles of travel necessary to visit each unit, and the comparison of the number of instructors allotted to National Guard duty and other training activities.

VISITS BY INSTRUCTORS

As far as may be practicable instructors are required to attend all drills held by units under their instructional supervision which are located at the station at which the instructor resides. Provided funds are available for the purpose, instructors should make one or more visits of instruction per month to all other units within their instructional sphere and located elsewhere than at the instructor's station.

During the past year the Militia Bureau has compiled figures relative to the cost of one such visit per year to each unit. The cost which has been computed by State and by corps area is shown in the following table:

TABLE XIV.—*Cost of one visit (by instructor) to each unit of the National Guard*

	Cost of one visit (by in- structor) to each unit	Total for corps areas		Cost of one visit (by in- structor) to each unit	Total for corps areas
First Corps Area.....		\$1, 107. 00	Sixth Corps Area.....		\$1, 723. 00
Connecticut.....	\$107. 00		Illinois.....	\$359. 00	
Maine.....	296. 00		Michigan.....	503. 00	
Massachusetts.....	269. 00		Wisconsin.....	861. 00	
New Hampshire.....	217. 00		Seventh Corps Area.....		4, 711. 00
Rhode Island.....	67. 00		Arkansas.....	498. 00	
Vermont.....	151. 00		Iowa.....	812. 00	
Second Corps Area.....		967. 00	Kansas.....	456. 00	
Delaware.....	30. 00		Minnesota.....	861. 00	
New Jersey.....	149. 00		Missouri.....	742. 00	
New York.....	624. 00		Nebraska.....	453. 00	
Porto Rico.....	164. 00		North Dakota.....	450. 00	
Third Corps Area.....		1, 798. 00	South Dakota.....	439. 00	
District of Columbia.....	50. 00		Eighth Corps Area.....		5, 372. 00
Maryland.....	199. 00		Arizona.....	120. 00	
Pennsylvania.....	872. 00		Colorado.....	545. 00	
Virginia.....	677. 00		New Mexico.....	232. 00	
Fourth Corps Area.....		4, 171. 00	Oklahoma.....	1, 057. 00	
Alabama.....	405. 00		Texas.....	3, 418. 00	
Florida.....	609. 00		Ninth Corps Area.....		2, 306. 00
Georgia.....	446. 00		California.....	509. 00	
Louisiana.....	594. 00		Idaho.....	258. 00	
Mississippi.....	491. 00		Montana.....	278. 00	
North Carolina.....	672. 00		Nevada.....		
South Carolina.....	304. 00		Oregon.....	486. 00	
Tennessee.....	650. 00		Utah.....	173. 00	
Fifth Corps Area.....		2, 591. 00	Washington.....	355. 00	
Indiana.....	593. 00		Wyoming.....	247. 00	
Kentucky.....	758. 00		Hawaiian Department.....		47. 00
Ohio.....	1, 063. 00		Territory of Hawaii.....	47. 00	
West Virginia.....	177. 00		Total.....	24, 793. 00	24, 793. 00

SUPPLY

APPROPRIATIONS

The fiscal division of the supply section is charged with the responsibility of maintaining the financial records of the Militia Bureau and the preparation of action relating to the use of appropriated funds within the apportionments made to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and performs its functions in a purely administrative manner along these lines. In addition to these primary functions the officer in charge of the fiscal division is designated as disbursing officer, Militia Bureau, and in that capacity disbursed \$85,336.36 during the fiscal year 1926 on 689 vouchers pertaining to reimbursement for travel expenses, claims from officers who attended service schools, and other miscellaneous disbursements as can be more expeditiously paid in this office.

The total appropriation under "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, fiscal year 1926," was \$28,285,205, which includes the amount of \$1,668,300 made available from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1924. There was also made available under this appropriation during the fiscal year the amount of \$885,805.64 from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1925 under the provisions of the appropriation act which made this balance available until December 31, 1926, making the total available \$29,171,010.64, of which amount \$711,266 has been reserved for use during the fiscal year 1927 under the provisions of the appropriation act which makes the funds available until December 31, 1927, making the net amount available during the fiscal year 1926, \$28,459,744.64.

The total appropriation under "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard, fiscal year 1926," was \$3,181,781, which includes the amount of \$62,500 made available from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1924.

The total appropriation under "Salaries, Militia Bureau, fiscal year 1926," was \$139,560, which includes the sum of \$12,000 made available from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1924. Of this amount, \$2,000 was withheld in the general reserve, making the amount available for the fiscal year \$137,560.

The total available appropriations for the support of the National Guard and the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year 1926, as itemized above, was \$31,779,085.64.

For a detailed account of appropriations and disbursements see Appendixes K, L, and M.

The available funds were apportioned for the use of the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia pursuant to provisions of laws and regulations, and preparation was made for the future apportionment of funds under a definitely prepared program of expenditures for the entire fiscal year. To that end a system of "reservations" was inaugurated during the fiscal year similar to the procurement authority system used in the War Department, which latter system could not be used without modification to meet the requirements of the laws under which States are authorized to expend Federal funds for the support of the National Guard.

During the year modifications were made in the bookkeeping and cost-keeping systems whereby the status of appropriations are more readily ascertainable, and the analyses of expenditures are coordinated with existing War Department records and tabulating-machine results.

The procedure relative to the issuance of authorizations for the employment of caretakers and mechanics has been modified during the year by the adoption of a blank form on which the amount authorized for each tactical unit is published and revised from time to time.

Considerable progress was made in the preparation and publication of National Guard regulations governing finance matters, and plans have been formulated to complete the series on this subject during the ensuing fiscal year.

Under the appropriation "Expenses, camps of instruction, 1926," there were expended during the fiscal year 1926 the following amounts for the projects enumerated:

(a) *For 15-day camps of instruction, \$9,154,419.52.*—The total attendance was 11,468 officers and warrant officers and 145,473 enlisted men, total 156,941, making the average cost per man for field training under section 94, N. D. A., approximately \$58.33.

(b) *For four-day schools of instruction, \$345,198.42.*—This amount was expended in connection with the instruction of selected officers and enlisted men of the National Guard at camps of instruction under the supervision of Regular Army officers (sec. 97, N. D. A.) and the funds were apportioned to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia on the basis of \$1.80 per man of authorized strength.

(c) *For national rifle matches, \$137,848.65.*—Thirty-seven States sent teams to the national rifle matches held at Camp Perry during 1926 (13 States elected to expend their apportionment for national matches on four-day schools).

(d) *For construction and maintenance of field training camps, \$1,014,613.35.*—The expenditure for this purpose is, over a period of years, based on (1) pro rata enlisted strength, (2) upon previous expenditures, and (3) upon the comparative urgency of construction needs at the various camps.

Under the appropriation "Armory drill pay" there was expended during the year \$10,208,951.48, and each State was permitted to hold not to exceed 49 drills during the year. The average cost per drill on the basis of 49 drills was \$208,346.

ARMS, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENT

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1925 was \$2,850,000. The average strength during the fiscal year 1925 was 182,754, and there was a net gain over disbandments and conversions of 35 headquarters detachments and 61 units. The appropriation for 1926 was \$3,181,781. The average strength during the year was 177,756. The net gain in new units over disbandments and conversions was 17 headquarters and 50 units. The increase of \$381,781 over the preceding year was caused by the reduction in "free-issue" items. The appropriation was not sufficient to fully provide for the issue of needed equipment. This condition also prevailed in the preceding fiscal years.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

During the fiscal year 1925 there was issued to the National Guard \$2,435,765.13 worth of clothing. Of this sum \$1,452,503.44 was fur-

nished as "free issue" and \$983,262.69 was charged against Militia Bureau funds. During the first half of the fiscal year 1926 the value of the "free-issue" items amounted to \$350,456.03 and the charge items \$355,315.99. Records covering the last half of the fiscal year 1926 are not yet available. (The bulk of the clothing issues are made during the second and third quarters.) It will be noted that in the fiscal year 1925 only approximately 40 per cent of the clothing issued to the National Guard was charged against Militia Bureau funds, whereas in the first half of the fiscal year 1926 over 50 per cent of the clothing had to be paid for.

The Quartermaster General's stock of "free-issue" items is each year becoming more and more depleted, causing thereby a corresponding increase in the cost of clothing and equipage for the National Guard. By utilizing statistics which the Quartermaster General's Office has compiled covering issues of clothing to the National Guard during 1924 and 1925 the Militia Bureau has been enabled to make an accurate estimate of the cost of the clothing that will be required for the National Guard during the fiscal years 1927 and 1928. Also, through the cooperation of the Quartermaster General's Office, a considerable saving will be made in the cost of uniforms during the two fiscal years mentioned above. This saving will be effected by substituting suitable nontariff sizes of clothing for the tariff sizes that are now charge items; also by cutting down certain large sizes so that they may be substituted for certain smaller sizes, the stock of which is now exhausted. The large-size items mentioned above being items of "free issue," the only expense connected with the substitution is the comparatively small cost of alteration.

Considerable saving will also be made through arrangements which have been made with the Quartermaster General's Office for the utilization of certain nonstandard duck and having tents manufactured from it. In this way the charge against Militia Bureau funds will be that of reimbursing the Quartermaster General to cover the cost of manufacture only.

Approximately 30,000 iron beds (black) have been issued for use at permanent camps. The substitution of these beds for Gold Medal cots should cause a very material saving in the matter of repairs and replacements incident to the use of the folding canvas cots.

Equitable apportionment of funds was made to the States to cover the cost of repairs and renovation of clothing and to cover repairs to organizational equipment.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

Ordnance supplies and equipment issued to the National Guard from surplus and reserve stores without charge are practically exhausted. This will result in increased charges against appropriations available for supplying the National Guard. This increase has been provided for in the appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year.

Due to the small surplus of small-arms ammunition reported on hand to the bureau by the Ordnance Department, it was deemed advisable to make a study of all ammunition allowances with a view of economizing by reducing them wherever possible without a sacrifice to training.

Rifle ammunition allowances were reduced approximately 26 per cent, with a saving of 5,200,000 rounds of .30-caliber ammunition.

Pistol and revolver ammunition allowances were reduced approximately 13 per cent, with a saving of 2,012,000 rounds of .45-caliber ammunition. Later in the year the Ordnance Department reported to the bureau that the shortage in this caliber of ammunition was acute and that the Militia Bureau would be required to reimburse the Ordnance Department for the amount issued to the National Guard. As no provision has been made in the 1926 estimates for reimbursing the Ordnance Department for .45-caliber ammunition, the bureau requested each State adjutant general to make a careful survey and report of all .45-caliber ammunition on hand and urged that the strictest economy be observed in utilizing this ammunition and that the ammunition requisitioned be reduced to the absolute minimum. Careful observance of this request by the State adjutants general enabled the National Guard to reduce the amount of .45-caliber ammunition requisitions to such an extent that the Militia Bureau was able to stay within the available appropriation.

Several other calibers of ammunition are to be removed from the free list for the year 1927. This will require further study on the reduction of ammunition allowances to the minimum consistent with reasonable training requirements.

It is believed that a great improvement was made in the condition of ordnance equipment in the hands of the National Guard. This was due to a better understanding of the requirements of inspection and repair on the part of the Ordnance personnel in the field and a closer cooperation between the Militia Bureau and the Ordnance field service. Special efforts were made in several corps areas where qualified Ordnance enlisted men were available and where other conditions were favorable to organize working parties with a view of making inspections in more detail, enlarging the scope for repair equipment locally, and instructing the local personnel more thoroughly in the care and preservation of ordnance equipment.

It is hoped that this practice can be extended to all corps areas when qualified ordnance specialists are made available for duty with the National Guard. Corps area commanders were requested to make a careful survey and report of all unserviceable small arms on hand in their respective corps areas, as it was desired to place in serviceable condition as many of these arms as possible, if not all. As a result of this request approximately 5,900 rifles were placed in a serviceable condition, representing about 80 per cent of all unserviceable rifles on hand in the National Guard. Of this 5,900, approximately 2,300 were rifles issued to States in 1918, 1919, and 1920 and were in poor condition when issued.

Efforts were made to supply the National Guard with several types of equipment which they have been greatly in need of, but as funds were very limited only a portion of that required could be provided for out of 1926 funds. Three thousand two hundred seventy of the caliber 22 M-1922 MI rifles were estimated to meet the requirements of the National Guard, and funds to provide 1,200 of these rifles were provided out of 1926 appropriations. The remainder will be provided for from 1927 funds. Ten modified Cloke plotting boards were provided and issued to Coast Artillery units. This number brings the total to 23 that have been supplied the National Guard,

leaving 43 yet to be provided. Twenty-four panoramic sights were modified and issued to the two 155-mm. gun Coast Artillery units, giving them 50 per cent of their requirements.

Eight light machine-gun carts have, with the approval of the Secretary of War, been manufactured by the Ordnance Department for experimental use by certain Infantry machine-gun companies of the National Guard. These carts weigh 150 pounds, which is 328 pounds less than the machine-gun cart now in use. In addition to the cart being as light as possible and at the same time sufficiently rugged to sustain reasonably severe field service, it is equipped with solid rubber tires, roller bearings, and attachable shafts for conversion from manual to animal draft. It may also be attached to the rear of a truck or combat wagon and thus drawn on long marches or from armory to training camp and return. It is primarily designed to be drawn by members of the gun squad during the usual armory drills and at camp, assisted on hills and bad roads or across country by two men pushing. Since it will not be necessary to provide animals for use at the 15-day field training camps, the savings for hire and forage at three such camps will approximate the cost of equipping all National Guard Infantry machine-gun companies with eight of these light carts.

AVIATION EQUIPMENT

There are 16 observation squadrons and 11 photo sections in the Air Corps of the National Guard. The supply and equipment of these units is a problem which reached an acute stage during the fiscal year as the result of the practical exhaustion of the stock of JN-type training airplanes. This type has been a free issue to the National Guard, the Air Corps being reimbursed in the sum of \$2,000 for each airplane issue to meet the cost of reconditioning the equipment. The experience of the Army Air Corps indicates that the percentage of fatal accidents is less with airplanes of a metal fuselage construction than with the wooden type. The Chief Militia Bureau decided, therefore, that the obsolescent wooden JN must be replaced in the National Guard by a safer, more modern airplane and requested the War Department to appoint a special board of officers to study the replacement question and the general problem of the supply of the National Guard observation squadrons.

This board was composed of three officers of the National Guard and an equal number from the Regular Army. Its recommendations, which were approved, provided for the equipment of each squadron with three standard observation airplanes and five advance training or special National Guard airplanes.

The Chief, Militia Bureau, at once transferred available funds to the Chief, Air Corps, for the purchase of 14 service observation airplanes, which are to be issued to the older squadrons. Additional funds to be transferred in the fiscal year 1927 will enable the issue to all, except a few of the newly organized units, of their full quota—i. e., three standard service observation airplanes.

Every effort will be made to secure the appropriations necessary to complete the entire replacement program during the fiscal year 1928. It is hoped that during that year the wooden JNs can be

entirely eliminated in the National Guard and a modern metal airplane substituted.

Complete standard auxiliary equipment for the three service-type airplanes of each squadron is authorized by new tables of equipment. The auxiliary equipment, particularly the latest radio installations, is very expensive, but the progress made by the National Guard Air Corps with its obsolete equipment has been such that the issue of standard equipment to it is not only fully justified but necessary. The service equipment, it is believed, will not only furnish the facilities for the complete training of the units but will form an important reserve in the event of an emergency.

It is believed that the entire system of Air Corps supply has been greatly improved during the fiscal year by a simplification of the routing of requisitions and a more complete decentralization of the control of funds required for the annual maintenance of the units.

SIGNAL EQUIPMENT

With the exception of radio, reel carts, and certain technical instruments, the National Guard units are fairly well equipped. From the appropriation of the fiscal year 1926, 110 reel carts, together with certain other miscellaneous items of new Signal Corps equipment, were furnished to the organizations of the National Guard. Reel carts and other items required to complete the organizational equipment are being furnished as rapidly as funds become available to cover the cost.

Prior to the fiscal year 1925 appropriation acts contained a prohibitory clause which prevented the purchase of new radio equipment. As a result of this the radio equipment of the National Guard at the present time consists very largely of old French sets and spark sets, which are now obsolete, and on account of their interference with broadcasting can not be used during armory drills nor to any extent at encampments. There is on hand very little modern radio equipment. A few sets were purchased from funds under the appropriation for the fiscal year 1925, and during the fiscal year 1926 additional sets were purchased, making a total of 65 radio sets which have been recently furnished the units of the National Guard. This, however, still leaves a very great shortage, especially in the sets SCR 77-B and SCR 109-A used by the Infantry and Artillery, respectively.

A definite program for the supply of minimum requirements of radio equipment for training to organizations is being carried out at the present time, and new radio equipment will be supplied as rapidly as funds become available, \$56,000 being provided in the 1927 appropriations for this purpose. Under this program it is contemplated that before next summer modern radio sets will be in the hands of troops, as follows:

- One SCR 130 per division Signal company.
- One SCR 130 per headquarters company, Infantry brigade.
- One SCR 130 per headquarters train, Cavalry brigade.
- One SCR 109-A per headquarters battery, Field Artillery brigade.
- One SCR 109-A per headquarters battery, Field Artillery regiment.
- One SCR 77-B per headquarters company, Infantry regiment.
- One SCR 77-B per headquarters company of one Infantry battalion per regiment.

It is hoped that in the appropriations for the fiscal years 1928 and 1929 sufficient funds can be provided to supply radio sets SCR 77-B, SCR 109-A, SCR 127, and SCR 130 to complete the allowances of these sets as prescribed by the new National Guard equipment tables.

A careful examination of the surveys covering Federal equipment in the hands of the National Guard shows that a large amount of signal equipment is dropped as unserviceable. It is believed that a large percentage of this equipment could be saved without much expense provided it was repaired promptly and not allowed to deteriorate. Regulations have now been prepared and will soon be published providing suitable means for making these repairs.

This bureau is cooperating with the Signal Corps in an effort to combine its orders for the manufacture of signal equipment with those placed by the Chief Signal Officer for the Regular Army. Through these combined orders lower unit prices can be obtained and cost to both the Regular Army and National Guard will be reduced.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SUPPLIES

Approximately \$70,000 was expended during the year for gas masks and smoke and lachrymatory candles and grenades. The Mark II masks were issued to States for training in individual protection at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ masks per 100 enlisted men. Limited quantities of the candles and grenades were issued for use in field exercises.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT

Approximately one-third of the value of Engineer equipment and supplies issued to National Guard was reimbursable from National Guard appropriations. It is expected that this amount will increase to about 60 per cent for the coming year, necessitating either increased expenditures or a restriction on the issue of Engineer supplies. All organizations under present equipment tables are practically supplied with Engineer equipment, but certain instruments such as drawing instruments, pantographs, protractors, transits, levels, and telescopic alidades and are available without reimbursement. To supply these items will require approximately \$78,000.

A study is being made on the requirements of Engineer equipment and supplies as prescribed by new National Guard equipment tables with a view of determining the cost of completing the peace-training requirements of all organizations and establishing a priority on the items to be furnished.

Necessity exists at present for additional searchlight units of the latest type for issue to antiaircraft regiments. The searchlights now being used are of an obsolescent type and the supply of spare parts is rapidly being exhausted. Ten of this old type were overhauled and repaired during the past year, spare parts therefor being taken largely from unserviceable lights in storage. Provisions should be made at an early date for the purchase of additional searchlight units of the latest type.

HORSES FOR MOUNTED UNITS

On July 1, 1925, there were 9,386 Government-owned and 896 federally accepted State or organization owned or hired horses, a

total of 10,282 in the possession of the National Guard. On June 30, 1926, there were 9,182 Government-owned and 1,210 State or organization owned or hired horses, a total of 10,392, a net increase during the year of 133. These horses were allocated to branches as follows: Field Artillery, 5,600; Cavalry, 4,610; mounted Signal and Engineer units, 102.

Based on the present allowances of 32 horses per Cavalry troop or lettered battery of Field Artillery, 16 horses for other than lettered batteries of Field Artillery, mounted combat Engineer companies, and Signal troops of Cavalry divisions, 10 horses for headquarters detachments of Cavalry regiments and Signal companies of Infantry divisions, and the reduced allowances where two or more organizations are quartered in the same armory, the present animal strength of the National Guard is approximately 84 per cent of the authorized allowances for armory training. Under recent instructions the animal strength of the National Guard has been limited to 10,420, or approximately 84 per cent of authorized allowances. Experience has shown that the existing allowances are barely sufficient. In many organizations additional animals are provided and maintained by the State or organization. It is believed, however, that economies and adjustments can be made without serious detriment to training based on a limiting strength of 11,000, or approximately 90 per cent of the authorized allowances of animals.

During the year reduction in the cost of maintenance of animals has been the subject of much study, and through the cooperation of corps area commanders, State adjutants general, and the Regular Army instructors, very material economies have been effected, including reduction in the forage ration, utilization of grazing wherever possible, extension of local purchase of forage, and greater attention to feeding and care of animals.

Since its reorganization in 1920 the National Guard has been accepting animals that had either been declared surplus by the Regular Army or condemned for further service with Regular troops. These animals were taken over in the hope that under the lighter working conditions applying in the National Guard they might give many additional years of satisfactory service. This practice led to the acceptance of many animals well along in years and constitutionally weak, and as their ages have increased their infirmities have multiplied.

In order to remedy a condition that was daily becoming worse the entire situation in regard to animals was presented to the last Congress, through whose generosity funds for the purchase of 1,000 horses to replace those rendered unserviceable in the National Guard were made available during the fiscal year 1927.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT

The inventory as of December 15, 1925, shows the following motor equipment (Federal) of all types, serviceable and unserviceable, in the possession of the National Guard: Three hundred and sixty-seven passenger vehicles, 774 motor cycles, and 2,924 cargo and special trucks.

Of the 3,545 war-used vehicles of all types allocated to the National Guard early in 1924 all have been issued to the Guard that

were worth repairing except 482. The vehicles that could not be economically repaired were salvaged and serviceable parts utilized. The remaining 482 vehicles will be similarly disposed of at an early date.

During the past year a careful study was made of the minimum requirements for training purposes only of the various types of units, and the result of this study was published in Circular No. 8, Militia Bureau, 1926. Allowances of gas and oil, maintenance funds, and caretakers are based on the number of vehicles authorized by this circular. A great many organizations, however, are not provided with their authorized allowance of vehicles, and this shortage is a serious handicap in training. A study is being made for the purpose of determining the absolutely essential requirements of additional vehicles with the object of requesting an additional allocation from the Regular Army replacement stocks.

During the fiscal year 1926 the sum of \$157,387.48 was expended for parts and local repairs. In addition "free-issue" parts were issued of the value of approximately \$60,000.

A reduction in the demand for expenditures for local shop repairs has been effected by the issue of a quantity of hand and machine tools, suitable for automotive repairs, to the various States which have set up central repair shops at State expense for the maintenance of National Guard vehicles, the labor being performed by the regular mechanical caretakers authorized for motorized units supplemented in a number of States by State employees.

CARETAKERS

National Guard Regulations No. 79, published under date of June 13, 1925, but compiled during the previous year, reflected the desire of the bureau to provide adequate caretakers for animals, matériel, and equipment of the organizations requiring such services, but failed to give proper weight to the fact that subsequent appropriations for the payment of compensation to caretakers would be limited to lesser amounts than had previously been appropriated.

Confronted by the certainty of a deficit of approximately \$295,000 if the then prescribed allowances of caretakers were permitted to continue in force, the bureau was reluctantly compelled to reopen the question with a view to reducing allowances to come within the amount of funds available.

A very thorough survey of the conditions under which caretakers were employed and the nature of the work required of each class of caretakers was at once initiated, State adjutants general and others familiar with the subject were consulted, and the revised allowances of caretakers resulting from this study as incorporated in the new National Guard Regulations No. 79 represents the consensus of opinion of those consulted and is believed to be the least objectionable method possible in effecting the necessary retrenchment.

These new allowances are predicated on much the same bases as those previously used, except that each caretaker in organizations having less than 32 animals is required to care for one more animal than heretofore, the number of motor vehicles required to entitle an organization to a mechanic caretaker has been increased by one, while

certain headquarters organizations of Field Artillery regiments, ammunition trains, and Coast Artillery units having dummy armaments have been deprived of artillery matériel caretakers.

While deploring the fact that the reduction in caretakers has worked a considerable hardship on organizations most seriously affected, the Chief, the Militia Bureau, takes pleasure in commending the fine spirit evidenced by these organizations in readjusting themselves to the new conditions.

EQUIPMENT TABLES

The equipment tables for the National Guard published by the Militia Bureau in 1923 were in mimeograph form and were largely extract copies of War Department tables on basic allowances. They were very unsatisfactory in form and indefinite in many respects. Therefore a revision as to form and substance was considered necessary, and on March 17, 1926, a revised form was approved. The new form contemplates a separate equipment table for each kind of organization, for commissioned officers, and for warrant officers. Articles of equipment authorized for issue to officers and warrant officers are included in their respective organizational tables. Items of equipment are arranged in alphabetical order throughout the table, showing the class of property of each item, its basis of issue, the total number authorized for maintenance strength and for peace strength, and how the article is normally carried.

Every effort is being made to publish tables for all National Guard organizations by the end of the ensuing fiscal year.

REPORTS OF SURVEY

During the fiscal year 1926 approximately 9,000 reports of survey and 2,500 inventory and inspection reports were received and acted on in the Militia Bureau. These covered Federal property issued to the National Guard which had been lost, destroyed, stolen, or rendered unserviceable by fair wear and tear in the service of the total value of \$3,823,367.70. (See Appendix N for detailed statement by States.) From the best data available the total value of Federal property (supplies and equipment) in the possession of the National Guard on June 30, 1926, amounted to \$112,488,030.76.

Funds in the sum of \$96,993.59 were collected to cover lost, damaged, destroyed, or stolen property. Of this amount, \$62,127.73 was collected on pay rolls and \$34,865.86 was paid from State funds. The sum of \$124,084.82 remains uncollected, of which \$13,933.49 is charged against individuals and \$110,151.33 against the States. The total value of property charged against individuals and the States amounted to \$263,923.65. (See Appendix O for statement of total funds due from States on June 30, 1926.)

In addition to the above collections the sum of \$54,344.03 was received from proceeds of sales of unserviceable property.

I am pleased to report a very marked improvement during the past year both in the care of Federal property and in the keeping of property records.

FIELD TRAINING CAMPS AND TARGET RANGES

The accomplishments during the past fiscal year are discussed under the following general outline: Camp construction, local target ranges, contract regulations, and summary of expenditures:

Camp construction.—The adoption by the War Department of the report of the Williams Board, setting forth in broad lines policies for the development of National Guard camp sites and target ranges, supplied a long-felt want for a general guide for camp construction. Following the approved recommendations of the Williams Board, another War Department board, known as the Baer Board, including an officer of the Militia Bureau supply section, was appointed to make a detailed study and a report upon the location and development of summer training camps, including not only National Guard camps but also camps used by other training activities, such as the Organized Reserves, reserve officers training camps, citizens' military training camps, and Regular Army. At the end of the fiscal year the Baer Board had made visits to all principal camps in the Fourth, Eighth, and Ninth Corps Areas and was at that time traveling on an itinerary that contemplated completing the Seventh, Sixth, and Fifth Corps Areas, leaving to be completed in the fall of 1926 the First, Second, and Third Corps Areas.

During the past fiscal year the Militia Bureau handled some 400 estimates for work, involving more than 1,500 separate projects, each item being weighed in the light of its relation to the general scheme and policy as outlined in the Williams Board report and of the detailed program of the Baer Board in so far as that board's work had progressed. These estimates covered projects ranging in cost from but a few dollars to many thousands of dollars. Projects involving Federal expenditure of \$500 or less receive final action in the Militia Bureau. Those for more than this amount are submitted to the Secretary of War for his consideration and approval before funds are reserved. In general, estimates for construction are grouped in order of priority and listed, and such a "priority list" is submitted to the Secretary of War twice each year. The need for the particular work requested, the availability of Federal appropriations, the credit balance of the State in its pro rata share of construction funds are all factors which enter into consideration of priority. During the fiscal year 1926 in addition to the two regular semiannual priority lists a special list of projects was submitted in May. This was to cover an accumulated number of projects which it was deemed advisable to undertake in time to provide needed facilities for forthcoming summer training camps. Isolated cases of an emergency nature requiring immediate action were also submitted to the Secretary for special consideration.

Each estimate on the priority list is first referred to the office of the Quartermaster General for review before submission to the Secretary of War. Likewise the plans and specifications for the structures which are submitted to the bureau after the projects have been approved are referred to the Quartermaster General for his review and opinion. Thus the technical advice and experience of that office in Army camp construction is made use of. In general, standard Army plans and specifications for construction are encouraged. These in most instances are followed. However, as

labor and material costs vary greatly in different sections of the country, these factors must needs be given due consideration in deciding upon type of construction. The past fiscal year has seen the development of many new training camps equipped with water and sewer systems, lighting facilities, kitchens, and mess halls of permanent, substantial construction. In addition much improvement work was carried on at camps already established. Thus the goal of developing a summer training camp in each State as advocated by the Williams Board was brought considerably nearer.

The experience of this bureau in visits of its personnel to camps throughout the United States in contact with National Guard officials and troops in the field reflects the wisdom of providing comfortable camp facilities of permanent nature. It has been found that the establishment of camps equipped not with luxuries, but with such improvements as are necessary for the health and comfort of troops, stimulates interest not only in the summer encampment period but in National Guard activity as a whole. It has been pointed out frequently that the 15-day summer encampment in most instances constitutes the guardsman's yearly vacation period. The establishment of comfortable camps nearer the home stations of the troops has already resulted in the annual savings of several hundred thousand dollars formerly paid for transportation to more desirable but more distant camps.

Of camps used exclusively by the National Guard 32 are owned or leased by the United States and 30 are owned or leased by the States. However, the desirability of each State providing its camp site is generally recognized. In addition to the exclusively National Guard camps there are 27 concurrent camps attended for summer training by units of the National Guard, together with one or both of the other components, and the reserve officers' training camps and citizens' military training camps.

Funds for construction at camps owned by the Federal Government are furnished to the Quartermaster General, and the work is carried on under his supervision. Funds for concurrent camps are furnished the Quartermaster General for distribution proportionately among the corps area commanders who supervise the work through their corps area quartermasters. Construction projects at State-owned camps are carried out under the direction of the State adjutants general and the United States property and disbursing officers, the funds being reserved to the credit of the States.

LOCAL TARGET RANGES

The policy of aiding the States in establishing local target ranges near the home station of the separate units was carried forward with marked success during the past year. This has resulted in enabling units to complete most of their target practice before going to camp, permitting most of the field training period to be devoted to other phases of military instruction. Each camp, however, is provided with a suitable target range. Of the 511 ranges now in use, 252 are leased by the United States, 92 are leased by the States, 66 are owned by the United States, 30 are owned by States, and 71 are provided by the organizations, municipalities, or private parties.

CONTRACT REGULATIONS

The adoption and incorporation in regulations of a uniform contract procedure has necessitated at times much additional detailed work, but, as a whole, has resulted in increased economy and efficiency in the handling of construction funds and in a uniform method of accounting to meet the requirements of the Comptroller General in audit of expenditures. The adoption of this system of procedure has brought forcibly to the attention of all concerned the need for special blank forms for Militia Bureau contracts. The numerous changes necessary in adapting the Quartermaster Corps forms now in use to Militia Bureau purposes is burdensome, necessitating on the part of contracting officers much work which a new form would obviate. It is hoped that at an early date such forms may be provided. The Government, however, realizing the desirability of a standard form which would be applicable to all branches without change, has undertaken a study with a view to getting out such a form.

During the past fiscal year regulations were drafted covering construction and contract procedure, leasing of ranges, and other real-estate matters pertaining to the National Guard. The system of accounting for construction expenditures was materially improved during the past year. Considerable time was devoted to graphic and statistical studies, which have proved of much value in preparation of estimates for future years. The adoption of a uniform contract procedure requiring review of construction contracts, bonds, and allied papers before their final approval and disposition has entailed much additional work. However, the benefit to all concerned from this activity has amply justified the work and time involved. It has aided contracting officers by insuring that these somewhat complicated papers are in approved form before submission to the Accounting Office, and has thus served to further the interests of both State and Federal Governments.

Construction expenditures during the past fiscal year, including rental, upkeep, and repair of target ranges, aggregated \$937,438.27, distributed as follows:

Expenses, camps of instruction:

Exclusively National Guard camps—

New construction at 44 camps-----	\$602, 830. 73
Repairs and alterations, 43 camps-----	86, 732. 19

Total-----	689, 562. 92
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Concurrent camps-----	99, 148. 00
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Total expenses, camps of instruction, construction and repairs-----	788, 710. 92
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General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard:

Rifle practice and target ranges—

New construction, 82 ranges-----	84, 801. 86
Repairs and maintenance-----	37, 010. 38
Rental ranges-----	26, 915. 11

Total general expenses-----	148, 727. 35
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Grand total-----	937, 438. 27
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PROPERTY REGULATIONS

The publication of National Guard Regulations has proceeded as rapidly as possible. National Guard Regulations 70, "Transportation requests and transportation of individuals," has been written, but pending the publication of the revised Army Regulations on the same subject it has not been submitted to the Secretary of War for final approval. National Guard Regulations 71, "Transportation of troops," is expected to be approved for publication before January, 1927. National Guard Regulations 75, "Federal property," has been written for some time, but, due to the question arising as to the routing of surveys, the submission of this regulation to the Secretary of War has been delayed. This regulation is considered a very important one, as it covers general provisions in connection with the issue of Federal property to the National Guard, the method of requisitioning property, care and safe-keeping, accountability and responsibility, receipt, shipment and issue of property, expendable property lost, destroyed, damaged or unserviceable property, transfers of property accountability, property records, blank forms pertaining to property accounting and property auditing. The great need for publishing this regulation has been felt, as present National Guard regulations covering these subjects are inadequate. Consequently, special effort was made and authority obtained to publish in circular form the tentative draft of the regulations on accountability and responsibility of Federal property and property auditing as it was considered more need existed for information contained in these two sections. It is hoped to publish the entire regulation in the very near future. National Guard Regulations 85, "Repair of Signal Corps property," has been written and is ready for submission to the Chief Signal Officer for comment.

REGULATIONS

NATIONAL GUARD REGULATIONS

Substantial progress has been made in the work of revising National Guard Regulations. It was originally proposed to publish 47 pamphlets. One of that number, NGR-29, has been dropped from the list and 5 have been added, making a total of 51 pamphlets. Those added to the list published in NGR-1 are: 46, "Airplanes for use of National Guard"; 68, "Repair of Signal Corps property"; 69, "Real Estate for use of National Guard"; 74, "Purchase and contracts"; 84, "Documents."

There have been distributed to the States 29 pamphlets. Two others, 25 and 81, are in the hands of the printer, and five are before the General Staff Committee for approval (viz, 20, 40, 45, 58, 69).

Fifteen pamphlets remain to be published, and of this number 10 are either completed for final review or are in process of preparation in the bureau, and 5 are yet to be written. All pamphlets must be in the hands of the printer by the end of the fiscal year.

"OTHER FUNDS"

At the close of the World War orders were issued directing that all organizations turn in to the Chief of Finance or a duly author-

ized representative all funds in their possession. The funds turned in were, in general, divisible into two classes—viz, "Other funds" and "Ration savings." The latter, being in effect unused portions of appropriations, have legally reverted to the Treasury. However, "Other funds" have presented a more difficult problem, especially in view of the fact that these funds accrued in part, especially in the case of World War units organized from the National Guard, from funds on hand prior to the draft and from contributions made to specific units by patriotic and liberal-minded citizens. Several attempts have been made to return these "Other funds" to the present National Guard, and a certain small percentage has been returned. The lack of success of the earlier plans was due in part to the fact that the National Guard had not available the data on which to base a claim, thus necessitating a personal visit to Washington on the part of some member of the present unit to search the records of the War Department.

On December 16, 1925, a new policy was adopted with reference to "Other funds." This policy provides for a return to reconstituted National Guard units of all funds turned in by World War National Guard units (except a certain proportion expended in liquidation of approved claims) in accordance with the following extract:

The Chief of the Militia Bureau will notify the Chief of Finance for each National Guard unit now reconstituted of what World War units, unit, part, or parts of units it is the successor. The chief of finance will then draw checks in the amounts due the World War unit, units, or part, or parts of units in favor of the commanding officers of the reconstituted units, turn the checks over to the Chief of the Militia Bureau for transmission through the proper channels, and close the accounts of the World War unit, units, part, or parts of units and of the reconstituted units. As new units are reconstituted the same procedure will be followed. Except as herein ordered, no payments of "Other funds" will be made to the National Guard.

In the furtherance of this policy the Militia Bureau has been compelled to call on the World War Records Division of The Adjutant General's Office for assistance, as it is obviously necessary to determine the genesis of a World War unit before its successor can be ascertained with any degree of certainty.

The work is proceeding as rapidly as the limited clerical force will permit, being approximately 25 per cent completed at present. At the rate possible to proceed at present it will take approximately a year to complete the work.

HISTORIES OF NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS

The amount of work done by the National Guard during the past fiscal year in preparing histories for their color-bearing organizations has been most commendable. On June 30, 1926, there were 204 color-bearing organizations organized and recognized in the National Guard. Of this number the histories of 117 organizations, or approximately 57 per cent, had been prepared and forwarded to the historical section, Army War College. This history tracing, although a slow, laborious, and sometimes difficult process, is worthy of the effort, for it has and will establish and record historical connections for our military organizations, which in many instances would otherwise be overlooked or entirely lost. To lose such connections would,

indeed, be deplorable, for none can deny that one of the greatest morale builders in the military service should be a just pride in the historical descent, traditions, and accomplishments of the units which compose that service.

Under the 250,000-man program for the National Guard there are at this time 312 color-bearing organizations from which histories will be required; however, it will be some years before all of these units can be organized, due to the limitations placed on the organization of new units. At the time of my annual report for last year there were 332 color-bearing organizations under the 250,000-man program, a difference between last year and this of 20 organizations. This reduction in the number of color-bearing organizations was due to the withdrawal from the National Guard during the past year of certain units which had been originally allotted to that component.

COATS OF ARMS AND INSIGNIA

The work of designing and approving coats of arms and distinctive insignia has progressed measurably well during the year just closed. The word "measurably" is used advisedly, as a coat of arms and distinctive insignia are never approved for any organization until its history has been prepared and the details of connecting up broken links disposed of to the satisfaction of the historical section, Army War College. Based on the histories so far submitted (viz, 117), 80 color-bearing organizations have had coats of arms approved by the War Department, while 76 have received approvals for their distinctive insignia. The remaining 37 cases can not be disposed of until some doubtful points in the histories submitted have been cleared up. I am much impressed with the value of coats of arms as builders of organizational pride, not alone in its application to the men belonging to a regiment or similar unit, but also in its application to citizens residing in the locality or localities from which an organization comes. Many regimental commanders let no opportunity slip to impress upon the men of the organization, and upon citizens as well, the significance of the various heraldic charges which are embroidered on the organization's coat of arms. Such action is bound to enhance pride in the organization both in and out of the service. Some commanders have instituted ceremonies of various kinds for the purpose of more deeply impressing on the men of the organization the pride and reverence in which the deeds of the regiment as symbolized by the heraldic charges on the coat of arms are held. Ceremonies of this character should be encouraged, and whenever inaugurated receive my hearty support.

TEXAS CAVALRY MEDAL

Under an act of Congress (Public, No. 91, 68th Cong.) the Secretary of War was authorized to procure and issue a bronze medal of appropriate design to the officers and enlisted men of the two brigades of Texas Cavalry organized by authority of the War Department under date of December 8, 1917. These brigades were to replace Regular Army Cavalry on the Mexican border during the World War, and, while subject to and later ordered for draft, were never

inducted into Federal service and consequently were not entitled to the Victory medal. Their valuable service Congress recognized by issuing what is termed the "Texas Cavalry medal." The Chief Militia Bureau was directed to administer the distribution of the medal. Application blanks were printed and sent to the adjutant general of Texas for distribution to applicants. The first medal was mailed from the Militia Bureau on November 10, 1925. Since that time 339 medals have been distributed, and applications are being received daily.

MOBILIZATION PLANS

The Militia Bureau's contact with the War Department general mobilization plan consists largely in assisting the General Staff in keeping up to date its G-3 tables of priorities for mobilization of National Guard units and the proper designations and allocations of those units to States and Territories. With the drafting of the National Guard into Federal service the Militia Bureau ceases to function in an administrative capacity as far as the drafted units are concerned; consequently, the actual operation of the general mobilization plan is outside the bureau's sphere.

The raising of National Guard units to replace National Guard organizations drafted into the Federal service is not authorized. However, looking into the future, it was realized that States would desire to raise troops to replace those called or drafted in order to provide local protection. In some cases these troops might be State guards, in other cases State police or constabulary. While no policy can be announced, it is felt that the Congress would, in the event of a general emergency, authorize the issue of necessary equipment for the troops so raised, as was done during the World War.

With these thoughts in mind, the Militia Bureau questioned all State adjutants general in order to compile a chart of troops which States would desire to raise and equip to replace those called or drafted into the Federal service. Reply was prompt in most cases, and with but one or two exceptions the necessary information was received.

From the lists received an estimate of the number of pistols, rifles, bayonets, cartridge belts, haversacks, canteens, and the amount of ammunition required to equip all troops was prepared. The estimated cost of this equipment was figured and this estimate submitted with the bureau's estimate of funds required for general mobilization.

It is believed that the preparation of this data will be of value to all States in the event of a general emergency which would take away all organized National Guard units and will act to assist in the prompt organization and supply of the new troops which would be required at once to replace those drafted.

Information received in the bureau indicates that mobilization plans of National Guard units have progressed satisfactorily. Most of the States have prepared their mobilization plans through their State adjutants general. In this connection a paper was published to all State adjutants general on November 7, 1925, which contained a study prepared by the G-1 class at the Army War College on what should be the form, scope, and contents of a State adjutant general's mobilization plan. The paper was prepared in a clear, concise, and

logical manner, and it was felt that it might be of value to all States in the preparation of their plans.

PRESS RELATIONS AND PUBLICITY

This activity, which was instituted in 1924 to bring before the public and to maintain there the scheme for national defense, and particularly that part taken by the National Guard, is still hampered by limited facilities. 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, relations are carried on with the many service journals and with the many publications issued by States and National Guard organizations. The aim of the Militia Bureau in this work has been and still is to bring 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.

The Militia Bureau is very grateful for the generous and effective publicity given by the public press in their assistance in the development of the National Guard. We appreciate their interest and fairness and commend them for their patriotic service to the country in giving the reading public reliable information and the benefits of their wise counsels. I would have only one favor to ask and that is that all published expressions use the term "National Guard" and not the word "Militia," as under the Constitution everybody between 18 and 45 years of age belong to the militia. The modern National Guard of to-day is not the militia of old.

STATISTICS

The compilation of statistical data was continued during the year under the most difficult and trying circumstances, due to the insufficiency of personnel. Much data is available, but is not all in usable form due to the aforementioned cause. Only that which has been of prime importance or for which a request has come from higher authority has been compiled.

That this activity is a necessity is evident from the many and varied questions received from many different sources.

REPORTS OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS

A compilation of the reports of corps area commanders on the general condition of the National Guard for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, has brought to light many facts which are cause for gratification in military circles. Those who have been in close touch with the development of the National Guard as a component of the national defense system have been unusually optimistic during the past year as they have viewed the improvement in every line of work, but it remained for the official reports of the Regular Army corps area commanders to put the final touch to the picture.

Under the present military-defense system the United States is divided into nine corps areas, in each of which is located two Na-

tional Guard Infantry divisions, and in addition there are in the country four National Guard Cavalry divisions. At each corps area headquarters there is a Regular Army officer who is in charge of National Guard affairs and who reports to the corps area commander. Through his close contact with the Regular Army instructors on duty with National Guard units and by personal observation of the corps area commander himself a comprehensive survey of the National Guard is made, and deductions therefrom are furnished for the annual report of the Chief, Militia Bureau. Some of these deductions of a more general character show clearly just what the senior component of the Army of the United States, the Regular Army, thinks of its junior service, the National Guard.

In the face of the difficulties imposed by the curtailment of enlistments and the prohibition on organization of new units during the past year the National Guard of the country presented a determined front and strove for increased efficiency. Realizing that military efficiency can come only from troops properly disciplined, the National Guard developed that fundamental so that the commanding general Eighth Corps Area stated "with all due regard to the difficulties confronting unit-commanding officers in the proper discipline of their commands, the discipline of the National Guard is certainly satisfactory." He was moved to comment further on the "unselfish devotion to duty * * * the high morale and loyalty to superiors" evidenced by the officers.

There is a "marked improvement over preceding years," according to the commanding general, Sixth Corps Area, who makes a point of the "good esprit and morale in most units," while the commanding general Second Corps Area was impressed in much the same way by the "high sense of duty" shown by all ranks, and further mentions the "sustained interest, unwavering zeal of officers and enlisted men."

The "splendid esprit and morale of officers and enlisted men" was the subject of special comment by the commanding general Ninth Corps Area, who did not hesitate to commend the "seriousness with which most of the personnel take the work of preparing themselves for their military duties."

With these expressions giving indication of a seriousness of purpose actuating all ranks of the National Guard, in the face of local difficulties and the lack of adequate appropriations from both Federal and State sources, as indicated in all reports, it naturally follows that the efforts were not misdirected and good results were found to follow. All corps area commanders report that "the status of the National Guard compared with what might reasonably be expected of this component" is "generally satisfactory." The commanding general Seventh Corps Area stated that "training methods are improving," armory training has "advanced," and that there has been an improvement in both field training and in target practice. Practically the same view is held by the commanding general Third Corps Area, who states that the status of the National Guard is "above average" and who comments particularly on the field training camps and the "improved discipline" evidenced during the year.

Satisfaction is indicated all over the country, and the "general improvement" in the results of the annual armory inspection calls for special comment from the Fourth Corps Area commander.

As an indication of the energy and zeal of National Guard officers in their military work, almost all reports comment on the increase in numbers of officers who have been taking correspondence courses offered by the War Department. These courses are designed to improve the officers in their grade and branch, and the results have been very evident in the inspections of their organizations.

The frank statements quoted above, coming from Regular Army officers whose lives have been spent in the military service and who are charged with the supervision of the training of all the National Guard of the country, can certainly not be discounted by the most skeptical. Such improvement as they have noted is reflected in the higher types of men being received as recruits in the National Guard, a subject of special comment by the commanding general Fourth Corps Area.

The high-grade personnel in the ranks, united with officers who are referred to by the commanding general Eighth Corps Area, as "being mostly successful professional and business men or high-salaried specialists," has produced in most communities organizations which have the "pride and confidence of the people," according to the Second Corps Area commander, while the "support of business and civic organizations" is an asset enjoyed by the National Guard as viewed by the Fourth Corps Area commander.

"United, we stand," has been an accepted principle of government in the country for years, and the National Guard has adopted it as a guide in its dealing with the other two components of national defense—the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves. In most corps areas it is noted that reserve officers have been asked to join with National Guard units for their field training, while units of the guard have been offered to the reserve officers for use in demonstrating tactical situations in their training periods. The commanding general First Corps Area comments upon the "cordial relations between components," while the "harmony between components" is referred to in the report of the Seventh Corps Area. The commanding general Third Corps Area unhesitatingly states that the "cooperation and cordial relationship between the National Guard and Regular Army has been of mutual advantage to both."

The commanding general Fifth Corps Area seems to sum up the present situation of the National Guard in the statement quoted below. While he speaks for his own corps area, his comment may well be given general application. He says, "The state of the National Guard as a whole is 'very good.' From the standpoint of being a component of the Army for immediate service its status is 'good.'"

Translated, the above statement means that, giving due consideration to all obstacles and to all local conditions, the National Guard has continued to advance and to improve in general efficiency, and that it has reached a place where it can be considered as an active component of the national-defense system which could be expected to function at any time it might be called upon for active field service.

A digest of corps area commanders' reports on the condition of the National Guard follows herewith:

DIGEST OF CORPS AREA COMMANDERS' REPORTS ON CONDITION OF NATIONAL GUARD

First Corps Area

General.—National Guard in general may be termed "satisfactory." It has improved in methods of instruction and in the condition of equipment and armory facilities.

Weak points.—Heavy turnover; lack of travel funds for instructors.

Strong points.—Cordial relation between all components of National defense. Improvement of tactical unity in Forty-third Division.

Second Corps Area

General.—Ready for first-line duty after 90 days' training after M day. Status is "satisfactory."

Weak points.—Lack of instruction in basic training; recruiting put off until just before summer camp; poor range facilities in some States.

Strong points.—Sustained interest and zeal of all ranks; increased attendance at drills; advance in command and general staff training and functioning; special schools for mess sergeants and cooks; improved care of Federal property; generous aid from States.

Third Corps Area

General.—Status above average; discipline and training improved.

Weak points.—Large turnover of personnel; inability to secure recruits; lack of suitable armories.

Strong points.—Good camp facilities; use of Regular Army posts for field training; cooperation between National Guard and Regular Army to mutual advantage.

Fourth Corps Area

General.—Status generally satisfactory; a general improvement noted at the armory inspections; improved camp sites; increase in numbers taking correspondence courses.

Weak points.—Large turnover of personnel; lack of care and incompleteness of organization records; insufficient State appropriations; low drill attendance.

Strong points.—Support given National Guard by business and civic organizations; reorganization, conversion, and replacement of unsatisfactory units; high-grade personnel; satisfactory status of equipment.

Fifth Corps Area

General.—National Guard "very good"; marked advancement in administration and training; improvement noted at armory inspections.

Weak points.—There are no outstanding weak points in this corps area. Obstacles are encountered in the large turnover in personnel, the limited motor and animal drawn transportation allowed for training, lack of time for training junior officers in any but basic subjects, and lack of funds for travel of higher officers to units of their commands.

Strong points.—Two divisions, well organized, well equipped, ready for immediate response to a call for a minor emergency or in a major emergency, to go into camp to receive and train its war increments. The morale is "very good."

Sixth Corps Area

General.—Army inspections show marked improvement; increased interest in correspondence courses; and improvement in officers' and noncommissioned officers' schools.

Weak points.—Appointment of some officers because of political standing; failure of some organization commanders to assume the executive or administrative functions; misuse of Federal funds; lack of attention in care of arms; too much equipment and clothing on hand.

Strong points.—Good esprit and morale; good discipline in most units; good appearance of uniforms and equipment; interest in target practice and schools; awakened interest in correspondence schools.

Seventh Corps Area

General.—Condition of National Guard is satisfactory; progress made in preparation of training programs and schedules, with decentralization of responsibility; armory training and target practice has improved; interest in correspondence courses has increased.

Weak points.—Lack of adequate armory facilities; excessive losses of individual equipment and lack of care of Federal property; shortage of funds for visits of higher commanders to their units; excessive officer turnover and large number of recruits taken to camps; poor training for staffs.

Strong points.—Harmony between components of national defense; higher standards for new officers; attention to duty at field training camps; improvement in paper work and mess arrangements; cooperation between National Guard and corps area headquarters.

Eighth Corps Area

General.—National Guard ready to begin intensive three months' course of training in connection with expansion for field service. Its organization is satisfactory.

Weak points.—Too rapid turnover of personnel; lack of appropriate armories; lack of sufficient number of suitable mounts; lack of special equipment; unsatisfactory care and preservation of Federal property; inadequate State appropriations.

Strong points.—Unselfish devotion to duty by majority of officers; high state of morale and loyalty to superiors; greater attendance at armory drills and field training.

Ninth Corps Area

General.—National Guard in very satisfactory condition; armory drill attendance has increased; interest increasing in officers' schools; improvement noted in preparation of training programs and schedules.

Weak points.—Failure to protect men by inoculation and vaccination; failure to take advantage of facilities for target practice; lack of riding halls for mounted units; large turnover of personnel.

Strong points.—Seriousness of purpose manifested by all ranks; splendid esprit and morale.

Territory of Hawaii

General.—Status "very good" considering the mixed races and language difficulties encountered; noncommissioned officers from the different races being trained as specialist instructors.

Weak points.—The mixed races making up the population gives a limited reservoir for producing recruits.

Strong points.—Willingness of the Territorial authorities to cooperate; friendly relationship between the National Guard and the Regular Army.

LEGAL

During the year many legal opinions—formal and informal—have been rendered on National Guard questions by the judge advocate in the bureau. The majority of these were for the guidance of Militia Bureau personnel in the performance of their duties, while others went to officers of other branches of the Government, to the States, and to civilians. In only a few cases has it been necessary to call on the Judge Advocate General or the Comptroller General for a legal ruling.

One important question has been disposed of through the action of the Attorney General in declining to appeal from the decisions of the Court of Claims in the so-called land-grant cases. In the cases of Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. and Illinois Central Railroad Co. against the United States the Court of Claims held that National Guard units organized under the national defense

act are not in the Federal service and are not troops of the United States while traveling to and from camps of instruction held under the provisions of the national defense act, and that the Federal Government is not entitled to reduced rates for their transportation under the land grant acts. These decisions were in line with a previous opinion of the Judge Advocate General, which was in conflict with a decision of the Comptroller General holding that for the purposes mentioned National Guard units were to be considered as troops of the United States and so entitled to land-grant deductions in railroad rates. The time for the Government to appeal from these decisions expired in July, 1925. The Attorney General decided not to appeal, and the Comptroller General has agreed to follow these decisions in other cases, so that the question of land-grant deductions for National Guard travel has finally been settled.

The act of May 28, 1926, which was based on a bill introduced in Congress at the request of the War Department, includes several matters of important National Guard legislation, viz:

(a) The amendment of section 90, national defense act, to provide that for each heavier-than-air squadron of National Guard Air Service one of the caretakers now authorized by law may be a commissioned officer not above the grade of first lieutenant. This provision will make it possible to have an officer on duty at all times to supervise the care and use of the valuable property issued to heavier-than-air squadrons, to the end that it may be maintained in first-class condition at all times and the hazards of flying reduced to a minimum so far as the safety and mechanical operation of the planes are concerned.

(b) The amendment of section 97, national defense act, to provide "for assemblages of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard for the purpose of attending schools to be conducted by officers of the Regular Army detailed by the Secretary of War for that purpose, or for the purpose of participating in small-arms competitions." The amendment will make possible the assembly of selected National Guard personnel for a much greater variety of intensive training than could be authorized under the old section. The amendment also brings within the provisions of the section warrant officers who were not theretofore included.

(c) The amendment of section 99, national defense act, in three respects—

(1) To authorize the attendance of warrant officers of the National Guard at service schools.

(2) To provide that an officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man who becomes sick in line of duty while undergoing training provided for by section 94, 97, or 99 of the national defense act shall, while he is so sick during the period he is authorized to engage in such training, be entitled to pay and allowances the same as if he were actually participating in such training. This change was desirable because a decision of the Comptroller General had denied the right to pay and allowances when a man was sick during a training period; in other words, it was held that under the law he must be actually engaged in the training to receive pay and allowances; being sick he was not so actually engaged and therefore was not entitled to the pay and allowances.

(3) To provide that all pay and allowances accruing to any officer, warrant officer, or enlisted man for attendance at a service school, including that for the period of travel to home stations, may be paid prior to departure from the post or other place at which the service is performed.

(d) Payments of armory-drill pay theretofore made to enlisted men of the National Guard who attended less than 60 per cent of the drills or other exercises prescribed for their organizations during any month, and which had been disallowed by the Comptroller General, were validated.

(e) Payments made to officers of the Regular Army and National Guard in attendance at schools of instruction for adjutants general held in the District of Columbia during the months of May, 1924, and March, 1925, and which had been disallowed by the Comptroller General, were validated.

The above-mentioned changes in the law are most gratifying to the National Guard and to the Militia Bureau.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report I wish to stress once more certain points previously mentioned herein. I set them forth under pertinent headings which follow:

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTORS

There are a good many requests for more instructors. There are instances where there is only one instructor for a regiment which is scattered over a dozen or more stations. The efficiency of the Guard would be increased if one instructor per battalion was authorized. The appropriations available for expenses for travel of instructors are so small that it is impossible to provide for necessary visits of instruction to all units of an organization. Corps area commanders and State authorities have made urgent appeals for additional travel funds, whereas each year this is being reduced. The satisfactory state of training, mentioned under "Training camps" below, is due in a large measure to the effective work now being done by the instructor personnel of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard. The standard of this personnel was never higher.

FUNDS FOR SERVICE SCHOOLS

One of the most urgent requests from the National Guard is for funds to send more officers to the various service schools. If sufficient Regular Army instructors can not be provided, it is all the more necessary that more National Guard officers be trained at service schools.

Training of National Guard officers at service schools serves a threefold purpose, viz: It increases the efficiency of the Guard; it provides additional and necessary instructors in the Guard itself; it adds that much more to the asset of national defense, whether these officers remain in the service or not.

NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL UNITS

In practically all of the many States I have visited I have had strong appeals for additional units, particularly units to complete existing organizations. The States are very anxious to do their share in providing units in accordance with War Department policies so as to complete balanced organizations. Also some States are in great need of additional units for their own purposes in certain localities. These needs are real, and I am convinced that there should be an easing up of the present restrictions on the organization of new units. It is realized that the organization of new units can not be considered without adequate appropriation for their initial cost and their maintenance. I am in hearty accord with the financial program of the President and the policies established by the Secretary of War to make it effective. I am convinced that the present restrictions on the formulation of the Militia Bureau budget should be modified so as to permit the organization of the limited number of units required to complete existing organizations of first priority as set forth in the project for the development of the National Guard previously referred to in this report.

TRAINING CAMPS

I have visited training camps in more than 30 States, and I am pleased to report that each year I find a higher standard of efficiency, a stronger morale, and a finer spirit of loyalty and devotion to the service and national security. Attendance at camps is increasing, now averaging, as I have stated earlier in this report, 85 per cent of the total strength of the guard. Some regiments have run as high as 98 per cent of their actually enrolled strength, while many organizations turn out 100 per cent of their commissioned strength. There is insistent demand and urgent need for additional funds for providing camps with the necessary facilities for the comfort and health of the troops. This is essential in order to secure the maximum benefits in training and secure enlistments from our best citizenship.

COOPERATION OF VARIOUS AGENCIES

The cooperation of the various States in disposing of difficult problems and their interest and helpfulness in handling the routine matters of the guard have been most gratifying.

The views of the corps area and department commanders relative to the condition of the National Guard, as previously set forth in this report, indicate a clear understanding of the possibilities and limitations of the National Guard. In general, the corps area and department commanders have cooperated most effectively in adjusting many difficult problems and in enforcing a higher standard of efficiency in the care of property and disbursement of funds. Reports and communications reaching the Militia Bureau, however, indicate that one or two corps area commanders fail to realize the various means by which they can exercise a most beneficial influence over the development and training of the National Guard, although there are limitations on the command of the National Guard not in the service of the United States.

Militia Bureau administration and National Guard affairs in general are being conducted in a very satisfactory manner under the provisions of new General Orders, No. 6, War Department, 1926. Militia Bureau relations with the General Staff, The Adjutant General's Office, and other War Department branches are being carried on in a spirit of hearty cooperation. A better understanding of each other's problems has become increasingly manifest during the fiscal year just closed.

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

APPENDIX A

Commissioned and warrant vacancies in the National Guard June 30, 1926

State	General officers			State staff							Division and brigade staff							All other							Aggregate					
	Major generals	Brigadier generals	Brigadier generals, A. G. D.	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Chaplains	Total	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants	Second lieutenants	Chaplains	Total	Colonels	Lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	First lieutenants		Second lieutenants	Chaplains	Warrant officers	Total	
FIRST CORPS AREA																														
Connecticut			1		1		2				3					1				1				12	12	19			43	48
Maine						4	1	1	1		7												2	5	4	1	1	13	20	
Massachusetts			1			1	2	2	1		6		7		3	1				11			1	14	24	34		2	75	93
New Hampshire							3				3												1	4	5			10	13	
Rhode Island				1			1				2					1				1	1	1	4	6	6			18	21	
Vermont							5		1		6			1						1					2			2	9	
SECOND CORPS AREA																														
Delaware							1				1					1				1			1		3		1	5	7	
New Jersey			1		1		2	1			4		3		4		1			8			2	11	8	10		1	32	45
New York	1	1		1			3	1	1		6		3	1	3	1		1		9	1		9	35	70	84	1	1	201	218
Porto Rico				1			1				2											1	1					2	4	
THIRD CORPS AREA																														
District of Columbia			1		1		2		1		4				2					2			1		22	16	1	1	47	55
Maryland						3			1		4				2		1	1		4		1	1	5	22	16			132	146
Pennsylvania				1		1	3	2	1		8		1		1	3	1			6		2	30	44	53	3			17	19
Virginia						2					2										1			5	8	3				
FOURTH CORPS AREA																														
Alabama						1			1		2					3				4				2	10	10			22	28
Florida						3	1	1	1		6				1	2				3				2	6	9			17	26
Georgia	1		1			1			1		3				1	1	1			3				5	6	10			21	29
Louisiana																1				1		1	1	1	6	3			12	13
Mississippi															1					1			2	5	10			17	18	
North Carolina		1	1													2				2			11	9	12	2	1	35	39	

South Carolina					1			1		2								1			3	6	3			13	15	
Tennessee													1					1			5	5	15	1		26	27	
FIFTH CORPS AREA																												
Indiana					3		2	2		7					1			1			10	6	11		1	28	36	
Kentucky														1				1			2	7	16			25	26	
Ohio			1		1	1	1	2	4	9				1				1		2	12	14	19	1	3	51	62	
West Virginia							5		1	6									1	2	3	7				13	19	
SIXTH CORPS AREA																												
Illinois					3	3	5	4	3	18			3	4	9	3	2	21	1	1	9	19	31		3	64	103	
Michigan		1			3		3			6			1	1	2	2		6	1	1	10	16	23	1	1	55	68	
Wisconsin			2												5	1		6			1	6	15		1	35	43	
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																												
Arkansas																					5	12	16			33	33	
Iowa					1			1		2											2	2	8			12	14	
Kansas					2			1		3				1				1			3	7	9	1		20	24	
Minnesota				2		1		1		4				1	3			4		2	10	15	20	1		48	56	
Missouri			1										1	1	1			3			4	18	24	1	1	48	52	
Nebraska						2				2		1					1			1	6	4				11	14	
North Dakota						4		1		5		1		1			1	3					3	1	1	5	13	
South Dakota						3		1		4											6	2				8	12	
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																												
Arizona					1		2		1	4									2		2	1	4	1		10	1	
Colorado																					6	5	10			21	21	
New Mexico							3			3											6	3	1	1	1	12	15	
Oklahoma			1									2			2	1		5		1	8	10	8		1	28	34	
Texas					3			2		5					1			1		3	4	14	39	40	2	102	108	
NINTH CORPS AREA																												
California	1		1		1		2			3	1	9		4	5	1	1	21			11	27	29	1	1	69	95	
Idaho	1						1		1	2			1	2	2			5		2	7					9	17	
Montana				1			3			4		1			1			2			4	1	1			6	12	
Nevada																												
Oregon			1			2				2		1			1	1		3			1	4	9	1	1	16	22	
Utah		1					2		1	3		3	2	1	2	1	1	10		1	1	9	8	15	2	36	50	
Washington												1		1	1			3			7	12	15			34	37	
Wyoming						1				1			1		1			2		1	2	4	10			17	20	
HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT																												
Territory of Hawaii																					4	3	7			14	14	
Total	4	4	13	5	20	26	67	19	27	164	1	33	10	34	51	22	8	159	4	12	66	329	519	618	20	23	1,591	1,935

APPENDIX B

Strength of the active federally recognized National Guard for the years 1919 to 1926, by States

State	June 30, 1919		June 30, 1920		June 30, 1921		June 30, 1922		June 30, 1923		June 30, 1924			June 30, 1925			June 30, 1926		
	Off- icers	En- listed men	Off- icers	En- listed men	Off- icers	En- listed men	Off- icers	En- listed men	Off- icers	En- listed men	Off- icers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Off- icers	War- rant officers	En- listed men	Off- icers	War- rant officers	En- listed men
Alabama			36	968	77	1,514	152	2,455	158	2,313	175	2	2,508	185	1	2,485	192	2	2,637
Arizona			6	206	30	594	30	526	25	470	39	1	717	50	1	749	49	1	773
Arkansas	22	1,050	(1)	(1)	86	1,520	92	1,607	87	1,538	116	2	2,036	126	2	2,132	125	2	2,042
California	18	478	17	645	96	2,045	164	3,349	172	3,265	250	3	4,238	315	5	4,510	327	6	4,414
Colorado	43	1,270	29	914	51	774	91	1,305	102	1,309	126	1	1,490	137	1	1,564	133	1	1,652
Connecticut			8	150	140	2,727	149	2,913	203	3,354	267	3	4,114	274	4	3,829	272	4	4,069
Delaware					27	464	50	710	47	702	47	1	593	43	1	697	53	1	694
District of Columbia	5	249	10	151	19	313	34	456	31	484	48	1	648	50	1	658	56	1	829
Florida			28	699	61	1,180	94	1,654	95	1,636	135	2	2,109	134	2	2,037	135	2	2,150
Georgia			9	199	100	1,922	129	2,391	145	2,255	209	3	3,551	213	3	3,523	214	3	3,315
Hawaii	6	244	28	703	42	887	62	1,203	64	1,306	63		1,361	84	1	1,381	84	1	1,457
Idaho			7	149	32	337	57	896	51	704	57	1	854	54	1	843	65	1	828
Illinois					171	3,660	355	6,606	433	6,657	508		8,181	558	7	8,240	541	6	8,007
Indiana					114	2,046	290	4,632	309	4,693	332		4,528	341	5	4,429	304	4	4,130
Iowa	35	1,161	62	1,550	142	3,028	195	3,411	205	3,209	230		3,457	229	3	3,177	233	3	3,273
Kansas	56	1,397	76	1,554	123	1,902	172	2,536	177	2,585	212		2,899	225	3	2,868	214	4	3,026
Kentucky			7	142	45	758	110	2,327	162	2,494	173		2,399	209		2,465	196	2	2,363
Louisiana					28	413	79	1,440	104	1,506	116	1	1,634	123	2	1,825	128	2	1,789
Maine	42	1,234	54	1,305	80	1,288	114	2,060	122	2,046	133		1,927	137	2	1,861	137	2	1,614
Maryland			4	325	99	1,826	163	2,415	179	2,346	202	1	2,709	217	4	2,834	211	4	2,630
Massachusetts			3	265	374	6,524	483	7,850	565	8,243	619		9,275	637	7	9,169	605	7	9,250
Michigan			13	319	128	2,451	227	3,735	267	3,900	284	3	3,995	300	3	3,942	301	4	3,918
Minnesota	161	4,281	163	3,083	256	4,768	278	4,769	272	4,718	308	5	5,099	307	5	4,402	322	5	4,397
Mississippi			5	100	45	780	63	1,352	78	1,414	85		1,376	106	2	1,436	102	2	1,472
Missouri	48	1,307	62	1,376	193	3,283	227	3,794	225	4,162	273	4	4,169	267	4	4,305	281	4	4,331
Montana					5	64	20	419	31	631	66	1	1,091	67		1,066	67	1	991
Nebraska					49	1,050	65	1,203	85	1,425	106	2	1,591	103	2	1,624	100	2	1,488
Nevada	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
New Hampshire					1		63	1,082	63	965	63	2	970	66	2	829	66	2	926
New Jersey	37	793	64	1,502	175	3,303	213	4,009	230	3,857	289	4	4,265	298	4	4,383	298	5	4,200
New Mexico					28	474	45	670	46	641	66		889	65	1	996	65	1	951
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	1,262	20	19,601
North Carolina			9	138	83	1,562	114	2,213	146	2,771	191		3,143	200	4	3,142	190	3	3,143
North Dakota					17	327	46	1,102	57	1,206	60	1	1,312	62	1	1,331	67		1,216
Ohio	25	309	111	2,335	391	6,686	513	8,118	490	7,231	538	5	7,752	558	7	7,593	553	6	7,488

Oklahoma.....	103	3,033	118	2,552	154	2,587	159	3,785	339	4,565	346	4,805	349	6	4,849	358	5	4,618	
Oregon.....	28	1,023	60	1,209	103	2,022	118	2,239	124	2,267	141	2,734	158	2	2,912	169	1	3,305	
Pennsylvania.....			57	2,061	498	9,803	750	11,864	768	10,944	792	11,331	805	13	10,776	757	10	10,262	
Porto Rico.....			36	1,454	71	1,353	67	1,465	85	1,898	86	1,869	89	1	1,815	89	1	1,890	
Rhode Island.....			24	776	50	1,138	75	1,441	90	1,325	90	1,304	81	1	1,274	82	1	1,173	
South Carolina.....	12	268	23	539	53	1,006	95	1,781	94	1,779	98	1,890	107		1,957	103	1	2,009	
South Dakota.....					1		57	904	69	1,074	88	2	1,342	96	2	1,181	91	2	1,171
Tennessee.....	34	1,154	53	1,294	61	991	55	776	99	1,288	157	2,083	174	3	2,324	169	3	2,418	
Texas.....	435	13,913	283	9,300	102	1,476	326	5,581	548	7,253	508	7,561	545	8	7,383	518	9	7,262	
Utah.....	6	317	32	584	43	613	46	710	52	675	71	1	881	67	1	877	73	1	1,151
Vermont.....	5	128	28	524	50	884	72	1,135	69	1,087	71		1,066	75	1	1,074	77	1	1,000
Virginia.....	7	207	35	843	97	1,801	192	3,258	220	3,362	246	3	3,447	258	4	3,648	255	4	3,663
Washington.....	40	1,270	60	1,228	138	2,388	148	2,364	148	2,430	162	1	2,590	180	2	2,394	163	3	2,264
West Virginia.....					1		44	1,019	65	1,095	73		1,131	61	1	1,015	68	1	1,094
Wisconsin.....			142	3,960	316	5,497	430	6,470	307	4,416	324	4	4,640	333	4	4,556	311	4	4,660
Wyoming.....			22	548	24	363	29	440	34	427	46	1	602	45		613	42	1	730
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	11,273	162	163,534
Aggregate.....	37,210		56,090		113,640		159,658		160,598		177,428		177,525		174,969				

¹ Units disbanded in 1920.² Did not accept allotment.

[illegible]

Strength of the federally recognized National Guard, by branch, State, and assignment, as of June 30, 1926

[illegible]

APPENDIX D

Strength in officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of active National Guard, by States and branches, June 30, 1926

State	Division headquarters		Special troops		Infantry			Field Artillery			Cavalry			Engineers			Coast Artillery			Air Corps		Medical			Trains, Quartermaster Corps		Chap-lains	State Staff		Total			
	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	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Enlisted men		Commissioned officers	Enlisted men	Commissioned officers	Warrant officers	Enlisted men	
FIRST CORPS AREA																																	
Connecticut	9		10	152	118	2	2,259	53	1	758	9		202				12		403	15	83	33	1	201			4	9	11	272	4	4,069	
Maine	3				63	1	796	23	1	295							32		522			11				1	4	1	137	2	1,614		
Massachusetts	15	63	17	193	241	2	4,630	106	2	1,589	18	1	376	25	1	508	65	1	1,369	15	95	63		211	14	216	8	18	605	7	9,250		
New Hampshire								14	1	227							40	1	699			5		103			1	6	66	2	926		
Rhode Island	4							17		230	10		213				26	1	574			12		50			1	7	82	1	1,173		
Vermont	6																					7					1	3	77	1	1,000		
Total	37	63	32	398	482	6	8,632	213	5	3,069	37	1	791	25	1	508	175	3	3,567	30	178	131	1	565	14	216	16	47	15	1,239	17	18,032	
SECOND CORPS AREA																																	
Delaware																	42	1	684			3					1	7	10	53	1	694	
New Jersey	13		13	225	109	2	2,094	41	1	529	38		558	26	1	479						41	1	271	2	44	6	9	298	5	4,200		
New York	29		37	457	550	10	10,865	200	5	3,391	66	1	1,113	25	1	437	141	3	2,517	17	105	133		460	13	225	19	32	31	1,262	20	19,601	
Porto Rico						1	1,668														7					1	6	22	89	1	1,090		
Total	42		50	682	734	13	14,627	241	6	3,920	104	1	1,671	51	2	916	183	4	3,201	17	105	184	1	731	15	269	27	54	63	1,702	27	26,185	
THIRD CORPS AREA																																	
District of Columbia	4		3	57	112	2	1,920	30	1	395				29	1	421	8		219			4					3	4	56	1	829		
Maryland	8				222	3	4,064	187	3	2,343	84	1	1,317	31	1	616	37	1	682	17	87	35	1	226	12	327	12	23	27	757	10	10,262	
Pennsylvania	25	58	24	336	115	2	2,062	47	1	629							36	1	691		66	84	1	426			3	9	18	255	4	3,663	
Virginia	12		10	149										60	2	1,037	81	2	1,592	33	153	146	2	760	12	327	18	42	53	1,279	19	17,384	
Total	49	58	37	542	453	7	8,178	264	5	3,367	84	1	1,317	60	2	1,037	81	2	1,592	33	153	146	2	760	12	327	18	42	53	1,279	19	17,384	
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																	
Alabama	6		18	260	56	1	1,121	32	1	501	19		317	6		130				24	112	17		132	3	59	2	9	192	2	2,637		
Florida	3		2	49	52	1	823	44	1	1,009				4		131	7		138			12			4		2	5	135	2	2,150		
Georgia			6	135	117	2	2,247	47	1	577	13		226	2		63						20		67			2	7	214	3	3,315		
Louisiana	6				54	1	1,078	20		280	22	1	345									15		62			2	9	24	128	2	1,789	
Mississippi	5		4	59	54	1	1,063	3		70				17	1	294						8			4	45	2	9	102	2	1,472		
North Carolina					59	1	1,117	44		679	14		301	12	1	229	23	1	528			23		172	1	48	2	8	190	3	3,143		
South Carolina					55	1	1,160	7		125			360	9		201	10		377			8		43	4	103	1	9	103	1	2,009		
Tennessee			2	41	54	1	1,168	35	1	460	18	1		4		154				24	122	17		53	2	44	2	11	169	3	2,418		
Total	20		32	544	501	9	9,777	232	4	3,701	86	2	1,549	54	2	1,202	40	1	1,043	48	234	120		529	18	299	15	67	55	1,233	18	18,933	
FIFTH CORPS AREA																																	
Indiana	13		11	118	115	1	2,086	80	2	1,275				29		418						5					6	8	304	4	4,130		
Kentucky	8		6	108	54	1	1,059	51	1	488	30		478									26		123	8	107	2	11	196	2	2,363		
Ohio	26		24	354	232	2	4,233	101	2	1,219	42	1	652	26	1	436						66		355	13	239	8	15	553	6	7,488		
West Virginia	3				60	1	1,093															2					1	2	68	1	1,094		
Total	50		41	580	461	5	8,471	232	5	2,982	72	1	1,130	55	1	854						5	134	1	665	23	387	17	36	1	1,121	13	15,075
SIXTH CORPS AREA																																	
Illinois	18		22	359	266	3	4,876	98	1	1,535	11		233	10		200	37	1	567			64	1	237			9	6	541	6	8,007		
Michigan	14	8	18	248	119	2	2,059	77	1	1,035	12		233									42	1	263			4	8	301	4	3,918		
Wisconsin	24	68	3	119	113	2	2,473	64	1	1,010	39	1	622	3		66						39		202	7	100	5	14	311	4	4,660		
Total	56	76	43	726	498	7	9,408	239	3	3,580	62	1	1,088	13		266	37	1	567	7	59	145	2	702	7	100	18	28	13	1,153	14	16,585	
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																																	
Arkansas					47	1	1,131	32		353	38	1	613				39	1	735	13	62	15		103			2	9	11	125	2	2,042	
Iowa	10		6	72	115	2	2,116	104	2	1,245	24	1	505									26		164			3	9	27	233	3	3,273	
Kansas					58	1	1,156	83	2	1,242												11					4	12	214	4	3,026		
Minnesota	6		5	152	173	2	2,193	47	1	641				26	1	513	42		715	15	83	24				4	14	2	322	5	4,397		
Missouri		32			104	2	1,055															28	1	205	13	213	2	6	15	281	4	4,331	
Nebraska					51	1	1,193															5					4	23	67	2	1,488		
North Dakota	1				57			44	1	624				26	1	503						9					2	4	91	2	1,216		
South Dakota	4																					5									1,171		
Total	21	32	11	224	605	10	11,911	310	6	4,105	62	2	1,118	52	2	1,016	81	1	1,450	46	233	144	1										

APPENDIX E

Monthly strength of the active National Guard, by States, fiscal year 1926

Corps area	State	Division	July 31, 1925			Aug. 31, 1925			Sept. 30, 1925			Oct. 31, 1925			Nov. 30, 1925			Dec. 31, 1925			Jan. 31, 1926			Feb. 28, 1926			Mar. 31, 1926			Apr. 30, 1926			May 31, 1926			June 30, 1926			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			
1	Connecticut	Forty-third	278	4	3,944	275	4	3,951	276	4	3,927	273	4	3,899	271	4	3,847	272	4	3,828	272	4	3,828	282	4	3,933	280	4	3,858	271	4	3,939	287	3	4,131	272	4	4,069	276	4	3,921
	Maine	do	141	2	1,897	140	2	1,858	136	2	1,894	134	2	1,858	129	2	1,864	132	2	1,850	132	2	1,885	137	1	1,811	138	3	1,861	118	3	1,885	137	2	1,614	132	2	1,769			
	Massachusetts	Twenty-sixth	647	8	9,344	652	8	9,227	651	8	9,158	647	8	9,167	646	8	9,153	645	8	9,192	645	8	9,283	634	7	9,253	631	7	9,536	631	9	9,239	614	9	9,167	605	7	9,250	637	8	9,248
	New Hampshire	do	66	2	908	65	2	984	65	2	987	66	2	989	66	2	984	66	2	992	64	2	992	64	2	921	64	2	943	64	2	978	64	2	978	66	2	926	65	2	964
	Rhode Island	Forty-third	90	1	1,308	93	1	1,283	93	1	1,288	89	1	1,261	87	1	1,209	87	1	1,212	87	1	1,208	89	1	1,251	99	0	1,260	91	0	1,221	89	0	1,226	82	1	1,173	90	1	1,242
	Vermont	do	77	1	1,119	75	1	1,087	76	1	1,099	74	1	1,086	75	0	1,086	76	1	1,075	76	1	1,110	71	1	989	68	1	954	71	1	987	70	1	987	77	1	1,000	74	1	1,048
	Corps area total		1,299	18	18,520	1,300	18	18,456	1,297	18	18,353	1,283	18	18,260	1,274	17	18,153	1,278	18	18,134	1,276	18	18,366	1,277	16	18,158	1,280	16	18,412	1,246	19	17,749	1,239	18	17,874	1,239	17	18,032	1,274	18	18,201
2	Delaware	Forty-fourth	51	0	771	51	0	765	48	0	761	46	1	710	48	1	735	48	1	740	49	1	722	51	0	704	49	0	677	53	0	788	50	0	729	53	1	694	50	0	733
	New Jersey	do	303	4	4,364	317	4	4,387	315	4	4,330	308	5	4,304	304	5	4,308	303	5	4,290	307	5	4,288	301	2	4,163	309	4	4,204	304	3	4,183	302	2	4,081	298	5	4,200	306	4	4,259
	New York	Twenty-seventh	1,315	16	21,098	1,316	15	21,111	1,303	16	21,034	1,286	15	20,742	1,277	16	20,607	1,281	14	20,601	1,317	10	20,361	1,300	9	20,111	1,281	17	20,217	1,322	16	19,918	1,327	14	19,733	1,262	20	19,601	1,300	15	20,428
	Porto Rico	Forty-fourth	88	1	1,840	87	1	1,826	85	1	1,775	86	1	1,773	82	1	1,764	87	1	1,724	87	1	1,724	85	1	1,667	83	1	1,580	87	1	1,666	87	1	1,665	89	1	1,690	86	1	1,723
	Corps area total		1,757	21	28,073	1,771	20	28,089	1,751	21	27,900	1,726	22	27,529	1,711	23	27,414	1,719	21	27,355	1,700	17	27,095	1,746	12	26,645	1,722	22	26,678	1,766	20	26,555	1,772	17	26,208	1,702	27	26,185	1,742	20	27,144
	Maryland	Twenty-ninth	50	1	671	51	1	769	51	1	756	51	1	738	52	1	750	51	1	726	48	1	672	54	1	756	63	1	834	73	1	911	70	1	843	56	1	829	56	1	772
	Pennsylvania	do	221	4	2,928	221	4	2,928	221	3	2,928	220	3	2,928	218	3	2,928	222	3	2,912	222	3	2,912	210	4	2,774	211	2	2,661	213	3	2,657	219	2	2,637	211	4	2,630	217	3	2,819
Virginia	Twenty-eighth	801	13	11,005	802	13	10,941	797	12	10,921	803	12	10,883	796	12	10,869	794	12	10,869	794	12	10,879	790	11	10,760	782	12	10,610	784	11	10,557	797	9	10,540	757	10	10,262	792	12	10,762	
Corps area total		1,330	22	18,337	1,336	22	18,382	1,331	20	18,351	1,337	20	18,401	1,331	20	18,366	1,330	20	18,325	1,318	19	18,348	1,307	20	18,087	1,300	19	17,844	1,316	18	17,824	1,342	16	17,777	1,279	10	17,384	1,322	20	18,119	
4	Alabama	Thirty-first	195	0	2,556	198	0	2,595	192	0	2,490	197	0	2,524	195	0	2,444	184	0	2,407	186	0	2,361	188	0	2,302	194	1	2,468	196	1	2,537	198	1	2,637	192	2	2,637	193	1	2,497
	Florida	do	129	2	2,054	129	2	2,064	135	2	2,056	133	2	2,048	138	2	2,040	139	2	2,027	137	2	2,013	131	1	1,962	129	1	1,962	129	1	2,395	160	1	2,319	135	2	2,150	138	1	2,093
	Georgia	Thirty-first	225	0	3,676	230	0	3,647	229	3	3,555	222	3	3,414	221	3	3,424	223	3	3,413	220	3	3,440	224	3	3,399	221	2	3,387	222	2	3,395	214	3	3,315	223	2	3,441			
	Louisiana	do	132	2	1,856	131	2	1,923	131	2	1,893	130	2	1,875	128	2	1,805	128	1	1,786	127	1	1,786	123	1	1,753	127	2	1,836	127	1	1,776	105	2	1,789	128	2	1,829			
	Mississippi	do	108	0	1,536	108	2	1,532	110	0	1,491	109	0	1,490	106	0	1,490	107	0	1,490	107	0	1,490	95	2	1,357	107	2	1,607	110	2	1,517	102	2	1,517	102	2	1,472	106	1	1,504
	North Carolina	Thirty-first	203	3	3,217	205	4	3,227	199	4	3,266	206	4	3,200	203	4	3,149	201	4	3,042	198	2	2,980	207	2	2,917	209	3	2,938	202	3	3,023	206	3	3,023	206	3	3,023	206	3	3,023
	South Carolina	do	106	0	2,016	109	0	1,988	108	0	1,988	108	0	1,988	103	0	1,976	106	0	1,925	111	0	1,925	111	1	1,925	111	1	1,925	113	1	1,977	113	1	2,009	103	1	2,009	108	1	1,974
	Tennessee	do	174	3	2,328	173	3	2,401	172	3	2,412	174	3	2,329	174	3	2,341	174	3	2,342	175	3	2,410</																		

APPENDIX F

Use of National Guard in emergencies during fiscal year 1926

State	Units	Date out	Date in	Location	Strength			Nature of duty
					Com-mis-sioned	War-rant	En-listed	
FIRST CORPS AREA								
Rhode Island.....	One hundred and fifty-second Ambulance Company.	Aug. 18, 1925	Aug. 18, 1925	Pawtucket.....	2		42	Mackinac disaster.
	One hundred and fifty-third Hospital Com-pany.	do	do	do	6		64	Do.
	Battery H, Two hundred and forty-third Coast Artillery.	do	do	do	3		63	Do.
	Battery I, Two hundred and forty-third Coast Artillery.	May 12, 1926	May 12, 1926	East Greenwich.....	3		61	Forest fire.
SECOND CORPS AREA								
Delaware.....	Headquarters, Second Battalion and Bat-teries B, G, and H, One hundred and ninety-eighth Coast Artillery.	Feb. 7, 1926	Feb. 8, 1926	Georgetown.....	12		142	Civil trial.
New Jersey.....	One hundred and fifty-sixth Ambulance Company	Dec. 14, 1925	Dec. 14, 1925					
THIRD CORPS AREA								
Pennsylvania.....	Fifty-second Machine Gun Squadron; Troops B and E, One hundred and fourth Cavalry.	Oct. 6, 1925	Oct. 11, 1925	Near Clarion.....	20		254	Search for airplane.
FOURTH CORPS AREA								
Mississippi.....	Service Company, One hundred and fifty-fifth Infantry.	Dec. 4, 1925	Dec. 5, 1925	Yazoo City.....	2		16	Preservation of order.
North Carolina.....	Troop F, One hundred and ninth Cavalry.....	Nov. 1, 1925	Nov. 7, 1925	Asheville.....	2		54	Do.
	Company B, One hundred and fifth Engineers.	Nov. 5, 1925	do	do	3		24	Do.
FIFTH CORPS AREA								
Indiana.....	Companies B, D, and Medical Department Detachment, One hundred and fifty-first Infantry; Company A, One hundred and fifty-second Infantry; Batteries D, E, and F, One hundred and thirty-ninth Field Artillery; One hundred and thirteenth Ob-servation Squadron.	Feb. 22, 1926	Mar. 23, 1926	Vanderburg and Warrick Counties.	22		147	Riot duty.

Use of National Guard in emergencies during fiscal year 1926—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	
Kentucky	Units of Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron.	July 5, 1925	July 6, 1925	Frankfort	5		30	Prison strike.
	Troop A, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron.	Sept. 20, 1925	Sept. 21, 1925	Springfield and Jimtown	2		20	Cyclone.
	Company A, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	Nov. 16, 1925	Nov. 17, 1925	Beattyville	1		16	Protection of prisoner.
	Company H, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	Nov. 17, 1925	Nov. 29, 1925	Hazard and Leslie Counties	3		24	Preservation of order.
	Thirty-eighth Tank Company; Thirty-eighth Military Police Company; One hundred and twenty-sixth Wagon Company; One hundred and thirty-eighth Hospital Company; Companies B, D, F, G, and H; Howitzer Company; Headquarters Second Battalion, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry; Headquarters, headquarters detachment, Medical Department detachment, Troops A, B, and C, Fifty-third Machine Gun Squadron; Headquarters, headquarters detachment, Troops A and B, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron.	Feb. 1, 1926	Feb. 2, 1926	Lexington	75		694	Preservation of order at a trial.
	Howitzer Company; Headquarters Third Battalion, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry; Headquarters, headquarters detachment; Troop A, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron.	Mar. 4, 1926	Mar. 5, 1926	Frankfort	15		113	Preservation of order at a hanging.
	Company G, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	Mar. 11, 1926	Mar. 12, 1926	Bourbonville and Winchester.	2		25	Jail break.
	Companies C, K, M, and Medical detachment, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry; Troops A, C, and Medical Detachment, Fifty-fourth Machine Gun Squadron; One hundred and twenty-fifth Wagon Company.	Apr. 22, 1926	Apr. 28, 1926	Louisville	28		208	Preservation of order at a trial.
	Company H, One hundred and forty-ninth Infantry.	May 21, 1926	May 27, 1926	Hazard	2		16	Protection of prisoner.
Ohio	Company G, One hundred and forty-fifth Infantry.	Apr. 12, 1926	Apr. 13, 1926	Norwalk	3		60	Apprehension of fugitive.

SIXTH CORPS AREA								
Illinois-----	Headquarters Company, Third Battalion, One hundred and thirtieth Infantry.	Apr. 13, 1926	Apr 24, 1926	Herrin-----	3	-----	32	Preservation of order.
	Company K, One hundred and thirtieth In- fantry.	-----do-----	Apr. 17, 1926	-----do-----	3	-----	48	Do.
	Company I, One hundred and thirtieth In- fantry.	-----do-----	Apr. 13, 1926	Salem-----	6	-----	109	Do.
	Company C, One hundred and thirtieth In- fantry.	Apr. 23, 1926	May 8, 1926	Herrin-----	3	-----	63	Do.
	Company I, One hundred and thirtieth In- fantry.	May 3, 1926	May 19, 1926	-----do-----	3	-----	46	Do.
	Company M, One hundred and thirtieth In- fantry.	May 7, 1926	May 22, 1926	-----do-----	2	-----	49	Do.
	Company G, One hundred and thirtieth In- fantry.	May 22, 1926	June 5, 1926	-----do-----	3	-----	44	Do.
	Howitzer Company, One hundred and thir- tieth Infantry.	June 5, 1926	June 19, 1926	-----do-----	3	-----	45	Do.
	Company L, One hundred and thirtieth In- fantry.	June 19, 1926	On duty-----	-----do-----	3	-----	33	Do.
	Headquarters Sixty-fifth Infantry Brigade--- One hundred and thirty-second Infantry-----	June 23, 1926	June 25, 1926	Mundelein-----	4	-----	6	Not stated.
EIGHTH CORPS AREA	Howitzer Company; Companies A and H, One hundred and twenty-ninth Infantry.	-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----	48	1-----	607	Do.
		-----do-----	-----do-----	-----do-----	8	-----	146	Do.
Oklahoma-----	Companies A and D, One hundred and eight- ieth Infantry; Battery D, One hundred and eighty-ninth Field Artillery.	Jan. 13, 1926	About Mar. 4, 1926	Wilburton-----	Total, 72			Preservation of order.

APPENDIX G

Number of units allotted and number of units recognized by State and branch of service, under the modified program of national guard development (exclusive of State staff), June 30, 1926

No.	State	Dotted													Recognized													Not rec														
		Division head- quarters detach- ment	Division special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery		Coast Artillery			Cavalry	Engineers	Air Corps	Medical regiment and squadron	Quarter- master trains	Total	Division head- quarters detach- ment	Division special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery		Coast Artillery			Cavalry	Engineers	Air Corps	Medical regiment and squadron	Quarter- master trains	Total	Division head- quarters detach- ment	Division special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery		Coast Artillery							
					75's	155's	A. A.	H.	T. D.										75's	155's	A. A.	H. D.	T. D.										75's	155's	A. A.	H. D.	T. D.					
FIRST CORPS AREA																																										
1	Massachusetts	1	8	86	24		13	4		11	8	3	12	7	187	1	4	85	24		5	14	4		7	8	3	5	7	163		4	1									
2	Connecticut	1	5	40				9		5		3	9		84		4	39																								
3	Maine		1	21	12	12		3				2																														
4	Rhode Island		2		7	3						5			56			20	6			10																				
5	Vermont			19	5			1		5	8		2		35		1		5			10																				
6	New Hampshire					9	13						3	7	24			19				10																				
	Total	2	16	166	48	24	26	8		21	16	6	34	14	421	1	9	163	35	17	18	38			16	8	5	13	7	330	1	7	3	13	7	8	10					
SECOND CORPS AREA (Exclusive of Porto Rico)																																										
7	Delaware		1																																							
8	New Jersey	1	7	40	13		13	4		11	8	3	12	7	106		5	38	9		13	1																				
9	New York	1	12	196	35	35	17	14	12	20	8	3	12	7	368	1	12	193	35	24	13	14	12	11	8	2	5	1	14	77	1	2	2									
	Total	2	20	236	48	35	26	22	12	31	16	6	24	14	492	1	17	231	44	24	26	15	12	31	16	2	10	7	352	1	3	5	4									
THIRD CORPS AREA																																										
10	Pennsylvania	1	8	80	24	24	13			28	13	3	12	7	213	1	8	79	24	24	13																					
11	District of Columbia	1	6	6				7					2		37		2	1				2																				
12	Maryland			41	13								2		37			1																								
13	Virginia		2	40	11			10				3	7		64		2	37	7																							
	Total	2	16	167	48	24	13	17		28	21	6	23	14	379	1	12	155	42	24	13	12		28	17	4	14	7	329	1	4	12	6									
FOURTH CORPS AREA																																										
14	Georgia	1	5	40	13			4		4	3		1		71	1	1	39	12																							
15	North Carolina		2	21		12	1	7		6	5		6	3	63	1	1	19		12		7		4	1																	
16	South Carolina			19	4			5				1			42			19	2			5		6	3																	
17	Tennessee		2	7							3		1	6				2																								
18	Alabama	1	8	21	13					5	8	3	3	1	51		1	19	6	2				5	2																	
19	Florida		1	19	12			4		6	10	3	7	3	77		5	20	8				6	2	2																	
20	Louisiana			19	4			10	4		7		2	2	45		1	19	11			3		2	2																	
21	Mississippi			21		5					5		5	1	50			18	4				6																			
	Total	2	18	179	53	24	13	29		28	37	6	27	21	437	1	9	172	43	16	1	15		27	17	4	9	9	323	1	9	7	10	8	12	14						
FIFTH CORPS AREA																																										
22	Ohio	1	8	86	24	12				12	8	3	13	7	174	1	7	78	22																							
23	Indiana	1	6	40	11	12					8	3	9	3	93	1	2	39	11	12				12	8																	
24	Kentucky		3	21	13					10			2		54		2	20	12																							
25	West Virginia		6	38											44			23																								
	Total	2	23	185	48	24				22	16	6	24	15	365	2	11	160	45	12				22	16	1	14	11	294		12	25	3	12								
SIXTH CORPS AREA																																										
26	Michigan	1	6	40	11	12				4		3	12		89	1	5	39	11	9				4																		
27	Wisconsin	1	6	40	18	12				12	13		12	15	129	1	2	39	12	4					1																	
28	Illinois	1	8	99	24	12				7	8	3	12	7	194		7	93	23	3				11																		
	Total	3	20	179	53	36	13			23	21	6	36	22	412	2	14	171	46	16	11			20	4	2	15	4	305	1	6	8	7	20	2							
SEVENTH CORPS AREA																																										
29	Iowa	1	7	40		9				11			9	8	85			38		7																						
30	Minnesota		4	59	24							3	9		99			58																								
31	North Dakota			19									2		24			19																								
32	South Dakota		1		11	3					8		2	7	35			20																								
33	Kansas		4	21	24					11					60		1	22																								
34	Missouri	1	4	40	11						8	3			80	1	1	38	11																							
35	Nebraska			19									12	7	38			18																								
36	Arkansas			19								1	2		35			19																								
	Total	2	20	217	70	12	26			28	16	7	36	22	456	1	2	210	67	7	26			19	16	5	9	8	370	1	18	7	3	5								
EIGHTH CORPS AREA																																										
37	Texas	1	8	80	24	12		4		17	8	3	12	7	176	1	2	78	23																							
38	Arizona			21											22			13																								
39	Colorado		1	19	9					5	5	3	5		47		1	19	4																							
40	New Mexico			1											17			1																								
41	Oklahoma	1	7	40	18	12				11	5				100		7	40	17	12																						
	Total	2	16	160	53	24		4		33	21	6	29	14	362	1	10	150	46	12				31	14	6	10	7	287	1	6	10	7	12								
NINTH CORPS AREA																																										
42	California	1	6	80	12	6		7	12			3	8	5	140		2	59	9			7	12																			
43	Nevada		1										2	3	5																											
44	Utah				23	3					8		1		37				18																							
45	Idaho		2	19	4						5		1		42			6																								
46	Montana			19		9				11					30			19																								
47	Oregon			40	5	3		7					2	1	61			37	1																							
48	Washington	1	6	21	20	3		12			3	7		4	77		2	19	11																							
49	Wyoming		1																																							

¹ Includes 4 units of corps signal battalion.
² Includes 11 units of corps ammunition train.

¹ Includes 6 units corps military police battalion.

* 51 units included in the modified program are not allocated

Not recognized																			
Engineers	Air Corps	Medical regiment and squadron	Quarter-master trains	Total	Division head-quarters detach-ment	Division special troops	Infantry	Field Artillery		Coast Artillery			Cavalry	Engineers	Air Corps	Medical regiment and squadron	Quarter-master trains	Total	Per cent recog-nized
								75's	155's	A. A.	H. D.	T. D.							
8	3	5	7	163		4	1			8			4			7		24	87
	2	5		70	1	1	1				5		1		1	4		14	83
				36		1	1	6	3		4					5		20	64
		2		23		1		2			1			8				12	66
		1		20				5	4							2	7	14	59
				18												3		7	72
8	5	13	7	330	1	7	3	13	7	8	10		5	8	1	21	7	91	78
				14		1	2				3							4	78
8		5	1	77	1	2	2	4			4				3	7	6	29	73
8	2	11	7	352			3		11						1	1		16	96
16	2	16	8	443	1	3	5	4	11		7				4	8	6	49	90
9	1	8	7	202			1							4	2	4		11	95
8				18	1	4	5				5					2	7	24	35
	3	4		51			4	6								3		13	80
		2		63			2											2	97
17	4	14	7	329	1	4	12	6			5			4	2	9	7	60	87
1		1		59		4	1	1			4			2				12	83
3		3	1	53		1	2							2			3	10	84
3		1	2	32				2	4									10	76
2	2	1	1	39		1		1	1					6	1	2		12	76
2	2	2	2	47	1	3	1	5		1	4			8	1	5	1	30	60
2				38				1		1	2			1		2		7	84
		1	2	29			1			10	4		1			4	1	21	58
4			1	26			2	3						1		2	4	12	68
17	4	9	9	323	1	9	7	10	8	12	14		1	20	2	18	12	114	74
8		7	7	142		1	8	2	12						3	6		32	82
8	1	5	1	80		4	1								2	4	2	13	86
		2	3	49		1	1	1									2	5	91
				23		6	15											21	52
16	1	14	11	294		12	25	3	12						5	10	4	71	81
	2	6		77		1	1		3						1	6		12	86
1		5	4	70		4	1	6	8				1	12		7	11	50	61
3		4		149	1	1	6	1	9	2			2	5	3	8	7	45	77
4	2	15	4	305	1	6	8	7	20	2			3	17	4	21	18	107	74
		2		58	1	7	2		2							7	8	27	68
	2			83		4	1	1							1	9		16	83
				19					3							2		5	79
8			1	20		1										2	6	15	57
				51		3	1	2					6					9	85
8	2			74		3	2						3					6	92
		5	7	30			1								1	7		8	79
	1	2		35														0	100
16	5	9	8	370	1	18	7	3	5				9		2	27	14	86	81
7	3	5	3	139		6	2	1	12		4			1		7	4	37	79
				14			8											8	64
	3			31				5						5		5		16	66
4				15									1	1				2	88
3		5	4	88	1			1								7	3	12	88
14	6	10	7	287	1	6	10	7	12		4		2	7		19	7	75	79
	3			92	1	4	21	3	6							8	5	48	66
						1										1	3	5	0
		1		19					5					8		1		18	51
				17		2	13		3					5		1		25	41
				19					9							1		11	63
1		1		47			3	4	3					2		5	3	14	77
	1	2	1	41	1	4	2	9	3		7						2	36	53
				12		1							5					8	60
1	4	4	1	247	2	13	39	21	24		7		9	15	2	18	15	165	60
109	33	104	62	2,928	9	78	116	74	99	22	47		29	71	22	151	90	810	78
				25			12											12	100
				26														12	68
				51			12												
109	63	33	104	2,979	9	78	128	74	99	22	47	0	29	71	22	151	90	822	78
		60	41	78	47	47	7	16	44	19	33	0	12	37	40	59	59	22	22

* Includes 6 units in excess of peace requirements.
* 51 units included in the modified program are not allotted.

APPENDIX H

Units included in the modified program of National Guard development, showing total number, number authorized for organization, and number recognized, by assignment and exclusive of State staff, June 30, 1926

[T=Total units required. A=Number of units authorized for organization. R=Number of units recognized. %=Percentage of required units recognized. Enlisted detachment, division surgeon's office included under Medical regiment. Porto Rico is not included in the Second Corps Area in this Appendix]

[illegible]

¹ Includes 5 combined division headquarters detachments and division headquarters companies.

* Recognized units of division special troops are—

Division headquarters companies

Headquarters detachment, division special troops

Headquarters detachment, division
Medical Department detachment

Medical Department det
Military police company

Signal company
Tank company

Tank company.....
Motor-cycle company.....

Motor-cycle company.....
Ordnance company (maintenance)

* 6 additional units of Infantry division quartermaster trains are allotted, though they can not be organized.

* 8 enlisted detachments, division surgeon's office, Infantry division, not allotted

* 41 units of Cavalry divisions not allotted are: Division headquarters detachment Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Divisions; division headquarters train, Twenty-first Division; headquarters detachment, division special troops, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Divisions; Division signal troop, Twenty-first Division; Ordnance companies, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Divisions; Medical Department detachment, division special troops, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Divisions; Division quartermaster train, Twenty-first and Twenty-third Divisions; medical squadron, Twenty-first Division; Headquarters detachment, collecting troop, hospital troop, Twenty-second Division; headquarters troop, Fifty-fifth Cavalry Brigade; One hundred and sixty-fifth Separate Field Artillery Battalion (horse), Twenty-first Division.

⁴ See Notes 3, 4, and 5.

APPENDIX I

Militia Bureau consolidated annual armory inspection report, 1926

[S.=Satisfactory; V. S.=Very satisfactory; U.=Unsatisfactory]

[illegible]

V. S. = Very satisfactory]

14979—26. (Follow p. 71.) No. 4

APPENDIX K

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under the appropriations "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard," "Pay of the National Guard (armory drill)," and "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard," for fiscal year 1926¹

	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals	Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment	Expenses, camps of instruction	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.	General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard		Travel of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard	Transportation of supplies	Expenses, sergeant-instructors	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States	Pay of National Guard (armory drill)	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard	Collections for lost property and sale of un-serviceable property	Total	
					Equipment and incidental expenses	Rifle practice and target ranges									
Alabama	\$38,966.54	\$68,787.30	\$146,536.08	\$7,258.28	\$6,126.90	\$656.23	\$6,406.91	\$5,806.32	\$7,806.67	\$1,472.91	\$152,928.99	\$52,321.49	\$365.17	\$495,639.79	Alabama.
Arizona	3,952.78	5,400.00	43,855.00	1,573.56	1,910.00	2,495.00	12,228.58	1,469.61	3,337.96	883.75	43,649.71	10,109.38	5.30	130,870.63	Arizona.
Arkansas	1,882.40	28,970.67	123,929.74	7,293.40	8,050.28	1,382.00	7,275.05	5,599.00	4,909.90	1,178.33	124,111.12	46,560.81	2,985.43	364,188.73	Arkansas.
California	18,622.30	71,671.71	224,881.10	17,067.53	10,354.43	18,868.06	5,110.00	11,599.24	13,188.36	2,061.10	276,528.18	116,004.61	1,694.31	794,250.93	California.
Colorado	10,635.32	38,752.33	117,719.87	9,271.18	8,302.80	850.00	9,729.43	4,045.97	5,936.13	1,177.77	96,690.86	36,987.43	1,263.65	341,362.75	Colorado.
Connecticut	13,909.37	50,701.45	241,300.67	8,605.19	9,184.40		3,784.48	3,660.16	11,484.27	1,767.50	248,234.94	82,867.83	5,475.23	680,975.49	Connecticut.
Delaware		9,607.34	35,562.18		1,414.94	510.00		779.37	744.06	883.75	36,916.76	15,090.15	178.86	103,234.57	Delaware.
District of Columbia			49,322.66	693.55	1,185.45		220.68	299.81	3,968.10	883.75	42,495.24	11,128.23	167.45	110,364.92	District of Columbia.
Florida	15,866.70	32,751.64	169,686.71	3,582.66	6,087.63	2,330.70	6,439.86	5,613.60	7,717.22	1,178.33	114,858.50	31,626.29	2,484.26	400,024.10	Florida.
Georgia	23,098.23	38,372.10	194,199.09	8,833.57	4,686.00	5,433.00	8,102.74	3,643.86	8,201.23	1,767.50	215,862.04	44,830.97	3,342.12	561,271.45	Georgia.
Hawaii			13,246.10	6,649.16	1,642.79	3,656.50	1,373.36	57.83	3,385.60	883.75	74,886.63	16,164.28	854.05	122,800.05	Hawaii.
Idaho	18,624.00	32,352.47	68,049.73	3,231.15	1,557.00	1,760.00	5,606.50	4,252.31	3,146.90	883.33	48,543.15	19,742.23	1,245.27	208,994.04	Idaho.
Illinois	43,700.80	95,844.07	682,227.37	17,478.45	13,578.58	5,550.87	5,262.05	3,609.89	17,166.95	2,678.33	471,250.56	111,313.96	5,487.09	1,475,148.97	Illinois.
Indiana	24,339.96	85,564.13	285,330.70	8,093.77	12,979.59	2,090.00	9,643.97	3,525.29	15,846.73	2,062.08	277,225.02	91,316.17	1,746.31	819,763.78	Indiana.
Iowa	22,415.75	51,350.61	180,775.75	9,249.49	4,815.09	1,650.00	7,830.76	2,181.94	7,482.74	1,472.92	208,310.45	57,760.07	2,298.44	557,594.01	Iowa.
Kansas	48,531.27	94,090.85	144,984.31	4,197.47	5,871.91	2,707.25	7,567.86	6,700.33	9,452.50	1,472.92	178,581.70	40,017.32	2,382.89	596,558.58	Kansas.
Kentucky	29,190.82	52,533.00	136,086.19	5,694.36	2,320.15	19.55	9,191.82	3,733.76	7,920.40	1,472.92	160,918.59	36,942.16	2,128.18	448,101.90	Kentucky.
Louisiana	24,326.90	30,619.12	139,334.95	4,710.56	3,701.05	7,890.54	3,360.90	6,650.03	4,428.64	1,178.33	110,384.95	24,253.52	2,276.02	363,315.46	Louisiana.
Maine	11,487.62	18,975.00	111,561.85	6,956.20	3,483.62	1,753.76	4,270.57	1,648.07	4,664.97	1,178.33	120,384.95	29,827.66	2,663.90	318,856.50	Maine.
Maryland	13,056.00	27,799.29	140,523.58	7,480.06	8,107.48	1,431.25	9,738.37	1,630.40	9,376.13	1,472.92	168,131.74	53,010.34	343.27	442,100.83	Maryland.
Massachusetts	65,949.76	106,768.31	461,640.78	12,679.77	20,653.83		7,384.10	7,097.25	21,758.77	2,972.92	590,464.36	149,501.06	3,124.31	1,449,995.22	Massachusetts.
Michigan	37,979.60	73,057.66	217,644.32	9,081.32	8,549.01	12,822.00	5,624.08	3,417.27	10,665.90	1,767.50	253,313.74	80,842.24	3,887.51	718,652.15	Michigan.
Minnesota	11,592.00	38,620.74	226,392.65	5,954.07	8,199.38	1,116.75	7,439.50	8,322.82	12,506.26	2,062.08	274,821.88	81,421.58	521.25	678,970.96	Minnesota.
Mississippi		5,972.00	105,414.41	2,768.90	4,913.85	1,398.70	4,816.17	2,600.32	5,664.80	1,178.33	91,730.26	25,334.72	1,520.58	254,213.04	Mississippi.
Missouri	22,853.00	70,938.85	240,341.72	11,176.76	15,928.62	3,301.45	6,038.03	7,899.30	13,687.38	2,062.08	244,098.07	75,148.95	1,264.30	714,738.51	Missouri.
Montana			59,720.43	1,821.18	4,060.13	358.96	5,568.00	769.33	3,200.00	883.00	60,540.57	13,104.58	164.13	150,250.31	Montana.
Nebraska			111,906.84	3,414.21	2,386.24	1,200.00	4,696.56	868.05	3,854.03	1,178.33	95,824.75	29,491.30	6.23	146,434.94	Nebraska.
New Hampshire		8,479.17	39,297.08	1,837.70	2,008.80	746.47	2,030.62	763.60	2,177.07	883.75	57,513.00	29,491.30	6.23	146,434.94	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	40,796.71	62,352.62	236,890.73	7,403.94	5,394.66	21,833.25	6,751.15	2,190.29	12,594.36	2,062.08	284,863.40	54,028.05	1,127.36	738,288.60	New Jersey.
New Mexico	31,190.19	40,099.11	68,194.75	2,361.69	2,374.50	501.00	4,890.50	3,241.45	4,038.82	883.75	57,257.54	11,997.99	769.31	227,800.00	New Mexico.
New York	69,425.83	202,989.59	1,544,489.60	19,752.64	58,944.31	14,490.45	23,022.30	8,722.96	50,810.44	3,562.08	1,291,905.92	341,333.97	1,719.97	3,631,179.06	New York.
North Carolina	15,995.81	49,508.00	192,019.18	3,109.07	6,021.14	2,156.19	13,094.86	6,345.79	8,157.48	1,472.92	297,010.27	62,346.08	1,833.71	569,970.50	North Carolina.
North Dakota			96,208.07	1,764.00	1,775.98	1,516.78	4,681.50	6,378.74	2,374.80	883.75	64,616.20	16,185.15	590.16	192,629.21	North Dakota.
Ohio	73,024.23	129,156.25	440,870.16	13,002.61	7,042.59	1,157.02	18,865.35	6,378.74	21,608.05	2,633.33	453,072.56	106,967.83	1,797.04	1,275,676.36	Ohio.
Oklahoma	34,908.29	110,382.73	334,354.24	5,790.45	11,672.34	6,110.65	14,900.34	11,309.03	15,266.66	2,062.08	318,401.34	88,045.47	7,292.29	960,495.91	Oklahoma.
Oregon	2,194.00	5,175.00	198,671.05	7,827.47	3,697.50	7,507.50	2,818.49	7,339.54	1,472.92	1,472.92	176,132.40	44,659.24	532.61	465,429.20	Oregon.
Pennsylvania	116,834.37	224,084.73	741,948.66	23,566.14	20,713.80	11,726.73	21,253.44	9,936.65	33,543.21	2,972.92	671,005.33	209,890.93	14,715.33	2,102,192.24	Pennsylvania.
Porto Rico			80,036.52	2,469.08	1,225.00		2,418.58	542.69	3,336.83	1,178.33	114,058.71	22,217.01	467.89	226,350.08	Porto Rico.
Rhode Island	15,671.93	20,914.67	66,693.89	177.38	1,972.42	500.00	1,002.67	1,283.91	5,052.00	883.33	71,976.01	22,217.01	1,135.41	215,480.63	Rhode Island.
South Carolina	2,641.58	9,355.00	112,569.52	2,332.32	2,160.36	5,963.89	9,146.00	4,612.10	5,368.60	1,178.33	117,224.99	28,246.63	1,533.49	302,382.81	South Carolina.
South Dakota	25,160.00	36,513.78	73,699.22	4,143.93	1,765.46	1,305.34	3,220.18	1,516.80	2,817.25	883.75	77,675.88	17,197.39	1,071.22	246,970.20	South Dakota.
Tennessee	24,940.16	54,095.67	199,045.55	7,879.84	7,911.97	1,501.83	3,160.02	5,490.95	8,379.99	1,472.92	143,948.06	52,365.75	594.53	510,787.24	Tennessee.
Texas	93,774.14	139,264.68	592,320.48	14,728.30	21,877.11	27,994.39	34,624.28	10,334.36	23,392.97	2,678.32	463,809.90	126,261.08	1,504.80	1,552,554.81	Texas.
Utah	23,828.00	53,445.00	146,925.85	2,907.66	1,794.91	180.00	2,286.00	7,876.00	3,299.07	883.75	60,349.24	33,042.63	211.19	337,029.30	Utah.
Vermont			52,321.99	6,224.07	2,131.64	1,055.00	1,783.98	1,145.01	2,447.90	883.75	64,562.61	13,722.92	771.63	147,050.50	Vermont.
Virginia	26,707.00	46,567.44	206,193.93	5,787.27	6,156.13	4,309.76	9,447.43	2,956.99	11,554.64	1,767.50	227,764.08	55,041.97	1,741.04	605,995.78	Virginia.
Washington	15,929.00	46,201.50	147,873.92	8,286.62	9,087.88	4,568.28	6,067.00	3,429.89	8,289.13	1,472.92	142,111.80	33,167.01	4,033.25	450,518.20	Washington.
West Virginia			51,313.77	3,695.03	2,184.96	300.00	2,255.61	1,506.84	3,030.44	883.75	11,162.27	12,622.32	353.83	119,208.82	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	50,028.26	81,623.99	270,336.12	5,216.76	8,595.96	5,838.53	10,113.03	4,741.00	16,220.96	2,062.07	302,551.68	77,455.38	5,044.97	839,778.91	Wisconsin.
Wyoming	34,837.00	41,237.03	50,468.00	512.29	2,847.50	2,429.96	3,189.36	1,511.24	3,289.10	883.75	33,761.93	17,158.74	672.80	194,438.70	Wyoming.
Unapportioned: ²															
Militia Bureau			181.55	525.73	63,413.99		22,068.56	2,855.39						89,045.22	Militia Bureau.
Quartermaster Corps					108,027.83			12,334.76						120,362.59	Quartermaster Corps.
Ordnance Department															
Air Corps					13,141.25			8,963.78						102,057.23	Air Corps.
Signal Corps					20,748.00			500.00						224,089.60	Signal Corps.
Medical Department					8,738.64			1,026.00						28,354.97	Medical Department.
Corps of Engineers					432.53			500.00						932.53	Corps of Engineers.
The Adjutant General's Office					2,493.19			104.20						2,597.39	The Adjutant General's Office.
Total	1,199,767.63	2,406,846.60	10,666,126.67	336,717.85	609,304.93	204,928.55	394,860.96	236,860.37	470,714.81	76,116.75	10,213,423.43	3,168,335.66	99,768.67	30,179,781.88	Total.

¹ As recorded on the books of the Militia Bureau on Aug. 31, 1926.

² The amount of \$583,841.87, which was not apportioned to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, was expended or obligated for the following: Pay and allowances of officers of the Reserve Corps on duty in the Militia Bureau; blank forms, publications, reproductions, and blue printing service; telegrams and telephone service; new gallery rifles; new radio equipment; new airplanes; transportation of miscellaneous equipment and supplies.

³ In addition to the amount shown, there was expended out of "Salaries, Militia Bureau," \$135,087.61, making the total expended and obligated during the fiscal year 1926, \$30,314,869.49.

APPENDIX L

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under Militia Bureau appropriations, fiscal year 1926 ¹

Appropriations	Subappropriations	Amount appropriated fiscal year 1926	Amount transferred from fiscal year 1925	Amount transferred to fiscal year 1927	General reserve	Amount available for fiscal year 1926	Total expended and obligated	Net available balance
	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals.	\$1,460,905.00	\$84,229.13	\$345,060.00	-----	\$1,200,074.13	\$1,199,767.63	\$306.50
	Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals and equipment.	2,760,000.00	69,907.50	333,050.00	-----	2,496,857.50	2,496,846.60	10.90
	Expenses, camps of instruction.	10,535,000.00	280,251.05	137,737.38	-----	10,677,513.67	10,666,126.67	11,387.00
	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.	340,500.00	11,849.43	13,000.00	-----	339,349.43	336,717.85	2,631.58
	General expenses, equipment and instruction, National Guard.	900,000.00	90,467.77	174,000.00	-----	816,467.77	814,233.48	2,234.29
	Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard.	375,000.00	42,327.86	22,226.81	-----	395,101.05	394,869.96	231.09
	Transportation of supplies.	381,250.00	46,099.79	146,250.00	-----	281,099.79	236,860.37	44,239.42
	Expenses, sergeant-instructors.	500,000.00	54,768.35	77,500.00	-----	477,268.35	476,714.81	553.54
	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.	73,800.00	9,000.00	6,600.00	-----	76,200.00	76,116.75	83.25
Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard.	-----	17,326,455.00	688,900.88	1,255,424.19	-----	16,759,931.69	16,698,254.12	61,677.57
Pay of National Guard (armory drill)	-----	10,958,750.00	196,904.76	836,549.00	-----	10,319,105.76	10,213,423.43	105,682.33
Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard.	-----	3,181,781.00	-----	-----	-----	3,181,781.00	3,168,335.66	13,445.34
Collections for lost property and sale of unserviceable property. ²	-----	(²)	-----	-----	-----	99,768.67	99,768.67	-----
Salaries, Militia Bureau (departmental)	-----	139,560.00	-----	-----	\$2,000.00	137,560.00	135,087.61	2,472.39
Total	-----	31,606,546.00	885,805.64	2,091,973.19	2,000.00	30,498,147.12	30,314,869.49	183,277.63

¹ As recorded on the books of the Militia Bureau on Aug. 31, 1926.

² Collections, less amount credited to "Miscellaneous receipts," reapportioned to States, \$99,768.67.

APPENDIX M

Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers, and by the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year 1926 under appropriations for fiscal years indicated (as shown by "Accounts current")

	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals			Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment		Expenses, camps of instruction			Expenses, selected officers, and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.			Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States		General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard						Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army, in connection with the National Guard			Transportation of supplies		Expenses, sergeant-instructors			Office rent, etc., instructors, 1925	Equipment, Coast Artillery armories, Organized Militia, no year	Arms, uniforms, etc., for field service, National Guard			Total of all		
	Equipment and incidental expenses			Rifle practice and target ranges																															
	1924	1925	1926	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926			1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926
Alabama		\$113.75	\$275.39		\$68,613.65	\$1,900.69	\$1,290.06	\$95,863.45					\$1,472.91		\$1,350.37	\$4,647.03		\$5,252.43	\$521.23																
Arizona					5,400.00			29,630.62					883.75			631.50			2,495.00																
Arkansas		12.00	6.40	\$150.00	26,830.67		768.01	84,775.06					1,178.33		1,116.81	4,925.12		2,467.00	823.22													\$1,900.69	\$8,051.21	\$1,900.69	
California		64.99	256.55		71,671.71	455.92	5,511.41	165,357.43					2,061.10		6,837.67	7,374.68		395.35	2,319.84																
Colorado					38,752.33	20.00	1,632.15	83,781.05	\$170.00				1,177.77		29.25	6,168.95			850.00																
Connecticut		42.00	149.25		47,101.45		709.52	157,006.34					1,767.50		695.44	6,606.54																			
Delaware					9,607.34			25,416.41					883.75			288.40																			
District of Columbia							20.84	36,503.55					883.75			329.17			713.64																
Florida			129.44		32,451.64	702.48	904.09	96,477.30					1,178.33			2,901.58		241.00	129.92																
Georgia		14.00		292.50	37,847.10	89.77	515.00	116,916.81					1,767.50		293.88	1,931.83		97.65	3,073.00																
Hawaii							2,387.01	12,446.10					808.32			1,293.40			1,435.00																
Idaho							8,973.26	41,017.07					808.33			455.92			1,000.00																
Illinois		118.50	332.80	1,433.55	30,977.50	1,865.77	8,973.26	41,017.07					808.33			455.92			1,000.00																
Indiana		120.75	91.50	132.00	95,989.94	29.34	230.39	380,529.62					2,678.33			315.93			3,612.22																
Iowa			47.75		85,479.13		1,504.66	169,022.52					2,062.08			10,575.49		750.00	850.00																
Kansas		328.65	921.42	430.00	51,350.61	1,428.45	1,594.15	129,243.71					1,472.92			3,553.76			1,425.00																
Kentucky				8,175.00	94,063.80		19.80	119,304.94					1,472.92			55.95		739.28	2,305.25																
Louisiana					52,135.00			93,747.64					1,472.92			1,288.90																			
Maine		71.40	233.10		30,619.12	1,557.38	3,134.55	76,406.48					1,178.28			2,478.05			5,018.68																
Maryland		295.55	298.00	1,650.00	18,865.01	1,840.71	24,546.43	90,968.25					63.88			242.00			1,408.00																
Massachusetts					27,799.29	541.62	1,194.47	101,465.53					625.00			1,102.71		5,141.09	1,256.00																
Michigan		20.00	327.60	9,020.00	96,260.31	3,557.54	10,012.35	380,284.01					229.75			3,670.32		11,873.80																	
Minnesota					73,190.16	2,363.99	19,800.15	165,883.06					1,767.50			6,042.56		925.06	2,825.00																
Mississippi				1,010.00	34,036.07	677.98	4,426.45	154,490.54					1,886.11			2,384.38		216.71	178.78																
Missouri			5.00		5,932.67	116.78	92.67	58,428.70					1,178.33			48.52		2,469.50	91.90																
Montana					69,213.85		4,172.19	148,230.05					145.83			8,153.18		1,000.00	1,587.45																
Nebraska						20.00	6,460.37	883.00					883.00			60.00		501.57	304.95																
New Hampshire					8,479.17	40.00		80,065.22					1,178.32			1,621.51			1,200.00																
New Jersey							37,926.53	883.75					883.75			37.73		1,309.40	244.17																
New Mexico		272.93	348.31		62,352.62	9.17	3,849.09	189,477.30					2,062.08			100.73		2,539.61	1,286.25																
New York			20.00		40,099.11		770.43	38,362.91					883.75			33.26		678.45	20,789.15																
North Carolina		234.74	265.71	2,133.64	193,648.59	1,750.18	114,643.79	894,160.77					56.25			7,481.50		23,813.23																	
North Dakota		28.00			48,703.00		1,082.15	109,410.87					1,472.92			254.07		2,130.59																	
Ohio					43,243.26		53,352.50	808.75					125.00			32.12		6.59	202.49																
Oklahoma			157.50	375.98	128,931.25	5,051.85	17,538.04	307,945.47					808.75			189.05		1,332.16	532.08																
Oregon		30.00	167.75	530.00	109,482.73		263.53	199,871.42					2,326.80			436.63		9,532.81	3,533.35																
Pennsylvania					5,175.09		115,984.04	701.67					1,472.91			1,034.35		701.67	6,167.26																
Porto Rico	\$39.60	877.75	408.57	18,605.00	215,937.23		36,714.77	523,206.07					2,972.92	23.60		2,577.10		10,095.44	5,050.13																
Rhode Island					74,485.02			547.00					878.33			30.00																			
South Carolina		36.00		1,675.00	26,914.67	4,330.27	51,207.60	883.33					883.33			144.95		961.94	500.00																
South Dakota				750.00	9,355.00		68,681.35	981.94					1,178.33			1,098.16			3,177.50																
Tennessee		59.25	52.00		35,156.33	14.67	266.67	52,754.39					883.75			5,909.73			407.14																
Texas		93.80	115.15		53,755.67		129,253.64	99.40					1,472.92			1,978.08			1,501.83																
Utah				431.00	138,889.68	1,004.68	8,191.41	425,832.64					2,678.32			189.00		5,624.65	16,281.23																
Vermont				2,580.05	48,393.45	65.78	12.00	785.37					807.75			122.20			60.00																
Virginia		60.50	453.65	154.00	877.00		16,130.66	1,765.82					883.75			262.64		785.82	725.00																
Washington					140,392.10	1,732.49	20,674.29	854.83					1,767.50			854.83		1,209.10	1,243.51																
West Virginia				240.00	44,098.97	153.36	30,875.33	84,717.06					1,347.92			320.48		3,930.25	2,067.93																
Wisconsin					39,224.87			883.75					883.75			327.10		528.86																	
Wyoming		61.75	84.00	7,019.99	81,523.99		6,392.33	191,008.46					2,062.07			3,331.01			2,880.42																
Militia Bureau		413.25	29.00		41,237.03	30.22	272.00	30,266.99					883.75			404.85		1,293.05	8.52																
					1,092.11		1,092.11	30,593.87								60.90		30,593.87																	
Total	100.10	3,762.71	4,876.19	62,040.71	2,441,859.28	27,109.93	428,899.03	7,006,918.78	7,779.47	5,351.10	19,920.81	2,433.22	74,657.90	53.60	36,832.21	217,783.60	718.80	67,912.43	105,997.43	20.75	3,796.41	14,946.80	780.43	1,480.67	39.00	14,886.44	465,937.29	146.66	2,975.00	8,275.70	1,456.14	208.82	35,821.65	635,117.05	10,355.00

ations for fiscal years indicated (as shown by "Accounts current")

geant-instructors		Office rent, etc., instructors, 1925	Equip- ment, Coast Artillery armories, Organized Militia, no year	Arms, uniforms, etc., for field service, National Guard			Total of appropriations					Grand total	
1925	1926			1925	1926	1926-27	1924	1925	1926	1926-27	No year		
\$44.60	\$7,711.70						\$1,960.69	\$8,051.21	\$179,105.36			\$189,117.26	Alabama.
204.00	3,333.96							204.00	42,374.83			42,578.83	Arizona.
22.70	4,471.27							4,536.52	123,010.07			127,546.59	Arkansas.
51.00	12,932.39					\$156.25	631.92	12,860.42	261,993.70	\$156.25		275,642.29	California.
	5,936.13						20.00	1,661.40	136,666.23			138,347.63	Colorado.
362.86	11,557.07							2,463.47	225,526.15			227,989.62	Connecticut.
70.00	1,547.16							70.00	38,456.70			38,526.70	Delaware.
70.00	3,912.27							458.07	41,638.74			42,096.81	District of Columbia.
36.70	7,574.22						702.48	1,181.79	140,842.43			142,726.70	Florida.
127.00	8,195.48			\$55.85			89.77	1,395.88	169,791.72			171,277.37	Georgia.
	3,101.60							2,387.01	19,084.42			21,471.43	Hawaii.
211.20	2,947.40						1,865.77	10,816.71	77,206.22			89,888.70	Idaho.
35.00	16,960.95	\$10.00					29.34	841.82	509,372.54			510,243.70	Illinois.
8.40	15,733.23							2,472.49	283,813.95			286,286.44	Indiana.
80.00	7,292.78			29.02			1,428.45	2,174.37	194,386.53			197,089.35	Iowa.
717.70	9,436.60							10,036.38	228,621.03			238,657.41	Kansas.
7.00	7,782.07							7.00	156,426.53			156,433.53	Kentucky.
399.80	4,421.64			1,300.00			1,557.38	5,254.75	120,355.35			127,167.48	Louisiana.
335.20	4,664.97						2,040.71	29,263.06	119,796.28			151,109.05	Maine.
35.00	9,212.83						541.62	4,857.18	146,347.66			151,746.46	Maryland.
656.40	19,624.10			2,516.00			3,557.54	27,104.82	516,745.14			547,407.50	Massachusetts.
30.50	10,656.10			73.92		2.00	2,363.99	20,889.63	260,691.98	2.00		263,947.60	Michigan.
115.15	11,186.06						746.98	9,341.79	203,894.27			213,983.04	Minnesota.
	5,392.90	60.00					116.78	201.19	73,494.00			73,811.97	Mississippi.
193.63	13,681.28							5,365.82	242,932.99			248,298.81	Missouri.
270.60	3,207.00						526.30	7,292.54	43,626.01			51,444.85	Montana.
10.00	3,797.63						40.00	10.00	87,860.68			87,910.68	Nebraska.
32.67	2,177.07							9,935.40	51,023.09			60,958.49	New Hampshire.
23.20	12,567.90						9.17	5,532.20	290,136.97			295,678.34	New Jersey.
53.20	8,917.94						11.11	913.14	81,962.16			82,886.41	New Mexico.
523.70	50,104.54		\$2,975.00	3,850.00			1,750.18	141,393.24	1,168,360.23		\$2,975.00	1,314,478.65	New York.
562.95	8,147.48	16.66						6,628.83	171,071.11			177,699.94	North Carolina.
324.10	2,108.40							43,917.97	57,309.68			101,227.55	North Dakota.
285.36	21,206.68						5,051.85	18,402.31	462,432.01			485,886.17	Ohio.
206.77	15,171.16							1,466.93	339,821.30			341,288.23	Oklahoma.
30.43	7,324.54	30.00		71.39	\$10.00			8,234.25	136,835.42			145,069.67	Oregon.
109.20	33,250.41					50.57	63.20	79,206.05	790,920.77	50.57		870,240.59	Pennsylvania.
200.60	3,062.43							598.79	78,972.78			79,571.57	Porto Rico.
369.00	5,052.00							7,315.44	85,209.73			92,525.17	Rhode Island.
461.50	5,257.60	30.00						20,808.48	88,614.72			109,423.20	South Carolina.
8.00	2,591.75							274.67	92,891.52			93,180.86	South Dakota.
196.81	8,379.99							2,333.54	200,327.78			202,661.32	Tennessee.
30.00	23,296.97						1,004.68	9,911.21	612,738.18			623,654.07	Texas.
65.00	2,927.42						63.78	2,848.73	125,983.47			128,895.98	Utah.
	2,447.90							16,521.75	45,752.18			62,273.93	Vermont.
781.80	11,128.64			370.00			1,812.99	25,586.51	201,432.29			228,831.79	Virginia.
44.00	7,774.36			9.52	1,446.14		153.36	31,960.20	145,382.63			177,496.19	Washington.
143.85	2,813.24							470.95	44,050.72			44,521.67	West Virginia.
253.76	15,648.88						12.50	18,276.71	296,538.83			314,828.04	Wisconsin.
35.50	3,289.10						30.22	1,125.60	76,947.74			78,103.56	Wyoming.
							7,624.22	10,254.83	67,058.17			84,937.22	Militia Bureau.
4,886.44	465,937.29	146.66	2,975.00	8,275.70	1,456.14	208.82	35,821.65	635,117.05	10,355,534.89	208.82	2,975.00	11,029,957.41	Total.

Number of Units
 Allotted & Recognized
 State & Branch
 by 30 Jun 1926

			7	8	27	68
		1	9		16	83
			2		5	79
6			2	6	15	57
3					9	85
		1			6	92
			7		8	79
					0	100
9		2	27	14	86	81
	1		7	4	37	79
					8	64
1	5		5		16	66
1	1				2	88
			7	3	12	88
2	7		19	7	75	79
			8	5	48	66
			1	3	5	0
	8		1		18	51
4	5		1		25	41
			1	1	11	63
	2		1	1	14	77
		2	5	3	36	53
5				2	8	60
9	15	2	18	15	165	60
29	71	22	151	90	810	78
					12	100
						68
					12	81
29	71	22	151	90	822	78
12	37	40	59	59	22	22

ed.

APPENDIX N

Statement showing certain articles of equipment lost or stolen and dropped on reports of survey, statements of charges, and inventory and inspection reports during the fiscal year 1926

State	Blankets, gray		Blankets, wool		Compasses, prismatic		Compasses, watch		Field glasses		Gauntlets		Instruments, drawing, set		Knives, clasp or gabion		Pistols		Revolvers		Rifles		Shirts, flannel		Shoes, service		Tubes, radio	
	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost
Alabama			56	91				12	4	1							4		8	6	8		5	168	4	225		
Arizona			19				1										4		1		2		127		24			
Arkansas			86	555			9										1	2	11	5	1		111	809	52	160		
California			101	70	2	3	2	13	3	1							14	4	22	5	4	6	214	219	119	157		
Colorado			11	30	1		2	8										2				52	75	24	41			
Connecticut			1	25				17		2		1					5	7		3		6	12	267	5	137		
Delaware																												
District of Columbia			20		1		1														1	1	38	5	36			
Florida			26	6	2		8	7								1	11	2	1	5		5	68	83	38	70		
Georgia	30		317	11			8	8	6	1							45	3	21	2	4		933	181	375	73		
Hawaii			38	26						1									1			1	10	84	5	79		
Idaho				11				5									3	1	3	1	2			12		7		
Illinois			965	290	4		49	35	7	3			1	1			68	11	53	13	38	197	2,013	574	1,335	186		
Indiana	6		185	275	5	2	7	18		1					90		1	31	62	31		10	241	602	147	396	15	24
Iowa			9	23		1		1	1	3							5	11		2		3	26	144	19	3		11
Kansas		4	75	786				4	5								5	1	9				113	1,796	60	1,189		
Kentucky			34	12			6	12	2								39	3	19	11	5		103	169	53	131		
Louisiana			66	14		1	5	4									2	2		1			74	23	58	44		
Maine			33	8	1				1								15	1					14	152		1		
Maryland			7	1																	1		114	10	91	14		
Massachusetts			1	38		3	5	132		18		1					12	28	1	8		6	41	144	12	171		
Michigan	5		207	47	1	1	6	1	1	2							49	11	14	7	1	1	228	95	133	61		
Minnesota			56	9	3	2	8	1	4	2							53	2	38	1			45	10				
Mississippi			5	15		1											6	5			8		37	53	10	18		
Missouri		41	65	111	1	1	4	23	10				1				64	4	60	10	11	1	190	202	66	87		
Montana																	3		1				2			6		
Nebraska	2						2										1	1					3					
New Hampshire			4																				2					
New Jersey			5	14													5	3				1	99	45	86	21		
New Mexico				11																			11	19	9	11		
New York			37	12		4		33	1	3							6			34		3	38	109	49	18		9
North Carolina			64	12		1		3									13	1	3		3		191	41	132	40		
North Dakota			4	6																			20	5				
Ohio				34						1													103		54			
Oklahoma			551	30		1		14	3	3							105	32	23	2	18		383	44	32			
Oregon			54	10		1		3	2				1				6	8	1		6	11	36	1	24			
Pennsylvania	20	18	421	221	1	1	31	71	26	14				2			176	129	64	15	25	22	421	207	305	117	2	6
Porto Rico			6	7																		1	14	37	16	34		
Rhode Island			4	35				1									4					2	23	50	7	21		
South Carolina				7													5		2		1		36	4	26			
South Dakota			47	82					2														12	111	9	58		
Tennessee			217		1		23										10		6				574		66			
Texas	40	7	179	13	1		6	3	3								26	4	1	2	9	1	586	53	313	33		
Utah			63	24													15	1	3				15	2	9			
Vermont			12	12																			3	8	5	4		
Virginia			42	6				1															91	17	61	12		
Washington			125	79			1	14	2								20	5	3		1	2	230	146	123	75		
West Virginia		1	31														6	8			2	1	79	1	40			
Wisconsin				52		1	6	12		1			1				7	1		7		2	88	2	95	4	13	
Wyoming			50														27		3			1	57		40			
Total	103	71	4,299	3,121	25	23	161	478	78	57		2	3	4	90	1*	840	326	488	183	153	283	7,684	7,023	4,219	3,886	41	46

APPENDIX K

Statement of amounts expended and obligated under the appropriations "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard," "Pay of the National Guard (armory drill)," and "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard," for fiscal year 1926¹

	Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for animals	Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment	Expenses, camps of instruction	Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military service schools, etc.	General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard		Travel of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army in connection with the National Guard	Transportation of supplies	Expenses, sergeant-instructors	Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States	Pay of National Guard (armory drill)	Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., for field service, National Guard	Collections for lost property and sale of un-serviceable property	Total	
					Equipment and incidental expenses	Rifle practice and target ranges									
Alabama	\$38,966.54	\$68,787.30	\$146,536.08	\$7,288.28	\$6,126.90	\$656.23	\$6,406.91	\$5,806.32	\$7,806.67	\$1,472.91	\$152,028.99	\$52,321.49	\$565.17	\$495,639.79	Alabama.
Arizona	3,952.78	5,400.00	43,855.00	1,573.56	1,910.00	2,495.00	12,228.58	1,469.61	3,337.96	883.75	43,649.71	10,109.38	5.30	130,870.63	Arizona.
Arkansas	1,882.40	28,970.67	123,929.74	7,293.40	8,050.28	1,382.00	7,275.05	5,599.60	4,969.90	1,178.33	124,111.12	46,560.81	2,985.43	364,188.73	Arkansas.
California	18,622.30	71,671.71	224,881.10	17,667.53	16,354.43	18,868.06	5,110.00	11,599.24	13,188.36	2,061.10	276,528.18	116,004.61	1,694.31	794,250.93	California.
Colorado	10,635.33	38,752.33	117,719.87	9,271.18	8,302.80	850.00	9,729.43	4,045.97	5,936.13	1,177.77	96,690.86	26,987.43	1,263.65	341,362.75	Colorado.
Connecticut	13,909.37	50,701.45	241,300.67	8,605.19	9,184.40		3,784.48	3,660.16	11,484.27	1,767.50	248,234.94	82,867.83	5,475.23	680,975.49	Connecticut.
Delaware		9,607.34	35,562.18		1,414.94	510.00	779.37	744.06	1,547.16	883.75	36,916.76	15,090.15	178.86	103,234.57	Delaware.
District of Columbia			49,322.66	693.55	1,185.45		220.68	299.81	3,968.10	883.75	42,495.24	11,128.23	167.45	110,364.92	District of Columbia.
Florida	15,866.70	32,751.64	169,586.71	3,582.66	6,087.63	2,330.70	6,439.86	5,513.60	7,717.22	1,178.33	114,858.50	31,626.29	2,484.26	400,024.10	Florida.
Georgia	23,998.23	38,372.10	194,199.09	8,833.57	4,685.00	5,433.00	8,102.74	3,643.86	8,201.23	1,767.50	215,862.04	44,830.97	3,342.12	561,271.45	Georgia.
Hawaii			13,246.10	6,649.16	1,642.79	3,656.50	1,373.36	37.83	3,385.60	883.75	74,886.63	16,164.28	854.05	122,800.05	Hawaii.
Idaho	18,624.00	32,352.47	68,049.73	3,231.15	1,557.00	1,790.00	5,606.50	4,232.31	3,146.90	883.33	48,543.15	19,742.23	1,245.27	208,994.04	Idaho.
Illinois	43,700.80	95,844.07	682,227.37	17,478.45	13,578.58	5,550.87	5,262.05	3,609.89	17,166.95	2,678.33	471,250.56	111,313.96	5,487.09	1,475,148.97	Illinois.
Indiana	24,339.96	85,564.13	285,330.76	8,093.77	12,979.59	2,090.00	9,643.97	3,525.29	15,946.73	2,062.08	277,225.02	91,316.17	1,746.31	819,763.78	Indiana.
Iowa	22,415.75	51,350.61	180,775.75	9,249.49	4,815.09	1,650.00	7,530.76	2,181.94	7,482.74	1,472.92	208,310.45	57,760.07	2,298.44	557,594.01	Iowa.
Kansas	48,531.27	94,090.85	194,984.31	4,197.47	5,871.91	2,707.25	7,567.86	6,700.33	9,452.50	1,472.92	178,581.70	40,017.32	2,382.89	596,558.58	Kansas.
Kentucky	29,190.82	52,533.00	136,036.19	5,094.36	2,320.15	19.55	9,191.82	3,733.76	7,020.40	1,472.92	160,918.59	36,942.16	1,228.18	448,101.90	Kentucky.
Louisiana	24,326.90	30,619.12	139,534.95	4,710.56	3,701.05	7,890.54	3,360.90	6,650.03	4,428.64	1,178.33	110,384.95	24,253.52	2,276.02	363,315.46	Louisiana.
Maine	11,487.62	18,975.00	111,561.85	6,956.20	3,483.62	7,480.06	4,270.57	1,648.07	4,664.97	1,178.33	120,384.95	29,827.66	2,663.90	318,856.50	Maine.
Maryland	13,056.00	27,799.29	140,523.58	7,480.06	8,107.48	1,431.25	9,738.37	1,630.40	9,376.13	1,472.92	168,131.74	53,010.34	343.27	442,100.83	Maryland.
Massachusetts	65,949.76	106,768.31	461,640.78	12,679.77	20,653.83	8,549.01	7,384.10	7,097.25	21,758.77	2,972.92	590,464.36	149,501.06	3,124.31	1,449,995.22	Massachusetts.
Michigan	37,979.60	73,057.66	217,644.32	9,081.32	8,549.01	12,822.00	5,624.08	3,417.27	10,665.90	1,767.50	253,313.74	80,842.24	3,887.51	718,652.15	Michigan.
Minnesota	11,562.00	5,972.00	226,392.65	5,954.07	8,199.38	1,116.75	7,439.50	8,322.82	12,506.26	2,062.08	274,821.88	81,421.58	521.25	678,970.96	Minnesota.
Mississippi			105,414.41	2,768.90	4,913.85	1,398.70	4,816.17	3,600.32	5,664.80	1,178.33	91,730.26	25,334.72	1,520.58	254,213.04	Mississippi.
Missouri	22,853.00	70,938.85	240,341.72	11,176.76	15,928.62	3,301.45	6,085.03	7,899.30	13,687.38	2,062.08	244,098.07	75,148.95	1,264.30	714,738.51	Missouri.
Montana			59,720.43	1,821.18	4,060.13	358.96	5,568.00	769.33	3,260.00	883.00	60,540.57	13,104.58	164.13	150,250.31	Montana.
Nebraska			111,906.84	3,414.21	2,386.24	1,200.00	4,696.56	868.05	3,854.03	1,178.33	95,824.75	19,772.01	158.73	245,259.74	Nebraska.
New Hampshire		8,479.17	39,297.08	1,837.76	2,608.89	746.47	2,630.62	763.60	2,177.07	883.75	57,513.00	29,491.30	6.23	146,434.94	New Hampshire.
New Jersey	40,796.71	62,352.62	236,800.73	7,403.94	5,394.66	21,833.25	6,751.15	2,190.29	12,594.36	2,062.08	284,863.40	54,028.05	1,127.36	738,288.60	New Jersey.
New Mexico	31,190.19	40,099.11	68,194.75	2,361.69	2,374.50	501.00	4,890.50	3,241.45	4,038.82	883.75	57,257.54	11,997.99	769.31	227,800.60	New Mexico.
New York	69,425.83	202,989.59	1,544,489.60	19,752.64	58,944.31	14,499.45	8,722.96	50,810.44	8,722.96	3,562.08	1,291,905.92	341,333.97	1,719.97	3,631,179.06	New York.
North Carolina	15,995.81	49,508.00	192,919.18	3,109.07	6,021.14	2,156.19	13,094.86	6,345.79	8,157.48	1,472.92	197,010.27	62,346.08	1,833.71	559,970.50	North Carolina.
North Dakota			96,206.07	1,764.00	1,775.98	1,516.76	4,681.50	1,935.04	2,374.00	883.75	64,616.20	16,185.15	590.16	192,529.21	North Dakota.
Ohio	73,024.23	129,156.25	440,870.16	13,002.61	7,042.59	1,157.02	18,865.35	6,378.74	21,608.05	2,633.33	453,072.56	106,967.83	1,797.04	1,275,576.36	Ohio.
Oklahoma	34,968.29	110,382.73	334,354.24	5,790.45	11,672.34	6,110.65	14,900.34	11,309.63	15,266.66	2,062.08	318,401.34	88,045.47	7,292.29	960,495.91	Oklahoma.
Oregon	2,194.00	5,175.00	198,671.05	7,827.47	3,597.50	8,507.50	2,818.49	7,339.54	7,339.54	1,472.92	175,132.40	44,659.24	532.61	465,429.20	Oregon.
Pennsylvania	116,834.37	224,084.73	741,948.66	23,566.14	20,713.80	11,726.73	21,253.44	9,936.65	38,543.21	2,972.92	671,005.33	209,890.93	14,715.33	2,102,192.24	Pennsylvania.
Porto Rico			80,036.52	2,469.08	1,225.00		2,418.58	542.69	3,336.83	1,178.33	114,058.71	20,616.45	467.80	226,350.08	Porto Rico.
Rhode Island	15,671.93	26,914.67	66,693.89	177.38	1,972.42	500.00	1,002.67	1,283.91	5,052.00	883.33	71,976.01	22,217.01	1,135.41	215,480.63	Rhode Island.
South Carolina	2,641.58	9,355.00	112,599.52	2,332.32	2,160.36	5,963.89	9,146.00	4,612.10	5,368.60	1,178.33	117,224.99	28,246.63	1,553.49	302,382.81	South Carolina.
South Dakota	25,160.00	36,513.78	73,699.22	4,143.93	1,765.46	1,305.34	3,220.18	1,516.80	2,817.25	883.75	77,675.88	17,197.39	1,071.22	246,970.20	South Dakota.
Tennessee	24,940.16	54,095.67	199,045.55	7,879.84	7,911.97	1,501.83	3,160.02	5,490.95	8,379.99	1,472.92	143,948.06	52,365.75	594.53	510,787.24	Tennessee.
Texas	93,774.14	139,264.68	592,320.48	14,728.30	21,877.11	27,994.39	34,624.28	10,334.36	23,392.97	2,678.33	463,809.90	126,251.08	1,504.80	1,552,554.81	Texas.
Utah	23,828.00	53,445.00	146,925.85	2,907.66	1,794.91	180.00	2,286.00	7,876.00	3,299.07	883.75	60,349.24	33,042.63	211.19	337,029.30	Utah.
Vermont			52,321.99	6,224.07	2,131.64	1,055.00	1,783.98	1,145.01	2,447.90	883.75	64,562.61	13,722.92	771.63	147,050.50	Vermont.
Virginia	26,707.00	46,567.44	206,193.93	5,787.27	6,156.13	4,309.76	9,447.43	2,956.90	11,554.64	1,767.50	227,764.68	55,041.97	1,741.04	605,995.78	Virginia.
Washington	15,929.00	46,201.50	147,873.92	8,286.62	9,087.88	4,568.28	6,067.00	3,429.89	8,289.13	1,472.92	142,111.80	53,167.01	4,033.25	450,518.20	Washington.
West Virginia			51,313.77	3,695.03	2,184.96	300.00	2,255.61	1,506.84	3,030.44	883.75	12,522.32	53,167.01	353.83	119,208.82	West Virginia.
Wisconsin	50,028.26	81,523.99	270,386.12	5,216.76	8,595.96	5,838.53	10,113.03	4,741.00	16,220.96	2,062.07	302,551.68	77,455.58	5,044.97	839,778.91	Wisconsin.
Wyoming	34,837.00	41,237.03	50,468.00	512.29	2,847.50	2,429.96	3,189.36	3,151.24	3,289.10	883.75	33,761.93	17,158.74	672.80	194,438.70	Wyoming.
Unapportioned: ¹															Unapportioned: ¹
Militia Bureau			181.55	525.73	63,413.99		22,068.56	2,855.39						89,045.22	Militia Bureau.

¹ As recorded on the books of the Militia Bureau on Aug. 31, 1926.

² The amount of \$583,841.87, which was not apportioned to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, was expended or obligated for the following: Pay and allowances of officers of the Reserve Corps on duty in the Militia Bureau; blank forms, publications, reproductions, and blue printing service; telegrams and telephone service; new gallery rifles; new radio equipment; new airplanes; transportation of miscellaneous equipment and supplies.

³ In addition to the amount shown, there was expended out of "Salaries, Militia Bureau," \$135,087.61, making the total expended and obligated during the fiscal year 1926, \$30,314,869.49.

APPENDIX M

Statement of disbursements made by United States property and disbursing officers, and by the disbursing officer of the Militia Bureau during the fiscal year 1926 under appropriations for fiscal years indicated (as shown by "Accounts current")

[illegible]

ations for fiscal years indicated (as shown by "Accounts current")

geant-instructors		Office rent, etc., instruc- tors, 1925	Equip- ment, Coast Artillery armories, Organized Militia, no year	Arms, uniforms, etc., for field service, National Guard			Total of appropriations					Grand total	
1925	1926			1925	1926	1926-27	1924	1925	1926	1926-27	No year		
\$44.60	\$7,711.70						\$1,960.69	\$8,051.21	\$179,105.36			\$180,117.26	Alabama.
204.00	3,333.96							204.00	42,374.83			42,578.83	Arizona.
22.78	4,471.27							4,536.52	123,010.07			127,546.59	Arkansas.
51.00	12,952.39					\$156.25	631.92	12,860.42	261,993.70	\$156.25		275,642.29	California.
	5,936.13						20.00	1,661.40	136,666.23			138,347.63	Colorado.
382.86	11,557.07							2,463.47	225,526.15			227,989.62	Connecticut.
70.00	1,547.16							70.00	38,456.70			38,526.70	Delaware.
70.00	3,912.27							458.07	41,638.74			42,096.81	District of Columbia.
36.70	7,574.22						702.48	1,181.79	140,842.43			142,726.70	Florida.
127.00	8,195.48			\$55.85			89.77	1,395.88	169,791.72			171,277.37	Georgia.
	3,101.60							2,387.01	19,084.42			21,471.43	Hawaii.
211.20	2,947.40						1,865.77	10,816.71	77,206.22			89,888.70	Idaho.
35.00	16,960.95	\$10.00					29.34	841.82	509,372.54			510,243.70	Illinois.
8.40	15,733.23							2,472.49	283,813.95			286,286.44	Indiana.
80.00	7,292.78			29.02			1,428.45	2,174.37	194,386.33			197,989.35	Iowa.
717.70	9,436.60							10,036.38	228,621.03			238,657.41	Kansas.
7.00	7,782.07							7.00	156,426.53			156,433.53	Kentucky.
399.80	4,421.64			1,300.00			1,557.38	5,254.75	120,353.35			127,167.48	Louisiana.
335.20	4,664.97						2,040.71	29,263.06	119,796.28			151,100.05	Maine.
35.00	9,212.83						541.62	4,857.18	146,347.66			151,746.46	Maryland.
1,656.40	19,624.10			2,516.00			3,557.64	27,104.82	516,745.14			547,407.50	Massachusetts.
30.50	10,656.10			73.92		2.00	2,363.90	20,889.63	290,691.98	2.00		283,947.60	Michigan.
115.15	11,186.06						746.98	9,341.79	203,894.27			213,983.04	Minnesota.
	5,392.90	60.00					116.78	201.19	73,494.00			73,811.97	Mississippi.
193.63	13,681.38							5,365.82	242,932.99			248,298.81	Missouri.
270.60	3,207.00						526.30	7,292.54	43,626.01			51,444.85	Montana.
10.00	3,797.63						40.00	10.00	87,880.68			87,910.68	Nebraska.
32.67	2,177.07							9,935.40	51,023.09			60,958.49	New Hampshire.
23.20	12,567.90						9.17	5,532.20	290,136.97			295,678.34	New Jersey.
53.20	3,917.94						11.11	913.14	81,962.16			82,886.41	New Mexico.
523.70	50,104.54						1,750.18	141,393.24	1,168,360.23		\$2,975.00	1,314,478.65	New York.
502.95	8,147.48	16.66	\$2,975.00	3,850.00				6,628.83	171,071.11			177,699.94	North Carolina.
324.10	2,108.40							43,917.97	57,309.68			101,227.55	North Dakota.
285.36	21,206.68						5,051.85	18,402.31	462,432.01			485,886.17	Ohio.
206.77	15,171.16							1,466.93	339,821.30			341,288.23	Oklahoma.
30.43	7,324.54	30.00		71.39	\$10.00		8,234.25	79,206.05	136,835.42			145,069.67	Oregon.
0,099.20	33,250.41					50.57	63.20	79,206.05	790,920.77	50.57		870,240.59	Pennsylvania.
200.60	3,062.43							598.79	78,972.78			79,571.57	Porto Rico.
399.00	5,052.00							7,315.44	85,209.73			92,525.17	Rhode Island.
461.50	5,257.60	30.00						20,808.48	88,614.72			109,423.20	South Carolina.
8.00	2,581.75						14.67	274.67	92,891.62			93,180.86	South Dakota.
196.81	8,379.99							2,333.54	200,327.78			202,661.32	Tennessee.
30.00	23,296.97						1,004.68	9,911.21	612,738.18			623,654.07	Texas.
65.00	2,927.42						63.78	2,848.73	125,983.47			128,895.98	Utah.
	2,447.90							16,521.75	45,752.18			62,273.93	Vermont.
781.80	11,128.64			370.00			1,812.99	25,586.51	201,432.29			228,831.79	Virginia.
44.60	7,774.36			9.52	1,446.14		153.36	31,960.20	145,382.63			177,496.19	Washington.
143.85	2,813.24							470.95	44,050.72			44,521.67	West Virginia.
253.76	15,648.88						12.50	18,276.71	296,538.83			314,828.04	Wisconsin.
35.50	3,289.10						30.22	1,125.60	76,947.74			78,103.56	Wyoming.
							7,624.22	10,254.83	67,058.17			84,937.22	Militia Bureau.
4,886.44	465,937.29	146.66	2,975.00	8,275.70	1,456.14	208.82	35,821.65	636,117.05	10,355,834.89	208.82	2,975.00	11,029,957.41	Total.

APPENDIX N

Statement showing certain articles of equipment lost or stolen and dropped on reports of survey, statements of charges, and inventory and inspection reports during the fiscal year 1926

State	Blankets, gray		Blankets, wool		Compasses, prismatic		Compasses, watch		Field glasses		Gauntlets		Instruments, drawing, set		Knives, clasp or gation		Pistols		Revolvers		Rifles		Shirts, flannel		Shoes, service		Tubes, radio		
	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	Stolen	Lost	
Alabama			56	91				12	4	1							4		8	6	8		5	168	4	225			
Arizona			19				1										4		1		2		127		24				
Arkansas			86	555			9										1	2	11	5	1		111	809	52	160			
California			101	70	2	3	2	13	3	1							14	4	22	5	4	6	214	219	119	157			
Colorado			11	30	1		2	8										2				52	75	24	41				
Connecticut			1	25				17		2		1					5	7		3		6	12	267	5	137			
Delaware																													
District of Columbia			20		1		1													1	1	38	5	36					
Florida			26	6	2		8	7							1		11	2	1	5		5	68	83	38	70			
Georgia	30		317	11				8	6	1							45	3	21	2	4		933	181	375	73			
Hawaii			38	26						1								1				1	10	84	5	79			
Idaho				11				5									3	1	3	1	2		12		7				
Illinois			965	290	4		49	35	7	3			1	1			68	11	53	13	38	197	2,013	574	1,535	186			
Indiana	6		185	275	5	2	7	18		1					90		1	31	62	31		10	241	602	147	396	15	24	
Iowa			9	23		1		1	1	3							5	11		2		3	26	144	19	3		11	
Kansas		4	75	786				4	5								5	1	9				113	1,796	60	1,189			
Kentucky			34	12			6	12	2								39	3	19	11	5		103	169	53	131			
Louisiana			66	14		1	5	4									2	2					74	23	58	44			
Maine			33	8	1				1								15	1					14	152		1			
Maryland			7	1														1			1		114	10	91	14			
Massachusetts			1	38		3	5	132		18		1					12	28		8		6	41	144	12	171			
Michigan	5		207	47	1	1	6	1	1	2							49	11	14	7	1	1	228	95	133	61			
Minnesota			56	9	3	2	8	1	4	2							53	2	38	1			45	10					
Mississippi			5	15		1											6	5					37	53	10	18			
Missouri		41	65	111	1	1	4	23	10				1				64	4	60	10	11	1	190	202	66	87			
Montana																	3						2						
Nebraska	2						2										1	1					3						
New Hampshire			4																		1		3						
New Jersey			5	14													5	3				1	99	45	86	21			
New Mexico				11																			11	19	9	11			
New York			37	12		4		33	1	3							6			34		3	38	109	49	18		9	
North Carolina			64	12		1		3									13	1	3		3		191	41	132	40			
North Dakota			4	6															43	4			20		5				
Ohio			34							1										1			103		54				
Oklahoma			551	30		1		14	3	3				1			105	32	23	2	18		383	44	52				
Oregon			54	10	1		3		2								6	8	1		6	11	36	1	24				
Pennsylvania	20	18	421	221	1	1	31	71	26	14			2				176	129	64	15	25	22	421	207	305	117	2	6	
Porto Rico			6	7																1			14	37	16	34			
Rhode Island			4	35				1														2	23	50	7	21			
South Carolina			7																	2	1		36	4	26				
South Dakota			47	82					2								5				82		12	111		58			
Tennessee			217		1		23										10		6				574		66				
Texas	40	7	179	13	1		6	3	3								26	4	1	2	9	1	586	53	313	33			
Utah			63	24													15	1	3				15	2	9				
Vermont			12	12																			3	8	5	4			
Virginia			42	6			1	1	2								20	5	3				91	17	61	12			
Washington			125	79			1	14									6	8		1	2	1	230	146	123	75			
West Virginia		1	31																	4	2	2	79	1	40				
Wisconsin				52		1	6	12		1			1				7	1				2	7	88		95	4	13	
Wyoming			50											1			27		3			1	57		40				
Total	103	71	4,299	3,121	25	23	161	478	78	57	2	3	4	90	1*	840	326	488	183	153	283	7,684	7,023	4,219	3,886	41	46		

APPENDIX O

Statement of property dropped by reports of survey and inventory and inspection reports, fiscal year 1926

State	Value of Federal property in the hands of the National Guard (estimated)	Value of property dropped on reports of survey and inventory and inspection reports	Per capita value of property dropped on reports of survey and inventory and inspection reports	Amount of funds collected on reports of survey and statements of charges			Funds charged on reports of survey and statements of charges not yet collected		
				State	Individual	Total	State	Individual	Total
Alabama	\$1,787,099.92	\$107,315.37	\$37.907	\$18.71	\$715.84	\$734.55			
Arizona	279,089.57	8,394.65	10.200						
Arkansas	1,349,187.96	95,405.99	43.986	111.89	629.08	740.97	\$121.53		\$121.53
California	4,351,518.29	73,745.97	15.535	1,238.29	1,990.79	3,229.08	23,735.62	\$81.39	¹ 23,817.01
Colorado	1,080,380.28	77,633.64	43.467	275.59	188.92	464.51	1,182.63	525.40	¹ 1,708.03
Connecticut	3,409,332.06	56,180.81	12.929	174.37	6,381.49	6,555.86			
Delaware	792,613.73	7,788.77	10.412					22.00	22.00
District of Columbia	310,907.19	3,991.50	4.505	74.27	210.08	284.35	926.65	35.60	962.25
Florida	1,342,314.43	36,966.48	16.119	1,007.47	811.73	1,819.20	783.07	657.91	1,440.98
Georgia	1,422,256.63	62,649.35	17.737	33.61	2,048.56	2,082.17	1,410.69	3,542.08	4,952.77
Hawaii	445,585.99	30,502.07	19.780	2,230.69	707.37	2,938.06		158.46	158.46
Idaho	655,882.20	23,715.48	26.549	201.50	415.10	616.60	21,529.09	1,743.17	23,272.26
Illinois	5,354,207.20	216,456.69	25.304	2,305.57	7,531.84	9,837.41	3,831.73	431.41	4,263.14
Indiana	4,202,431.59	101,622.47	22.898	80.96	1,655.19	1,736.15		7.00	7.00
Iowa	1,977,404.09	18,463.51	5.261	75.80	2,189.55	2,265.35	8,408.53		8,408.53
Kansas	2,284,830.13	189,040.68	58.273	104.07	952.94	1,057.01		8.20	8.20
Kentucky	1,848,204.62	53,618.68	20.936	200.48	2,579.19	2,779.67			
Louisiana	1,056,144.08	31,423.05	16.374	642.20	483.51	1,125.71	789.18		789.18
Maine	916,111.88	21,506.81	12.268	1,088.92	630.36	1,719.28	108.19		108.19
Maryland	1,645,837.20	27,668.76	9.725	1,281.58	95.08	1,376.66	5,677.13	458.79	6,135.92
Massachusetts	4,986,961.91	70,423.89	7.140	560.38	3,982.36	4,542.74	1,288.80	2,169.77	3,458.57
Michigan	3,395,599.37	69,341.23	16.419	670.19	3,674.12	4,344.31	39.00	16.15	55.15
Minnesota	2,792,905.06	89,567.32	18.960	147.02	133.00	280.02			
Mississippi	1,060,520.98	27,773.64	17.559	252.94	1,472.46	1,725.40	792.44		792.44
Missouri	2,085,922.93	99,424.80	21.539	106.60	1,862.37	1,968.97	631.20		631.20
Montana	336,300.89	7,226.17	6.823	104.02	100.65	204.67			
Nebraska	792,276.68	2,130.09	1.339	23.60	47.88	71.48			
New Hampshire	1,490,397.73	4,641.97	4.672		17.40	17.40	192.37		192.37
New Jersey	2,411,180.52	49,638.74	11.023	19.80	825.04	844.84	25,421.12	31.31	¹ 25,452.43
New Mexico	597,784.02	4,714.58	4.635	20.79	410.60	431.39	124.32	10.00	134.32
New York	15,199,176.19	182,879.38	8.757	1,039.41	982.29	2,021.70	491.87	42.93	534.80

¹ Following amounts held in abeyance pending decision of Comptroller General as to legality of applying funds due for State-owned property taken into Federal service: California, \$23,090.75; Colorado, \$1,050.81; New Jersey, \$25,296.53.

Statement of property dropped by reports of survey and inventory and inspection reports, fiscal year 1926—Continued

State	Value of Federal property in the hands of the National Guard (estimated)	Value of property dropped on reports of survey and inventory and inspection reports	Per capita value of property dropped on reports of survey and inventory and inspection reports	Amount of funds collected on reports of survey and statements of charges			Funds charged on reports of survey and statements of charges not yet collected		
				State	Individual	Total	State	Individual	Total
North Carolina	\$3,031,828.67	\$16,617.15	\$4.981	\$226.81	\$724.94	\$951.75	\$2,832.63	\$339.94	\$3,172.57
North Dakota	336,600.89	1,476.05	1.150		523.51	523.51	149.95	338.89	488.84
Ohio	3,523,356.48	90,980.36	11.306	71.22	1,460.83	1,532.05	102.59		102.59
Oklahoma	4,511,810.02	75,539.29	15.165	885.03	2,112.14	2,997.17	355.13	86.16	441.29
Oregon	916,416.83	8,115.74	2.332	135.71	641.54	777.25	40.94		40.94
Pennsylvania	9,880,447.60	404,009.35	36.685	13,590.42	2,583.82	16,174.24	1,988.44	2,928.32	4,916.76
Porto Rico	427,149.99	28,699.17	16.684		832.81	832.81	2,728.66	115.60	2,844.26
South Carolina	864,593.67	6,999.09	3.312	1,026.82	110.18	1,137.00		25.78	25.78
South Dakota	1,118,046.23	6,673.39	5.279	39.81	1,156.74	1,196.55			
Tennessee	1,669,973.19	101,957.75	39.363		17.88	17.88	2,037.90		2,037.90
Texas	4,357,575.46	832,608.19	106.896	31.20	816.08	847.28	190.00	13.35	203.35
Utah	1,051,457.80	28,004.46	22.844		133.50	133.50	648.53		648.53
Vermont	220,234.17	10,168.04	9.432		165.62	165.62	59.35		59.35
Virginia	1,982,325.90	167,021.71	42.585	1.01	453.44	454.45	303.92	137.09	441.01
Washington	1,697,148.59	43,780.35	18.016	1,468.66	3,497.56	4,966.22	872.81	6.79	879.60
West Virginia	413,615.34	19,799.37	17.024		169.16	169.16			
Wisconsin	2,998,281.13	99,121.65	19.924	2,563.92	2,363.63	4,927.55	36.12		36.12
Wyoming	399,292.84	21,259.40	27.502		11.86	11.86			
Rhode Island	827,510.64	8,084.65	6.397	565.37	796.86	1,362.23	319.20		319.20
Total	112,488,030.76	3,823,367.70	21.852	34,865.86	62,127.73	96,993.59	110,151.33	13,933.49	124,084.82

¹ Average per capita.